

Annual Report

# OGAKI KYORITSU

2000

*Dynamic & Powerful*

*~ Jump Up 21 ~*

# Profile

The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, founded in 1896, is a regional financial institution headquartered in Gifu Prefecture, close to the center of the Japanese archipelago. Since its establishment, the Bank has made a valuable contribution to the economic development of the Tokai region, which plays a pivotal role in the national economy.

The Bank's network embraces 140 branches in Japan and 2 overseas. While continuing to perform its traditional banking role, amidst the ongoing reform of Japan's financial system, the Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank Group, notably Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank (Europe) S.A., continues to concentrate the strengths of all its members in providing a comprehensive range of financial services to meet the increasingly diverse and sophisticated needs of its customers.

As of March 31, 2000, the Bank's capitalization was ¥24.5 billion (US\$230.8 million). Total assets amounted to ¥3,079.0 billion (US\$29,006.9 million), and total deposits were ¥2,758.3 billion (US\$25,985.2 million). The Bank's capital adequacy ratio according to international standards was 10.94%.

## Contents

---

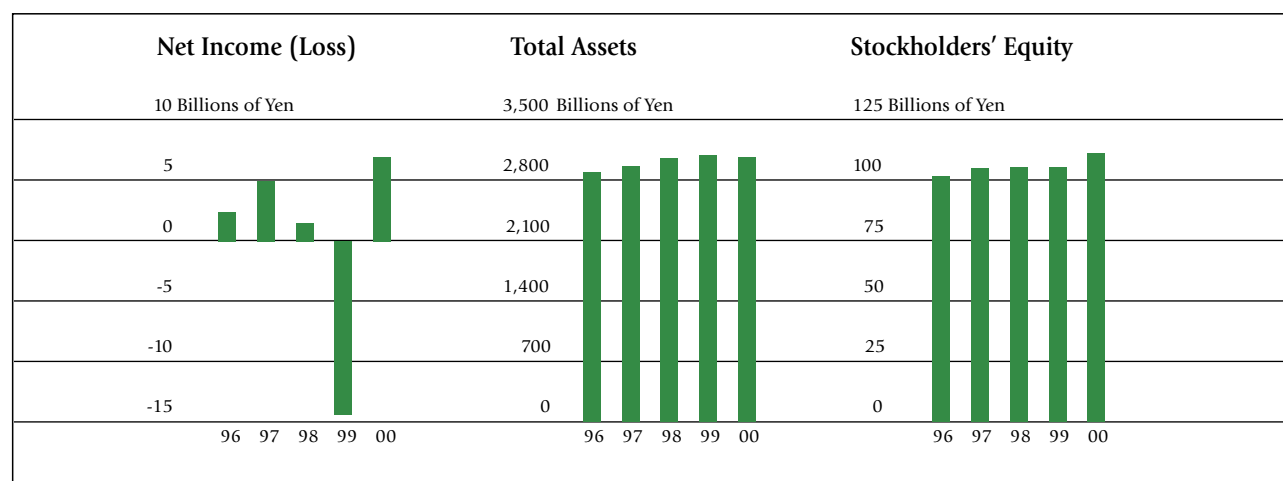
1	Financial Highlights
2	A Message from the President
4	Management Policy
6	Policies of Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank
12	Board of Directors and Corporate Auditors
13	Financial Section
41	Organization Chart
41	Subsidiaries and Affiliates
42	Principal Shareholders
43	Service Network

# Financial Highlights

Years ended March 31	Consolidated			Non-Consolidated		
	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000	2000	1999	2000
<b>For the Year</b>						
Total Income .....	¥ 114,523	¥ 123,671	\$ 1,078,882	¥ 84,485	¥ 92,999	\$ 795,903
Total Expenses .....	102,151	145,444	962,330	72,776	117,027	685,597
Income (Loss) before						
Income Taxes .....	12,372	(21,772)	116,552	11,708	(24,027)	110,306
Net Income (Loss) .....	7,059	(14,030)	66,502	7,011	(14,425)	66,050
<b>At Year-End</b>						
Deposits .....	¥ 2,754,840	¥2,702,534	\$25,952,339	¥2,758,330	¥2,705,691	\$25,985,211
Loans and Bills Discounted...	2,132,141	2,148,397	20,086,115	2,152,167	2,166,733	20,274,776
Securities.....	665,215	607,974	6,266,749	656,063	594,344	6,180,528
Total Assets .....	3,143,277	3,164,130	29,611,655	3,079,085	3,095,344	29,006,924
Stockholders' Equity .....	111,320	105,807	1,048,713	111,460	105,903	1,050,027
Common Stock .....	24,500	24,500	230,808	24,500	24,500	230,808

Notes: 1. In this annual report, the Japanese yen in millions are indicated with fractions omitted.

2. Figures stated in U.S. dollars in this annual report are translated from Japanese yen, solely for convenience, at the rate of ¥106.15 per U.S.\$1.00, the rate prevailing at March 31, 2000.



\*Non-Consolidated basis.

# A Message from the President



Takashi Tsuchiya  
President

## Operating Environment

In fiscal 1999, ended March 31, 2000, the Japanese economy remained in a severe condition amid languishing private sector demand. Nevertheless, anticipation of a domestic economic recovery began to grow, boosted by the effects of government monetary and fiscal measures and economic recovery in Asia. Positive signs also appeared in the corporate sector as investments in information technology expanded.

Personal consumption benefited from a more upbeat attitude among some sections of the public, but generally remained low-key due to the absence of improvements in employment and income conditions.

In the Tokai region, the Bank's main operating base, the economy generally improved despite difficulties faced by some sectors, namely makers of metal engineering equipment and ceramics, which suffered declines in orders. Several industries performed relatively well, including automobiles, electrical machinery, and housing construction.

The financial services sector underwent a major reorganization as major banks announced business alliances and mergers, leading to the establishment of "mega-banks" with global ambitions. Meanwhile, the banking industry saw the entry of companies from other sectors, and the change of the deposit insurance system (under an amendment to the Deposit Insurance Law) from the current full coverage to coverage up to ¥10 million, was postponed by one year; it will now take effect in April 2002.

## Performance

The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. and its consolidated group of subsidiaries and affiliates responded to these conditions by striving to assure stable supply of funds to help revitalize the regional economy. Through new products and services developed with the customer in mind, the Bank worked to raise management efficiency and improve its business results while contributing to local society.

On a consolidated basis, the balance of deposits, including negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs), as of March 31, 2000 was ¥2,754.8 billion (US\$25,952.3 million), up ¥52.3 billion from a year earlier. The value of loans and bills discounted declined ¥16.2 billion, to ¥2,132.1 billion (US\$20,086.1 million), and the balance of securities rose ¥57.2 billion, to ¥665.2 billion (US\$6,266.7 million).

On a non-consolidated basis, the balance of deposits, including NCDs, increased ¥52.6 billion to ¥2,758.3 billion (US\$25,985.2 million). The value of loans and bills discounted was down ¥14.5 billion, at ¥2,152.1 billion (US\$20,274.7 million), and the balance of securities climbed ¥61.7 billion to ¥656.0 billion (US\$6,180.5 million).

Turning to earnings, the Bank met the challenges of low market interest rates by working to raise fund-raising and fund-management efficiency and further streamlining its overall operations. The Bank also significantly reduced write-offs of non-performing loans. Consolidated net income for the year amounted to ¥7,059 million (US\$66,502 thousand), and non-consolidated

net income was ¥7,011 million (US\$66,050 thousand).

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio, based on BIS standards, was 10.94%, up 1.39 percentage points.

On a non-consolidated basis, the Bank wrote off ¥6.8 billion (US\$64.6 million) in bad debt. At year-end, the balance of risk-controlled loans was ¥134.3 billion (US\$1,265.6 million), or 6.24% of loans and bills discounted. Loans in line with the disclosure standards under the Financial Revitalization Law amounted to ¥134.9 billion (US\$1,270.8 million), and were covered by the reserve for possible loan losses and through collateral or guarantees for up to ¥114.3 billion (US\$1,076.6 million). The coverage ratio was 84.7%.

## Dividend Policy

We at Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank are committed to fulfilling our social responsibilities as a regional bank. To this end, we pursue a fundamental policy of paying stable cash dividends on a continuing basis while working to secure a sound operating foundation and reinforcing our financial position.

Based on this policy, we declared annual cash dividends of ¥5.0 (US\$0.047) per share, including a ¥2.5 (US\$0.024) interim dividend. We will strive to maintain stable dividends in the future while building a sales base with long-term perspectives and creating a powerful management team.



Takashi Tsuchiya  
President

# Management Policy

## Basic Philosophy

For more than 100 years since its establishment in 1896, the Bank has progressed in partnership with the people in its region. During our long history, our basic philosophy has been to serve as a “bank that is loved and trusted by the local community.” We have positioned proactive contribution to the progress of regional society as our overriding social mission. In the future, we will continue providing financial products and services that accurately and swiftly meet the needs of customers, thus contributing to local society as a bank that acts in partnership with the region it serves.

## Medium-Term Management Plan

In April 1999, the Bank embarked on a two-year management plan entitled “Dynamic Selection 21.” Amid rapid changes associated with full-scale Big Bang reforms, the battle for survival in the financial services industry has intensified as companies reorganize and consolidate across multiple segments of the industry. Against this background, we are promoting our image as a powerful bank with broad-based support from our customers. Building on this valuable foundation, we will strive to become a dynamic bank that will focus on amassing formidable management strength in order to prevail in the 21st century.

In the current fiscal year ending in March 2001, we will mobilize our “dynamic branch strategy,” under which we will strongly highlight the originality and innovation of our branches, so that we are regarded as the No. 1 bank by all the local communities we serve. In the future, we will endeavor to establish our position as a regional bank that is truly supported by the local community. To this end, all employees will unite to undertake their duties in a proactive manner, with customer satisfaction as top priority.

### “DYNAMIC SELECTION 21” Medium-Term Management Plan

1

Increasing return on risk assets (RORA)

2

Improving the overhead ratio (OHR)

3

Raising the Tier 1 Capital ratio



## Main Measures “21”

### 1 Raising Levels of Customer Satisfaction

- One-hundred percent adherence to concept of “the customer comes first”
- Creation of specific products and services by grasping customer needs
- Prompt and sufficient disclosure

### 2 Further Strengthening of Profitability

- Expanding market share
- Widening spread between deposit and loan interest rates
- Raising earning from the fee business
- Bringing combined group strength into play
- Actively expanding business loans

### 3 Improving Cost Competitiveness

- Strategic reallocation of personnel
- Establishment of new public relations system
- Centralization of branch back-office operations at head office
- Redoubled cost-cutting efforts
- Expansion of direct business channels

### 4 Improving Soundness of Asset Structure

- Accelerated disposal of bad debts
- Implementation of strict self-assessment
- Stricter monitoring of special attention loans

### 5 Strengthening of Risk Management

- Full grasp of borrowers’ business circumstances
- Reduction in concentration of credit
- Improved measures to deal with interest rate risk
- Thorough application of “Standards for Our Activities”
- Achievement of full Y2K compliance

# Policies of Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank

## Contributing to the region through new business configuration

As a regional financial services institution, our most important mission is to foster the prosperity of regional society by properly performing financial functions at all times.

In line with the Big Bang reforms, various regulations have been lifted or liberalized, sparking intense competition between sectors and across national borders. Facing these challenges, our most important task is to reconfigure our whole business system to suit the requirements of this new era. Such a system must be highly transparent, based on the

principle of accountability, and subject to market forces.

With this in mind, Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank will focus on soundness of management and strengthen ties with the region it serves, in order to accurately grasp the diverse needs of its customers. By providing the best financial products and services and contributing to local culture and society, we will work in the best interests of all customers in our ongoing quest to become a "bank that is loved and trusted by the local community."

## Expand our branch network and provide top services

To date, the Bank has built an operating base centering on the western part of Gifu Prefecture, but also serving that prefecture's central and eastern sections, as well as customers in Aichi, Mie, and Shiga prefectures. In December 1999, we expanded our territory even further, opening a branch and sub-branch in Takayama City, thus fulfilling a long-held strategy of entering the Hida Region in the northern part of Gifu Prefecture. To enhance convenience for customers in towns and villages adjacent to Takayama City, we also installed ATM corners and staffed offices. We even have a mobile office, called "Hida No. 1."



Takayama Branch

The Hida-Takayama district holds excellent future tourism potential. Although local financial institutions, such as *shinkin* banks and credit unions, together have a

powerful sales base in the region, the Bank intends to promote its image as a bank with a strong regional presence that offers highly convenient products and is distinguished by its originality and innovation.

In January 1999, the Bank connected online with Japan's post office network, giving customers access to more than 21,000 ATMs and cash dispensers nationwide. In January 2000, we added deposit functions to ATMs at our branches and extended their operating hours. We also became the first bank in the Tokai Region to open a drive-through ATM facility, which we installed at our Hashima branch. The ATM moves up and down according to the height of the car, so that customers do not need to leave their vehicles.

In March 2000, the Bank signed a merger agreement with Gujo Credit Union. The merger will take place on October 1, 2000, when the Bank will take over the operations of Gujo's four offices. We will also upgrade and enhance the efficiency of our network by downsizing some branches to sub-branch status and consolidating the operations of some branches. Through these initiatives, we will endeavor to fulfill our role as a truly regional bank.



## Using information technology to develop new sales techniques

In May 1999, the Bank installed a new online system called NEO-ORION and set up terminals at its sales offices. This next-generation integrated network enables customers to perform transactions easily using an image-based interface. The new system effectively upgrades the functions of the Bank's ATM services, which since April 2000 are now offered on a 24-hour basis.

In September 1999, we renovated and reopened Softopia Plaza as an unstaffed office. Using the latest information technologies, the new-look office features "virtual tellers" to meet the increasingly diverse and sophisticated needs of customers. It is thus perfectly suited to the high-tech Softopia Japan Center Building, in which it is located.



Softopia Plaza



Mobile office "Hida No. 1"



In April 2000, our first mobile office, "Hida No. 1,"

commenced operations. Utilizing communications satellite technology, the new office contains terminals for processing transaction data, as well as backup equipment. It also features a mobile banking system incorporating videophones.

In the future, we will continue pursuing active IT strategies that match the emerging advanced information society as we strive to improve customer convenience.

## Targeting a sound and well-balanced loan portfolio

The Bank works to maintain a well-balanced asset portfolio — focusing on loans to small and medium-sized regional enterprises — that is not overly weighted toward any particular industry. Our activities in this regard are based on the principles of public service, safety, soundness, and growth, and reflect our commitment to fostering local progress and prosperity in our role as a regional bank.

To quickly and accurately meet the needs of individual customers, we have set up special bank counters

under the name O.K. Plaza, which are open until 7:00 p.m. on weekdays to provide loan-related and other consulting services. We also installed automatic loan application machines, called Bank Navi O.K., which handle the whole process of applying for and receiving a loan card, including credit screening.

To meet the funding needs of local customers, in April 2000 we established the Loan Planning Department, which focuses on upgrading our loan-related products and services.



Automatic loan application machine "Bank Navi O.K."

## Active environmental protection and social contribution initiatives

Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank has mobilized all its subsidiaries and affiliates in a group-wide effort to protect the natural environment through reduced and more efficient utilization of the Earth's limited resources.

Our aggressive recycling campaign involves using both sides of printed documents, and, through an affiliate, shredding old documents and account books and slips for supply to a recycling contractor. We also use recycled paper in rest rooms. In addition, we use recycled or "tree-less" paper for envelopes and printed matter. At the same time, we promote paperless activities, including paper-free branch manager meetings, in order to preserve forests and reduce resource consumption.

Since 1999, we have used ink made of soy bean oil in disclosure documents and other

printed matter. To prevent air pollution, we use hybrid gasoline-electric automobiles at our branches.

In 1996, employees of the Bank formed the Committee for Promoting Social Contribution, which actively undertakes various volunteer activities, including environmental protection initiatives, aimed at benefiting regional society.

In other areas, the Bank regularly offers the use of its Kuruwamachi Building for local flea market events. We have also installed collection boxes in our offices for employees to place their used stamps and prepaid cards. Proceeds from the sale of such items are donated to social welfare councils. In these ways, we combine our social welfare and resource recycling efforts.

## Fostering creation of a prosperous welfare society

April 2000 saw the introduction of a nursing care insurance system to meet the requirements of the aging, low-birthrate society. Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank offers a diversity of products and services designed to benefit people in the gray-ing society. We also donate nursing care products and vehicles on a volunteer basis.

In November 1999, we formed an alliance with Japan's largest manufacturer of wheel-chairs, and launched Nursing Care Product Purchase Loans to facilitate purchase of products made by our alliance partner.

In March 2000, we commenced a nursing care product home delivery service in collabo-

ration with a freight company. By using our Super Telephone Banking service, customers can complete all aspects of the arrangement, from application to delivery and payment, with a single phone call. To further ease the burden on nursing care recipients, we have waived bank transfer fees for payments by people using this service.

In addition, the Bank holds Public Service Nursing Care Insurance Seminars to further foster the creation of a prosperous welfare society.

## Preservation and strengthening of capital adequacy through rigorous implementation of sound management

Since the introduction of the Prompt Corrective Action in April 1998, many Japanese banks have downsized or closed their overseas operations. By contrast, Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank's policy is to fully utilize its operations in New York, Hong Kong, and Brussels in order to satisfy the requirements of regional companies expanding their international activities. The Bank bases its capital adequacy ratio on inter-

national standards.

In the future, the Bank will maintain sound management practice to improve its equity capital, and will review ways to enhance the quality of its balance sheets. Through these initiatives, we aim to raise or at least preserve our capital adequacy ratio and assure sound management.

## Strengthening of trust through high ethical standards for all employees

Fully aware of its public service role and social responsibilities, the Bank recognizes that establishment of a proper compliance system is the first step toward securing the confidence of its stakeholders. To this end, we will continue to reinforce our compliance procedures.

In April 1998, we formulated Standards for Our Activities as a set of guidelines for appropriate behavior. We are working to ensure that these guidelines become second nature for all the Bank's employees, as well as managers and employees of our affiliated companies.

The Bank's Legal Department, which is in charge of supervision and guidance related to legal affairs in general, has distributed its Compliance Manual to all employees. It also distributes reports containing Q&A sections related to legal issues and explanations based on actual cases. The Legal Department works

with the Personnel Division to conduct a compliance education program via training sessions for each level of employee. These sessions are designed to assure understanding and full awareness of the importance of legal compliance.

The Inspection Division, which has been made independent of the business-related divisions, carries out internal inspections to prevent money laundering, manage information, and provide compliance training. In these ways, the Division strives to reinforce the Bank's compliance system and raise the awareness levels of all our employees.

## Rigorous credit risk management and swift disposal of non-performing loans

Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank recognizes that bad debt is a major issue that greatly affects a bank's credibility. The Bank continues working to secure a sound asset portfolio by preventing the occurrence of new bad debt, while quickly disposing of existing non-performing loans.

On a non-consolidated basis, loans under risk management - including loans past due over three months or restructured loans - came to ¥134.3 billion (US\$1,265.6 million) at fiscal year-end, accounting for 6.24% of total loans and bills discounted.

### LOANS UNDER RISK MANAGEMENT BASED ON THE BANKING LAW

	Non-Consolidated	Consolidated
Loans to companies legally bankrupt:	¥ 20.2 billion	¥ 20.3 billion
Loans past due over 6 months:	¥ 80.3	¥ 80.4
Loans past due over 3 months:	¥ 1.7	¥ 1.8
Restructured loans:	¥ 31.8	¥ 31.8
Total	¥134.3	¥134.4

An overview of the Bank's asset assessment based on the Financial Revitalization Law is given below. It shows that bad debt coverage, including collateral and reserves, was 84.7% of the total bad debt balance at fiscal year-end.

### ASSET ASSESSMENT BASED ON FINANCIAL REVITALIZATION LAW

	Non-Consolidated
Loans to bankrupt borrowers:	¥ 42.1 billion
Loans to borrowers threatened with bankruptcy:	¥ 59.4 billion
Loans requiring caution:	¥ 33.5 billion
Subtotal:	¥ 134.9 billion
Loans to normal borrowers:	¥2,096.7 billion
Total:	¥2,231.5 billion
Coverage:	84.7%

To maintain the soundness of its assets, the Bank appropriated ¥57.1 billion in reserve for possible loan losses as of March 31, 2000. The Bank continues working to maintain ample contingency reserves.

In the future, the Bank will expand its credit screening and management functions and pursue more thorough credit risk management in order to maintain a sound asset portfolio.

## Strengthening risk management as financial transactions become more sophisticated and complex

Financial techniques have become more sophisticated and complex with the abolition and liberalization of various regulations spearheaded by the Big Bang reforms. To maintain and improve management soundness under these conditions, banks must strive harder than ever to manage the various risks affecting their operations.

The Bank has reinforced its organization to ensure reliable management of various risks. This includes establishing the Asset Monitoring Department, which objectively determines credit risk and checks the Bank's asset portfolio. In addition, the Legal Department has been formed to ensure extensive legal compliance and upgrade the Bank's legal risk management system.

### Credit Risk Management

For loan applications, the Loan & Credit Supervision Division conducts regular credit screening according to rigorous self-assessment standards, maintaining independence from other divisions. Based on the principles of public interest, safety, profitability, and growth potential, the Division conducts strict screening of each loan application. It also works to achieve a balanced loan asset portfolio by performing regular checks of the portfolio to monitor such characteristics as industry-specific composition, loan size, and regional weightings.

In the future, we will continue upgrading our head office screening control system and reinforcing on-site guidance at our branches. To improve the screening skills of each employee, we will upgrade our training programs, including specialized training in credit screening.

### Administrative Risk Management

The Bank is strengthening its administrative risk management system to address the increasing complexity and volume of bank transactions and guard against associated administrative risks.

In May 1999, the Bank introduced a new online system called NEO-ORION as part of an aggressive investment plan to automate and systematize administrative procedures. In this way, it is working to assure fast and accurate operations using computerized checking functions. To improve the level of administrative skills at our

branches, specialist administrative guidance officers provide onsite assistance. We also conduct regular training sessions, tailored to specific business and management levels, to ensure that employees are fully informed.

In April 2000, we launched an upgraded version of our original Level Up Campaign, called Step Up Campaign. This special campaign is designed to win strong customer support and satisfaction: employees are encouraged to be more cheerful and attentive when greeting people and performing clerical tasks.

### Market Risk Management

Market risk refers to the possibility that the Bank's earnings will be affected by market factors, including fluctuations in interest rates, currency exchanges rates, and stock prices. With deregulation of interest rates and increasing diversity of financial products, the assets and liabilities of banks are more and more vulnerable to changes in market interest rates. For this reason, management of market risk has assumed increasing importance in maintaining and improving management soundness and business earnings. Management of liquidity risk is also crucial in guarding against inadequacy of capital arising from fund-raising and fund-management mismatches and unprecedented capital outflows.

In response, the Bank has established the ALM Department within its Management Administration Division. The new department is charged with making the Bank's market risk management functions centralized and specialized, so as to permit more advanced and accurate risk management. Each month, the ALM Committee holds meetings to discuss ways to control market and liquidity risk and stabilize earnings.

### Risk Management Related to Derivatives Transactions

The Bank is building a framework to permit ongoing monitoring of its profit-loss situation, including the status of futures, options, and other derivatives transactions. It has also implemented a reliable system to monitor position amounts and the market values of its various derivatives transactions, and sets loss limits based on strict loss-cut rules.



# Board of Directors and Corporate Auditors



Takashi Tsuchiya  
*President*

## President

Takashi Tsuchiya

## Managing Directors

Takeo Ushijima  
Hisashi Kawai  
Hiroyuki Nishigaki  
Yasuo Tada

## Directors

Kuniki Sato  
Masahiko Hayano  
Masahito Hayano  
Shuji Kubota  
Takaaki Sugiyama  
Yoshihisa Goto

## Corporate Auditors

Mitsuyuki Kimura  
Nobunori Aoki  
Akira Kato  
Susumu Ogawa



Takeo Ushijima  
*Managing Director*



Hisashi Kawai  
*Managing Director*



Hiroyuki Nishigaki  
*Managing Director*



Yasuo Tada  
*Managing Director*

# Financial Section

## Contents

---

14	Review of Operations
18	Consolidated Balance Sheets
19	Consolidated Statements of Operations and Retained Earnings
20	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
21	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
30	Report of Independent Public Accountants
31	Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets
32	Non-Consolidated Statements of Operations and Retained Earnings
33	Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements
39	Report of Independent Public Accountants
40	Five-Year Summary

# Review of Operations

## Deposits

Amid prolonged low interest rates, the Bank actively developed new products and services. As a result, the balance of deposits including NCDs, principally by individuals, grew ¥52.6 billion, amounting to ¥2,758.3 billion (US\$25,985.2 million) at fiscal year-end.

## Loans and Bills Discounted

During the year, the Bank worked energetically to meet the funding needs of regional customers, centering on small and medium-sized companies. The Bank also proactively addressed the loan needs of individuals according to their particular requirements at each stage of their lives. Demand for funds was weak, however, causing the balance of loans and bills discounted to decline ¥14.5 billion, to ¥2,152.1 billion (US\$20,274.7 million).

## Securities

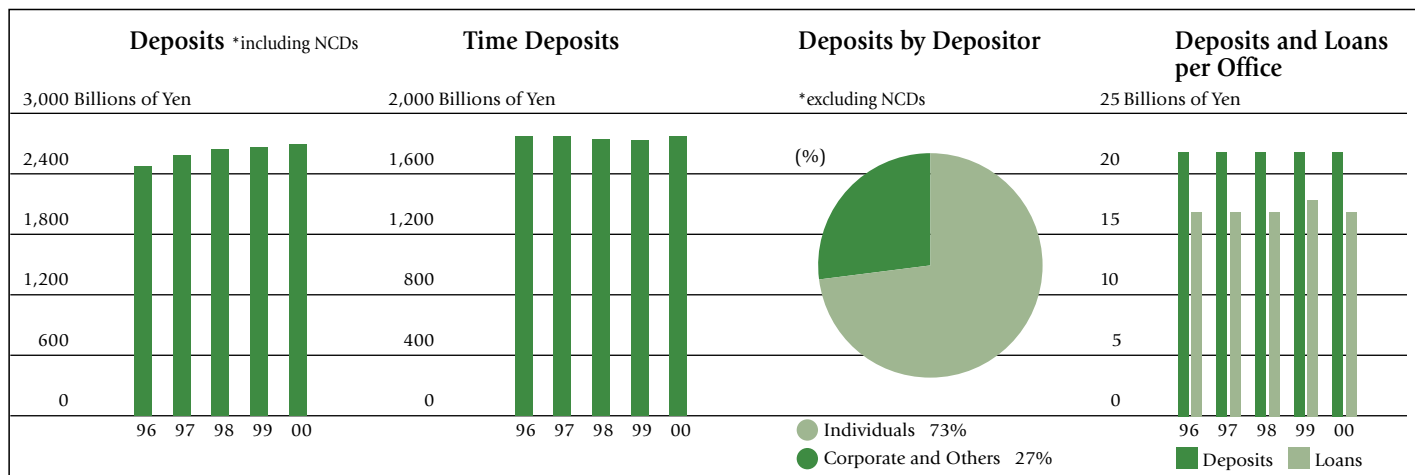
Carefully monitoring market movements, the Bank endeavored to improve and better manage its asset portfolio. As a result, the year-end balance of securities came to ¥656.0 billion (US\$6,180.5 million).

## Foreign Exchange

Fully utilizing its three overseas offices, the Bank actively conducted international transactions on behalf of its customers. As a result, total foreign exchange transactions for the term amounted to US\$3,934 million.

## Income

Faced with a continuation of low market interest rates, the Bank worked hard to increase revenues through efficient fund-raising and fund-management activities, while streamlining overall operations. We also significantly decreased bad debt write-offs during the year. As a result, non-consolidated net income amounted to ¥7,011 million (US\$66,050 thousand), compared with a loss of ¥14,425 million for the previous fiscal year.



### Breakdown of Deposits

(Billions of Yen)	2000	1999
Current Deposits .....	¥ 122.5 ( 4%)	¥ 116.3 ( 4%)
Ordinary Deposits .....	564.4 ( 21 )	510.7 ( 19 )
Deposits at Notice .....	31.0 ( 1 )	34.3 ( 1 )
Time Deposits .....	1,859.9 ( 67 )	1,832.6 ( 68 )
Other Deposits .....	178.1 ( 7 )	209.1 ( 8 )
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit .....	2.2 ( 0 )	2.4 ( 0 )
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>¥2,758.3 (100%)</b>	<b>¥2,705.6 (100%)</b>

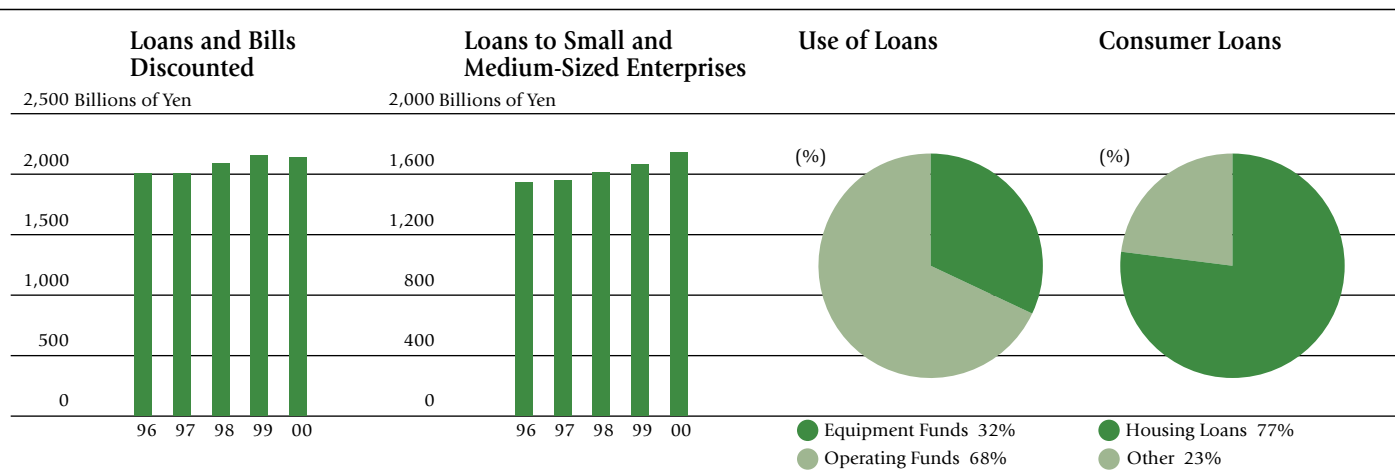
### Loans and Bills Discounted by Industry

(Billions of Yen)	2000	1999
Manufacturing .....	¥ 525.7 ( 25%)	¥ 537.7 ( 26%)
Wholesale and Retailing .....	422.4 ( 20 )	432.0 ( 21 )
Service .....	197.8 ( 9 )	195.7 ( 9 )
Construction .....	184.5 ( 9 )	185.6 ( 9 )
Real Estate .....	178.8 ( 9 )	181.8 ( 9 )
Other .....	595.1 ( 28 )	570.0 ( 26 )
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>¥2,105.0 (100%)</b>	<b>¥2,103.1 (100%)</b>

Note: Accounts for overseas branches and Japan offshore market are not included.

### Return Ratios

	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Return on Average Total Stockholders' Equity .....	6.66%	—%	1.48%	4.96%	2.39%
Return on Average Total Assets .....	0.23%	—%	0.05%	0.17%	0.08%



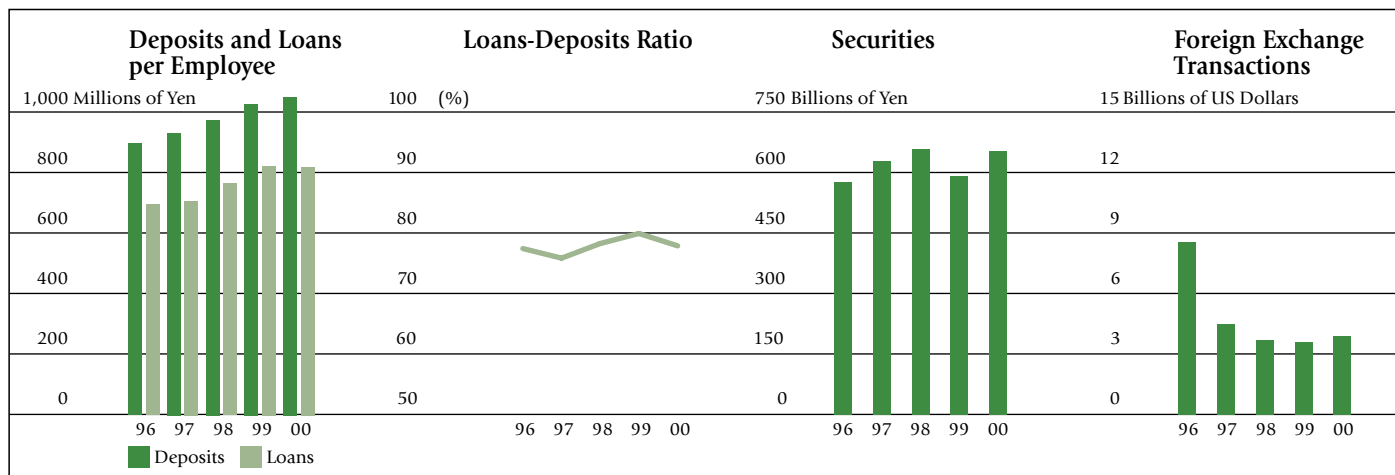
### Capital Structure

(Billions of Yen)	2000	1999
Tier I		
Common Stockholders' Equity .....	¥ 111.3	¥ 105.7
Tier-II Capital Included as Tier I .....	—	—
Total Adjusted Tier-I Capital .....	111.3	105.7
Tier II		
Unrealized Valuation Gains on Securities, after 45% Discount .....	29.7	15.4
Land Revaluation Reserve, after 45% Discount .....	3.2	3.2
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses, excluding Specific Reserves .....	20.6	20.8
Others .....	35.0	31.6
Tier-II Capital Included as Tier I .....	—	—
Total Adjusted Tier-II Capital .....	88.6	71.2
Tier-II Capital Included as Qualifying Capital .....	88.6	71.2
Total Capital .....	198.9	175.9
Total Risk-weighted Assets .....	1,817.3	1,842.3
Capital Adequacy Ratio .....	10.94%	9.55%

Notes: 1. The yen figures are presented with fractions of less than ¥100 million omitted.

2. The ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets is based on Ministry of Finance guidelines formulated in accordance with the BIS agreement.

3. Capital adequacy ratios are calculated on a consolidated basis.





*Off-Balance Sheet Transactions*

*(1) Derivatives Financial Instruments Transactions and Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts*

(Millions of Yen)	2000		1999	
	Contract Amounts and Notional Principal Amounts	Credit Equivalent Amounts	Contract Amounts and Notional Principal Amounts	Credit Equivalent Amounts
Interest-Rate and Currency Swaps .....	¥116,552	¥1,272	¥116,476	¥1,171
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts .....	6,828	191	5,383	191
Interest-Rate and Currency Options (Including Cap Transactions) .....	710	3	1,183	6
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>¥124,092</b>	<b>¥1,466</b>	<b>¥123,042</b>	<b>¥1,369</b>

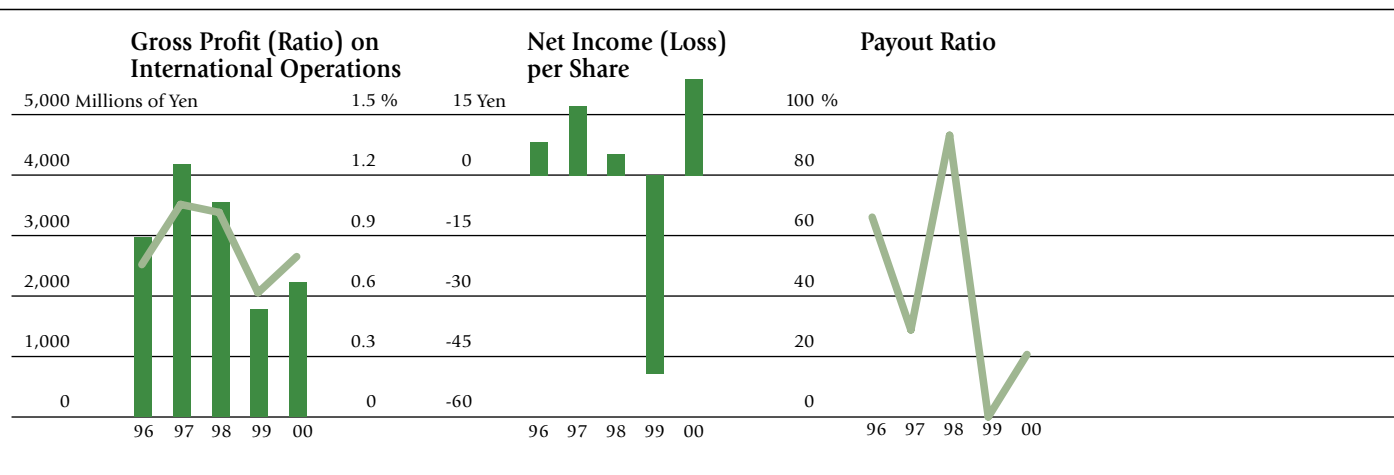
Note: The above figures are computed according to capital adequacy guidelines set by the BIS. To compute the credit equivalent amounts, the current-exposure method was applied.

The contract and notional amounts of transactions that are excluded for capital adequacy guidelines set by the BIS, and foreign exchange related transactions for which the original contracts have a duration of 14 days or less are shown below.

(Millions of Yen)	2000	1999
	Contract Amounts and Notional Principal Amounts	Contract Amounts and Notional Principal Amounts
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts .....	¥887	¥1,339

*(2) Credit-Related Transactions*

(Millions of Yen)	2000	1999
	Contract Amounts	Contract Amounts
Commitments (Vacancy of Overdraft Facilities, etc.) .....	¥668,757	¥639,816
Guarantees (Acceptances and Guarantees, etc.) .....	63,115	64,399
Others .....	14,655	13,393
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>¥746,527</b>	<b>¥717,609</b>



# CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

March 31, 2000 and 1999	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2000	1999	2000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Due from Banks .....	¥ 77,087	¥ 118,265	\$ 726,210
Call Loans and Bills Bought .....	83,432	34,473	785,991
Monetary Claims Bought .....	4,000	3,001	37,691
Trading Account Securities (Note 12) .....	2,671	2,070	25,167
Money Held in Trust (Note 12) .....	8,298	20,849	78,179
Securities (Note 12) .....	665,215	607,974	6,266,749
Loans and Bills Discounted (Note 3) .....	2,132,141	2,148,397	20,086,115
Foreign Exchanges .....	3,678	3,962	34,650
Other Assets .....	29,523	29,802	278,131
Premises and Equipment (Note 5) .....	98,827	98,316	931,014
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 4) .....	24,255	22,559	228,503
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 8) .....	73,736	74,457	694,640
Less Reserve for Possible Loan Losses (Note 2(i)) .....	(59,591)	—	(561,388)
<b>Total Assets</b> .....	<b>¥3,143,277</b>	<b>¥3,164,130</b>	<b>\$29,611,655</b>
<b>LIABILITIES, MINORITY INTEREST AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits .....	¥2,754,840	¥2,702,534	\$25,952,339
Call Money and Bills Sold .....	44,589	52,366	420,062
Borrowed Money (Note 7) .....	93,829	121,346	883,931
Foreign Exchanges .....	195	212	1,842
Other Liabilities .....	51,829	35,701	488,266
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses .....	—	59,181	—
Reserve for Retirement Allowances .....	4,879	4,673	45,965
Deferred Tax Liability for Land Revaluation (Note 9) .....	2,950	2,944	27,792
Consolidation Goodwill .....	97	—	920
Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 8) .....	73,736	74,457	694,640
<b>Total Liabilities</b> .....	<b>3,026,948</b>	<b>3,053,415</b>	<b>28,515,762</b>
Minority Interests .....	5,008	4,907	47,179
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Common Stock .....	24,500	24,500	230,808
Capital Surplus .....	13,789	13,789	129,906
Land Revaluation Reserve (Note 9) .....	4,245	4,236	39,993
Retained Earnings .....	69,382	63,796	653,625
Treasury Stock, at Cost .....	(0)	(2)	(4)
Parent Company Stock Held by Subsidiaries .....	(596)	(513)	(5,616)
<b>Total Stockholders' Equity</b> .....	<b>111,320</b>	<b>105,807</b>	<b>1,048,713</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Minority Interests and Stockholders' Equity</b> .....	<b>¥3,143,277</b>	<b>¥3,164,130</b>	<b>\$29,611,655</b>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS

For the years ended March 31, 2000 and 1999	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2000	1999	2000
<b>INCOME</b>			
Interest and Dividends on:			
Loans and Bills Discounted .....	¥ 48,111	¥ 50,188	\$ 453,237
Securities .....	22,545	25,794	212,390
Other .....	877	1,386	8,267
Fees and Commissions .....	7,727	7,411	72,798
Other Operating Income .....	1,778	7,863	16,753
Other Income .....	33,483	31,027	315,434
<b>Total Income</b> .....	<b>114,523</b>	<b>123,671</b>	<b>1,078,882</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Interest on:			
Deposits .....	9,113	14,089	85,852
Borrowings and Rediscounts .....	5,677	7,187	53,482
Other .....	4,632	3,200	43,642
Fees and Commissions .....	2,091	1,811	19,703
Other Operating Expenses .....	2,665	7,942	25,113
General and Administrative Expenses.....	41,675	40,477	392,608
Other Expenses.....	36,295	70,734	341,928
<b>Total Expenses</b> .....	<b>102,151</b>	<b>145,444</b>	<b>962,330</b>
<b>Income (Loss) before Income Taxes</b> .....	<b>12,372</b>	<b>(21,772)</b>	<b>116,552</b>
<b>Income Taxes –Current</b> .....	<b>6,667</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>62,809</b>
–Deferred.....	<b>(1,689)</b>	<b>(9,300)</b>	<b>(15,917)</b>
<b>Minority Interest</b> .....	<b>335</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>3,158</b>
<b>Net Income (Loss)</b> .....	<b>7,059</b>	<b>(14,030)</b>	<b>66,502</b>
<b>Retained Earnings:</b>			
Balance at the Beginning of the Year .....	63,796	67,080	600,999
Prior Years Adjustment for Deferred Tax .....	—	12,242	—
Appropriations:			
Cash Dividends.....	(1,454)	(1,454)	(13,704)
Bonuses to Directors and Statutory Auditors.....	(2)	(41)	(21)
Effect of a Company No Longer Accounted for by the Equity Method .....	(7)	—	(68)
Land Revaluation.....	(8)	—	(81)
<b>Balance at End of Year</b> .....	<b>¥ 69,382</b>	<b>¥ 63,796</b>	<b>\$ 653,625</b>
<b>Per Share of Common Stock (in Yen and U.S. Dollars):</b>			
Net Income (Loss) (Note 2(m)) .....	¥ 24.35	¥(48.45)	\$0.23
Stockholders' Equity .....	384.14	364.90	3.62

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended March 31, 2000	Millions of Yen (Note 1)	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>		
Income before Income Taxes .....	¥ 12,372	\$ 116,552
Depreciation.....	19,103	179,965
Amortization of Consolidated Goodwill .....	(24)	(230)
Increase in Reserve for Possible Loan Losses .....	410	3,863
Increase in Reserve for Retirement Allowances.....	205	1,936
Interest and Dividend Income .....	(71,534)	(673,896)
Interest Expense .....	19,423	182,977
Securities Gains, Net.....	(741)	(6,988)
Money in Trust Gains, Net.....	(981)	(9,242)
Losses on Sale of Premises and Equipment, Net .....	475	4,482
Net Changes in Trading Account Securities .....	(601)	(5,665)
Net Changes in Loans and Bills Discounted.....	14,833	139,741
Net Changes in Deposits.....	61,835	582,533
Net Changes in Deposits with Banks .....	51,774	487,749
Net Changes in Call Loans.....	(50,027)	(471,288)
Net Changes in Call Money.....	(25,067)	(236,149)
Net Changes in Security for Loans.....	12,821	120,782
Net Changes in Foreign Exchanges Assets.....	(37)	(356)
Interest Income Received .....	73,309	690,626
Interest Expense Paid.....	(21,565)	(203,156)
Net Changes in Lease Assets.....	(13,744)	(129,478)
Others.....	348	3,280
Sub-Total .....	82,588	778,037
Income Taxes Paid .....	(805)	(7,590)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities.....	81,782	770,447
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>		
Purchases of Securities.....	(229,114)	(2,158,404)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities.....	63,966	602,606
Proceeds from Maturities of Securities .....	91,169	858,869
Decrease in Money Held in Trust .....	12,626	118,947
Purchases of Premises and Equipment.....	(6,499)	(61,227)
Proceeds from Sales of Premises and Equipment.....	82	774
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities.....	(67,769)	(638,433)
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>		
Cash Dividends Paid .....	(1,454)	(13,704)
Cash Dividends Paid to Minority Interests .....	(9)	(91)
Purchases of Treasury Stock .....	(132)	(1,248)
Proceeds from Sales of Treasury Stock.....	52	492
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities .....	(1,544)	(14,553)
Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes.....	(27)	(262)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	12,440	117,197
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year.....	48,081	452,953
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year (Note 10).....	¥ 60,521	\$ 570,151

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

# NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended March 31, 2000 and 1999

---

## 1. Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank") and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries maintain their accounts and records in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Commercial Code and the Securities and Exchange Law and in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, which are different from the accounting and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards.

The accounts of an overseas consolidated subsidiary are based on its accounting records maintained in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and practices prevailing in its country of domicile.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are a translation of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank which were prepared in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan from the accounts and records maintained by the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries and were filed with the Minister of Finance as required by the Securities and Exchange Law.

In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications have been made in the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan.

The translation of the Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of the reader, using the prevailing exchange rate at March 31, 2000, which was ¥106.15 to U.S.\$1.00. The convenience translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate of exchange.

The Japanese yen amounts are presented in millions of yen and are rounded down to the nearest million. The U.S. dollar amounts are presented in thousands and are rounded down to the nearest thousand. Accordingly, columns may not add up to column totals.

---

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies

### (a) Consolidation

The Bank prepared the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2000 in accordance with the revised accounting principles for consolidated financial statements effective from the year ended March 31, 2000.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Bank and 11 significant subsidiaries. Three subsidiaries are not consolidated because they are immaterial. All significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated.

In the elimination of investments in subsidiaries, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries, including the portion attributable to minority stockholders, are evaluated using the fair value at the time the Bank acquired control of the respective subsidiaries.

The Bank amortizes consolidation goodwill, the difference between the cost of investments and equity in their net assets at date of acquisition of consolidated companies, using the straight-line method over five years.

One consolidated subsidiary's year ends on December 31. Necessary adjustments have been made for significant transactions between the subsidiary's year end and March 31.

### (b) Cash Flow Statement

In preparing the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash on hand, and deposits with The Bank of Japan are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

In accordance with the "Standards for Preparation of Consolidated Cash Flow Statements, etc." (the "New Standards"), effective from the year ended March 31, 2000, the Bank is required to prepare consolidated cash flow statements. Since the fiscal year March 31, 2000 is the first fiscal year in which the Bank has prepared a consolidated cash flow statement, there is no comparative statement for the previous year.

### (c) Appropriations of Retained Earnings

Appropriations of retained earnings approved by the stockholders after the end of the year are recorded in the consolidated financial statements in the year approved.

### (d) Trading Account Securities

Trading account securities listed on stock exchanges are valued at the lower of moving average cost or market. Recoveries of write-downs are recorded in subsequent periods.

Trading account securities other than those mentioned above are valued at moving average cost.

### (e) Securities

Among marketable securities listed on stock exchanges, convertible bonds and shares (including foreign securities) are valued at the lower of moving average cost or market. Recoveries of write-downs are recorded in subsequent periods.

Securities other than those mentioned above are valued at moving average cost.

Securities held in specified money trusts, whose purpose is mainly investment in securities, are accounted for by the same valuation methods as the securities noted above.



**(f) Premises and Equipment**

Premises and equipment are generally stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and deferred gain on sale of real estate.

Depreciation of premises and equipment of the Bank is computed using the declining-balance method.

**(g) Software Costs**

The Bank and its subsidiaries have included internal use software costs in expenses for the year ended March 31, 1999. Such software is also included in expenses for the year ended March 31, 2000, in accordance with the revised "Accounting Standard for Research and Development Costs."

**(h) Foreign Currency Translation**

Assets and liabilities, and accounts at overseas branches in foreign currencies are mainly translated into Japanese yen at exchange rates prevailing at the end of each fiscal year.

Foreign currency assets and liabilities of the Bank and the consolidated subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at exchange rates prevailing at the end of each fiscal year.

**(i) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses**

A reserve for possible loan losses was provided according to the following write-off/reserve standards. For loans to normal borrowers and borrowers requiring special attention as stipulated in the "Practical Guidelines for the Verification of Compliance with Internal Regulations Governing Asset Self-Assessment by Banks and Other Financial Institutions and for Audits of Bad Loan Write-offs and Bad Loan Reserves" (Report No. 4 of the Special Committee for Audits of Banks and Other Financial Institutions by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants), a reserve was provided based on the loan loss ratio, which is calculated for each loan using the actual loan losses during a specified period in the past. For loans to borrowers threatened with bankruptcy, after deducting the portion deemed recoverable through the disposal of collateral and the enforcement of guarantees, a reserve was provided for the remainder to the amount deemed necessary. For loans to legally and essentially bankrupt borrowers, after deducting the portion deemed recoverable through the disposal of collateral and the enforcement of guarantees, a reserve was provided to cover the remainder. For specified overseas loans, a reserve was provided in the form of a reserve for specific foreign loans (including the reserve for loss from overseas investment as provided for in Article 55, Paragraph 2, of the Special Taxation Measures Law) to the amount deemed irrecoverable as a result of political and economic conditions in the countries in question.

Self-assessment of assets was conducted for all loans by the Bank's divisions in charge of self-assessment in cooperation with the relevant business divisions on the basis of the Bank's asset self-assessment standards, and the loans were classified in the accounts according to the results of this asset assessment.

For the year ended March 31, 1999, the reserve for possible loan losses was recorded as a liability in the consolidated balance sheets. However, due to the revision of the Banking Law of Japan, the reserve for possible loan losses is shown as a reduction in the assets, section of the consolidated balance sheet, as of March 31, 2000. Consequently, total assets and total liabilities as of March 31, 2000 decreased by ¥59,591 million (US\$561,388 thousand) each.

**(j) Accounting for Leases**

Finance leases which do not transfer ownership are accounted for in the same manner as operating leases under generally accepted accounting principles in Japan.

**(k) Retirement Benefits**

Under the terms of the Bank's and its consolidated subsidiaries' retirement plans, substantially all employees are entitled to a lump-sum payment at the time of retirement. The amount of the retirement benefit is, in general, based on the length of service, base salary at the time of retirement and cause of retirement.

The reserve for retirement allowances is stated at the amount which would be required if all employees voluntarily terminated their employment as of the balance sheet date.

The Bank and certain consolidated subsidiaries adopted a pension plan which partially replaces the lump-sum benefit plan.

**(l) Shareholders' Equity**

The maximum amount that the Company can distribute as dividends is calculated based on the unconsolidated financial statements of the Company in accordance with the Commercial Code of Japan.

**(m) Net Income per Share**

The computations of net income per share of common stock are based on the weighted average numbers of shares out-standing during each period.

### 3. Loans under Risk-Management Review

Loans under risk-management review at March 31, 2000 and 1999, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Loans to companies legally bankrupt .....	¥ 20,310	¥24,464	\$ 191,334
Loans past due over 6 months.....	80,486	16,801	758,232
Loans past due over 3 months.....	1,808	4,403	17,040
Restructured loans .....	31,892	44,830	300,449
Total.....	¥134,498	¥90,500	\$1,267,056

Notes:

1. Loans to companies legally bankrupt:

The term "Loans to companies legally bankrupt" refers to loans (excluding those written off as bad debts) for which interest is not being accrued, owing to the fact that there is no hope of repayment of the principal, nor collection of interest, because said repayment or collection has been overdue for a considerable period of time or for any other valid reason.

2. Loans past due over 6 months:

Loans past due over 6 months are loans for which interest is not being accrued. This category excludes restructured loans described below, as well as Loans to companies legally bankrupt.

3. Loans past due over 3 months:

The payment of principal or interest on these loans is delayed 3 months or more from the day following the date agreed as the payment date (excludes Loans to companies legally bankrupt and Loans past due over 6 months).

4. Restructured loans:

Restructured loans are loans provided to facilitate loan recovery by making certain concessions to borrowers (reduced or waived interest, payment of interest suspended, repayment of principal delayed, etc.) to allow borrowers to implement business reconstruction or provide them with support. This category excludes loans in the three categories above.

### 4. Assets Pledged

Assets pledged as collateral at March 31, 2000 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Securities .....	¥38,008	\$358,062
Lease receivables .....	46,750	440,417
Installment receivables.....	7,759	73,096

The above pledged assets secure the following liabilities.

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Deposits.....	¥42,181	\$397,373
Borrowed money .....	47,835	450,642

At March 31, 2000, certain investment securities, aggregating ¥43,608 million (US\$410,819 thousand) and trading securities ¥105 million (US\$997 thousand) were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange at The Bank of Japan and for other purposes.

### 5. Premises and Equipment

Accumulated depreciation amounted to ¥108,323 million (US\$1,020,474 thousand) and ¥118,141 million as of March 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

## 6. Deferred Tax Assets

Significant components of the Bank and consolidated subsidiaries' deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Excess reserve for possible loan losses .....	¥18,615	¥17,288	\$175,371
Excess depreciation.....	1,350	1,459	12,719
Excess reserve for retirement allowances.....	1,339	1,206	12,623
Excess amortization of deferred assets .....	906	776	8,539
Unrealized losses of unlisted securities.....	810	778	7,636
Other .....	1,232	1,051	11,613
Total.....	¥24,255	¥22,559	\$228,503

## 7. Borrowed Money

Borrowed money at March 31, 2000 and 1999 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Average Rate	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000	2000
Borrowing from banks .....	¥93,829	¥121,346	2.54%	\$883,931

At March 31, 2000 and 1999 borrowed money includes ¥37,000 million (US\$348,563 thousand) in subordinated loans, whose subordinated status is expressly stated in the underlying loan agreements.

The aggregate annual maturities of borrowed money outstanding at March 31, 2000 are as follows:

Year ending at March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2001.....	¥33,104	\$311,865
2002.....	12,068	113,691
2003.....	7,631	71,893
2004.....	4,586	43,203
2005.....	1,439	13,556
2006 and thereafter .....	35,000	329,722
Total.....	¥93,829	\$883,931

## 8. Acceptances and Guarantees

All commitments and contingent liabilities arising in compliance with customers' needs in foreign trade and other transactions are included in "Acceptances and guarantees." As a contra account, "Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees" is shown on the asset side, representing the Bank's right of indemnity from customers.

## 9. Land Revaluation Reserve

Land for commercial use was revalued in accordance with the Land Revaluation Law in the year ended March 31, 1998. The Bank recorded the difference in value before and after revaluation as "Land Revaluation Reserve" shown in liabilities, and recorded under "liabilities" an amount equivalent to accrued taxes in relation to the revaluation difference as "Deferred Tax Liability for Land Revaluation," and the amount after deduction for taxes is shown as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

At March 31, 2000 the total market price of land for commercial use, which was revalued in accordance with the above law, was below the book value after revaluation by ¥4,229 million (US\$39,844 thousand).

## 10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2000 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Cash and due from banks in consolidated balance sheet.....	¥77,087		\$726,210
Due from banks except deposits with the Bank of Japan.....	(16,565)		(156,059)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows .....	¥60,521		\$570,151

## 11. Leases

### (a) Finance Leases

#### (1) As lessee

Non-capitalized finance leases at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Equipment, cost if capitalized .....	¥117	¥—	\$1,110
Other, cost if capitalized .....	44	—	419
Less: accumulated depreciation .....	(60)	—	(570)
Total.....	¥101	¥—	\$ 960
Lease commitments			
Due within one year .....	¥ 30	¥—	\$ 289
Due after one year .....	75	—	708
Total.....	¥105	¥—	\$ 997
For the years ended March 31, 2000 and 1999			
Lease expense .....	¥ 31	¥—	\$ 297
Depreciation expense, if capitalized.....	28	—	265
Interest expense, if capitalized .....	4	—	40

The above "as if capitalized" depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over lease terms.

#### (2) As lessor

Other assets include the following leased assets at March 31, 2000 and 1999.

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Equipment .....	¥98,085	¥97,823	\$924,029
Other .....	10,646	12,252	100,295
Less: accumulated depreciation .....	(61,637)	(60,793)	(580,667)
Total.....	¥47,094	¥49,281	\$443,658
Future lease payments			
Due within one year .....	¥15,923	¥15,924	\$150,011
Due after one year .....	33,556	35,877	316,126
Total.....	¥49,480	¥51,801	\$466,137
For the years ended March 31, 2000 and 1999			
Lease income.....	¥19,561	¥20,175	\$184,278
Depreciation expense .....	16,966	17,301	159,839
Interest income included in lease income .....	2,514	2,751	23,687

### (b) Operating Leases

Future minimum lease payments receivable for operating leases at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows.

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Future minimum lease payments			
Due within one year .....	¥ 49	¥53	\$ 465
Due after one year .....	104	32	982
Total.....	¥153	¥85	\$1,448

## 12. Market Value Information for Securities and Money Held in Trust

At March 31, 2000, book value, market value and net unrealized gains of securities listed on stock exchanges are as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Book value:		
Trading account securities .....	¥ 81	\$ 770
Securities.....	308,683	2,907,989
Total .....	<u>¥308,764</u>	<u>\$2,908,760</u>
Market value:		
Trading account securities .....	¥ 84	\$ 794
Securities.....	379,274	3,573,006
Total .....	<u>¥379,359</u>	<u>\$3,573,801</u>
Net unrealized gains.....	<u>¥ 70,594</u>	<u>\$ 665,040</u>

At March 31, 2000, book value, market value and net unrealized gains of unlisted trading account securities and unlisted securities for which quoted values are available are as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Book value:		
Trading account securities .....	¥ 1,991	\$ 18,757
Securities.....	167,110	1,574,288
Total .....	<u>¥169,101</u>	<u>\$1,593,046</u>
Market value:		
Trading account securities .....	¥ 1,994	\$ 18,793
Securities.....	167,606	1,578,963
Total .....	<u>¥169,601</u>	<u>\$1,597,756</u>
Net unrealized gains.....	<u>¥ 499</u>	<u>\$ 4,710</u>

At March 31, 2000, book value, market value and net unrealized gains of money held in trust are as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Book value.....	¥8,298	\$78,179
Market value.....	8,344	78,613
Net unrealized gains.....	<u>¥ 46</u>	<u>\$ 434</u>

### 13. Derivative Transactions

The Bank enters into various contracts, including swaps, options, forwards and futures covering interest rates, foreign currencies, stocks and bonds in order to meet customers' needs and manage risk of market fluctuations related to the Bank's assets, liabilities and interest rates. The Bank has established procedures and controls to minimize market and credit risk including limits on transaction levels, hedging exposed positions, daily reporting to management, and outside review of trading department activities. Outstanding derivatives at March 31, 2000 are as follows:

#### (1) Interest rate related transactions

March 31, 2000	Millions of Yen				Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	Contract amount	Portion maturing over one-year	Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Unrealized gain (loss)
Over-the-counter transactions:					
Swaps					
Receive fixed rate and pay floating rate ..	¥ 9,000	¥ 9,000	¥ 50	¥ 50	\$ 478
Receive floating rate and pay fixed rate ..	113,641	91,723	(3,817)	(3,817)	(35,958)
Caps					
Sell .....	710	597			
Option premiums .....	4		0	4	43
Buy .....	2,610	2,497			
Option premiums .....	32		13	(18)	(173)
Others					
Sell .....	—	—			
Option premiums .....	—		—	—	—
Buy .....	800	800			
Option premiums .....	10		4	(5)	(55)

The market values listed above represent the closing prices on the Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange and other exchanges at March 31, 2000. Market values for over-the-counter transactions are calculated at discounted present values and formulas for option prices.

#### (2) Currency and foreign exchange transactions

March 31, 2000	Millions of Yen				Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	Contract amount	Portion maturing over one-year	Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Unrealized gain (loss)
Over-the-counter transactions:					
Currency swaps:					
U.S. dollars .....	¥11,542	¥—	¥(235)	¥(235)	\$(2,220)

Certain forward foreign exchange contracts, currency options and other currency related derivative financial instruments are not disclosed because they were revalued at the balance sheet date and their gains (losses) were included in the consolidated statements of operations. At March 31, 2000, the Bank had such contracts to purchase foreign currencies of ¥3,595 million (US\$33,874 thousand) and to sell foreign currencies of ¥4,133 million (US\$38,937 thousand).

#### (3) Bond related transactions

At March 31, 2000, the Bank had no outstanding bond related transactions.



## 14. Segment Information

### 1. Segment Information by Type of Business

Segment information by type of business for the year ended March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen					
	2000					
	Banking operations	Leasing & installment sales	Other	Total	Elimination	Consolidated
Ordinary income:						
Ordinary income with external customers .....	¥ 84,446	¥25,685	¥ 4,312	¥ 114,444	¥ —	¥ 114,444
Ordinary income from internal transactions .....	630	506	2,832	3,968	(3,968)	—
Total .....	85,076	26,191	7,144	118,413	(3,968)	114,444
Ordinary expenses .....	72,824	25,660	7,027	105,512	(3,853)	101,659
Ordinary net income / loss .....	¥ 12,252	¥ 531	¥ 117	¥ 12,900	¥ (115)	¥ 12,785
Assets .....	¥3,088,187	¥75,245	¥16,620	¥3,180,053	¥(36,775)	¥3,143,277
Depreciation .....	3,191	15,813	117	19,122	(18)	19,103
Capital expenditure .....	7,206	16,023	34	23,264	(335)	22,928

	Millions of Yen					
	1999					
	Banking operations	Leasing & installment sales	Other	Total	Elimination	Consolidated
Ordinary income:						
Ordinary income with external customers .....	¥ 92,657	¥26,214	¥ 4,133	¥ 123,004	¥ —	¥ 123,004
Ordinary income from internal transactions .....	599	469	3,827	4,895	(4,895)	—
Total .....	93,256	26,683	7,960	127,900	(4,895)	123,004
Ordinary expenses .....	117,662	25,983	6,449	150,094	(4,947)	145,147
Ordinary net income / loss .....	¥ (24,405)	¥ 700	¥ 1,510	¥ (22,194)	¥ 51	¥ (22,142)
Assets .....	¥3,104,007	¥75,918	¥17,725	¥3,197,651	¥(33,520)	¥3,164,130
Depreciation .....	2,568	15,782	140	18,491	(5)	18,485
Capital expenditure .....	4,189	17,425	33	21,648	(432)	21,216

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars					
	2000					
	Banking operations	Leasing & installment sales	Other	Total	Elimination	Consolidated
Ordinary income:						
Ordinary income with external customers .....	\$ 795,535	\$241,971	\$ 40,629	\$ 1,078,137	\$ —	\$ 1,078,137
Ordinary income from internal transactions .....	5,936	4,772	26,680	37,389	(37,389)	—
Total .....	801,472	246,743	67,310	1,115,526	(37,389)	1,078,137
Ordinary expenses .....	686,048	241,738	66,205	993,992	(36,300)	957,692
Ordinary net income / loss .....	\$ 115,423	\$ 5,005	\$ 1,104	\$ 121,533	\$ (1,088)	\$ 120,445
Assets .....	\$29,092,672	\$708,859	\$156,575	\$29,958,107	\$ (346,451)	\$29,611,655
Depreciation .....	30,066	148,971	1,103	180,141	(176)	179,965
Capital expenditure .....	67,892	150,947	322	219,162	(3,165)	215,997

Note: Ordinary income represents total income excluding gains on disposal of premises and equipment and collection of written-off claims. Ordinary expenses represent total expenses excluding losses on disposal of premises and equipment.

### 2. Segment Information by Location

As Japan accounts for over 90% of total ordinary income for all segments and total assets for all segments, information by location has been omitted.

### 3. Ordinary Income from International Operations

As ordinary income from international operations is under 10% of total ordinary income, for the year ended March 31, 2000, the information of ordinary income from international operations has been omitted.

Ordinary Income from International Operations for the year ended March 31, 1999, was ¥14,514 million representing 11.8% of the ¥123,004 million of consolidated ordinary income. Ordinary income from international operations includes income from various foreign currency transactions in Japan, yen-denominated trade note transactions, various yen-denominated transactions by non-residents, various transactions relating to Japan Offshore Market Accounts and transactions of the overseas branches and its consolidated foreign subsidiary.

---

## 15. Transactions with Related Parties

There are no transactions with related parties.

---

## 16. Results of Self-Assessment by Consolidated Subsidiaries and Equity Method Affiliate (unaudited)

March 31, 1999	Millions of Yen					Subtotal	Total
	Normal loans	Special attention loans	Exposures containing collection risk	Exposures to bankrupt borrowers or similar exposure			
Balance of claims assessed (a) .....	¥95,961	¥79	¥469	¥1,087	¥1,635	¥97,596	
Amounts guaranteed (b) .....		13	191	379	583		
Value of loans for which recovery is doubtful (c=a-b) .....		67	278	708	1,053		
Reserve for possible loan losses (d) .....		—	140	708	848		
Coverage ratio (d/c) .....		0.6%	50.4%	100.0%	80.5%		

Note: Claims assessed comprise loans, leasing rights, installment credits, claims based on debt guarantees, credits, and accounts receivable.

# Report of Independent Public Accountants

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. (a Japanese corporation) and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2000 and 1999, and the related consolidated statements of operations and retained earnings for the years then ended, and cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2000, all expressed in Japanese yen. Our audits were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Japan and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly the consolidated financial position of The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2000 and 1999, and the consolidated results of their operations for the years then ended, and their cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2000, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan applied on a consistent basis during the periods.

As explained in Note 2(a), in the year ended March 31, 2000, The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd., and subsidiaries prospectively adopted new Japanese accounting standards for consolidation and equity method accounting.

Also, in our opinion, the U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated from Japanese yen on the basis set forth in Note 1.

Gifu, Japan  
June 29, 2000



Asahi & Co.

(Member Firm of Andersen Worldwide SC)

## Statement on Accounting Principles and Auditing Standards

This statement is to remind users that accounting principles and auditing standards and their application in practice may vary among nations and therefore could affect, possibly materially, the reported financial position and results of operations. The accompanying financial statements are prepared based on accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and the auditing standards and their application in practice are those generally accepted in Japan. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and the auditors' report presented above are for users familiar with Japanese accounting principles, auditing standards and their application in practice.

# NON-CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

March 31, 2000 and 1999	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2000	1999	2000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Due from Banks .....	¥ 75,867	¥ 121,721	\$ 714,716
Call Loans and Bills Bought .....	83,432	34,473	785,991
Monetary Claims Bought .....	4,000	3,001	37,691
Trading Account Securities (Notes 3 and 23) .....	2,671	2,070	25,167
Money Held in Trust (Note 23) .....	8,297	20,848	78,170
Securities (Notes 4 and 23) .....	656,063	594,344	6,180,528
Loans and Bills Discounted (Notes 5 and 6) .....	2,152,167	2,166,733	20,274,776
Foreign Exchanges (Note 8) .....	3,678	3,962	34,650
Other Assets (Note 9) .....	10,125	11,802	95,391
Premises and Equipment (Note 10) .....	42,734	40,101	402,582
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 11) .....	23,434	21,825	220,764
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 15) .....	73,736	74,458	694,640
Less Reserve for Possible Loan Losses (Note 2(g)) .....	(57,124)	—	(538,145)
<b>Total Assets</b> .....	<b>¥3,079,085</b>	<b>¥3,095,344</b>	<b>\$29,006,924</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits (Note 12) .....	¥2,758,330	¥2,705,691	\$25,985,211
Call Money and Bills Sold .....	44,589	52,366	420,062
Borrowed Money (Note 14) .....	45,593	69,962	429,521
Foreign Exchanges (Note 8) .....	195	212	1,842
Other Liabilities (Note 13) .....	37,610	21,358	354,315
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses (Note 2(g)) .....	—	58,009	—
Reserve for Retirement Allowances .....	4,618	4,437	43,510
Deferred Tax Liability for Land Revaluation (Note 16) .....	2,950	2,944	27,792
Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 15) .....	73,736	74,458	694,640
<b>Total Liabilities</b> .....	<b>2,967,624</b>	<b>2,989,440</b>	<b>27,956,896</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Common Stock (Note 17) .....	24,500	24,500	230,808
Capital Surplus .....	13,789	13,789	129,906
Legal Reserve .....	12,870	12,524	121,246
Land Revaluation Reserve (Note 16) .....	4,245	4,236	39,993
Voluntary Reserves .....	48,878	52,978	460,461
Retained Earnings (Deficit) .....	7,176	(2,125)	67,610
<b>Total Stockholders' Equity</b> .....	<b>111,460</b>	<b>105,903</b>	<b>1,050,027</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b> .....	<b>¥3,079,085</b>	<b>¥3,095,344</b>	<b>\$29,006,924</b>

See Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements.

# NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS

For the years ended March 31, 2000 and 1999	Millions of Yen (Note 1)		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2000	1999	2000
<b>INCOME</b>			
Interest and Dividends on:			
Loans and Bills Discounted .....	¥47,765	¥49,942	\$449,982
Securities .....	21,839	24,796	205,741
Other (Note 18).....	947	1,622	8,924
Fees and Commissions (Note 19).....	6,311	6,063	59,458
Gains on Sales and Redemptions of Securities.....	1,359	7,515	12,810
Gains on Sales of Share Stocks .....	4,405	1,386	41,499
Gains on Money Held in Trust.....	981	145	9,242
Other Income .....	875	1,527	8,244
<b>Total Income</b> .....	<b>84,485</b>	<b>92,999</b>	<b>795,903</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Interest on:			
Deposits .....	8,856	13,687	83,429
Borrowings and Rediscounts .....	4,552	5,940	42,886
Other (Note 20).....	4,474	3,038	42,154
Fees and Commissions .....	2,179	1,899	20,528
Losses on Sales, Redemptions and Valuation of Securities .....	2,661	7,938	25,075
General and Administrative Expenses.....	41,077	40,025	386,980
Losses on Sales and Valuation of Stocks.....	2,341	5,622	22,059
Losses on Money Held in Trust.....	—	66	—
Other Expenses (Note 21) .....	6,632	38,808	62,483
<b>Total Expenses</b> .....	<b>72,776</b>	<b>117,027</b>	<b>685,597</b>
<b>Income (Loss) before Income Taxes</b> .....	<b>11,708</b>	<b>(24,027)</b>	<b>110,306</b>
<b>Income Taxes</b> –Current.....	<b>6,300</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>59,355</b>
–Deferred.....	<b>(1,602)</b>	<b>(9,883)</b>	<b>(15,099)</b>
<b>Net Income (Loss)</b> .....	<b>7,011</b>	<b>(14,425)</b>	<b>66,050</b>
<b>Retained Earnings (Deficit)</b>			
Balance at the Beginning of the Year .....	(2,125)	2,496	(20,023)
Prior Years Adjustment for Deferred Tax .....	—	11,941	—
Appropriations:			
Transfer to Legal Reserve .....	(345)	(345)	(3,254)
Cash Dividends.....	(1,454)	(1,454)	(13,704)
Bonuses to Directors and Statutory Auditors.....	—	(37)	—
Transfer to Voluntary Reserves.....	(8)	(300)	(81)
Transfer from Voluntary Reserves .....	4,100	—	38,624
<b>Balance at End of Year (Note 25)</b> .....	<b>¥ 7,176</b>	<b>¥ (2,125)</b>	<b>\$ 67,610</b>
<b>Per Share of Common Stock (in Yen and U.S. Dollars):</b>			
Net Income (Loss) (Note 2(j)).....	¥ 24.10	¥ (49.58)	\$0.23
Cash Dividends .....	5.00	5.00	0.04
Stockholders' Equity .....	383.08	363.98	3.61

See Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements.

# NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended March 31, 2000 and 1999

---

## 1. Basis of Presenting Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank") maintains its accounts and records in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Commercial Code and the Securities and Exchange Law and in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, which are different from the accounting and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards. The accompanying non-consolidated financial statements are a translation of the audited non-consolidated financial statements of the Bank which were prepared in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan from the accounts and records maintained by the Bank and were filed with the Minister of Finance as required by the Securities and Exchange Law.

In preparing the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications have been made in the non-consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan.

The translation of the Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of the reader, using the prevailing exchange rate at March 31, 2000, which was ¥106.15 to U.S.\$1.00. The convenience translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate of exchange.

The Japanese yen amounts are presented in millions of yen and are rounded down to the nearest million. The U.S. dollar amounts are presented in thousands and are rounded down to the nearest thousand. Accordingly, columns may not add up to column totals.

---

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies

### (a) Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements of the Bank are non-consolidated and do not include the accounts of the Bank's subsidiaries.

### (b) Trading Account Securities

Trading account securities listed on stock exchanges are valued at the lower of moving average cost or market.

Recoveries of write-downs are recorded in subsequent periods. Trading account securities other than those mentioned above are valued at moving average cost.

### (c) Securities

Among marketable securities listed on stock exchanges, convertible bonds and shares (including foreign securities) are valued at the lower of moving average cost or market. Recoveries of write-downs are recorded in subsequent periods.

Securities other than those mentioned above are valued at moving average cost.

Securities held in specified money trusts, whose purpose is mainly investment in securities, are accounted for by the same valuation methods as the securities noted above.

### (d) Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are generally stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and deferred gain on sale of real estate. Depreciation of premises and equipment of the Bank is computed using the declining-balance method.

### (e) Software Costs

The Bank have included internal use software costs in expenses for the year ended March 31, 1999. Such software is also included in expenses for the year ended March 31, 2000, in accordance with the revised "Accounting Standard for Research and Development Costs."

### (f) Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities, and accounts at overseas branches in foreign currencies are mainly translated into Japanese yen at exchange rates prevailing at the end of each fiscal year.

Foreign currency assets and liabilities of the Bank are translated into Japanese yen at exchange rates prevailing at the end of each fiscal year.

### (g) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

A reserve for possible loan losses was provided according to the following write-off/reserve standards. For loans to normal borrowers and borrowers requiring special attention as stipulated in the "Practical Guidelines for the Verification of Compliance with Internal Regulations Governing Asset Self-Assessment by Banks and Other Financial Institutions and for Audits of Bad Loan Write-offs and Bad Loan Reserves" (Report No. 4 of the Special Committee for Audits of Banks and Other Financial Institutions by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants), a reserve was provided based on the loan loss ratio, which is calculated for each loan using the actual loan losses during a specified period in the past. For loans to borrowers threatened with bankruptcy, after deducting the portion deemed recoverable through the disposal of collateral and the enforcement of guarantees, a reserve was provided for the remainder to the amount deemed necessary. For loans to legally and essentially bankrupt borrowers, after deducting the portion deemed recoverable through the disposal of collateral and the enforcement of guarantees, a reserve was provided to cover the remainder. For specified overseas loans, a reserve was provided in the form of a reserve for specific foreign loans (including the reserve for loss from overseas investment as provided for in Article 55, Paragraph 2, of the Special Taxation Measures Law) to the amount deemed irrecoverable as a result of political and economic conditions in the countries in question.

Self-assessment of assets was conducted for all loans by the Bank's divisions in charge of asset self-assessment in cooperation with the relevant business divisions on the basis of the Bank's asset self-assessment standards, and the loans were classified in the accounts according to the results of this asset assessment.

For the year ended March 31, 1999, the reserve for possible loan losses was recorded as a liability in the non-consolidated balance sheets. However, due to the revision of the Banking Law of Japan, the reserve for possible loan losses is shown as a reduction in the assets, section of the non-consolidated balance sheet, as of March 31, 2000. Consequently, total assets and total liabilities as of March 31, 2000 decreased by ¥57,124 million (US\$538,145 thousand) each.



### (h) Accounting for Leases

Finance leases which do not transfer ownership are accounted for in the same manner as operating leases under generally accepted accounting principles in Japan.

### (i) Retirement Benefits

Under the terms of the Bank's retirement plan, substantially all employees are entitled to a lump-sum payment at the time of retirement. The amount of the retirement benefit is, in general, based on the length of service, base salary at the time of retirement and cause of retirement.

The reserve for retirement allowances is stated at the amount which would be required if all employees voluntarily terminated their employment as of the balance sheet date.

In April 1970, the Bank adopted a pension plan which partially replaces the lump-sum benefit plan. There is no the unamortized balance of prior service cost at March 31, 1998.

### (j) Net Income per Share

The computations of net income per share of common stock are based on the weighted average numbers of shares out-standing during each period.

## 3. Trading Account Securities

Trading account securities at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
National government bonds .....	¥2,671	¥2,070	\$25,167

## 4. Securities

Securities at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
National government bonds .....	¥259,986	¥167,726	\$2,449,240
Local government bonds .....	66,989	75,268	631,082
Corporate bonds .....	95,320	96,263	897,980
Shares .....	95,720	88,643	901,746
Other securities .....	138,045	166,443	1,300,479
Total .....	¥656,063	¥594,344	\$6,180,528

## 5. Loans and Bills Discounted

Loans and bills discounted at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Bills discounted .....	¥ 92,330	¥ 94,690	\$ 869,814
Loans on bills .....	381,256	366,376	3,591,678
Loans on deeds .....	1,382,676	1,398,626	13,025,683
Overdrafts .....	295,903	307,040	2,787,600
Total .....	¥2,152,167	¥2,166,733	\$20,274,776

## 6. Loans under Risk-Management Review

Loans under risk-management review at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen				Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000		1999		2000
Loans to companies legally bankrupt .....	¥ 20,269	0.94%*	¥24,453	1.13%*	\$ 190,954
Loans past due over 6 months .....	80,399	3.74%*	16,711	0.77%*	757,415
Loans past due over 3 months .....	1,785	0.08%*	4,403	0.20%*	16,817
Restructured loans .....	31,892	1.48%*	49,768	2.30%*	300,449
Total (A) .....	¥134,347	6.24%*	¥95,336	4.40%*	\$1,265,636
Reserve for possible loan losses (B) .....	¥ 57,124		¥58,009		\$ 538,145
Ratio of possible loan losses applied (B) / (A) .....		42.5%		60.8%	

\*Ratio to total loans and bills discounted.

Notes:

1. Loans to companies legally bankrupt:

The term "Loans to companies legally bankrupt" refers to loans (excluding those written off as bad debts) for which interest is not being accrued, owing to the fact that there is no hope of repayment of the principal, nor collection of interest, because said repayment or collection has been overdue for a considerable period of time or for any other valid reason.

2. Loans past due over 6 months:

Loans past due over 6 months are loans for which interest is not being accrued. This category excludes restructured loans described below as well as Loans to companies legally bankrupt.

3. Loans past due over 3 months:

The payment of principal or interest on these loans is delayed 3 months or more from the day following the date agreed as the payment date (excludes Loans to companies legally bankrupt and Loans past due over 6 months).

4. Restructured loans:

Restructured loans are loans provided to facilitate loan recovery by making certain concessions to borrowers (reduced or waived interest, payment of interest suspended, repayment of principal delayed, etc.) to allow borrowers to implement business reconstruction or provide them with support. This category excludes loans in the three categories above.

## 7. Assets Pledged

Assets pledged as collateral at March 31, 2000 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Securities.....	¥37,050		\$349,042

The above pledged assets are secure the following liabilities.

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Deposits.....	¥41,180		\$387,946

At March 31, 2000, certain investment securities, aggregating ¥43,608 million (US\$410,819 thousand) and trading securities ¥105 million (US\$997 thousand) were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange at The Bank of Japan and for other purposes.

## 8. Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
<b>Assets</b>			
Due from foreign correspondents.....	¥ 507	¥ 493	\$ 4,781
Foreign bills of exchange bought.....	822	1,151	7,746
Foreign bills of exchange receivable.....	2,348	2,317	22,121
Total.....	¥3,678	¥3,962	\$34,650
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Due to foreign correspondents.....	¥ 11	¥ 0	\$ 110
Foreign bills of exchange sold.....	169	187	1,596
Foreign bills of exchange payable.....	14	25	135
Total.....	¥ 195	¥ 212	\$ 1,842

## 9. Other Assets

Other assets at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Domestic exchange settlement account debit.....	¥ 601	¥ 786	\$ 5,662
Prepaid expenses.....	150	164	1,418
Accrued income.....	5,362	6,076	50,520
Other.....	4,011	4,774	37,789
Total.....	¥10,125	¥11,802	\$95,391

## 10. Premises and Equipment

Accumulated depreciation amounted to ¥33,855 million (US\$318,943 thousand) and ¥37,291 million as of March 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

## 11. Deferred Tax Assets

Significant components of the Bank's deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Excess reserve for possible loan losses.....	¥17,907	¥17,142	\$168,702
Excess depreciation.....	1,350	1,459	12,719
Excess reserve for retirement allowances.....	1,268	1,146	11,952
Excess amortization of deferred assets.....	891	758	8,397
Unrealized losses of unlisted securities.....	784	751	7,386
Other.....	1,231	566	11,606
Total.....	¥23,434	¥21,825	\$220,764

## 12. Deposits

Deposits at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Current deposits.....	¥ 122,519	¥ 116,337	\$ 1,154,212
Ordinary deposits.....	564,410	510,765	5,317,106
Deposits at notice.....	31,010	34,304	292,137
Time deposits.....	1,859,991	1,832,688	17,522,292
Other deposits.....	178,136	209,184	1,678,157
Sub-total.....	2,756,068	2,703,280	25,963,906
Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	2,261	2,411	21,304
Total.....	¥2,758,330	¥2,705,691	\$25,985,211

### 13. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Domestic exchange settlement account credit .....	¥ 1,550	¥ 2,076	\$ 14,609
Accrued taxes .....	5,964	53	56,193
Accrued expenses .....	9,367	12,060	88,246
Unearned income .....	2,359	2,485	22,232
Employees' saving deposits .....	2,901	2,984	27,336
Other .....	15,465	1,698	145,697
Total .....	¥37,610	¥21,358	\$354,315

### 14. Borrowed Money

At March 31, 2000 and 1999 borrowed money includes ¥37,000 million (US\$348,563 thousand) in subordinated loans, whose subordinated status is expressly stated in the underlying loan agreements.

### 15. Acceptances and Guarantees

All commitments and contingent liabilities arising in compliance with customers' needs in foreign trade and other transactions are included in "acceptances and guarantees." As a contra account "customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees" is shown on the asset side representing the Bank's right of indemnity from customers.

### 16. Land Revaluation Reserve

Land for commercial use was revalued in accordance with the Land Revaluation Law in the year ended March 31, 1998. The Bank recorded the difference in value before and after revaluation as "Land Revaluation Reserve" shown in liabilities, and records under "liabilities" an amount equivalent to accrued taxes in relation to the revaluation difference as "Deferred Tax Liability for Land Revaluation," and the amount after deduction for taxes is shown as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

At March 31, 2000 the total market price of land for commercial use, which was revalued in accordance with the above law, was below the book value after revaluation by ¥4,229 million (US\$39,844 thousand).

### 17. Common Stock

Information with respect to common stock of the Bank as of March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	2000	1999
	Par value .....	¥50 per share
Number of shares		
Authorized .....	400,000,000	400,000,000
Issued .....	290,955,467	290,955,467

### 18. Other Interest Income

Other interest income at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Deposits with banks .....	¥524	¥ 965	\$4,942
Interest swaps .....	128	137	1,206
Other .....	294	519	2,775
Total .....	¥947	¥1,622	\$8,924

### 19. Fees and Commissions

Fees and commissions at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Domestic and foreign exchanges .....	¥3,014	¥2,913	\$28,402
Other .....	3,296	3,149	31,056
Total .....	¥6,311	¥6,063	\$59,458

### 20. Other Interest Expenses

Other interest expenses at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Interest swaps .....	¥2,640	¥2,337	\$24,878
Other .....	1,833	700	17,276
Total .....	¥4,474	¥3,038	\$42,154

## 21. Other Expenses

Other expenses at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Transfer to reserve for possible loan losses .....	¥5,595	¥31,506	\$52,710
Other .....	1,037	7,301	9,772
Total .....	¥6,632	¥38,808	\$62,483

## 22. Finance Leases

As lessee

Non-capitalized finance leases at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2000	1999	2000
Equipment, cost if capitalized.....	¥2,104	¥1,909	\$19,821
Less: accumulated depreciation .....	(1,275)	(1,090)	(12,015)
Total .....	¥ 828	¥ 818	\$ 7,806
Lease commitments			
Due within one year.....	¥ 312	¥ 337	\$ 2,943
Due after one year.....	531	501	5,004
Total .....	¥ 843	¥ 838	\$ 7,947
For the years ended March 31, 2000 and 1999			
Lease expense.....	¥ 419	¥ 389	\$ 3,953
Depreciation expense, if capitalized .....	362	331	3,411
Interest expense, if capitalized.....	28	32	265

The above "as if capitalized" depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over lease terms.

## 23. Market Value Information for Securities and Money Held in Trust

Market value information for securities at March 31, 2000, is not required to be disclosed in the non-consolidated financial statements.

At March 31, 1999, book value, market value and net unrealized gains of trading account securities and securities listed on stock exchanges were as follows:

	Millions of Yen
Book value:	
Trading account securities.....	¥ 125
Securities .....	242,488
Total .....	¥242,614
Market value:	
Trading account securities.....	¥ 127
Securities .....	286,328
Total .....	¥286,456
Net unrealized gains .....	¥ 43,841

At March 31, 1999, book value, market value and net unrealized gains of unlisted trading account securities and unlisted securities for which quoted values were available were as follows:

	Millions of Yen
Book value:	
Trading account securities.....	¥ 1,510
Securities .....	159,897
Total .....	¥161,408
Market value:	
Trading account securities.....	¥ 1,516
Securities .....	161,884
Total .....	¥163,400
Net unrealized gains .....	¥ 1,992

At March 31, 1999, book value, market value and net unrealized gains of money held in trust were as follows:

	Millions of Yen
Book value.....	¥20,848
Market value.....	20,875
Net unrealized gains .....	¥ 27

## 24. Derivative Transactions

Market value information for derivatives at March 31, 2000, is not required to be disclosed in the non-consolidated financial statements.

The Bank enters into various contracts, including swaps, options, forwards and futures covering interest rates, foreign currencies, stocks and bonds in order to meet customers' needs and manage risk of market fluctuations related to the Bank's assets, liabilities and interest rates. The Bank has established procedures and controls to minimize market and credit risk including limits on transaction levels, hedging exposed positions, daily reporting to management, and outside review of trading department activities. Outstanding derivatives at March 31, 1999 were as follows:

### (1) Interest rate related transactions

March 31, 1999	Millions of Yen			
	Contract amount	Portion maturing over one-year	Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)
Over-the-counter transactions:				
Swaps				
Receive fixed rate and pay floating rate.....	¥ 7,205	¥ 6,000	¥ 97	¥ 97
Receive floating rate and pay fixed rate.....	108,668	95,344	(5,801)	(5,801)
Receive floating rate and pay floating rate.....	597	597	(0)	(0)
Caps				
Sell.....	1,183	1,183		
Option premiums.....	9		0	9
Buy.....	1,183	1,183		
Option premiums.....	8		0	(7)

The market values listed above represent the closing prices on the Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange and other exchanges at March 31, 1999. Market values for over-the-counter transactions are calculated at discounted present values and formulas for option prices.

### (2) Currency and foreign exchange transactions

March 31, 1999	Millions of Yen			
	Contract amount	Portion maturing over one-year	Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)
Over-the-counter transactions:				
Currency swaps:				
U.S. dollars.....	¥7,895	¥—	¥(136)	¥(136)

Certain forward foreign exchange contracts, currency options and other currency related derivative financial instruments are not disclosed because they were revalued at the balance sheet date and their gains (losses) were included in the non-consolidated statements of operations. At March 31, 1999, the Bank had such contracts to purchase foreign currencies of ¥3,290 million and to sell foreign currencies of ¥3,294 million.

### (3) Bond related transactions

March 31, 1999	Millions of Yen			
	Contract amount	Portion maturing over one-year	Market value	Unrealized gain (loss)
Exchange-traded:				
Bond futures				
Sell.....	¥6,178	¥—	¥6,263	¥(85)
Buy.....	264	—	265	—

The market values listed above represent the closing prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and other exchanges at March 31, 1999. Market values for over-the-counter transactions are calculated at formulas for option prices.

## 25. Subsequent Event

The ordinary stockholders' meeting, which was held on June 29, 2000, duly approved the following year-end appropriation of retained earnings as of March 31, 2000.

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Retained earnings at March 31, 2000 .....	¥7,176	\$67,610
Appropriations:		
Transfer to legal reserve.....	(200)	(1,884)
Cash dividends .....	(727)	(6,852)
Bonuses to directors and statutory auditors.....	(37)	(353)
Transfer to voluntary reserves .....	(4,400)	(41,450)
Transfer to the reserves for extraordinary depreciation.....	(39)	(375)
Retained earnings carried forward .....	¥1,772	\$16,693

# Report of Independent Public Accountants

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying non-consolidated balance sheets of The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. (a Japanese corporation) as of March 31, 2000 and 1999, and the related non-consolidated statements of operations and retained earnings (deficit) for the years then ended, all expressed in Japanese yen. Our audits were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Japan and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the non-consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly the non-consolidated financial position of The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. as of March 31, 2000 and 1999, and the non-consolidated results of its operations for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan applied on a consistent basis during the periods.

Also, in our opinion, the U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements have been translated from Japanese yen on the basis set forth in Note 1.

Gifu, Japan  
June 29, 2000



Asahi & Co.

(Member Firm of Andersen Worldwide SC)

## Statement on Accounting Principles and Auditing Standards

This statement is to remind users that accounting principles and auditing standards and their application in practice may vary among nations and therefore could affect, possibly materially, the reported financial position and results of operations. The accompanying financial statements are prepared based on accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and the auditing standards and their application in practice are those generally accepted in Japan. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and the auditors' report presented above are for users familiar with Japanese accounting principles, auditing standards and their application in practice.



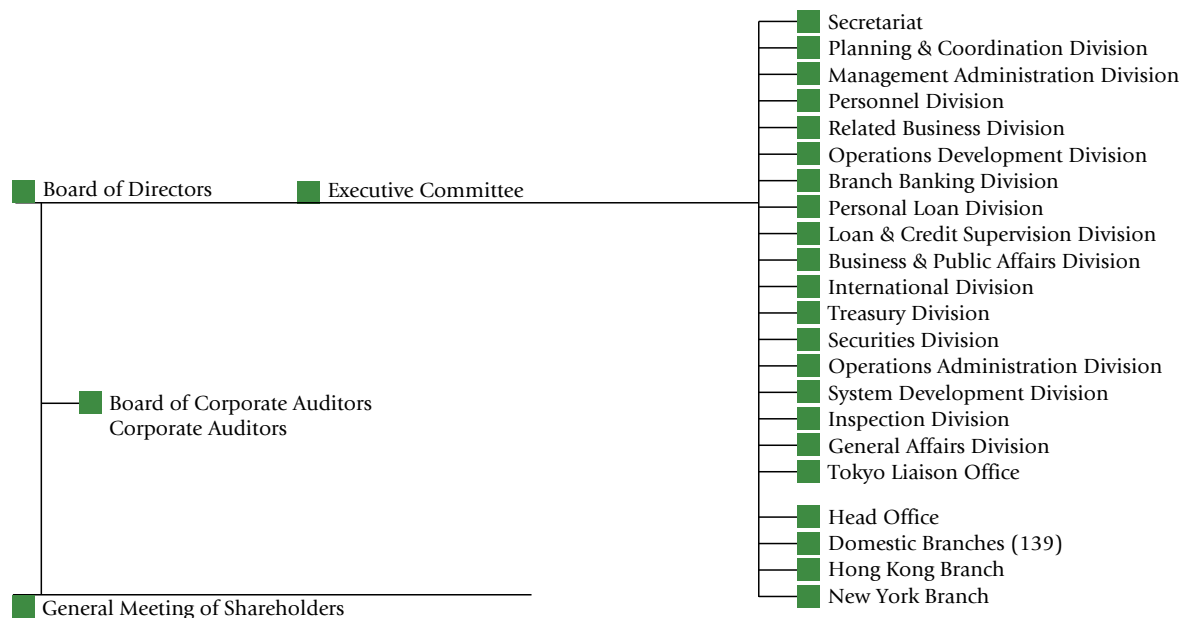
# Five-Year Summary

Millions of Yen

Years ended March 31	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
<b>For the Year</b>					
<b>Income</b>					
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted .....	¥ 47,765	¥ 49,942	¥ 49,868	¥ 50,225	¥ 58,826
Other Income .....	36,720	43,057	57,715	39,470	54,530
Total Income .....	84,485	92,999	107,584	89,695	113,356
<b>Expenses</b>					
Interest on Deposits .....	8,856	13,687	19,802	26,536	39,873
Other Expenses .....	63,920	103,339	70,434	58,024	62,081
Total Expenses .....	72,776	117,027	90,236	84,561	101,955
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes .....	11,708	(24,027)	17,347	5,134	11,401
Income (Loss) Taxes and Deferred Taxes .....	4,698	(9,601)	15,793	102	8,991
Net Income (Loss) .....	¥ 7,011	¥ (14,425)	¥ 1,554	¥ 5,031	¥ 2,410
<b>At Year-End</b>					
<b>Assets</b>					
Securities .....	¥ 656,063	¥ 594,344	¥ 661,036	¥ 631,895	¥ 579,634
Loans and Bills Discounted .....	2,152,167	2,166,733	2,099,054	2,018,275	2,017,890
Foreign Exchange .....	3,678	3,962	5,608	5,606	6,075
Other Assets .....	193,436	255,844	223,117	248,041	232,143
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees .....	73,736	74,458	74,830	71,960	68,715
Total Assets .....	¥3,079,085	¥3,095,344	¥3,063,647	¥2,975,779	¥2,904,459
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits .....	¥2,758,330	¥2,705,691	¥2,676,826	¥2,656,112	¥2,601,312
Foreign Exchange .....	195	212	169	304	191
Convertible Bonds .....	—	—	—	1,044	1,044
Other Liabilities .....	135,360	209,077	198,527	140,763	130,973
Acceptances and Guarantees .....	73,736	74,458	74,830	71,960	68,715
Land Revaluation Reserve .....	—	—	7,648	—	—
Total Liabilities .....	2,967,624	2,989,440	2,958,003	2,870,184	2,802,236
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>					
Common Stock .....	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
Reserves and Retained Earnings .....	86,958	81,403	81,143	81,094	77,721
Total Stockholders' Equity .....	111,460	105,903	105,644	105,594	102,222
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity ...	¥3,079,085	¥3,095,344	¥3,063,647	¥2,975,779	¥2,904,459
Number of Offices .....	142	141	138	137	135
Number of Employees .....	2,530	2,800	2,810	2,832	2,877
Capital Adequacy Ratio* .....	10.94%	9.55%	9.33%	9.57%	9.13%

\* These figures are based on BIS guidelines and include transitional adjustments. The ratios at March 31, 2000 and 1999 are calculated on a consolidated basis.

# Organization Chart



(as of June 29, 2000)

## Subsidiaries and Affiliates

(as of July 20, 2000)

Company Name	Business Lines	Established	Capital (Millions of Yen)	Equity (%)
Kyoyu Lease Co., Ltd.	Leasing	July 14, 1964	120	5.0
Kyoritsu Business Service Co., Ltd.	Close examination and adjustment of cash accounts, maintenance of CDs	December 15, 1979	10	100.0
Kyoritsu Computer Service Co., Ltd.	Computing service and software development	December 3, 1980	45	5.0
Kyoritsu Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Credit guarantee and investigation	July 1, 1982	30	5.0
Kyoritsu Credit Co., Ltd.	Credit card business	July 15, 1983	30	5.0
Kyoritsu Bunsho Daiko Co., Ltd.	Forms order control, receiving and forwarding, preparation and printing of documents	April 3, 1984	10	100.0
Kyoritsu Capital Co., Ltd.	Securities investment	October 1, 1984	80	5.0
Kyoritsu Office Service Co., Ltd.	Clerical operations for the Bank, centralized processing	June 27, 1986	10	100.0
The Kyoritsu Million Card Co., Ltd.	Credit card business	April 8, 1994	30	5.0
Kyoritsu Research Institute Co., Ltd.	Research on economy, industry, information processing technology, and culture	July 22, 1996	50	5.0
Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank (Europe) S.A.	Banking	January 10, 1992	BFR 700 million	100.0
Kyoritsu Fudosan Chosa Co., Ltd.	Appraisal of real estate collateral	June 20, 2000	10	100.0

# Principal Shareholders

The 10 largest shareholders of The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. as of March 31, 2000 were as follows:

Shareholders	Number of Shares (in thousands)	Percentage of Total Shares in Issue
The Fuji Bank, Limited	12,345	4.24
The Tokai Bank, Limited	8,901	3.05
Giken Co., Ltd.	8,100	2.78
The Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Company	7,910	2.71
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited	5,827	2.00
Toyota Motor Corporation	5,472	1.88
Makimura & Co., Ltd.	5,300	1.82
The Yasuda Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,254	1.80
Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank Employees' Shareholding Association	4,859	1.67
The Gifu Bank, Ltd.	2,893	0.99
Total	66,866	22.98

# Service Network

## **HEAD OFFICE**

98, Kuruwamachi 3-chome,  
Ogaki, Gifu  
Phone: (0584) 74-2111  
WEB: <http://www.okb.co.jp/>

## **INTERNATIONAL DIVISION**

98, Kuruwamachi 3-chome,  
Ogaki, Gifu  
Phone: (0584) 74-2111  
Telex: 4793677 OGAKIB J  
SWIFT Address: OGAK JPJT

## **TREASURY DIVISION**

6-1, Hatchobori 2-chome,  
Chuo-ku, Tokyo  
Phone: (03) 3552-8472  
Telex: 02523742 OGAKIB J  
SWIFT Address: OGAK JPJT

## **OVERSEAS OFFICES**

### **Hong Kong Branch**

Suite 2201, Alexandra House,  
16-20 Chater Road, Central,  
Hong Kong S. A. R. The People's  
Republic of China  
Phone: 2523-2058  
Telex: 81819 OGAKI HX

### **New York Branch**

One Liberty Plaza, 47th Floor,  
165 Broadway, New York,  
New York 10006, U.S.A.  
Phone: (212) 962-5800  
Telex: 422246 OGKB UI

## **OVERSEAS SUBSIDIARY**

### **Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank (Europe) S.A.**

287 Avenue Louise, Boite 9,  
1050 Brussels, Belgium  
Phone: (02) 640-6340  
Telex: 20130 OGAKIB B

## **FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICES**

### **Head Office Business Division**

98, Kuruwamachi 3-chome,  
Ogaki, Gifu  
Phone: (0584) 74-2111

### **Gifu Branch**

1-1, Kandamachi 5-chome, Gifu  
Phone: (058) 265-2271

### **Nagoya Branch**

14-7, Sakae 3-chome,  
Naka-ku, Nagoya  
Phone: (052) 263-2111

### **Seki Branch**

20, Honmachi 6-chome, Seki, Gifu  
Phone: (0575) 22-2031

### **Osaka Branch**

3-7, Awajimachi 3-chome,  
Chuo-ku, Osaka  
Phone: (06) 6202-4461

### **Tokyo Branch**

6-1, Hatchobori 2-chome,  
Chuo-ku, Tokyo  
Phone: (03) 3552-5151

### **Tajimi Branch**

6-1, Shinmachi 2-chome, Tajimi,  
Gifu  
Phone: (0572) 22-6101

### **Ozone Branch**

2-4, Ozone 2-chome, Kita-ku,  
Nagoya  
Phone: (052) 911-7521

### **Kikuicho Branch**

10-17, Nagono 2-chome, Nishi-ku,  
Nagoya  
Phone: (052) 571-3571

### **Arimatsu Branch**

8-1, Arimatsuura, Narumi-cho,  
Midori-ku, Nagoya  
Phone: (052) 624-1211

### **Kakamigahara Branch**

16, Higashi-nakamachi, Naka,  
Kakamigahara, Gifu  
Phone: (0583) 82-1221

### **Kuwana Branch**

39, Misakidori, Kuwana, Mie  
Phone: (0594) 22-3321

### **Gifu-ekimae Branch**

7, Koganemachi 7-chome, Gifu  
Phone: (058) 265-5171

### **Konan Branch**

24, Oyado, Akadoji-cho, Konan,  
Aichi  
Phone: (0587) 55-6111

### **Hashima Branch**

102-1, Takehana-cho, Hashima, Gifu  
Phone: (058) 392-5511

### **Akasaka Branch**

265-2, Akasaka-cho, Ogaki, Gifu  
Phone: (0584) 71-1151

### **Nagahama Branch**

4-2, Takada-cho, Nagahama, Shiga  
Phone: (0749) 62-1800

### **Bisai Branch**

51, Gouminami, Konobunakashima,  
Bisai, Aichi  
Phone: (0586) 62-5181

### **Takayama Branch**

33-3, Hanasatomachi 3-chome,  
Takayama, Gifu  
Phone: (0577) 35-3331

THE OGAKI KYORITSU BANK, LTD.  
98, Kuruwamachi 3-chome, Ogaki, Gifu, Japan  
Phone: (0584) 74-2111  
WEB: <http://www.okb.co.jp/>



Printed in Japan