

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Annual Report 2024

Profile

THROUGHOUT ITS 97 YEARS, THE OSAKA CITY SHINKIN BANK HAS GROWN TOGETHER WITH OSAKA, JAPAN'S SECOND LARGEST CITY AND A COMMUNITY THE BANK IS PROUD TO SERVE. THE BANK BOASTS A NETWORK OF 86 OFFICE LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT OSAKA PREFECTURE, MAKING IT ONE OF THE LARGEST MEMBER-SHIP-BASED COOPERATIVE BANKS (SHINKIN BANKS) IN JAPAN. THROUGH THIS NETWORK, THE BANK ALSO PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS THAT OSAKA REQUIRES AS A CITY WITH AN EXCITING FUTURE AND AMBITIONS THAT SPAN THE GLOBE.



The Osaka City Shinkin Bank

Message from the President



Satoshi Takahashi
President

Casting our eye back on the last fiscal year, we see that the global economy remained unstable, with factors such as growing geopolitical risks, inflation and rising interest rates in Europe and North America, and a slowdown in the Chinese economy.

In Japan, meanwhile, we were heavily impacted by the effects of increasing material prices caused by resource price rises and the weak yen, and pauses to car production in the wake of certification scandals. On the other hand, the bounce back in demand following the pandemic and the increase in demand for inbound tourism—i.e., from international tourists to Japan—and the successful tempting of semiconductor manufacturers to build factories in the country, meant that we witnessed movement toward economic recovery, as seen in rising stock prices. Changes to monetary policy—first and foremost the Bank of Japan putting an end to minus interest rates—suggest the financial environment is entering a new, different phase.

In our hometown of Osaka, there is now less than a year to go before the opening of Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai. Expectations are rising that the event will prove an opportunity to capture attendant increases in demand and highlight the appeal of the technologies and products the region's small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have to offer.

For SMEs, though, the business and management environment remains challenging, as they face issues such as prolonged high material costs, labor shortages, and a slowdown in consumption resulting from the rising cost of living.

In just such circumstances, in fiscal 2023 marked the first year of Smart Shinkin Stock 2025, our new medium-term management plan, and all of our employees, including executives, worked together as one on various measures to achieve the plan's targets. We offered assorted types of management support, including for sales channel expansion and digital transformations (DX), and through problem-solving measures for a wide range of issues such as business succession and mergers and acquisitions (M&As). Additionally, we opened Soar, a co-working and shared office facility on an upper floor of our Umeda Branch, and worked to discover growth industries and enhance business creation support.

Through our project for exhibitors at the expo's Osaka Healthcare Pavilion, we are offering comprehensive support to their technical development and exhibit creation under the theme of Future Lifestyles: Smart Rooms, to help them share information with the world.

Last year, we also worked to further strengthen our internal management framework, by enhancing the effectiveness of our money laundering and cyber-security countermeasures, preventing financial crimes like sophisticated fraud schemes, and reinforcing our crisis management systems.

As a result of all of these efforts, in fiscal 2023, like the year before, we continued to maintain stable performance, and further enhanced our financial soundness by improving our equity capital.

In fiscal 2024, too, our aim is to be our customers' number one financial partner for problem resolution and for close ties to the region, as espoused by our desire to continue to take on challenges and act with our community. Moreover, based on our management philosophy of tripartite prosperity and our slogan—"serving the community by building trust"—I and all other employees, including executives, are coming together to fulfill our mission as a regional financial institution that can accurately respond to customer needs.

This report has been created to give a fuller understanding of the management policies and the current status of operations of the Osaka City Shinkin Bank. We hope that we can continue to enjoy your even greater patronage and support.

July 2024

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "S. Takahashi".

Satoshi Takahashi
President

Management Principles

Management Philosophy: Tripartite Prosperity

“Tripartite prosperity” is a concept in which Osaka City Shinkin Bank, its customers and its employees are regarded as a single, tripartite entity. The Bank nurtures mutual growth and happiness based on mutually supportive relationships. We always consider what we do within this conceptual framework, and strive in our business activities to balance the interests of each element.

Basic Management Policies for Fiscal 2024

Fiscal 2024 is the second of the three years of the medium-term management plan Smart Shinkin Stock 2025. Continuing on from last year, we will once again work to build up resources in three key types of capital, by developing personnel training cycles and a sustainable approach to support problem-resolution.

Last fiscal year, the development of personnel training cycles and our establishment of a new office within Business Support Department led to an increase in the speed at which we can make problem-resolution proposals, while the opening of Soar, a co-working and shared-office facility, helped with the discovery of growth industries and enhanced business creation support measures. Furthermore, as the first year of the medium-term management plan, we were able to verify the measures we plan to work on for the full three years—including building new branches, making advances in marketing, and acting to improve operational efficiency by using electronic means to announce loan decisions—and adopt that approach.

Fiscal 2024, then, is an important year to make these initiatives functional, implement them, and tie them into results. We have summed up our fundamental policy as a desire to continue to take on challenges and act with our community and as such we will make personnel training the heart of our efforts to enhance our consulting capabilities and IT literacy, and building up human capital through better training systems.

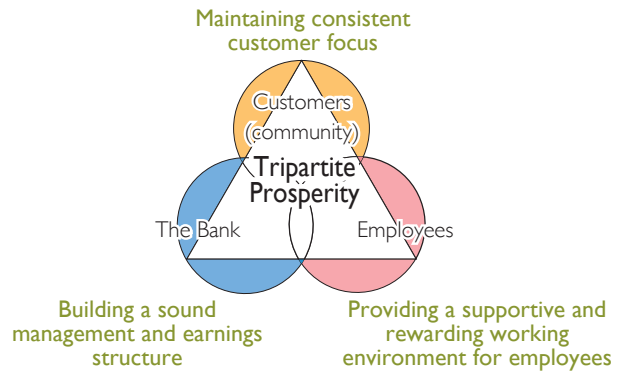
Additionally, by accumulating the information and expertise that is the basis for our problem-resolution, we will strengthen our ability to resolve issues. We will speedily respond to a vast array of management queries, covering topics such as business creation, how to enter new fields, decarbonization, sales channel expansion, business succession, and DX support. At the same time, we will endeavor to discover new business and cutting-edge technologies that can contribute to the development of Osaka’s core industries, and by doing so build up regional capital.

Equally, we will go even further to accelerate initiatives associated with the approaching Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai event next year.

In terms of boosting productivity, meanwhile, we will study and utilize the information we accumulate, uncover issues using generative AI, raise our proposal capabilities, and continue the switch to digital and paperless operations.

By comprehensively implementing these measures, we will build up and improve the quality of our equity capital.

Alongside this, on the risk management front, as there are signs the market environment may undergo dramatic change, we are improving our ability to respond to risk more than ever, and are strengthening our governance approach. Furthermore, we will bolster initiatives to protect customers, employees, and the region through training in areas such as money laundering countermeasures, compliance, the SDGs, and drills on how to respond to cyber-attacks. In this way, we will contribute to regional development.



Taking the policies above into account, we are getting executives and other employees on the same page with our medium-term management plan and business plans, and will push forward with efforts to be our customers’ number one financial partner for problem resolution and for close ties to the region.

Based on the above, we have formulated the following basic management policies for fiscal 2024.

Basic Management Policies

Continuing to take on challenges and act with our community.

1. Build up human capital through growth support for personnel and reforms to personnel systems
2. Encourage deeper support for problem-resolution and speedier responses
3. Promote initiatives to help toward a more sustainable regional community
4. Enact measures that contribute to productivity and stable improvements to profitability
5. Implement risk management and compliance to flexibly respond to changes in the business environment

Key Measures

1. Build up human capital through growth support for personnel and reforms to personnel systems
 - (1) Enhance capabilities by establishing personnel training cycles
 - (2) Allocate the right people to the right places by providing various opportunities for employees to unearth their own abilities and uncovering suitable human resources
 - (3) Encourage active participation by diverse personnel through human resources reforms
2. Encourage deeper support for problem-resolution and speedier responses
 - (1) Accelerate problem-resolution proposals and strengthen support systems
 - (2) Support task efficiency by making effective use of digital channels and communicating with business partners digitally
 - (3) Implement effective approaches by ensuring thorough information gathering and its analysis and use, and by making advances in marketing
3. Promote initiatives to help toward a more sustainable regional community
 - (1) Contribute to regional communities by strengthening efforts aimed at reducing environmental impact
 - (2) Construct a brick-and-mortar network through store renovations, support sites, etc.
 - (3) Offer accompanied support for SMEs in technical development toward Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai
4. Enact measures that contribute to productivity and stable improvements to profitability
 - (1) Expand revenue opportunities and secure stable revenue by commercializing our problem-resolution support lineup
 - (2) Enhance fund management by flexibly rebalancing portfolios
 - (3) Raise productivity through efforts to achieve dramatic operational reforms using generative AI, and via multitasking
5. Implement risk management and compliance to flexibly respond to changes in the business environment
 - (1) Strengthen risk management for market environment changes and respond to regulatory changes regarding equity ratios
 - (2) Improve trust by ensuring effectiveness of measures to prevent money laundering and financial crimes, and cyber-security countermeasures
 - (3) Spread awareness of the need for compliance based on our management philosophy

Review of the Year

Financial and Economic Environment

Last fiscal year, the situation remained unstable both inside and outside Japan. This can largely be put down to the price of raw materials rocketing due to rising goods prices and the weak yen, higher geopolitical risks, rising interest rates and inflation in Europe and North America, and a slowdown in the Chinese economy.

On the other hand, in Japan movement toward a recovery following the prolonged pandemic conditions is gradually growing in strength, and the weak yen has led to an increase in exports and inbound tourism demand. Other trends that point to economic recovery include a bounce back in demand post-pandemic, the successful tempting of semiconductor manufacturers to set up factories here, and rising stock prices.

In our hometown of Osaka, there is only about a year to go until Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai. Excitement associated with its opening is growing, and expectations are rising for a resulting increase in demand and chances for SMEs to advertise their technologies and products.

The financial environment, meanwhile, is entering a new phase as interest rates rise due to a major correction to monetary policy by the Bank of Japan.

Initiatives in the fields of IT and DX promotion are progressing rapidly to improve task efficiency and develop new financial services, due to the expanded use of technologies like generative AI, the best-known example being ChatGPT.

Additionally, to promote stable asset formation, this year we are starting to offer the new NISA system to our customers, and are expanding services to allow small-amount remittances between individuals, and developing digital payments and new services.

For SMEs, circumstances are normalizing but the business and management environment they face is still very harsh. Factors include rocketing raw material prices, inflation concerns, increases in labor costs associated with securing personnel due to labor shortages, and an increased burden that has come with a new invoice system and revisions to electronic bookkeeping laws.

As a result, in order to resolve these problems, we are called upon to offer management improvement support that includes problem-resolution measures for a range of issues, including new business creation, sales channel expansion, business succession, M&A, personnel support, applications for grants, and DX support. In this way, our job as a financial institution is to contribute to the sustainable development of the regional economy.

Operating Policies

Fiscal 2023 was the first year of our medium-term management plan, Smart Shinkin Stock 2025, and to put us on the path to being our customers' number one financial partner for problem resolution and for close ties to the region—the aim of the plan—all executives and other employees worked together and in due haste.

Over the course of the year, we strove to improve the speed at which we can make problem-resolution proposals by constructing personnel training cycles and establishing support sites. We also endeavored to discover new growth industries through our opening of Soar, a co-working and

shared office facility, and to enhance measures to support business creation.

Furthermore, as the first year of the medium-term management plan, we were able to verify the measures we plan to work on for the full three years—including efforts to understand customer needs using AI and action to improve operational efficiency by using electronic means to announce loan decisions—and adopt that approach.

Last year, we also worked to further strengthen our internal management framework, by enhancing the effectiveness of our money laundering and cyber-security countermeasures, preventing financial crimes like sophisticated fraud schemes, and reinforcing our crisis management approach.

Internal Control Systems

In accordance with the following Basic Policy on Internal Control Systems adopted by the board of directors based on Article 36, Paragraph 5, Item 5 of the Shinkin Bank Act and the provisions in Article 23 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Shinkin Bank Act, our Bank has continued working to develop a system for internal control.

- (1) Provide a system to ensure that all directors and personnel of the Bank execute all duties of the Bank in accordance with the law and the articles of incorporation of the Bank.
- (2) Provide a system to store and manage information with respect to the execution of the duties of each director of the Bank.
- (3) Provide rules and other systems for risk management against losses by the Bank.
- (4) Provide a system to ensure that each director of the Bank executes their duties efficiently.
- (5) Provide a system to ensure propriety of the following systems and other operations in the Bank group.
 - Provide a system to ensure that all directors and employees of subsidiaries of the Bank execute all duties of the Bank in accordance with the law and the articles of incorporation of the Bank.
 - Provide a system for reporting matters relating to the execution of duties by directors of the Bank's subsidiaries.
 - Provide rules and other systems for controlling the risk of losses by Bank subsidiaries.
 - Provide systems for ensuring efficient discharge of duties by senior management of Bank subsidiaries.
- (6) Establish provisions regarding personnel when requested to be assigned to assist auditors of the Bank in performing their duties.
- (7) Establish provisions to ensure the independence from directors' influence of personnel assigned to assist auditors of the Bank and the effectiveness of auditors' instructions with respect to said personnel.
- (8) Provide a system by which directors and personnel of the Bank and directors and employees of subsidiaries, or persons who have received reports from said persons, can report to auditors, and other systems for reporting to auditors.
- (9) Provide a system to ensure that persons who make reports described in the previous item are not subject to unfair treatment as a result of making such a report.

- (10) Establish provisions for policies regarding procedures for prepayment or reimbursement of costs that arise due to the execution of duties by auditors of the Bank, and for handling other costs or financial obligations that arise due to the execution of other pertinent work.
- (11) Provide a system to otherwise ensure the effectiveness of auditors of the Bank performing an audit.

Financial Review

We have worked to absorb small stable deposits, and endeavored to improve sales of special time deposit products with a higher than usual interest rate and expand the balance of liquid deposits. As a result, total deposits rose during the term to ¥2,542.1 billion.

We have actively been supporting our customers with problem-resolving financing and our outstanding loan balance totaled ¥1,412.7 billion.

Net income for core operations totaled ¥4.855 billion; ordinary income was ¥5.013 billion; and net income for the period amounted to ¥4.274 billion. In addition, our capital adequacy ratio was 10.22%.

Issues and Outlook for the Bank in Fiscal 2024

Regarding the Japanese economy in fiscal 2024, while stock prices are the highest that they have ever been, the impact of geopolitical risks continues to be felt, and there are concerns that the downturn in the Chinese economy and changes to interest rates and the market environment could affect the economy in Japan.

That said, the recovery in inbound tourism demand and support for personal consumption coming from tax cuts, expanded investment particularly in semiconductors, and improvements to recruitment and pay conditions mean that we expect to see a gentle recovery.

In this current environment, the business plan for fiscal 2024 features five basic policies: (1) building up human capital through growth support for personnel and reforms to personnel systems; (2) encouraging deeper support for problem-resolution and speedier responses; (3) promoting initiatives to help toward a more sustainable regional community; (4) enacting measures that contribute to productivity and stable improvements to profitability; and (5) implementing risk management and compliance to flexibly respond to changes in the business environment.

This fiscal year is the middle year for Smart Shinkin Stock 2025, our three-year medium-term management plan, and we are steadily implementing measures outlined in the plan, summed up by our desire to continue to take on challenges and act with our community, to promote the plan's main policy of building up resources in three key types of capital ("stock"): human capital, regional capital, and equity capital.

As such, we will work to enhance our consulting capabilities and IT literacy, improve training systems to make personnel training the heart of our efforts, and build up human capital.

Another aim is to gather information and accumulate expertise, which are key to resolving our business partners' problems, and to study and utilize this data with AI to uncover their issues and enhance our proposal capabilities. As well as speedily responding to a vast array

of management queries—covering topics such as business creation, how to enter new fields, decarbonization, sales channel expansion, business succession, and DX support—we will endeavor to discover new business and cutting-edge technologies that can contribute to the development of Osaka's core industries, and by doing so build up regional capital.

Meanwhile, we will boost productivity by switching to digital and paperless operations and by comprehensively implementing these measures, we will build up and improve the quality of our equity capital.

In addition, we will ensure regional contribution activities that consider the SDGs and decarbonization are effective, and make a contribution to the sustainable development of the regional economy.

Alongside this, on the risk management front, as there are signs the market environment may undergo dramatic change, we are improving our ability to respond to risk more than ever, and are bolstering our governance approach through stronger internal and external audits.

Furthermore, we will implement initiatives to protect customers, employees, and the region through training in areas such as money laundering countermeasures, compliance, and cyber-attacks.

Based on our management philosophy of tripartite prosperity and our slogan—"serving the community by building trust"—executives and other employees are coming together and working diligently on their tasks so we can be our customers' number one financial partner for problem resolution and for close ties to the region. At the moment, we are working to further strengthen our management foundations.

We thank you all for your continued patronage and support.

Establishment of a Framework for Compliance

The Osaka City Shinkin Bank works hard to establish a compliance framework of the highest thoroughness and efficacy, based on the Osaka City Shinkin Bank Action Guidelines.

What Is Compliance?

“Compliance” refers to compliance with applicable laws, regulations and guidelines. In the case of the Bank, it refers to strict observance of all laws applicable to its operations, the Bank’s own internal regulations and principles, and rules of conduct generally accepted in society.

The Bank’s Compliance Framework

In order to foster a corporate climate stressing compliance and to establish a compliance framework, we formulated our Compliance Code of Conduct for matters that must be observed by directors and employees, including a basic policy for compliance with laws and regulations, a framework for compliance with laws and regulations, and guidelines for the conduct of directors and employees. This is distributed to all directors and employees and is subject to review when appropriate to ensure thorough understanding and implementation of compliance measures.

Basic Policy on Compliance

The Osaka City Shinkin Bank Action Guidelines are the Bank’s explicit statement of its basic policy toward compliance. These guidelines require all Bank employees and directors to comply strictly with all laws and other regulations, support the achievement of the Bank’s public mission and social responsibilities, and work diligently for the benefit of customers, as stipulated below:

- 1) We will always remain aware of the social mission and impact on society we have as a bank, and endeavor to achieve sound, responsible business operations.
- 2) As well as the functions we have through being part of the infrastructure that supports economic activities, we use our original ideas and ingenuity and through our customer-centric business operations we will respond to our customers’ needs. Equally, we will contribute to the development of the regional economy and community by providing high-quality financial and non-financial services that consider appropriate safeguards for customers’ revenue earning ability. This might include improving customers’ security levels or securing business continuity to prepare for terrorism, cyber-attacks, or natural disasters—all of which threaten citizens’ lifestyles or corporate activities.
- 3) We will construct a robust system of internal controls, striving to prevent violations of laws and regulations.
- 4) We will actively disclose management information and other data effectively and fairly to develop fuller communication with the regional community. Through constructive dialogue with our many different stakeholders, we will gain the understanding and trust of society and improve our corporate value.
- 5) We will respect the human rights of all.
- 6) We will provide working styles that respect the diverse backgrounds, personalities, and individuality of all those who work for us. We will ensure the working environments we offer take health and safety into full consideration.

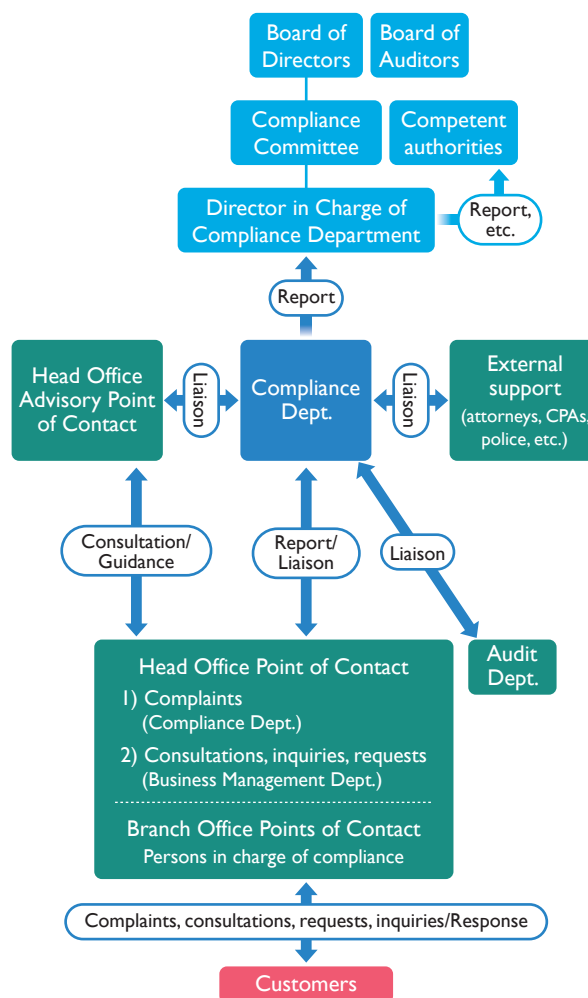
- 7) As well as working to utilize finite resources effectively and reduce the amount we waste, we will work to tackle environmental issues, such as by providing financial services that contribute to conservation activities.
- 8) We will remain cognizant of the fact that our existence and development is reliant on being part of the community. By evolving with society as a good corporate citizen, we will be an active member of society and aid that development.
- 9) We will decisively exclude and ban all relations with anti-social forces which threaten social order and safety. With international society also facing terrorism and other threats, we are working hard to enhance our measures against money laundering or the funding of terrorism.

Compliance Framework

To establish a robust framework for compliance, the Osaka City Shinkin Bank has constructed the management framework shown in the chart below, headed by a board of directors.

Compliance Framework

As of June 2024



Basic Policy on Criminal Organizations

In order to block relationships with criminal organizations that threaten social order and safety, and interfere with the sound development of the economy and society, the Bank has established, and will abide by, the following Basic Policy on Criminal Organizations.

1. The Bank shall block relationships, including transactions, with criminal organizations, and resolutely refuse illegal demands.
2. In response to illegal demands by criminal organizations, the Bank shall work to quickly resolve the problem by responding as an organization, while ensuring the safety of employees.
3. The Bank will not provide funds, engage in improper or exceptional transactions, or provide logistical assistance to criminal organizations.
4. To prepare for the possibility of illegal demands by criminal organizations, the Bank shall establish close and ongoing collaborative relationships with expert outside organizations such as the police, the National Center for the Removal of Criminal Organizations, and the Bar Association.
5. If there are any illegal demands by criminal organizations, the Bank shall respond with a resolute stance, taking action such as legal countermeasures based on both civil and criminal law.

Measures Against Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, and Proliferation Financing

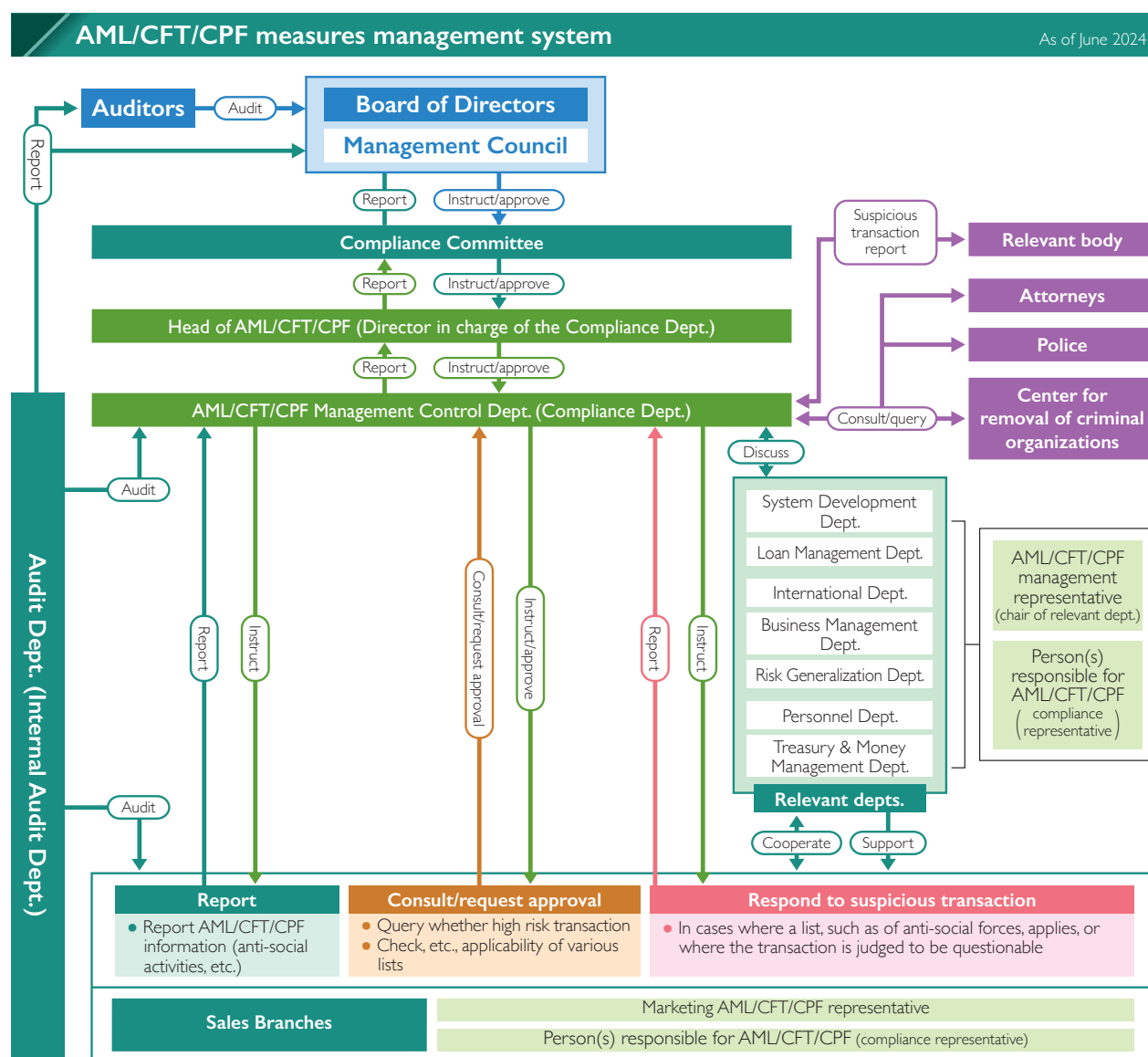
In response to the full enforcement of the revised Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds in October 2016, management system and compliance items such as identity verification at the time of transactions and notification of suspicious transactions have been revised, and the industry has been practicing strict compliance regarding prevention of the acceptance of illegal funds and involvement in illegal transactions.

At the Bank too, we are working hard on increasingly complex and sophisticated anti-money laundering, countering the financing of terrorism, and countering proliferation financing (AML/CFT/CPF) measures in collaboration with relevant institutions, in order to protect the safe and secure lives and transactions of customers.

As part of that, we send requests to confirm the purpose of transactions and other matters to customers we have relationships with, and, while taking care to protect personal information, we periodically have customers present identification, and check the occupation, purpose of transaction, and other information relating to the customer.

Going forward, we will continue to improve the necessary management systems such as staff training and human resource deployment, and work for the further strengthening of those arrangements.

Also, our specific management systems for AML/CFT/CPF measures are as follows.



AML, CFT, and CPF Policies

As it works to prevent money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing, the Osaka City Shinkin Bank complies with relevant laws and regulations—including national and international economic sanctions—and to ensure the appropriateness of its dealings, it has set out the following basic policies and has put in place management systems.

1. Operational policy

The Bank has positioned AML/CFT/CPF measures among its most important management issues. With respect to the threat of money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing, it has constructed management systems that allow it to respond appropriately as an organization.

Specifically, management is leading various initiatives related to putting in place AML/CFT/CPF measures; coming up with and promoting policies, procedures, and plans; and enacting efforts to identify, evaluate, and mitigate risks.

2. Management systems

The Bank has appointed a director in charge of AML/CFT/CPF measures to take responsibility for this area, and established the AML/CFT/CPF Management Control Department. As well as allocating specialist personnel and necessary funding, the Bank is appropriately allocating resources and creating mechanisms to facilitate cooperation in this area between executives and other employees.

For AML/CFT/CPF measures at relevant subsidiaries, the Bank manages and promotes measures on a groupwide basis, and works to establish integrated systems and share information through the group.

3. Risk-based approach

Based on a risk-based approach, and taking into account factors such as the government's risk assessments ("National Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing" and "National Risk Assessment of Proliferation Financing in Japan") and the Bank's reports about suspicious transactions, it works to identify the money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing risks it faces.

Moreover, in accordance with the business environment, management strategies, and risk characteristics that have been identified, the Bank will take into account factors such as the transaction amount, and the likelihood and impact of such a risk to evaluate its severity, and then implement measures to mitigate that risk.

4. Customer management policy

When new transactions start, or continuously after transactions have started depending on the customer information or transaction details, the Bank carries out checks or similar to verify identity and the purpose of transactions.

Moreover, in cases where checks of information relating to the customer or transaction details are found to be necessary, the Bank conducts additional checks and surveys at appropriate times.

For these checks and surveys, where necessary the Bank requests that the customer submit additional proof.

5. Reporting suspicious transactions

In the following cases, the Bank carries out an investigation and if it determines that the transaction is indeed suspicious, it quickly notifies the relevant organization: report from a sales branch, alert from the transaction monitoring system, query from an investigative agency or similar, or notification from a customer.

6. Sanctions and asset-freezing measures

The Bank responds appropriately to national and international economic sanctions and strongly opposes efforts to avoid or circumvent such measures. If the transaction filtering system or similar detects a transaction involving a sanctioned individual, that transaction is declined and asset-freezing measures are appropriately implemented.

7. Correspondent management

The Bank has systems in place to check and investigate money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing risk management systems at correspondent arrangement signees. Where a correspondent is determined to be using a shell bank, or where the correspondent has allowed their account to be used by a shell bank, the Bank will cancel any contracts with said correspondent.

8. Executive and employee training

The Bank conducts continuous training for all executives and other employees on the subject of AML/CFT/CPF measures, and aims to improve their knowledge and awareness of this topic. Also, it works to secure and train executives and other employees who are specialists, depending on their individual roles.

9. Studies into effectiveness

For risk management related to money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing, as well as investigations by the control department, the independent Internal Audit Department also periodically conducts audits, and the Bank works on continuous improvements, taking into account the results.

10. Promotion of greater understanding among customers

The Bank utilizes its website or notice boards at its sales branches to gain the understanding of customers about the identity checks or transaction purpose checks it conducts when new transactions start, or continuously after transactions have started, as well as additional checks and investigations.

Building Internal Controls

Basic Policy for Building Internal Control Systems (Overview)

(1) Provide a system to ensure that all directors and personnel of the Bank execute all duties of the Bank in accordance with the law and the articles of incorporation of the Bank.

- Position compliance with laws and regulations as the top-priority policy for Bank management, and establish a Compliance Code of Conduct to be followed by all directors and employees, and a Compliance Program as a concrete, implementation plan.
- Establish a Compliance Committee, review and discuss important matters for management relating to compliance with laws and regulations, and evaluate the compliance

implementation situation.

- To facilitate early discovery and rectification of any wrongdoing, establish Whistleblower Protection Management Rules clearly setting forth matters such as the system for directors and employees to report on conduct violating laws and regulations, and establish a liaison for consultation and reporting.
- Resolutely block criminal organizations which threaten social order and safety.
- The Internal Audit Department shall examine and evaluate the propriety and effectiveness of the compliance framework, and shall report the results to the President, board of directors, and auditors.

- (2) Provide a system to store and manage information with respect to the execution of the duties of each director of the Bank.
 - Information with respect to the execution of the duties of each director of the Bank shall be properly stored and managed based on in-house rules prescribing procedures such as document filing/storage (including electromagnetic records), storage periods, and disposal rules.
- (3) Provide rules and other systems for risk management against losses by the Bank.
 - The board of directors shall position risk management as the top-priority issue for management, develop a system for accurately ascertaining risks and carrying out proper management/operations, and strive to improve the soundness of assets and stability of earnings.
 - Establish an ALM Committee, Operational Risk Management Committee, and other groups as organizations for cross-departmental discussion and decision-making relating to various risks, and discuss and evaluate important matters relating to risk.
 - To minimize the damage and impact in an emergency situation, such as a large-scale natural disaster or a major system failure, establish an Emergency Response Manual (Contingency Plan), and put in place a crisis management system during ordinary times.
- (4) Provide a system to ensure that each director of the Bank executes their duties efficiently.
 - The board of directors shall decide important matters relating to management of the Bank and execution of duties, and shall supervise proper and efficient execution of duties by directors.
 - The board of directors shall establish rules on matters such as management organization, office organization, division of duties, and responsibilities/authority, clarify the chain of command of the Bank, establish a system for taking responsibility, and efficiently carry out duties.
- (5) Provide a system to ensure propriety of the following systems and other operations in the Bank group.
 1. Provide a system to ensure that all directors and employees of subsidiaries of the Bank execute all duties of the Bank in accordance with the law and the articles of incorporation of the Bank.
 2. Provide a system for reporting matters relating to the execution of duties by directors of the Bank's subsidiaries.
 3. Provide a system for risk management against losses by subsidiaries of the Bank.
 4. Provide a system to ensure that all directors of subsidiaries of the Bank execute their duties efficiently.
 - The Compliance Code of Conduct established by the Bank shall be the basis for the approach to compliance of the Bank's entire group, and shall be made known to all directors and employees of subsidiaries of the Bank.
 - The Bank shall receive from subsidiaries reports on certain matters relating to the execution of duties prescribed by in-house rules.
- Auditors and the Internal Audit Department shall audit the compliance and risk management situation at subsidiaries, within the scope that does not contravene laws and regulations, and shall verify the effectiveness and propriety of work.
- The supervising department for work at subsidiaries shall be the General Affairs Department, and the director in charge of the General Affairs Department shall provide overall management, while striving for information sharing and collaboration within the scope that does not contravene laws and regulations.
- (6) Establish provisions regarding personnel when requested to be assigned to assist auditors of the Bank in performing their duties, and provisions to ensure the independence from directors' influence of said personnel and the effectiveness of auditors' instructions with respect to said personnel.
 - To ensure the effectiveness of auditing work, auditors can request assignment of assisting employees. Also, independence from directors shall be ensured for employees assisting auditors in performing their duties.
 - Employees assisting auditors in performing their duties shall follow the instructions of auditors relating to their work, and shall not receive instructions from directors.
- (7) Provide a system by which directors and personnel of the Bank and directors and employees of subsidiaries, or persons who have received reports from said persons, can report to auditors, and other systems for reporting to auditors.
 - Directors and employees of the Bank and subsidiaries shall be able to report directly to auditors if a matter has been recognized to have a major impact on management, and the Internal Audit Department shall promptly report the results of internal auditing to auditors.
- (8) Provide a system to ensure that persons who make reports described in the previous item are not subject to unfair treatment as a result of making such a report.
 - If a person has made such a report and for that reason been treated unfairly, there shall be strict punishment in accordance with in-house rules.
- (9) Establish provisions for policies regarding procedures for prepayment or reimbursement of costs that arise due to the execution of duties by auditors of the Bank, and for handling other costs or financial obligations that arise due to the execution of other pertinent work.
 - If auditors make a request for prepayment or reimbursement of auditing expenses, the costs or financial obligations shall be handled promptly, unless the costs or financial obligations involved in the request are deemed to be unnecessary for execution of the duties.
- (10) Provide a system to otherwise ensure the effectiveness of auditors of the Bank performing an audit.
 - Auditors shall attend the board of directors and other important meetings, and shall conduct a proper and effective audit through collaboration with directors, accounting auditors, the Internal Audit Department, and other relevant personnel.

Privacy Policy Declaration

Privacy Policy

At the Osaka City Shinkin Bank, the trust of our customers is our first priority. Therefore, we manage our customers' personal information with the most rigorous care and a strict commitment to privacy.

We take every precaution to ensure that the personal information we maintain is kept accurate and held in the strictest confidence.

I. Personal information

"Personal information" in this privacy policy refers to any information that can be used to identify a specific individual, such as name, address, date of birth or telephone number.

2. Compliance

The Bank strictly complies with the Act on the Protection of Personal Information (Act No. 57 of May 30, 2003), the Act on the Use of Numbers to Identify a Specific Individual in the Administrative Procedure (Act No. 27 of May 31, 2013), Guidelines for the Protection of Personal Information in the Financial Sector and other related laws and regulations pertaining to the protection of personal information. The Bank is also committed to the constant improvement of its privacy policy, to better protect its customers' personal information.

3. Privacy policy

The Bank shall handle customers' personal information in accordance with the following guidelines.

- (1) Customers' personal information shall only be used for the purposes stated in (3) of 4. below, and shall never be used for any other purpose. Individual Numbers (My Number) shall only be used within the scope established by laws and regulations. The Bank shall specifically set forth the purpose of use so it is clear to the customer and strive to limit the purpose of use according to the situation in which the information was obtained.
- (2) Unless required by law, customers' personal information shall not be divulged to any third party without the express prior permission of the customer.
- (3) The Bank shall take appropriate measures to ensure that its customers' personal information is accurate and up-to-date at all times, and shall take appropriate security measures to prevent loss, destruction, tampering, leaking and illegal access.
- (4) The Bank shall establish appropriate internal control systems for the safe management of personal information, and conduct necessary and appropriate monitoring of its personnel.
- (5) The Bank contracts handling of personal data to other parties. In the event that management of personal information is entrusted to an outside contractor, the Bank shall conduct appropriate monitoring of the contractor to ensure that customers' information is safely managed.
- (6) The Bank shall respond in good faith to customers' complaints and disclosure requests.

4. Collection and use of personal information

To ensure the smooth and appropriate execution of transactions with customers, the Bank collects, stores, and utilizes personal information in an appropriate manner in order to verify an individual's identity in the course of a transaction, to sell financial products and to accept orders for various services, and to conduct credit checks and perform appropriate management after credit checks are completed. Prior to collecting such personal data, the Bank shall clearly explain to the customer the purpose for which the customer's personal information is to be used.

(1) Main personal information collected

- (a) The main personal information the Bank shall collect from customers consists of name, address, date of birth, sex, telephone number (including work telephone number) and place of work (or occupation).
- (b) When customers apply for or request financial services, the Bank may request other information in addition to that listed in (a) above. Such information may include number of dependents if any, family composition, assets, annual income, number of years of service at present employer (or number of years in current business), status of outstanding loans at other financial institutions and the debtor's relationship with the guarantor.
- (c) When customers order mutual funds or other financial products, the Bank may collect other information in addition to the above, including investment knowledge and experience, assets and annual income.

(2) Method of collection of information

Customers' personal information shall be collected by the following methods.

- (a) The customer may be requested to supply the information on the various application forms and agreement forms required for services such as opening of new savings accounts.
- (b) The customer may be asked to supply information verbally or in writing, to a Bank teller or liaison clerk.
- (c) The customer may be asked to enter the information on the Bank's website, when requesting a product, service,

information or advice.

- (d) The customer may be asked to supply information from third parties, such as joint users of bill clearing houses and personal-credit rating agencies.

(e) Other information available from ordinary, public sources.

(3) Purposes for which the personal information may be used

The Bank will use customers' personal information for the following purposes and shall not use it for any other purpose. Individual Numbers shall only be used within the scope established in laws and regulations. The purpose of use shall be specifically set forth so it is clear to the customer and efforts shall be made to limit the purpose of use according to the situation in which the information was obtained.

With the exception of situations where the customer consents, or where disclosure is required by laws or regulations, personal information shall not be disclosed to third parties.

A. Personal information (except for when it includes Individual Numbers)

(A) Purpose of use

- (a) To process applications for financial products, including opening a bank account.
- (b) The customer may be asked to supply proof of identity based on legal requirements, or proof of qualification to use certain financial instruments and services.
- (c) For daily management or ongoing processing of credit transactions, such as deposit taking and lending.
- (d) To assess applications for or ongoing use of lending and other credit transactions.
- (e) To assess the appropriateness of providing financial products and services, including judgments based on the Bank's conformance principles.
- (f) To supply information to third parties for the strict purposes of executing appropriate banking operations, such as providing information to personal credit rating organizations of which the Bank is a member; for credit rating purposes.
- (g) To ensure the appropriate processing of personal information, in whole or in part, when outside operators contract the Bank to process such personal information.
- (h) To execute the Bank's rights or duties with respect to the law or an agreement with the customer.
- (i) To conduct market research, data analysis or surveys, as part of research or development regarding financial products.
- (j) To inform the customer of financial products or services, as part of a direct-mail campaign or other marketing program.
- (k) To inform customers of financial products or services provided by Bank partner companies.
- (l) To cancel a transaction or conduct the processing required after such.
- (m) For other purposes necessary for the smooth and appropriate execution of transactions with the customer.

(B) Restrictions on scope of use

- (a) In accordance with Article 110 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Shinkin Bank Act, information provided by personal-credit rating agencies on the ability of persons requesting loans to repay said loans shall be used for the sole purpose of appraising said ability, and shall not be used or divulged to third parties for any other reason.
- (b) In accordance with Article 111 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Shinkin Bank Act, special confidential information such as information regarding race, religious belief, lineage, domicile of origin, insured health/medical record or criminal record, shall not be used or divulged to third parties for any other reason for any purpose other than as necessary to perform appropriate banking operations or as otherwise deemed necessary.

B. Individual Numbers

(A) Purposes of use

- (a) For the purpose of preparing and submitting legal documentation related to the payment of investment dividends.
- (b) For the purpose of applying for and reporting opening of accounts related to financial product transactions.
- (c) For the purpose of preparing and submitting legal documentation related to financial product transactions.
- (d) For the purpose of preparing and submitting legal documentation related to gold bullion transactions.
- (e) For the purpose of preparing and submitting legal documentation related to transactions such as international remittances.
- (f) For the purpose of administrative work related to applying financial legal systems such as the tax-exempt savings system.
- (g) For the purpose of preparing and submitting legal documentation related to financial legal systems such as the tax exemption system for educational and other funds.
- (h) For the purpose of administrative work related to the numbering of savings accounts.

(4) Cancellation of direct marketing

The Bank may use customers' personal information for the purpose of direct marketing, contacting the individual by mail or telephone to offer products and services. If the Bank receives from a customer a request to cancel such direct-marketing approaches, the Bank shall stop using said personal information for this purpose.

5. Disclosure, correction and suspension of use of personal information

- (1) If a customer requests disclosure of the personal information the Bank holds regarding that same customer, the Bank shall disclose said information upon verification of the customer's identification unless specific reasons exist for refraining from doing so.
- (2) If a customer requests that the personal information on that customer be corrected, added to, edited or deleted, or that the use of said personal information be suspended, because said personal information is incorrect in whole or in part, the Bank shall examine the personal information without delay and correct or suspend use of the personal information as required. If, as a result of said examination, the Bank decides not to correct the personal information, the Bank shall explain to the customer the reasons for said decision.
- (3) Customers may request disclosure of their personal information by presenting identification and their personal seal at the consultation counter of a Bank branch. A fee is payable for this service.

6. Secure management of personal information

The Bank will enact measures necessary for the appropriate management of customers' personal information to prevent its leaking, loss, or damage.

•Links

The Bank's website has links to external sites. The websites linked to are not operated by the Bank, and thus the responsibility for

protecting personal information of the customer lies with the operator of the linked site.

•Cookies

The Bank's website uses cookies, but not to gather data on the site usage trends of individuals.

[What is a cookie?]

A cookie is a technology which stores certain information in the web browser of the customer's PC or other device when the customer accesses the Bank's website, and this makes it easier for the customer to use our website again. Only the website which sets a cookie can read it. Cookies are enabled only when a customer is connected to the website, and they do not contain any personal identifying information such as the customer's name or email address.

7. Outsourcing

The Bank may outsource the handling of personal information in cases such as those detailed below. Where we do, we will supervise the outside contractor as appropriate to ensure the secure management of customer or other personal information.

- Tasks related to the issuance or shipping of cash cards
- Tasks related to the operation or maintenance of information systems
- Tasks related to direct marketing
- Tasks related to direct debit data transfers

8. Providing personal information to third parties

The Bank receives permission from customers before providing their personal information to a third party. In such cases, the Bank provides the customer with advance notice of data such as who the third party is, the purpose of their use of the information, and what personal information will be provided. As a rule, the Bank requests written permission (including by electronic means).

Should the third party be located outside Japan, in addition to the stipulations above, depending on set laws or regulations, the Bank would also provide customers with the following information in advance:

- (1) the name of the country in which the third party is located,
- (2) information about systems in the relevant country concerning protections for personal information,
- (3) measures the third party has in place to protect personal information, and other relevant information.

*When the Bank goes to request permission, if it cannot pinpoint the country the third party is located in, it will inform the customer of that fact as well as the specific reasons why. Equally, if the Bank is unable to ascertain the measures the third party has in place to protect personal information, it will tell the customer that, and the reasons why. In such cases, if the Bank is later able to pinpoint the country where the third party is located, it can provide information on (1) and (2) above to customers upon request. Likewise, if the Bank is later able to provide information on measures the third party has in place to protect personal information, it can provide information on (3) above to customers upon request. If you do require such information in such a case, please contact the Bank and it will be provided (except in cases where doing so would have a serious adverse effect on the Bank's proper operations).

International Business Support

With its specialist expertise and ability to provide financial payments, the Osaka City Shinkin Bank is able to offer comprehensive support, which is vital for SMEs looking overseas. The Bank helps businesses looking to become involved in international trade, or trying to establish a local subsidiary as a base for manufacture or sales.

In 2011 the Bank established the International Department Asia Business Support Desk within the International Department to provide specialist support for customers wishing to expand abroad. Both branch staff and staff from the aforementioned support desk are able to offer speedy support on a face-to-face basis through visits and remote interaction.

For customers looking to engage in international transactions, expand their foreign sales channels, or improve their results by establishing and operating a foreign subsidiary, the Osaka City Shinkin Bank—the customer's international operations bank of choice—welcomes inquiries on these and any other aspect of international business.

Risk Management

In tandem with changes in business environments and advancements in financial technologies, both the scale and diversity of the risks financial institutions face today are expanding rapidly. In such an environment it is crucial to maintain sound management by assessing when and to what degree specific risks may surface and by developing appropriate responses to those risks.

The Osaka City Shinkin Bank recognizes risk management to be its most important management issue. To assess and manage latent risks more precisely, the Bank is implementing centralized management of risk, including the monitoring of its capital adequacy ratio. Each type of risk is to be managed in an appropriate and timely manner. These initiatives are intended for the construction of a solid management base.

Basic Policy on Risk Management

The Osaka City Shinkin Bank's general approach to risk management is described in the Bank's Basic Risk Management Policy. Our organization for risk management and related matters is similarly described in a document called The Osaka City Shinkin Bank Risk Management System.

Within this framework, the Bank assigns teams of specialists to manage the wide spectrum of risks it faces, according to the characteristics of each type of risk. The Risk Generalization Department provides centralized appraisal of risks facing the Bank as a whole, keeping risk within an acceptable scope. The Department accomplishes this daunting task by promoting overall risk management through careful risk quantification.

The Bank is determined to strengthen its internal control mechanisms, giving them the effectiveness to handle risks of varying types and degrees. For this reason, an organizationally independent auditing sector carefully examines and monitors the actual status of risk management at the Bank.

General Risk Management

The Bank manages risk to ensure that it does not accept levels of risk exceeding its capacity to absorb them. The Bank does this by making a capital provision for each category of risk within the basic tier of capital adequacy, i.e. market risk, credit risk and operational risk,^{*1} and controlling the quantity of risk through measurement.

The Bank furthermore maintains a surplus-owned capital buffer to prepare for unforeseen risks.

The Bank is working to quantify value at risk (VaR)^{*2} in market risk and credit risk. To manage operational risk, the Bank selects a basic approach and calculates the amount of risk.

To manage market risk, the Bank measures on a daily basis the amount of interest risk according to VaR, price fluctuation risk, and exchange rate risk. The Bank also measures the interest risk of profit margin moneys (loans, deposits, and the like) on a monthly basis and keeps the amount of risk it takes on within the range of its risk capital.

For credit risk, the Bank uses a system for quantifying credit risk to calculate VaR in credit risk.

Notes:

^{*1} Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss caused by administrative accidents, system failure, illegal acts, and the like.

^{*2} Value at Risk (VaR)

VaR is the maximum possible future loss at a specified range of probability. It is used to manage risk through statistical measurement. The Bank deals and measures market risk and credit risk using a 99% confidence level, a data observation period of one year and a holding period of one year (250 operating days).

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that principal and/or interest of loans to enterprises and individuals may not be recovered.

The Bank recognizes credit risk as the most important of all the risks to be managed in its operations. The Credit Risk Management Regulations we have established clearly stipulate our credit policy in lending operations. We strive to maximize our control of credit risk by managing loans so they are not concentrated in certain corporations or corporate groups, and by grasping how loans are distributed among different business sectors.

The Bank ascertains factors such as business conditions and quantifies credit risk of borrowers using a credit risk quantification system, and properly manages changes in the risk of loan assets.

To ensure the soundness of its loan portfolio, the Bank separates its loan examination sector from its financial promotion sector, installing a system of checks and balances.

Furthermore, the Management Improvement Support Team, which cuts across the Management Improvement Support Center and related departments of the Loan Management Department, actively provides assistance with management improvements to business partners experiencing poor performance.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the potential that market conditions may change to impede fundraising. To respond to this sort of risk, the Osaka City Shinkin Bank categorizes the stringency of prevailing cash flow as "normal," "difficult" or "critical." Appropriate management methods are devised for each, so that effective action can be taken quickly.

Specifically, at the beginning of each fiscal year the ALM Committee determines the "liquidity risk amount" as a standard for the amount of highly liquid current assets the Bank must secure. The Bank then uses this figure to secure a sufficient reserve.

Market Risk Management

Market risk is the potential of uncertainty of profit due to market fluctuations, including variations in interest rates, bond prices and yields, share prices and exchange rates. Recognizing the impact that market risk can have on operations, the Bank is working hard to implement an appropriate market risk management structure. One of its approaches is to introduce absorption assets to its general risk management system, which effectively caps market risk. To measure market risk, the Bank introduced value-at-risk (VaR) measurement and is now striving to assess risk on this basis.

To provide a system of market checks and balances, the Bank is separating the sector tasked with executing market transactions (the "front office") from the sector responsible for managing the general administration of those market

transactions (the “back office”). We also instituted a “middle office,” consisting of risk management functions.

To control market risk, the ALM Committee examines the Bank’s asset portfolio from the viewpoint of market risk and sets limits on interest rate risk, price fluctuation risk, and exchange rate risk within the range for that risk capital. Management of these risk limits is performed on a daily basis.

Based on these risk parameters, each Bank department handles market transactions flexibly and efficiently. Moreover, a comparison of these limits with the risk volumes calculated by the middle office is monitored by managers on a frequent basis via the Bank’s intranet, providing valuable feedback for management decision-making.

Operational Risk Management

Operations, products, and services are becoming increasingly sophisticated and complex as they diversify.

The Osaka City Shinkin Bank’s system for management of operational risk and its risk management policy for management methods are stipulated in the Operational Risk Management Policy and Operational Risk Management Regulations.

The Bank has created a Risk Generalization Department which comprehensively manages operational risk along with other departments for overseeing specific types of risk including business risk, and controls risk based on a system in which mutual constraints operate.

A number of committees, including the Operational Risk Management Committee, confer regularly to debate these various risks. Moreover, we are developing a system in which these committees report their findings to the management team at a managerial meeting.

System Risk Management

System risk is the potential of loss from damage to or the malfunctioning of computer systems, system defects, misuse, and the like.

At Osaka City Shinkin Bank, we have established System Risk Management Regulations whose purpose is to maintain the safety and reliability of our systems and to protect our data assets while avoiding system risk. Specifically, the Bank has seismically reinforced and isolated the computer room, and installed in-house generators and fire-extinguishing equipment. In addition, the Bank is working to add redundancy to crucial infrastructure and has implemented policies to keep damage to a minimum even in the unlikely event of a major disaster.

Entry and exit on the independent computer floor is rigorously restricted and controlled. Operationally, by clearly separating the System Development Department from the Operations Department, the Bank has guaranteed the functioning of mutual constraints and prevents system risks due to the unlikely event of misuse.

In order to protect customers’ valuable assets and critical information from the recent surge in cyber-crime, the Bank has established a Basic Policy for Information Asset Protection (Information Security Policy) and strengthened its control mechanisms relating to information security based on relevant regulations. Moreover, based on our Cyber-security Countermeasure Manual, the Bank is putting in place a system that aims to prevent damage from cyber-attacks by stopping

them before they occur, or minimizing damage to customers or Bank operations if they do. The Bank is also making efforts to improve security by blocking unauthorized access from external connections such as the Internet, and preventing information leaks via computer viruses. Regarding increasingly high-level, sophisticated cyber-attacks, it works with external institutions to monitor and analyze threats to its information systems, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Business Risk Management

Business risk is the risk of incurring losses as a result of the employees who perform administrative tasks neglecting to do their work correctly, or due to the occurrence of accidents or misconduct.

At the Osaka City Shinkin Bank, in order to manage business risk appropriately and insure the properness of operations, we have built a system in which mutual constraints and checking functions work fully and systematically, based on internal audits by in-house auditors and the Audit Department and external audits by an audit corporation. In addition, the Bank also develops regulations and manuals and has constructed a system through which employees can easily share information through an in-house computer system called the Shishin Information Network System (SINS).

In order that our customers will feel confident and comfortable in doing business with us, the Bank is working to enhance its training systems. These include joint training programs, OJT, and a range of telecourses and e-learning through which employees can acquire operational knowledge and improve their business capabilities. The levels of employee awareness and behavior are also improved through prior confirmation and back-checking of the details regarding the execution of business, as well as enhancing self-inspections and the functioning of mutual constraints.

Additionally, the Bank is focused on increasing the sophistication of its IT application controls through system checks that use Bank-designed supplementary systems and through the construction of a system for monitoring the processing of business.

Because business risk is diversifying in keeping with changes to the external environment, the Bank is constantly collecting and analyzing data on potential and actual business risks. We are working to enhance our business risk controls based on the PDCA cycle, for example, by adding and changing controls in the course of application control as needed when it comes to the sources of risk that will have an effect on the operational process.

Business Continuity Systems

In view of the public nature of the Bank’s operations, the Bank has worked to provide the necessary financial services to support social and economic activities in the community even in the event of natural disasters such as earthquakes, system failures, or outbreaks of new infectious diseases. In order to recover rapidly from such an event, it has also created the Basic Business Continuity Plan and formulated other rules and manuals. Furthermore, to ensure that first responses to an emergency are calm rather than panicked, the Bank carries out periodic experiential and assembly drills, and is working to improve effectiveness by identifying issues, making improvements, and fostering a greater awareness among employees.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

Years ended March 31	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2024	2023	2024
Assets			
Cash	¥ 29,292	¥ 27,730	\$ 193,475
Due from banks	739,901	943,906	4,887,065
Monetary claims purchased (Note 5)	2,010	1,927	13,279
Securities (Notes 4, 5 & 6)	411,228	432,765	2,716,171
Loans and bills discounted (Note 7)	1,412,758	1,422,402	9,331,296
Foreign exchange (Note 8)	698	1,159	4,613
Other assets (Note 9)	17,801	14,206	117,580
Tangible fixed assets	31,386	29,970	207,307
Intangible fixed assets	635	701	4,198
Deferred tax assets	10,081	9,652	66,590
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	15,143	15,426	100,025
Reserve for possible loan losses	(10,442)	(11,190)	(68,969)
Total Assets	¥ 2,660,496	¥ 2,888,658	\$ 17,572,633
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Liabilities			
Deposits (Note 10)	¥ 2,542,169	¥ 2,559,233	\$ 16,791,079
Borrowed money	1,050	212,600	6,935
Foreign exchange	22	22	146
Other liabilities (Note 11)	6,450	5,479	42,605
Reserve for bonuses	1,045	1,037	6,904
Reserve for directors' bonuses	30	40	198
Reserve for retirement allowances	972	1,112	6,424
Reserve for directors' retirement bonuses	363	317	2,401
Reserve for point losses	63	64	417
Reserve for repayment of dormant accounts	164	183	1,087
Reserve for contingency losses	226	171	1,493
Deferred tax liabilities related to land revaluation	1,400	1,401	9,249
Acceptances and guarantees	15,143	15,426	100,025
Total Liabilities	¥ 2,569,101	¥ 2,797,090	\$ 16,968,967
Net Assets			
Paid-in capital	¥ 26,490	¥ 26,617	\$ 174,973
Common shares	13,740	13,867	90,759
Preferred shares	1,225	2,350	8,091
Other shares	11,525	10,400	76,122
Capital surplus	1,317	1,317	8,703
Capital surplus reserve	1,317	1,317	8,703
Retained earnings	71,906	70,265	474,945
Legal reserve	12,704	12,304	83,910
Other retained earnings	59,202	57,961	391,034
Special reserve	54,899	54,157	362,615
[Reserve for management stabilization]	[5,050]	[5,050]	[33,355]
[Reserve for accelerated depreciation of land]	[737]	[737]	[4,868]
Unappropriated retained earnings	4,302	3,803	28,419
Unsettled equity	(0)	(1)	(6)
Total Members' Equity	¥ 99,714	¥ 98,198	\$ 658,616
Valuation differences of available-for-sale securities	¥ (9,386)	¥ (7,634)	\$ (61,999)
Excess of land revaluation	1,067	1,004	7,048
Total Differences in Evaluation and Conversion	(8,319)	(6,630)	(54,950)
Total Net Assets	91,394	91,567	603,665
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 2,660,496	¥ 2,888,658	\$ 17,572,633

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income and Retained Earnings

Years ended March 31	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2024	2023	2024
Income			
Interest and dividend income	¥ 23,219	¥ 22,837	\$ 153,363
Interest on loans and discounts	18,423	18,608	121,690
Interest on deposits	2,313	1,633	15,282
Dividends on securities	2,205	2,313	14,565
Other	276	282	1,825
Fees and commissions	3,125	3,026	20,644
Other operating income	860	360	5,684
Other income (Note 12)	630	848	4,162
Total Income	¥ 27,835	¥ 27,072	\$ 183,855
Expenses			
Interest expenses	¥ 1,492	¥ 1,516	\$ 9,856
Interest on deposits	1,467	1,486	9,695
Transferred supplementary reserve for installment savings	17	19	114
Interest on borrowings	0	1	5
Interest paid on interest swaps	6	9	41
Other	—	0	—
Fees and commissions	997	987	6,586
Other operating expenses	821	236	5,427
General and administrative expenses	19,141	18,991	126,428
Other expenses (Note 13)	826	1,384	5,459
Total Expenses	¥ 23,279	¥ 23,116	\$ 153,758
Income before income taxes	4,556	3,956	30,097
Income taxes: current	33	37	222
Income taxes: deferred	248	309	1,640
Net Income	¥ 4,274	¥ 3,609	\$ 28,233
Statements of Retained Earnings			
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 90	¥ 194	\$ 600
Additions:			
Net income	4,274	3,609	28,233
Reversal of revaluation reserve	(62)	—	(415)
Unappropriated retained earnings	4,302	3,803	28,419
Appropriations:			
Transfer to legal reserve	500	400	3,302
Dividends	273	274	1,805
Dividends paid to preferred shares (issued March 2004)	—	15	—
Dividends paid to preferred shares (issued March 2006)	22	22	145
Special reserve	3,000	3,000	19,815
Amount carried forward (balance at end of year)	¥ 507	¥ 90	\$ 3,350

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Presentation

Amounts denominated in U.S. dollars are converted into yen on the basis of this Bank's posted median market rate of ¥151.40 to US\$1.00, the rate prevailing on March 31, 2024.

Amounts less than one million yen have been omitted. As a result, the totals in Japanese yen shown in the financial statements do not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual amounts.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Depending on the type, securities are stated using the following methods. Held-to-maturity bonds are stated at moving average amortized cost (straight-line method). Stocks of subsidiaries are stated at moving average cost. Available-for-sale securities are stated at market value based on their price at the year end (sale cost is primarily calculated as moving average cost), while those with no market value are stated at moving average cost.

Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities is directly charged or credited to the shareholders' equity.

b) The depreciation of tangible fixed assets is stated using the declining balance method. However, buildings acquired after April 1, 1998 (except appurtenant facilities and equipment) and appurtenant facilities/equipment and structures acquired after April 1, 2016 are accounted for under the straight-line method. The service life for these items is as follows:

Buildings: 15-50 years

Other: 5-20 years

c) The Reserve for Possible Loan Losses of the Bank is provided based on the predetermined rules for write-offs and provisioning.

The reserve for possible loan losses for legally/substantially bankrupt borrowers is provided based on the amount after deductions of the expected collectable amount through the disposal of collateral or through the execution of guarantees.

The reserve for possible loans losses for borrowers who are not currently legally bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt is provided based on the amount considered to be necessary, based on the overall solvency assessment of the amounts after deductions of the expected collectable amount through the disposal of collateral or through the execution of guarantees.

For claims extended to other obligors, reserves for the next one or three years are maintained at rates derived from historical credit loss or bankruptcy experience for one or three years. Adjustments, according to future prospects or for other reasons, are made as necessary.

All loans are assessed by sales-related business departments based on internal rules for the self-assessment of assets. The results of these self-assessments are audited by asset auditing departments that are independent of those business departments.

In the case of loans extended by the Bank to borrowers who are classified as legally/substantially bankrupt, the amount remaining after deductions of the amount of collateral considered to be disposable and the amount recoverable under guarantees is set off from the original outstanding loan balance. The amount of such write-offs totaled ¥16,196 million in the year ended March 31, 2024.

d) The reserve for retirement allowances is calculated based on the projected benefit obligation and the estimated amount of pension assets at the end of the current business year. In calculating the projected benefit obligation, the method of attributing the estimated value of retirement benefits to the period up to the current business year conforms to standards for

a periodic fixed-amount benefit. The methods of recognizing past service cost and actuarial gain or loss are as follows:

Past service cost: Recognized by the straight-line method over 10 years, which is the estimated average remaining years of service of the employees at the time cost is incurred.

Actuarial gain or loss: Amount distributed by the straight-line method over 10 years, which is the estimated average remaining years of service of the employees at the time the gain or loss is incurred in each business year, is recognized from the following business year after each gain or loss is incurred.

e) Estimates used in these statements are amounts included in calculation documents pertaining to the fiscal year under review. The following items are those that may exert a significant influence on calculation documents for the following fiscal year.

Reserve for possible loan losses ¥10,442 million

The reserve for possible loan losses is calculated using the method outlined in c) as a significant accounting policy. The assumption made is the future performance forecast for borrowers judged to be debtors. This forecast is set on an individual basis, based on each debtor's ability to earn revenue. Future performance forecasts assume that the current management environment, with increased costs resulting from soaring raw material and energy prices, will remain challenging for the time being. Therefore, for debtors whose performance is projected to worsen based on forecasts of the business environment going forward, the reserve for possible loan losses contains a reserve amount calculated assuming downgraded debtor status. Furthermore, if the assumptions used for the initial estimate have changed, due to factors such as changes in performance of the individual borrower, this may exert a significant influence on the reserve for possible loan losses in calculation documents for the following fiscal year.

Deferred tax assets ¥10,081 million

The Bank calculates these estimates within the scope deemed to be recoverable based on factors such as company classification determination and scheduling of deductible temporary differences in accordance with ASBJ Guidance No. 26 Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets. These estimates may be affected by future changes to uncertain economic criteria and so may differ from actual amounts and periods of taxable income. In such cases, the amount of deferred tax assets in financial statements for the following fiscal year may be significantly affected.

f) Based on the Act on Revaluation of Land (Act No. 34 of March 31, 1998), the Bank revalued its land used for business operations. The difference in taxes based on the resulting difference in valuation was appropriated under liabilities as a "deferred tax liability related to land revaluation." The revalued amount with the aforementioned difference in taxes subtracted was appropriated under net assets as "excess of land revaluation."

Date of revaluation: March 31, 1999.

Method of revaluation, as stipulated in Article 3, Section 3 of the Act on Revaluation of Land: a reasonable value is determined using the official method stipulated by the Director-General of the National Tax Administration Agency for the calculation of the value of land that forms the basis of calculation of land taxes under Article 16 of the Land Prices Act.

Difference between the total current value at end of the fiscal year under review of land used for operations and the total book value of said land used for operations, after revaluation as stipulated in Article 10 of the Land Prices Act: ¥4,381 million.

g) The breakdown of the principal sources of deferred tax assets is as follows.

Deferred tax assets	
Reserve for possible loan losses:	¥5,627 million
Reserve for retirement allowances:	¥271 million
Tax loss carried forward:	¥49 million
Valuation differences of available-for-sale securities:	
	¥3,634 million
Other:	¥1,986 million
Deferred tax assets – Subtotal:	¥11,570 million
Valuation reserve:	(¥1,103 million)
Deferred tax assets – Total:	¥10,467 million
Deferred tax liabilities	
Land appraisal profit:	¥100 million
Reserve for accelerated depreciation of land:	¥284 million
Deferred tax liabilities – Total:	¥385 million
Deferred tax assets – Net:	¥10,081 million

h) Net income per share is ¥15.44.

3. Trading Securities

No applicable transactions

4. Held-to-Maturity Bonds with Market Value

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
As of March 31	2024	2024
Securities whose market value exceeds balance-sheet value		
National government bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ –	\$ –
Current value	–	–
Difference	–	–
Municipal government bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ –	\$ –
Current value	–	–
Difference	–	–
Corporate bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 4,600	\$ 30,383
Current value	4,622	30,528
Difference	22	145
Other		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 1,000	\$ 6,605
Current value	1,004	6,631
Difference	4	26
Subtotal		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 5,600	\$ 36,988
Current value	5,627	37,166
Difference	27	178
Securities whose market value does not exceed balance-sheet value		
National government bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ –	\$ –
Current value	–	–
Difference	–	–
Municipal government bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 200	\$ 1,321
Current value	198	1,307
Difference	(1)	(6)
Corporate bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 7,600	\$ 50,198
Current value	7,582	50,079
Difference	(17)	(112)
Other		
Balance-sheet value	¥ –	\$ –
Current value	–	–
Difference	–	–
Subtotal		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 7,800	\$ 51,519
Current value	7,780	51,387
Difference	(19)	(125)
Total		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 13,400	\$ 88,507
Current value	13,408	88,560
Difference	8	52

Notes: 1. Current value is based on year-end market value, etc.
2. "Other" in this table includes foreign securities.

5. Other Securities with Market Value

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
As of March 31	2024	2024
Securities whose balance-sheet value exceeds acquisition cost		
Stocks		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 1,164	\$ 7,688
Acquisition cost	460	3,038
Difference	703	4,643
Bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 17,952	\$ 118,573
Acquisition cost	17,563	116,003
Difference	389	2,569
National government bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 5,439	\$ 35,924
Acquisition cost	5,190	34,280
Difference	248	1,638
Municipal government bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 19	\$ 125
Acquisition cost	17	112
Difference	1	6
Corporate bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 12,494	\$ 82,523
Acquisition cost	12,355	81,605
Difference	139	918
Other		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 6,156	\$ 40,660
Acquisition cost	5,968	39,418
Difference	187	1,235
Subtotal		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 25,273	\$ 166,928
Acquisition cost	23,992	158,467
Difference	1,281	8,461
Securities whose balance-sheet value does not exceed acquisition cost		
Stocks		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 20	\$ 132
Acquisition cost	22	145
Difference	(1)	(6)
Bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥330,009	\$2,179,715
Acquisition cost	342,955	2,265,224
Difference	(12,945)	(85,501)
National government bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 38,734	\$ 255,838
Acquisition cost	42,026	277,582
Difference	(3,291)	(21,737)
Municipal government bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 82,119	\$ 542,397
Acquisition cost	85,330	563,606
Difference	(3,210)	(21,202)
Corporate bonds		
Balance-sheet value	¥209,154	\$1,381,466
Acquisition cost	215,598	1,424,029
Difference	(6,443)	(42,556)
Other		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 43,400	\$ 286,657
Acquisition cost	44,755	295,607
Difference	(1,354)	(8,943)
Subtotal		
Balance-sheet value	¥373,431	\$2,466,519
Acquisition cost	387,733	2,560,984
Difference	(14,301)	(94,458)
Total		
Balance-sheet value	¥398,704	\$2,633,447
Acquisition cost	411,725	2,719,451
Difference	(13,020)	(85,997)

- Notes: 1. Balance-sheet value is based on year-end market value, etc.
2. "Other" in this table includes foreign securities, mutual funds and monetary claims purchased.
3. This table does not include stocks and others with no market price and investments in partnerships.

6. Stocks and Others with No Market Price and Investments in Partnerships

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
As of March 31	2024	2024
Stocks of subsidiaries (Note 1)		
Balance-sheet value	¥ 58	\$ 383
Unlisted stocks (Note 1)		
Balance-sheet value	188	1,241
Investments in partnerships (Note 2)		
Balance-sheet value	886	5,852
Total	¥ 1,134	\$ 7,490

Notes: 1. Stocks of subsidiaries and unlisted stocks are excluded from market value based disclosure in accordance with section 5 of ASBJ Guidance No. 19 Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments (March 31, 2020).

2. Investments in partnerships are excluded from market value based disclosure in accordance with section 24-16 of ASBJ Guidance No. 31 Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (June 17, 2021).

7. Loans and Bills Discounted

7. Loans and Bills Discounted	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
As of March 31	2024	2023	2024
Bills discounted	¥ 26,386	¥ 25,688	\$ 174,280
Loans on notes	12,996	10,972	85,839
Loans on deeds	1,349,792	1,364,713	8,915,409
Overdrafts	23,583	21,028	155,767
Total	¥1,412,758	¥1,422,402	\$ 9,331,296

8. Foreign Exchange (Assets)

8. Foreign Exchange (Assets)	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
As of March 31	2024	2023	2024
Due from foreign banks	¥648	¥1,064	\$4,285
Foreign bills of exchange bought	—	24	—
Foreign bills of exchange receivable	49	69	327
Total	¥698	¥1,159	\$4,613

9. Other Assets

9. Other Assets	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
As of March 31	2024	2023	2024
Domestic exchange settlement account, debit	¥ 1,446	¥ 619	\$ 9,551
Investment in Shinkin Central Bank	13,269	10,269	87,645
Prepaid expenses	51	40	342
Accrued income	1,753	1,894	11,581
Financial derivatives	—	14	—
Other	1,280	1,367	8,459
Total	¥17,801	¥14,206	\$117,580

10. Deposits

10. Deposits	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
As of March 31			
Current deposits	¥ 171,462	¥ 171,738	\$ 1,132,515
Ordinary deposits	1,000,696	989,174	6,609,619
Savings deposits	8,710	9,227	57,529
Deposits at notice	1,781	3,069	11,768
Time deposits	1,299,608	1,319,024	8,583,938
Installment savings	47,664	52,336	314,823
Other deposits	12,245	14,662	80,883
Total	¥2,542,169	¥2,559,233	\$16,791,079

11. Other Liabilities

II. Other Liabilities	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
As of March 31	2024	2023	2024
Domestic exchange settlement account credit	¥2,242	¥1,000	\$14,809
Accrued expenses	2,236	2,123	14,774
Reserve for replenishing benefits	25	28	170
Accrued income taxes	38	41	257
Unearned income	563	637	3,721
Unsettle equity refunds	104	89	690
Equity to be redeemed	46	58	306
Financial derivatives	7	—	46
Lease obligations	16	—	111
Asset retirement obligations	761	744	5,028
Other	406	754	2,686
Total	¥6,450	¥5,479	\$42,605

12. Other Income

12. Other Income	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
As of March 31	2024	2023	2024
Gains on recovery of written-off claims	¥ 468	¥ 687	\$ 3,095
Gains on sale of stocks and other securities	13	—	87
Gain on money held in trust	33	68	222
Gains on disposal of fixed assets	—	7	—
Other	114	84	757
Total	¥ 630	¥ 848	\$ 4,162

13. Other Expenses

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
As of March 31	2024	2023	2024
Transfer to reserve for possible loan losses	¥ 52	¥ 896	\$ 347
Write-off of loans	209	189	1,381
Losses on sales of stocks and other securities	6	33	39
Amortization of other assets	—	0	—
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	318	200	2,100
Impairment losses	130	10	914
Other	102	52	674
Total	¥ 826	¥1,384	\$ 5,459

Auditor's Report

The Osaka City Shinkin Bank

HIBIKI AUDIT CORPORATION audited the Osaka City Shinkin Bank's balance sheets and statements of income for fiscal 2022 and 2023 reported at the 97th and 98th General Meetings of Members (held on June 14, 2023 and June 18, 2024 respectively) and the approved plans for surplus appropriations. Auditing was carried out under the provisions of Article 38-2-3 of the Shinkin Bank Act.

Coverage and reserve conditions of disclosed loans based on the Shinkin Bank Act (risk management loans) and disclosed claims based on the Financial Reconstruction Act

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars
	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2023	Mar 31, 2024
Bankrupt or de-facto bankrupt	¥ 36,018	¥ 35,853	\$ 237
Doubtful (In danger or bankruptcy)	55,759	65,857	368
Special attention	1,209	1,818	7
Loans in arrears 3 months or more	—	—	—
Loans whose conditions have been eased	1,209	1,818	7
Subtotal (a)	92,987	103,529	614
Normal loans and claims	1,335,503	1,335,152	8,821
Total	1,428,490	1,438,681	9,435
Coverage amount (b)	90,587	100,319	598
Portion of loans and claims secured by collateral or guarantees, etc. (c)	83,998	93,126	554
Reserve (d)	6,589	7,193	43
Protection ratio (%) (b) / (a)	97.42	96.90	
Reserve rate (%) (d) / ((a) - (c))	73.31	69.15	

1. "Bankrupt or de-facto bankrupt"

Loans to borrowers who have fallen into bankruptcy for reasons such as commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, or commencement of reorganization proceedings.

2. "Doubtful (in danger of bankruptcy)"

Loans for which final collection of principal and interest in line with original agreements is highly improbable due to deterioration of financial position and business performance, but not insolvency of the borrower (except those in 1).

3. "Special attention"

Total amount of loans classified as "Loans in arrears for 3 months or more" and loans classified as "Loans whose conditions have been eased" in the Shinkin Bank Act.

4. "Loans in arrears for 3 months or more"

Loans for which repayment of the capital or interest is past the stipulated due date by three months or more (except those in 1 and 2 above).

5. "Loans whose conditions have been eased"

Loans for which special conditions have been negotiated that are favorable to the borrower, such as reduction of interest rate, delay of interest payment, delay of capital repayment, or debt forgiveness, to encourage management reorganization of the borrower (except those in 1, 2, and 4 above).

6. "Normal loans and claims"

Loans for which there are no particular problems in terms of the financial situation or operating results of the borrower; i.e., loans other than those in 1, 2, and 3 above.

7. "Portion of loans and claims secured by collateral or guarantees, etc." (c) is the total of collateral expected to be available for disposition, plus the amount of funds expected to be recoverable from guarantees, calculated based on self-assessment.

8. "Reserve" (d) is calculated by excluding general reserves for possible loan losses for normal loans and claims.

9. Loans in the categories "Bankrupt or de-facto bankrupt," "Doubtful (in danger of bankruptcy)," and "Normal loans and claims" appear in the balance sheet as: corporate bonds under securities (only those for which redemption of principal and all or part of interest payments are guaranteed, and for which issue of the said bond is "private placement of securities" (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act)), loans and bills discounted, foreign exchange, accrued interest and suspense payments under other assets, and customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees, and securities in the case when there is lending of securities indicated in the note (only loans for use based on an agreement and lending based on an agreement).

Items to Be Disclosed Relating to Structure of Equity Capital

Item	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Basic items relating to core capital		
Members' equity relating to common shares or non-cumulative permanent preferred shares	¥ 99,419	\$ 656
Paid-in capital and capital surplus	27,808	183
Retained earnings	71,906	474
Estimated outflow (-)	295	1
Other	(0)	(0)
Total reserves included in basic items relating to core capital	1,640	10
General reserve for possible loan losses included in core capital	1,640	10
Basic items relating to core capital	101,059	667
Adjustment items relating to core capital		
Total amount of intangible fixed assets (excluding those relating to mortgage servicing rights)	458	3
Amount not relating to goodwill and mortgage servicing rights	458	3
Deferred tax assets (excluding those relating to temporary differences)	42	0
Amount of adjustment items relating to core capital	501	3
Equity capital	100,558	664
Risk assets, etc.		
Total credit risk assets	938,876	6,201
Total amount of operational risk equivalent divided by 8%	44,625	294
Total amount of risk assets, etc.	¥983,501	\$6,496
Capital adequacy ratio	10.22%	

Board of Directors

President

Satoshi Takahashi

Vice President

Hiroshi Fukuoka

Kazuki Hatanaka

Senior Managing Director

Minoru Kitano

Managing Directors

Takashi Kubo

Masanori Fujiwara

Masayuki Kuroda

Directors

Akira Ono

Hitoshi Omoto

Kazuo Hanada

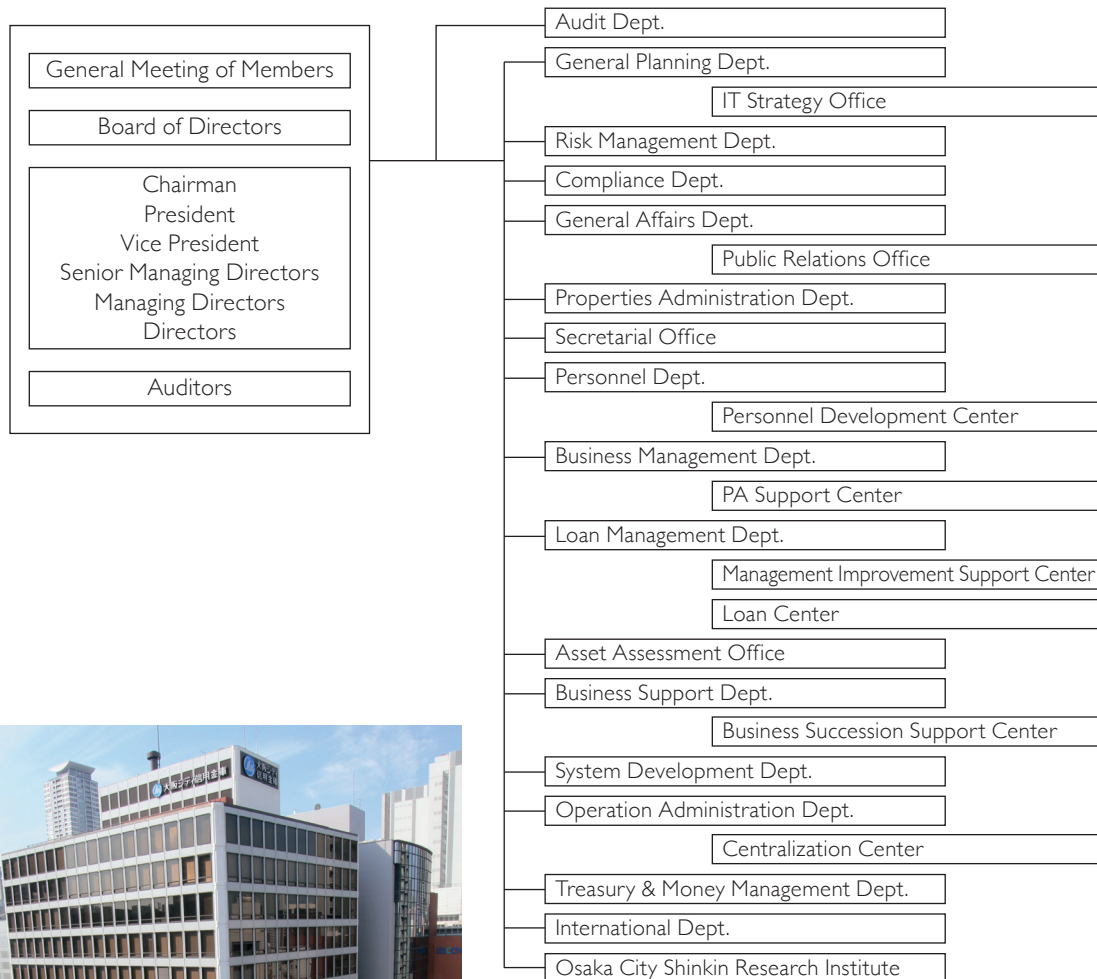
Keiji Matsubara

Seiichiro Sakai

Auditor

Hideki Morimoto

Organization



▲ Head Office

Head Office

2-5-4 Kitahama, Chuo-ku, Osaka 541-0041, Japan

Tel: +81-6-6201-2881

International Department

2-5-4 Kitahama, Chuo-ku, Osaka 541-0041, Japan

Tel: +81-6-6201-5398 Fax: +81-6-6226-4059

SWIFT Address: OSACJPJS

Website: <https://www.osaka-city-shinkin.co.jp/>