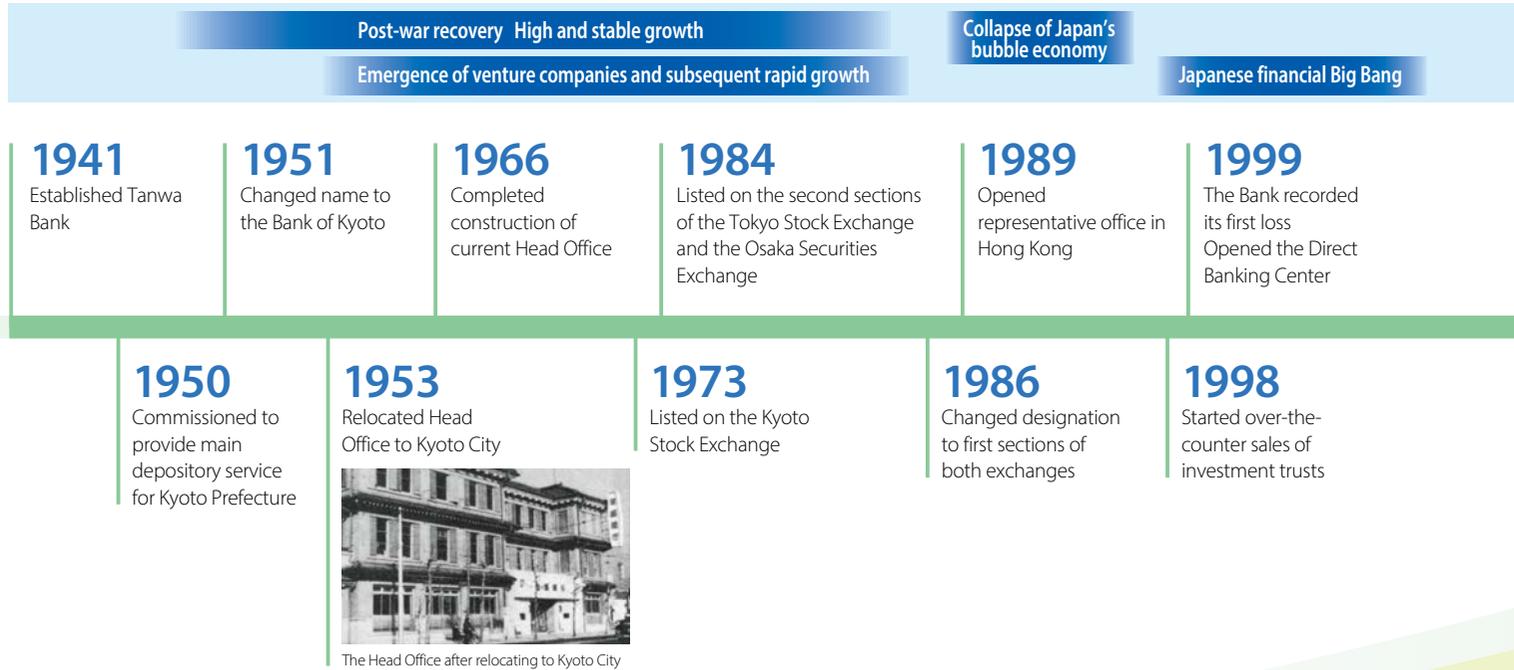


# History

The Bank of Kyoto was established in 1941 as Tanwa Bank (Head Office: Fukuchiyama City) through the merger of four banks in northern Kyoto: Ryotan Bank, Miyazu Bank, Tango Commercial Bank, and Tango Industrial Bank. In 1951 the Bank changed its name to the Bank of Kyoto, moving its Head Office to Kyoto City in 1953. Since its foundation, the Bank has stayed close to its regional customers, following the management principle of "Serving the Prosperity of the Community."

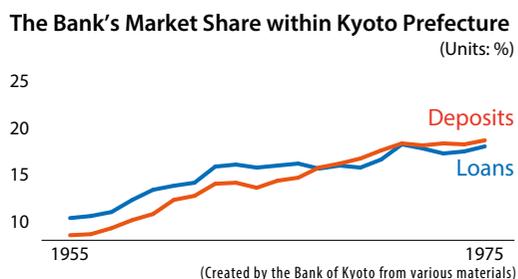
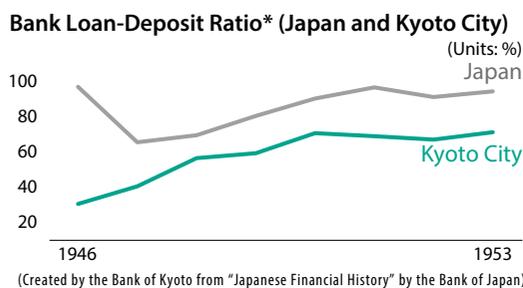
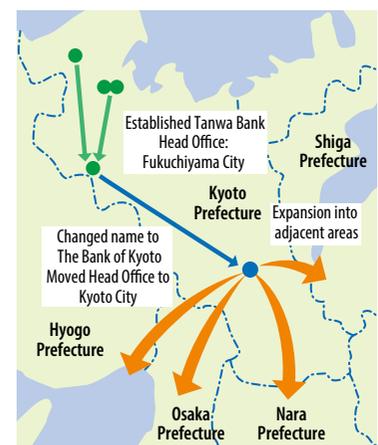


## 01 Establishing a Position as Locally Headquartered Bank

During the post-war recovery period, financial conditions in Kyoto City were extremely tight, with the bank loan-deposit ratio\* significantly lower than the national average. Small and medium-sized companies were experiencing severe financial difficulties. Amid increasing calls for a locally headquartered bank to take on the role of finance facilitation for small and medium-sized companies, the Bank relocated its Head Office from Fukuchiyama City in northern Kyoto Prefecture to Kyoto City in response to requests from various sectors of the city.

Against this background, the Bank provided financial support for small and medium-sized companies throughout Kyoto Prefecture, including inside Kyoto City, and consolidated its position as a locally headquartered bank.

Around this time, a number of venture companies appeared in Kyoto that would later grow into major companies. The Bank willingly provided them with financial support through loans and investments. This multitude of companies became the Bank's important customer base while their shares that the Bank invested in and held became excellent assets forming a financial base that supported its wide area strategy later on.



\* An indicator showing how much of the deposits acquired by a bank are being used to provide loans. (Loans / Deposits × 100)

**Vision**  
A Bank That Meets Customers' Expectations



- 2000** Established Kusatsu Branch (Shiga Prefecture)
- 2001** Started agency sales of non-life insurance
- 2002** Started agency sales of life insurance
- 2004** Shifted mission critical systems to NTT DATA Regional Bank Integrated Services Center  
Opened representative office in Shanghai  
Opened Takanohara Branch (Nara Prefecture) and Amagasaki Branch (Hyogo Prefecture)
- 2005** Opened Net Direct Branch
- 2007** The Bank started credit card issuing services
- 2010** Established Kyoto Banking College
- 2011** Opened Nagoya Branch
- 2012** Opened representative office in Dalian
- 2013** Opened representative office in Bangkok  
Made Higashinagaoka Branch into a zero-CO<sub>2</sub>-emission environmentally friendly branch
- 2014** Completed construction of Kyoto Banking College Katsuragawa Campus
- 2017** Kyogin Securities Co., Ltd. started operations
- 2018** The Bank entered the trust services business



## 02 Growth as a Wide-Area Regional Bank

After the collapse of Japan's bubble economy, the banking industry underwent a major reorganization which also affected regional financial institutions throughout Japan. The Bank of Kyoto moved quickly to isolate non-performing loans, backed by a robust financial position, and proceeded to expand into Shiga Prefecture with the opening of Kusatsu Branch in 2000, followed by expansion into Nara and Hyogo Prefectures in addition to an existing expansion in Osaka Prefecture. In this way, the Bank proceeded with its expansion strategy of reinforcing the branch network over a wide area. To enhance its human capital in support of this strategy, the Bank focused on developing human resources. This included establishing Kyoto Banking College as in-house school, and a new training facility with advanced functions, called the "Kyoto Banking College Katsuragawa Campus." As a result of these growth strategies, the Bank steadily continued its quantitative expansion, and succeeded in increasing its earnings and strengthening its management base.

