*This is a translation of the original document in Japanese. In the event of any discrepancy between the translated document and the Japanese original, the original shall prevail.

Summary of Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025

May 2025

阿波銀行

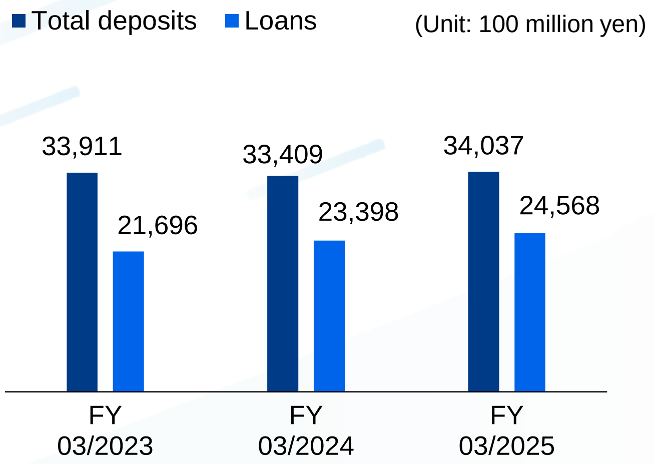
Financial Highlights

Overview

Amid improving corporate profitability, the economy of Japan underwent a moderate recovery in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, with capital investment remaining steady and consumer spending on an upward trend against the backdrop of improved wage and employment situations.
In this environment, deposits and loans increased steadily. In terms of financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, net interest income and net fees and commissions increased from the previous fiscal year, leading to higher core business net profit, ordinary profit, and profit from the previous fiscal year. This resulted in record high profit.

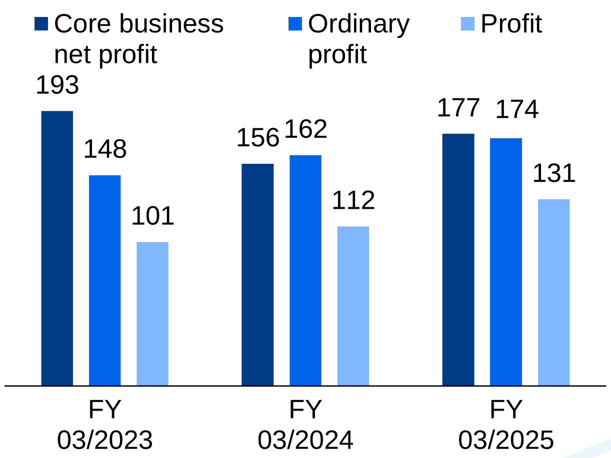
- As corporate, public money, and other deposits performed well, total deposits (balance at end of period), including negotiable certificates of deposit, increased by 62.7 billion yen (1.8% YoY). On the other hand, the loan balance (balance at end of period) increased by 116.9 billion yen (4.9% YoY) due to steady growth in Tokushima Prefecture and in the Kanto, Chushikoku, and Kansai regions.
- Core business net profit increased to 17.7 billion yen (up 2.0 billion yen YoY), as a result of an increase in net interest income due to increased profit from interest on loans and discounts and interest and dividends on securities, as well as an increase in net fees and commissions due to increased profit from financial instruments intermediary service fees and corporate fees.
- Due to the above and other factors, ordinary profit and profit increased to 17.4 billion yen (up 1.1 billion yen YoY) and 13.1 billion yen (up 1.9 billion yen YoY), respectively, resulting in record high profit.
- The consolidated capital adequacy ratio (Japanese standard) remained high at 10.68%, reflecting the Bank’s substantial internal reserves and sound asset holdings.

● Total Deposits (Incl. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit) and Loans (Balance at End of Period)

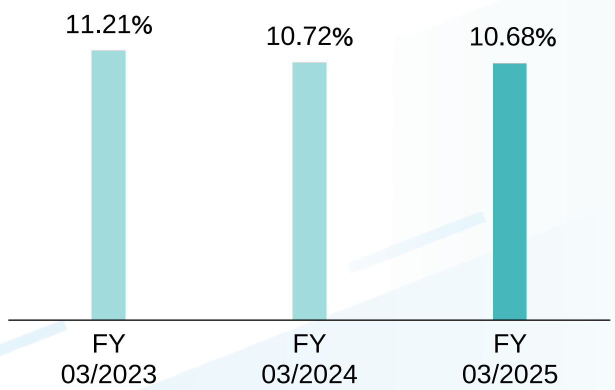


● Profit

(Unit: 100 million yen)



● Capital Adequacy Ratio (consolidated)



Bank Profits and Losses (Non-consolidated)

(Unit: Million yen)

			03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 03/2024
Ordinary income		1	72,229	59,223	61,693	2,469
Gross business profit		2	28,483	44,587	44,877	290
[Core business gross profit]		3	47,081	44,232	46,834	2,602
Net interest income		4	37,409	37,026	39,881	2,855
Net fees and commissions		5	6,702	7,159	7,809	650
Other business profit		6	(15,628)	402	(2,814)	(3,216)
Gains/losses on bonds		7	(18,597)	355	(1,956)	(2,311)
Expenses (excl. temporary processing)	(-)	8	27,755	28,575	29,126	551
Personnel expenses	(-)	9	13,501	13,847	14,611	764
Non-personnel expenses	(-)	10	12,502	12,947	12,768	(179)
Taxes	(-)	11	1,752	1,780	1,746	(33)
Net business profit (before general provision of allowance for loan losses)		12	728	16,011	15,751	(260)
Core business net profit		13	19,325	15,656	17,707	2,051
Core business net profit (excl. gain/loss from cancellation of investment trusts)		14	18,852	14,800	18,083	3,282

*Core business gross profit 3=2-7 Core business net profit 13=3-8
*Net business profit 16=2-8-15 (equivalent to operating income in general corporate financial accounting).

- **Gross business profit (see No. 2 in table) up 0.2 billion yen YoY**
  Core business gross profit (see No. 3) up 2.6 billion yen YoY
  - Net interest income: Up 2.8 billion yen YoY due to higher income from interest on loans and discounts and interest and dividends on securities as well as lower foreign currency funding costs despite an increase in interest on yen deposits
  - Net fees and commissions: Up 0.6 billion yen YoY due to increases in financial instruments intermediary service fees and corporate fees despite lower sales of individual annuities, etc.
  - Other business profit: Down 3.2 billion yen YoY due to a decrease in profits related to bonds such as government bonds and a decrease in profits on foreign exchange transactions for foreign currency funding

- **Core business net profit (see No. 13) up 2.0 billion yen YoY**
  - Expenses increased by 0.5 billion yen YoY due to higher personnel expenses from performance-linked bonuses and basic pay increases, despite lower depreciation associated with system investment such as the completion of depreciation of branch terminals. Together with the above factors, core business net profit increased by 2.0 billion yen YoY.

阿波銀行

Bank Profits and Losses (Non-consolidated)

(Unit: Million yen)

			03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 03/2024
General provision of allowance for loan losses	(-)	15	(441)	(302)	(852)	(550)
Net business profit		16	1,169	16,313	16,603	289
Temporary profit/loss		17	13,724	(69)	800	870
Disposal of non-performing loans	(-)	18	1,519	2,934	2,916	(18)
Provision of allowance for individual loan losses	(-)	19	1,331	2,699	2,730	30
Recoveries of written-off receivables		20	307	938	1,239	300
Stock-related profits/losses		21	15,103	1,939	2,601	661
Ordinary profit		22	14,894	16,244	17,403	1,159
Extraordinary income/losses		23	(778)	(651)	(272)	378
Profit		24	10,144	11,213	13,185	1,971
Credit costs (15+18)	(-)	25	1,078	2,632	2,064	(568)
Actual credit costs (15+18-20)	(-)	26	771	1,693	824	(869)
Core business net profit ROA			0.49%	0.40%	0.44%	0.04%
Profit ROA			0.26%	0.29%	0.33%	0.04%
Profit ROE			3.69%	3.78%	4.07%	0.29%

*Core business gross profit 3=2-7 Core business net profit 13=3-8

*Net business profit 16=2-8-15 (equivalent to operating income in general corporate financial accounting).

■ Actual credit costs (see No. 26) decreased by 0.8 billion yen YoY

- General provision of allowance for loan losses decreased by 0.5 billion yen YoY due to lower expected loss ratio, etc., despite additional strengthening of provisions for the land transportation industry that was likely to be affected by the 2024 Problem.
- Provision of allowance for individual loan losses was at almost the same level as the previous fiscal year due to lower levels of bankruptcies, despite reclassification of borrowers by rigorous asset assessments.
- Recoveries of written-off receivables were up 0.3 billion yen YoY.

■ Ordinary profit (see No. 22) increased by 1.1 billion yen YoY, while profit (see No. 24) was up 1.9 billion yen.

- Ordinary profit was up 1.1 billion yen YoY due to the above factors in addition to a 1.6-billion-yen decrease in gains related to securities (No.7 + No.21).
- Profit was up 1.9 billion yen YoY due to the tax credit for promoting wage increases.

阿波銀行

- Core business gross profit exceeded financial forecasts (released with the Q2 financial statements) by 0.7 billion yen, mainly because net interest income exceeded the plan, especially interest on loans and discounts. The detailed breakdown is as follows.
  - Net interest income exceeded the forecast by 0.6 billion yen due to an increase in interest on loans and discounts and interest and dividends on securities, despite increased interest on deposits.
  - Net fees and commissions exceeded the forecast by 0.1 billion yen due to steady growth in financial instruments intermediary service fees and corporate fees compared to the forecast.
- Core business net profit exceeded the forecast by 1.1 billion yen due not only to the above factors, but also due to lower expenses compared to the forecast.
- Actual credit costs fell below the forecast by 0.3 billion yen due to an increase in recoveries of written-off receivables compared to the forecast.
- Due to the factors above, ordinary profit and profit were up 0.3 billion yen and 0.5 billion yen, respectively.

[Ref.] Forecast and Actual Results Compared （Non-consolidated）

(Unit: 100 million yen)

		03/2025 forecast	03/2025 actual	Compared	Change (%)
Ordinary income		588	616	28	4.7%
Gross business profit		459	448	(11)	(2.3)%
［Core business gross profit］		461	468	7	1.5%
Net interest income		392	398	6	1.5%
Net fees and commissions		77	78	1	1.2%
Other business profit		(11)	(28)	(17)	–
Gains/losses on bonds		(2)	(19)	(17)	–
Expenses (excl. temporary processing)	(-)	294	291	(3)	(1.0)%
Core business net profit		166	177	11	6.6%
Net business profit		170	166	(4)	(2.3)%
Ordinary profit		171	174	3	1.7%
Extraordinary losses		(2)	(2)	0	—
Profit		126	131	5	3.9%
Total actual credit cost		11	8	(3)	(27.2)%

■ The loan balance (balance at end of period) increased by 116.9 billion yen (4.9%) YoY to 2,456.8 billion yen.

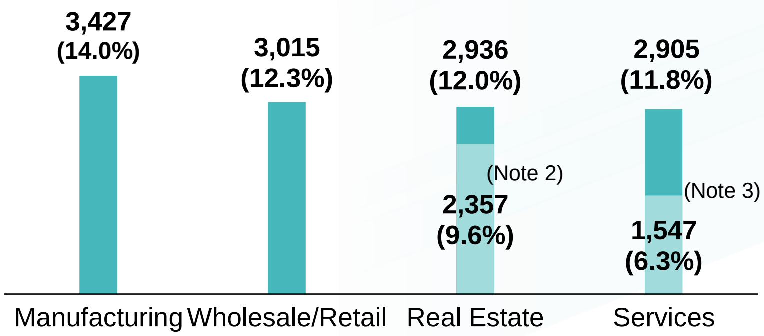
■ General loans increased by 105.8 billion yen YoY as a result of wide-ranging efforts on loans to mainstay SMEs based on business potential assessments as well as loans to large companies.

■ Loans to local governments were up 11.3 billion yen YoY.

■ Personal loans decreased by 0.2 billion yen YoY due to a 1.1-billion-yen decrease in housing loans.

Loan Balance for Primary Industries (March 31, 2025)

(Unit: 100 million yen)



*1 Percentages show the proportion compared to overall loans.
*2 The 235.7 billion yen (9.6%) portion of the Real Estate sector refers to real estate rentals and management.
*3 The 154.7 billion yen (6.3%) portion of the Services sector refers to health and welfare services.

Loan Balance Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

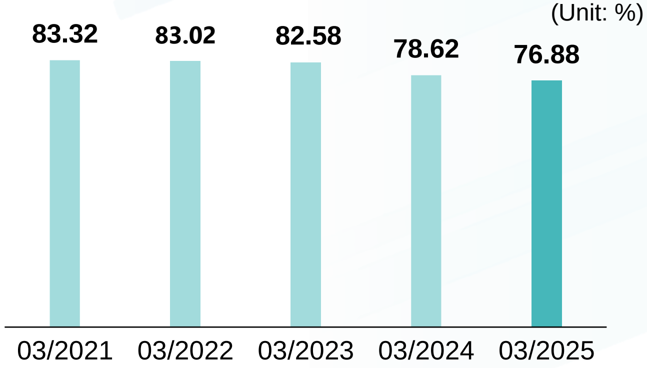
Balance at end of period	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Loans	21,289	21,997	23,586	21,696	23,398	24,568	981	1,169
General loans	16,128	16,798	18,377	16,447	18,167	19,225	848	1,058
Local governments, etc.	1,823	1,769	1,751	1,849	1,788	1,902	150	113
Personal loans	3,337	3,429	3,457	3,400	3,442	3,439	(17)	(2)
Housing loans	3,096	3,183	3,202	3,157	3,190	3,179	(23)	(11)
Ratio personal loans	15.6%	15.5%	14.6%	15.6%	14.7%	14.0%	(0.6)%	(0.7)%

Average balance	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Loans	21,179	21,734	23,392	21,306	22,064	23,644	251	1,579
General loans	16,019	16,503	18,168	16,132	16,855	18,433	264	1,578
Local governments, etc.	1,865	1,819	1,773	1,843	1,787	1,762	(11)	(25)
Personal loans	3,293	3,411	3,450	3,330	3,421	3,448	(1)	27

阿波銀行

- As a result of efforts to strengthen the Bank's business model of lending to SMEs, the end-of-period balance of loans in Tokushima Prefecture increased by 10.2 billion yen year on year, while in the Kanto, Chushikoku, and Kansai regions it increased by 55.6 billion yen, 41.7 billion yen, and 9.2 billion yen, respectively.
- The ratio of loans receivable from SMEs and individuals to the total loan balance remained high at 76.88%.

● **Ratio of Loans Receivable from SMEs and Individuals to Total Loan Balance Over Time**



Loan Balance by Region

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Balance at end of period	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Loans	21,289	21,997	23,586	21,696	23,398	24,568	981	1,169
Tokushima Prefecture	12,330	12,497	12,984	12,464	13,026	13,129	144	102
Kansai Region	4,449	4,529	4,606	4,493	4,592	4,685	78	92
Chushikoku Region	1,783	1,943	2,118	1,934	2,113	2,531	412	417
Kanto Region	2,724	3,027	3,877	2,804	3,665	4,222	345	556

Average balance	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Loans	21,179	21,734	23,392	21,306	22,064	23,644	251	1,579
Tokushima Prefecture	12,219	12,424	12,989	12,290	12,539	12,955	(34)	415
Kansai Region	4,445	4,510	4,548	4,452	4,511	4,590	42	78
Chushikoku Region	1,814	1,930	2,112	1,837	1,979	2,219	107	240
Kanto Region	2,699	2,870	3,742	2,724	3,033	3,877	135	844

[Reference]

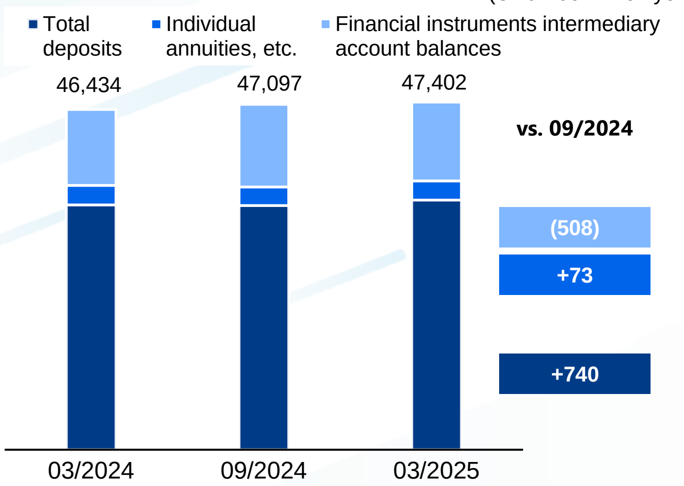
Balance at end of period	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Loan balance to SMEs, etc.	17,569	17,808	18,290	17,918	18,396	18,889	598	493
Loan balance to credit guarantee associations	2,662	2,610	2,537	2,735	2,554	2,547	9	(7)

Deposits and Assets Under Custody

- Total deposits (balance at end of period), including negotiable certificates of deposit, increased by 62.7 billion yen (1.8% YoY) to 3,403.7 billion yen due to a steady growth in corporate and public money deposits.
- Through our partnership with Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., we act as a one-stop shop for high value-added comprehensive financial services, such as deposits, insurance, and Nomura Securities products. The balance in Nomura Securities financial intermediary services has been on the steady rise.
- Assets under custody from customers—comprising the sum of the end-of-period balance of individual annuities, as well as the end-of-period balance of assets under custody (market value) of stocks, investment trusts, etc. in the financial instruments intermediary service—increased by 34.0 billion yen YoY to 1,336.5 billion yen.

● Total Deposits + Individual Annuities, Etc. + Financial Instruments Intermediary Account Balances Over Time (Note 1)

(Unit: 100 million yen)



(Note 1) The sum of total deposits, individual annuities, etc., and financial instruments intermediary account balances.

(Note 2) "Individual annuities, etc." includes the year-end balances of lump-sum variable insurance, fixed return insurance and whole-life insurance.

Deposit Balances Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Balance at end of period	09/2023	09/2024	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Deposits (A)	31,461	31,654	32,025	32,722	1,068	697
Negotiable certificates of deposit (B)	1,582	1,643	1,384	1,315	(327)	(69)
Total deposits (A+B)	33,044	33,297	33,409	34,037	740	627
Retail deposits	20,875	20,921	20,917	20,895	(25)	(21)
Corporate deposits	9,095	8,878	9,222	9,656	778	433
Public money deposits	2,586	2,902	2,707	2,842	(59)	135

Average balance	09/2023	09/2024	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Deposits (A)	32,008	31,635	31,709	31,732	96	23
Negotiable certificates of deposit (B)	1,586	1,610	1,585	1,555	(55)	(29)
Total deposits (A+B)	33,595	33,246	33,294	33,288	41	(6)
Retail deposits	20,868	20,979	20,872	20,963	(15)	91
Corporate deposits	9,421	9,137	9,222	9,190	52	(31)
Public money deposits	2,822	2,732	2,720	2,738	6	18

Balance of Assets Under Custody Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Balance at end of period	09/2023	09/2024	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Individual annuities, etc. (C) (Note 2)	2,620	2,557	2,671	2,630	73	(41)
Total financial instruments intermediary account balances (D)	8,910	11,243	10,353	10,734	(508)	381
Financial instruments intermediary accounts with Nomura Securities (Note 3)	8,792	11,102	10,219	10,589	(512)	369
Financial instruments intermediary accounts apart from Nomura Securities (Note 4)	118	141	133	145	4	12
Balance of accounts under custody (C+D)	11,530	13,800	13,025	13,365	(435)	340
[Ref.] Financial instruments intermediary accounts	91,667	98,041	95,191	100,125	2,084	4,934

(Note 3) In accordance with the Bank's comprehensive business partnership with Nomura Securities, the Bank's securities accounts (public bonds and investment trusts) were transferred to a financial instruments intermediary account with Nomura Securities as a consignor on June 21, 2021.

(Note 4) This is a financial instruments intermediary account with Shikoku Alliance Securities Co., Ltd., Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. and SBI SECURITIES Co. ,Ltd. as consignors.

Securities

- The balance of securities at the end of the period dropped to 1,044.5 billion yen (down 15.6 billion yen YoY), mainly due to a decrease in yen-denominated bonds despite securing stable profits by monitoring market trends and pursuing agile management.
- Valuation gain on securities decreased by 14.1 billion yen YoY to 108.8 billion yen due to increased domestic interest (shares +12.8 billion yen, bonds -24.6 billion yen, other securities [foreign securities, investment trusts, etc.] -2.3 billion yen).

Securities Balance Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Balance at end of period	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Total securities	9,802	10,184	10,571	9,454	10,602	10,445	(126)	(156)
Government bonds	1,351	1,391	1,823	1,475	1,570	1,737	(85)	166
Regional bonds	1,619	1,650	1,444	1,706	1,585	1,416	(28)	(169)
Corporate bonds	1,988	2,875	2,493	2,638	2,712	2,339	(153)	(373)
Shares	1,414	1,526	1,967	1,247	1,794	1,947	(20)	152
Other	3,427	2,741	2,843	2,385	2,939	3,005	162	65
Foreign securities	1,866	840	902	691	941	1,046	144	104
Investment trusts	1,561	1,901	1,940	1,694	1,998	1,959	18	(39)

[Ref.] Average balance

(Unit: 100 million yen)

	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Total securities	9,419	9,234	9,581	9,023	9,338	9,539	(42)	201

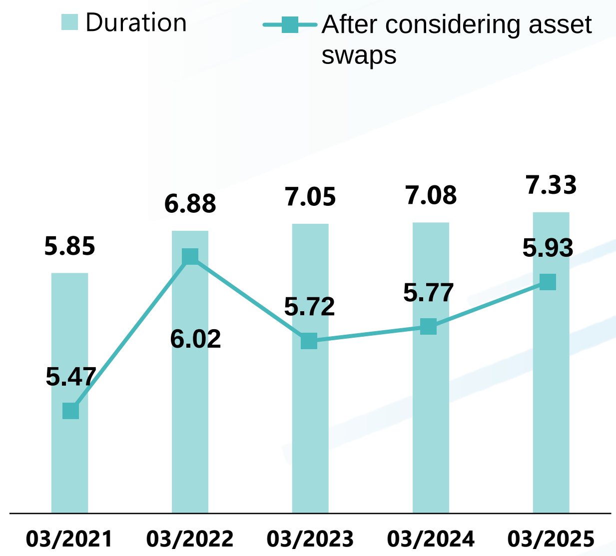
Valuation Gains (Losses) on Securities

(Unit: 100 million yen)

End of period	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Total securities	607	817	1,321	605	1,229	1,088	(233)	(141)
Shares	703	843	1,259	599	1,096	1,224	(35)	128
Bonds	(14)	(137)	(182)	(26)	(127)	(373)	(191)	(246)
Other	(81)	111	243	31	260	237	(6)	(23)
Foreign securities	(140)	(34)	17	(13)	(5)	3	(13)	8
Investment trusts	59	145	226	45	265	233	7	(32)

● Duration (Note) Over Time

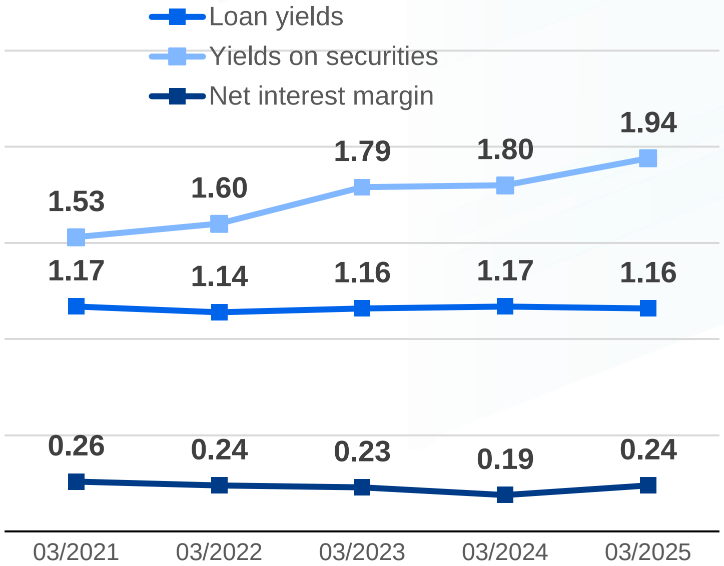
(Unit: Year)



(Note)
Duration is a bond's average payback period.
Asset swaps are transactions in which coupon income from government bonds and other bonds held by a company are converted to floating interest rates through interest rate swaps.
The duration of foreign currency bonds is 4.41 years.

- Loan yields decreased to 1.16% (down 0.01 percentage points YoY), despite a reversal from the second half of the fiscal year, due to rising market interest rates and efforts to ensure appropriate pricing based on the level of risk.
- Yields on securities increased to 1.94% (up 0.14 percentage points YoY) mainly due to higher yields on domestic bonds and dividends from shares.
- Yields on financing increased to 1.28% (up 0.04 percentage points YoY), mainly due to the above factors.
- Cost of financing decreased to 1.04% (down 0.01 percentage points YoY) mainly due to lower foreign currency funding costs. As a result, the net interest margin increased to 0.24% (up 0.05 percentage points YoY).

Yields Over Time (Unit: %)



Yields

(Unit: %)

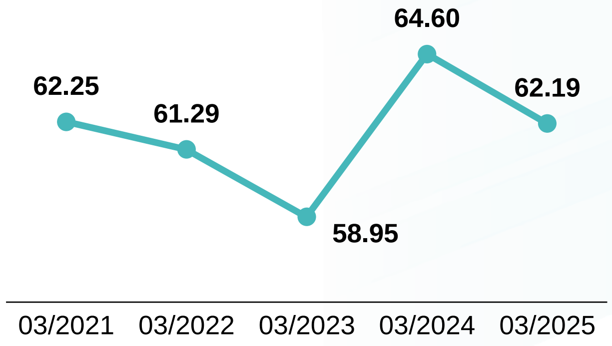
	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Yields on financing (A)	1.13	1.25	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.28	0.05	0.04
Yields on loans (a)	1.14	1.17	1.13	1.16	1.17	1.16	0.03	(0.01)
Yields on securities	1.66	1.68	1.83	1.79	1.80	1.94	0.11	0.14
Cost of financing (B)	0.93	1.11	1.02	1.00	1.05	1.04	0.02	(0.01)
Yields on deposits (b)	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.05
Deposit and loan rate difference (a)-(b)	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.14	1.15	1.09	(0.01)	(0.06)
Net interest margin (A)-(B)	0.20	0.14	0.21	0.23	0.19	0.24	0.03	0.05

Expenses

- Expenses increased to 29.1 billion yen (up 0.5 billion yen YoY) mainly due to higher personnel expenses.
  - Personnel expenses increased by 0.7 billion yen YoY due to higher performance-linked bonuses, basic pay increases, and other human capital investments.
  - Non-personnel expenses decreased by 0.1 billion yen YoY mainly due to lower depreciation associated with system investment such as the completion of depreciation of branch terminals.
  - Taxes were at almost the same level as the previous fiscal year.
- The expense ratio (adjusted OHR [see note]) decreased to 62.19% (down 2.41 percentage points YoY) due to a significant increase in core business gross profit.

(Note) Adjusted OHR = Expenses ÷ Core business gross profit (gross business profit - gains/losses on bonds)

Adjusted OHR Over Time (Unit: %)



Expenses and Adjusted OHR

(Unit: 100 million yen)

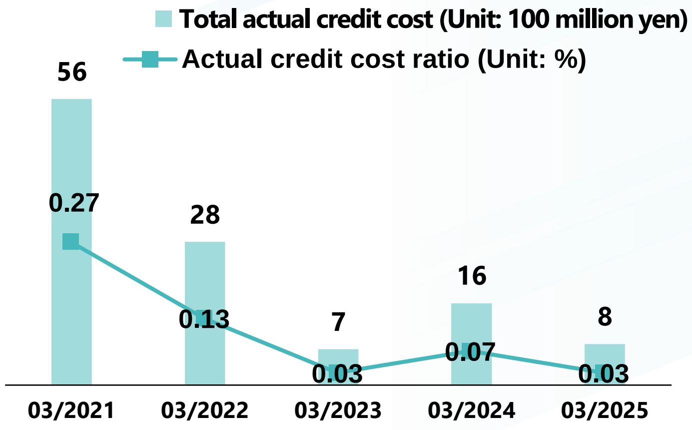
	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 03/2024
Expenses	140	146	146	277	285	291	5
Personnel expenses	68	70	72	135	138	146	7
Non-personnel expenses	62	65	64	125	129	127	(1)
Taxes	9	10	10	17	17	17	(0)

	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 03/2024
Adjusted OHR	57.34%	68.38%	63.21%	58.95%	64.60%	62.19%	(2.41)%
Adjusted personnel expenses OHR	27.83%	32.75%	31.09%	28.67%	31.30%	31.19%	(0.11)%
Adjusted non-personnel expenses OHR	25.49%	30.69%	27.80%	26.55%	29.27%	27.26%	(2.01)%

Credit Cost

- Provision of allowance for individual loan losses was at about the same level YoY due to a low level of bankruptcies, despite reclassification of borrowers by rigorous asset assessments. In addition, general provision of allowance for loan losses decreased by 0.5 billion yen YoY partly due to a lower expected loss ratio, despite additional strengthening of provisions for the land transportation industry out of concerns over the impact of the 2024 Problem. As a result, credit costs decreased by 0.5 billion yen YoY to 2.0 billion yen.
- After deducting 1.2 billion yen in recoveries of written-off receivables, actual credit costs decreased by 0.8 billion yen YoY to 0.8 billion yen, and the actual credit cost ratio was 0.03%.

● Actual Credit Cost and Actual Credit Cost Ratio Over Time



Disposal of Non-performing Loans

(Unit: Million yen)

	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 03/2024
Provision of allowance for individual loan losses	843	1,215	1,307	1,331	2,699	2,730	30
Repayment of loans	6	3	4	9	7	7	0
Provision for contingent loss	82	1	(80)	108	84	(18)	(103)
Loss on sale of bonds	46	41	54	70	143	197	54
Total disposal of non-performing loans (1)	979	1,262	1,285	1,519	2,934	2,916	(18)
General provision of allowance for loan losses (2)	(463)	(163)	(472)	(441)	(302)	(852)	(550)
Recoveries of written-off receivables (3)	155	738	281	307	938	1,239	300
Total credit cost (4) [(1)+(2)]	516	1,098	812	1,078	2,632	2,064	(568)
Credit cost ratio	0.04%	0.10%	0.06%	0.05%	0.11%	0.08%	(0.03)%
Total actual credit cost (5) [(1)+(2)-(3)]	360	360	531	771	1,693	824	(869)
Actual credit cost ratio	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	0.03%	0.07%	0.03%	(0.04)%

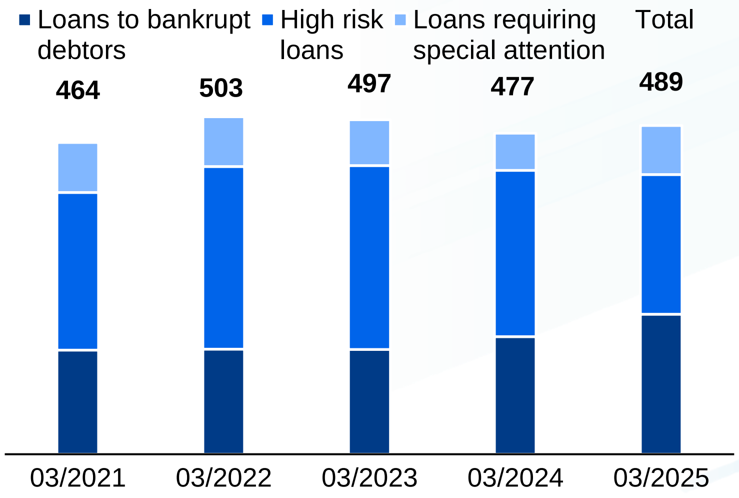
(Note 1) Credit cost ratio = (4) ÷ average balance of loans during the period (annualized for each September period)
(Note 2) Actual credit cost ratio = (5) ÷ average balance of loans during the period (same as above)

Non-performing Loans

- Loans disclosed under the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions increased to 48.9 billion yen (up 1.1 billion yen YoY) as a result of reclassification of borrowers and ongoing efforts to facilitate SME financing including support for business improvement.
- The ratio of disclosed loans under the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions was 1.97% (down 0.05 percentage points YoY) due to an increase in the total credit balance.

Loans Disclosed Under the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)



Loans Disclosed Under the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions Over Time (Unit: Million yen)

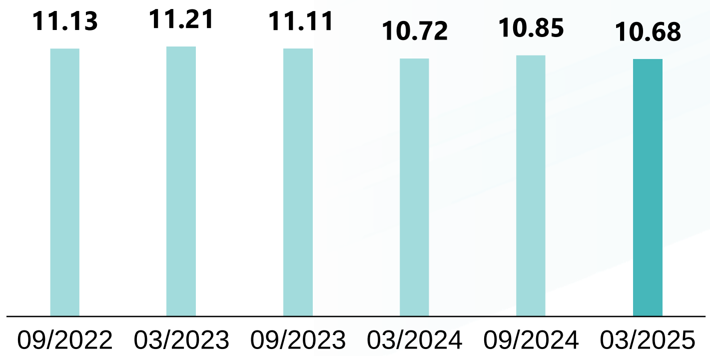
Balance at end of period	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Loans to bankrupt debtors	16,253	15,336	20,600	15,584	17,500	20,838	237	3,337
High risk loans	26,662	27,922	20,294	27,384	24,756	20,792	498	(3,963)
Loans requiring special attention	7,211	5,845	6,719	6,794	5,527	7,290	571	1,763
Total disclosed loans (a)	50,127	49,103	47,614	49,763	47,784	48,921	1,306	1,136
Normal loans (b)	2,108,648	2,178,030	2,337,408	2,148,551	2,320,105	2,433,235	95,827	113,130
Ratio of total disclosed loans to total credit balance (a)/((a)+(b))	2.32%	2.20%	2.00%	2.26%	2.02%	1.97%	(0.03)%	(0.05)%
Total provision of allowance for loan losses (c)	11,275	11,664	11,833	11,549	11,588	12,407	573	819
Collateral, guarantees, etc. (d)	30,896	29,782	28,841	30,637	29,137	29,560	719	422
Preservation rate ((c)+(d))/(a)	84.13%	84.40%	85.42%	84.77%	85.22%	85.78%	0.36%	0.56%

Capital Adequacy Ratio

- The consolidated capital adequacy ratio (Japanese standard) declined to 10.68% (down 0.04 percentage points YoY) due to an increase in risk-weighted assets resulting mainly from enhanced fund management, but remained high overall due to enhanced internal reserves and sound asset holdings.
- The non-consolidated capital adequacy ratio was 10.43%.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (Consolidated) Over Time

(Unit: %)



(Note) After application of transitional measures for figures up to period ended 09/2023

(Consolidated) Basel III Standards

(Unit: 100 million yen)

	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Amount of (core) equity	2,310	2,376	2,444	2,336	2,399	2,471	26	71
Amount of basic items	2,340	2,406	2,471	2,367	2,427	2,498	26	70
Shareholders' equity related to common shares	2,276	2,345	2,422	2,307	2,372	2,452	30	79
Amount of adjusted items	29	29	27	31	27	27	(0)	(0)
Risk-weighted assets	20,745	21,378	22,512	20,826	22,378	23,129	617	751
Capital adequacy ratio	11.13%	11.11%	10.85%	11.21%	10.72%	10.68%	(0.17)%	(0.04)%

(Non-consolidated)

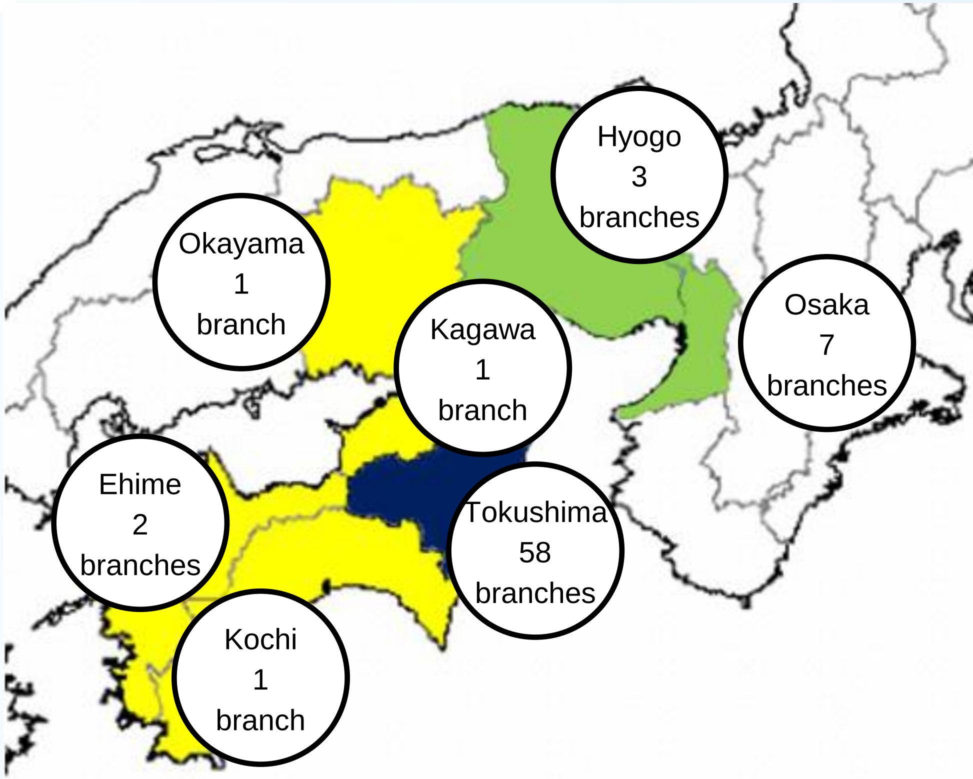
	09/2022	09/2023	09/2024	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	vs. 09/2024	vs. 03/2024
Capital adequacy ratio	10.78%	10.79%	10.54%	10.89%	10.43%	10.43%	(0.11)%	0.00%

- Although the economy is expected to continue recovering in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, the outlook surrounding the Japanese economy and prices remains extremely uncertain due to geopolitical risks, overseas economic and price trends in response to trade policies and other measures in various countries, wage and price setting behavior of corporate entities, and other factors. Core business net profit, ordinary profit, and profit are forecast to grow by 1.1 billion yen to 18.8 billion yen, by 1.4 billion yen to 18.8 billion yen, and by 0.2 billion yen to a record-high 13.3 billion yen, respectively.
- Core business gross profit is forecast to grow to 48.6 billion yen (up 1.8 billion yen YoY). The detailed breakdown is as follows.
  - Net interest income is projected to increase by 2.0 billion yen YoY due to an increase in the loan balance, mainly for SME customers, strengthened investment in securities, and other efforts.
  - Net fees and commissions are forecast to decrease by 0.2 billion yen YoY due to a change in the sales commission system for lump-sum insurance.
- Increases in human capital investment and other costs are expected to raise expenses to 29.8 billion yen (up 0.7 billion yen YoY).
- Gains related to securities are forecast to increase to 2.5 billion yen (up 1.9 billion yen YoY) due to the recording of gain on sale of equity securities, etc.
- Actual credit cost is forecast to increase to 2.2 billion yen (up 1.4 billion yen YoY).

Financial Results Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2026 (Non-consolidated)

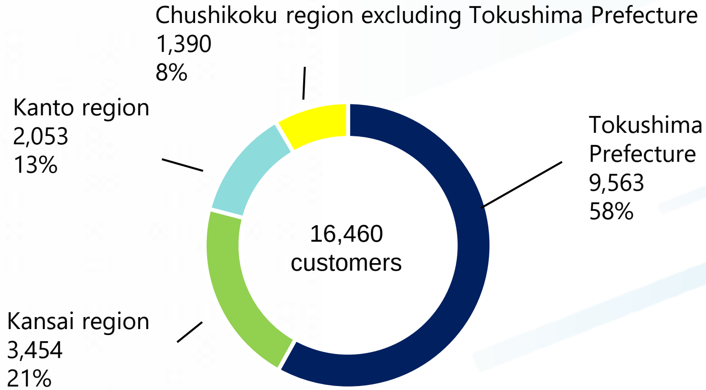
(Unit: 100 million yen)

		Actual results 03/2025	Forecast 09/2025	Forecast 03/2026	vs. 03/2025
Ordinary income		616	320	653	37
Gross business profit		448	242	486	38
Core business gross profit		468	242	486	18
Net interest income		398	206	418	20
Net fees and commissions		78	39	76	(2)
Other business profit		(28)	(3)	(8)	20
Gains/losses on bonds		(19)	–	–	19
Expenses (excl. temporary processing)	(-)	291	149	298	7
Core business net profit		177	92	188	11
Net business profit		166	92	194	28
Ordinary profit		174	91	188	14
Extraordinary losses		(2)	(1)	(2)	0
Profit		131	63	133	2
Gains/losses related to securities		6	12	25	19
Total actual credit cost		8	11	22	14



*In-store branches are excluded.

Business Loans
Number of Customers by Region
(as of March 31, 2025)



*As of March 31, 2025, 42% of our business loan customers were outside of Tokushima Prefecture.

Business Model: Promote Transactions with SMEs Through "Long-term Relationships"

The Bank has promoted transactions with SMEs based on a vision of "long-term relationships," which is a traditional business policy of the Bank to contribute to continuous development of customers through long-lasting transactions over generations. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the ratio of loans receivable from SMEs and individuals to the total loan balance was 76.88%, which maintained higher level than the average of regional banks.
Generally, the performance of SMEs is considered more susceptible to economic conditions than large companies. The Bank's business model is based on this assumption and designed to continuously support our customers' business. We are committed to deeply understanding our customers and their actual business conditions and supporting their growth through consulting in order to become a bank that is needed and indispensable.

Strong Customer Base and Network

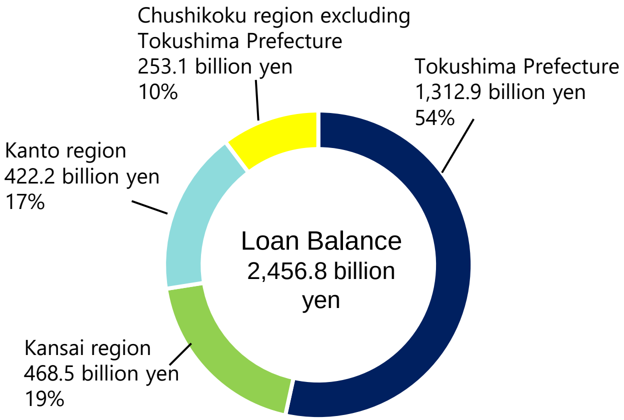
The Bank has 58 branches in Tokushima Prefecture and 21 branches in the Kansai, Kanto, and Chushikoku regions. This includes the Imabari Corporate Sales Department in Ehime Prefecture and the Keihan Corporate Sales Department in Osaka Prefecture which were established in 2023. The Bank's strengths lie in its high market share in Tokushima Prefecture and the branch network overarching the Kansai, Kanto, and Chushikoku regions, which we have built up over the years. We intend to utilize these sales bases to further enhance our business matchmaking services and other support structures for customers.

The population in Tokushima Prefecture has been declining at a rapid pace amid an aging population and the prefecture's gross domestic product accounts for less than 1% of the national total. Nevertheless, the Bank established the Osaka Branch as early as its establishment in 1896 and the Tokyo Branch in 1965. With this early opening of branches in the Kansai and Kanto regions where population and industry are concentrated, the Bank has been evolving its "long-term relationships" ever since. We are aiming for further growth as the fertile market presents more room for increasing the share of loans.

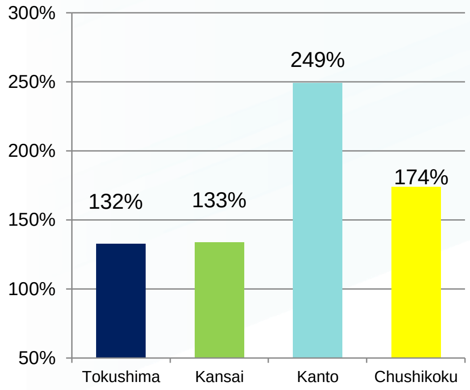
Provide Comprehensive Financial Services Through an Extensive Branch Network

Since the start of the comprehensive business partnership with Nomura Securities, both the financial instruments intermediary balances and the number of accounts have steadily been increasing. As of March 2024, the securities intermediary balance exceeded 1 trillion yen, achieving the initial five-year target two years ahead of schedule. Leveraging our extensive branch network, we will operate both within and outside of the prefecture, striving to provide comprehensive financial services including deposits and insurance.

Loans Breakdown by Region (as of March 31, 2025)

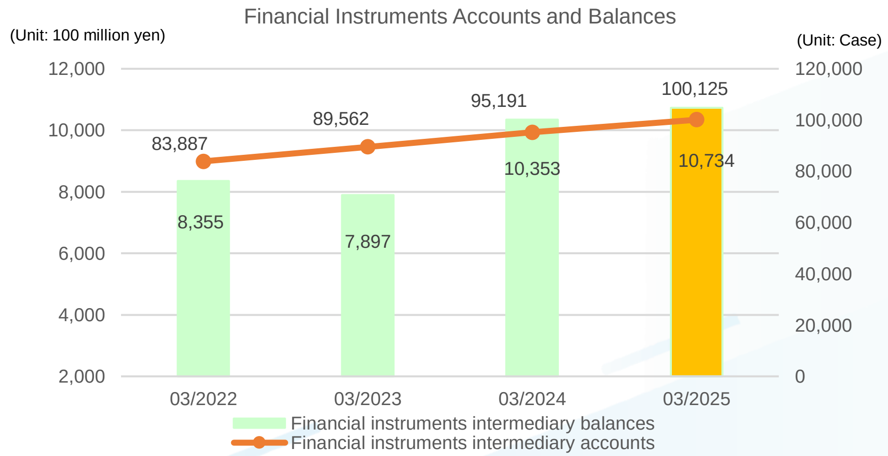


Loans Growth Rate by Region (vs. March 31, 2015)



*Growth rate with March 31, 2015 as 100%

*The loan balance outside of Tokushima Prefecture has increased from 40% to 46% in the last 10 years.



阿波銀行

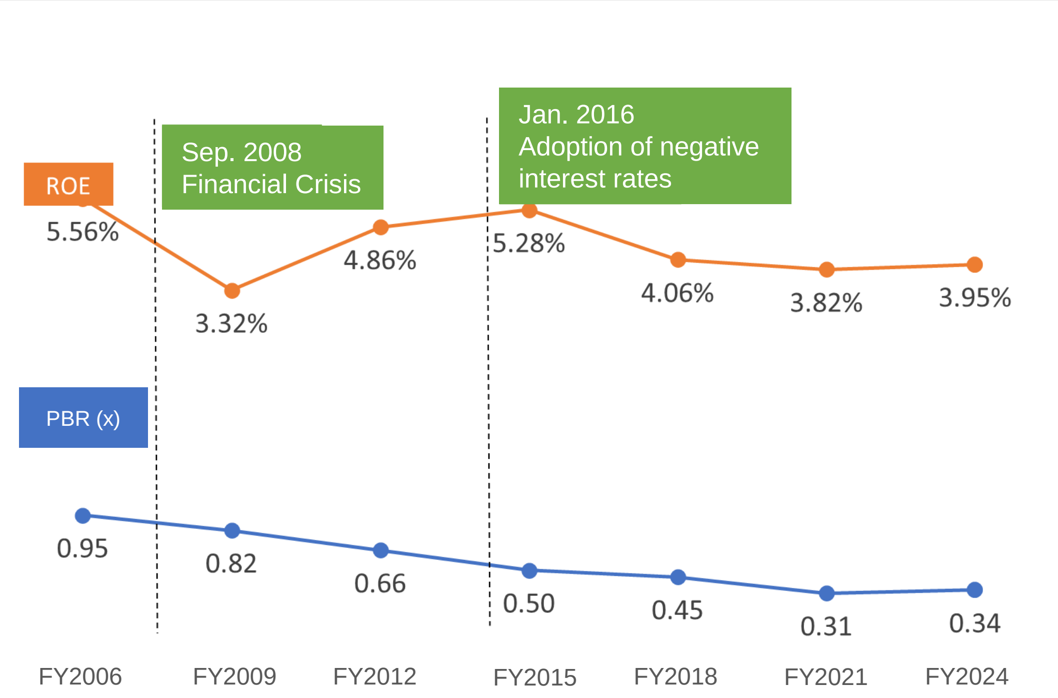
The Bank recognizes that the cost of shareholders' equity based on CAPM is about 5.0%, and the same cost based on the implied cost of capital (return on equity) is about 10.6%–11.1%. We recognize the discrepancy between actual results, and that long-term efforts are needed to improve ROE and lower the cost of capital.

The cost of shareholders' equity recognized by the Bank

Cost of shareholders' equity based on CAPM (Calculated by the Bank based on certain assumptions)	**Around 5.0%**
Implied cost of capital (Calculated by dividing ROE by PBR)	**Around 10.6%–11.1%**

(ROE)

Medium- to long-term target range	**5.0%–7.0% or higher**
[Actual Results] **FYE03/2024 (consolidated)** **FYE03/2025 (consolidated)**	**3.68%** **3.95%**



阿波銀行

Based on the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), the Bank will endeavor to raise ROE by increasing profitability and appropriately controlling capital levels as described in the long-term management plan.

RAF

Raise ROE

$$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Shareholders' equity}}$$

=

Improve RORA

$$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Risk-weighted assets}}$$

×

Financial leverage control

$$\frac{\text{Risk-weighted assets}}{\text{Shareholders' equity}}$$

Top line enhancement	Utilize risk-weighted assets	- Expand the core business of financing SMEs - Strengthen structured finance and highly efficient financing to large companies, etc. - Enhance securities investments - Utilize capital gains - Allocate resources to growth areas
	Enhance revenue without the use of risk-weighted assets	- (Income from assets under custody) Transform into a stock-oriented business model - Enhance solution revenues such as consulting
DX-driven innovation		- Upgrade financial services - Provide non-financial services
Cost control	Value/expense control	- Improve productivity through branch/loan operations/office reforms and human resource development - Reduce expenses to create growth investment capacity
	Credit cost control	- Small-sum diversified SME portfolio - Sophistication of management of large-sum credit customers
Risk-weighted asset allocation		- Achieve optimal asset allocation balancing profitability and soundness with a commitment to the region - Replace low profitable assets with highly profitable assets - Reduce cross-shareholdings
Capital adequacy ratio		- Capital adequacy ratio control (over 10% as of March 31, 2028 [consolidated])
Further increase of shareholder returns		- Rate of shareholder returns: 40% or more of the profit attributable to owners of parent (including flexible repurchase of treasury shares in consideration of financial leverage) - Consider raising the dividend payout ratio and setting DOE (dividend on equity) ratio
Strategic investment		- Leverage capital and invest in growth areas (inorganic strategy)

To control the cost of shareholders' equity (in a broad sense), we will strengthen the following six initiatives.

Controlling the cost of shareholders' equity (in a broad sense)

- **Controlling the cost of shareholders' equity**
  - **Enhance Corporate Governance**
    - **Reduce performance volatility / Restructure existing businesses / Provide new values**
      - ✓ Reduce the gap between forecasts and actual results
      - ✓ Steadily implement initiatives under the long-term management plan
      - ✓ Regularly review and check progress
      - ✓ Accelerate growth investments
    - **Create "long-term" shareholders**
      - ✓ Create stable shareholders
      - ✓ Respond to the unwinding of cross-shareholdings
    - **Enhance information disclosure**
      - ✓ Proactively disseminate information and conduct public relations regarding human capital and other non-financial information
      - ✓ Improve ESG evaluation
    - **Strengthen engagement**
      - ✓ Expand communication with stakeholders
      - ✓ Internally share market demands within the Bank
- **Improving profit growth rates**
  - **Sustainability management initiatives**
    - ✓ Effective use and growth of human capital
    - ✓ Initiatives toward a sustainable regional society
    - ✓ Enhance ESG investments and financing and support the core business
  - **Respond to changes in the external environment**
    - ✓ Enhance RAF
    - ✓ Enhance market operations integrated with client transactions

Measures to Improve PBR: Basic Approach to Capital Policy

Capital policy: For the Group's sustainable growth and enhanced corporate value, while maintaining an adequate level of capital (consolidated capital adequacy ratio of over 10%), we will look into the future and actively promote growth investments (human capital investment, digital investment, etc.), and proactively enhance the return of profits for our shareholders.

Soundness

Maintain adequate equity
Consolidated capital adequacy ratio of over 10%

Sustainably increase corporate value
Medium-term target: ROE of 5.0% or higher
Long-term target: ROE of 7.0% or higher

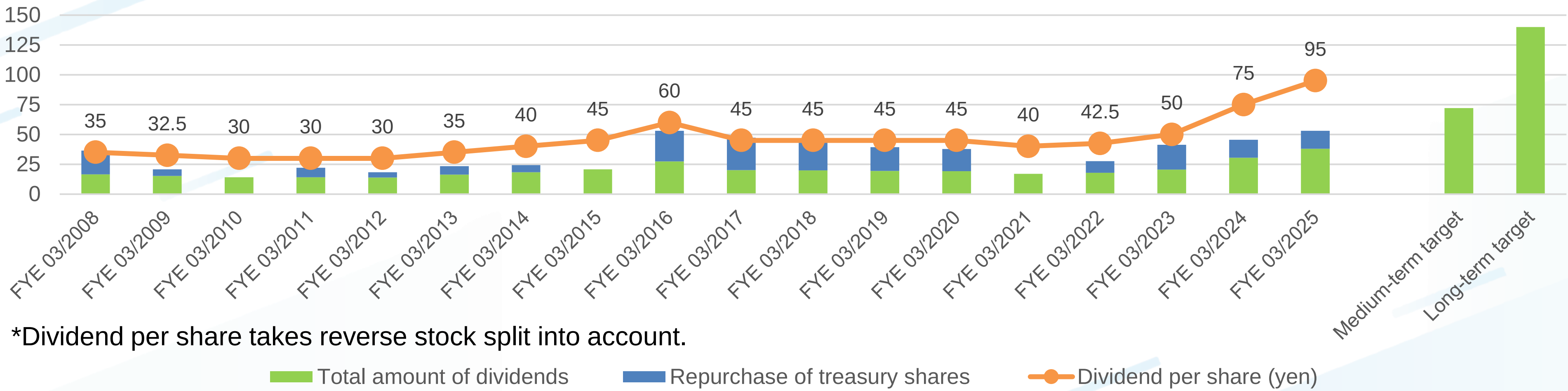
Shareholder returns

Flexibly repurchase treasury shares
with a basic stance of paying dividends
Profit attributable to owners of parent of over 40%

Growth investments

Look into the future and
actively promote growth investments including
human capital investment and digital investment

Shareholder Returns Over Time

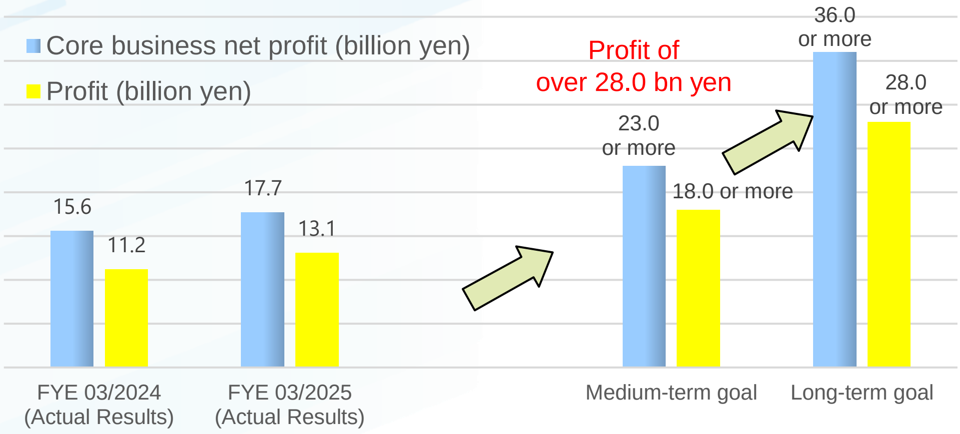


*Dividend per share takes reverse stock split into account.

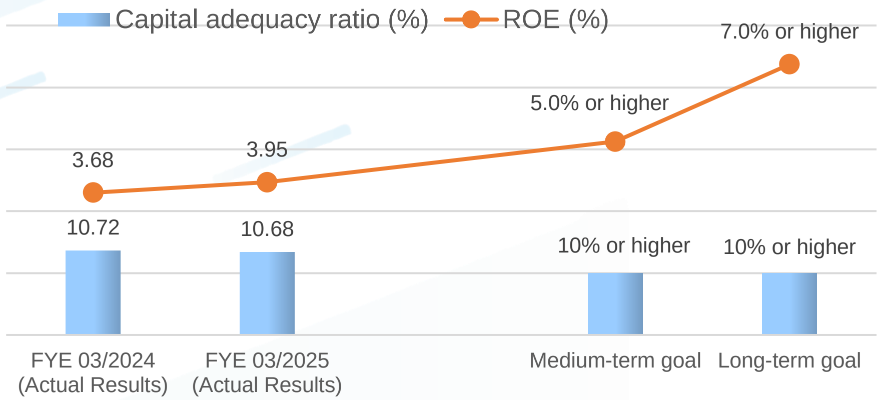
阿波銀行

We will steadfastly implement the basic strategies of the long-term management plan and steadily increase profitability. In addition, we seek to build a profit structure that will enable us to achieve our long-term goal of achieving an ROE in excess of the cost of shareholders' equity.

Raising Profitability (on a Non-consolidated Basis)



Capital Adequacy Ratio and Raising ROE (Consolidated)



To Raise Profitability

- Steadily increase profitability in line with the following basic strategies as given in the long-term management plan "Growing beyond 130th."

[Basic Strategies]
1. Develop long-term relationships
2. Implement initiatives toward a sustainable regional society
3. Establish a vibrant organization and diverse ways of working
4. Strengthen management foundations

- Further strengthen our partnerships, such as the Shikoku Alliance, the comprehensive partnership with Nomura Securities, and the partnership with iBank, aiming to build a profit structure that will enable us to post a stable profit of 18.0 billion yen in the medium term.

Financial Leverage Policy

- Pursue excellence in efficient management through the optimal allocation of management resources and capital by improving the sophistication of RAF, enhancing integrated risk management, and strengthening ALM.
  Increase loans through structured finance and headquarters measures for financing large companies in addition to the core business of financing for SMEs and ocean vessels.
- Shareholder return ratio of 40% or more to be achieved by raising the dividend payout ratio and flexibly acquiring treasury shares.
- Accelerate the reduction of cross-shareholdings to move toward growth investments.

阿波銀行

1 Efforts to support customers' business management

- Digitized procedures for customers to apply for a guarantee to the Credit Guarantee Corporation of Tokushima Prefecture to enable non face-to-face procedures from application to making payment **(July 2024)**
- In addition to investing in multiple companies through the "Awagin Future Creation Fund" and the "Awagin Growth Company Fund" with an eye toward the realization of attractive sustainable local communities, supported management teams by forming a capital and business partnership through the "Awagin Business Succession Fund" established by the Bank and Awagin Capital
- Launched the "Awagin Start-up Support 'Zero-one' Loan" to financially support SMEs and other organizations that plan to start a new or second enterprise within Tokushima Prefecture **(October 2024)**
- Held various seminars including "Awagin Inheritance Seminar," "Awagin Medical Seminar," and "Awagin School for Starting Businesses" and continued to hold the "Awagin SDGs Practical Seminar" to support corporate customers' efforts for SDGs management
- Supported the digitization of payments and improved customers' business efficiency by providing information on Internet banking transfers and electronically recorded monetary claims

2 New services and campaigns

- In addition to the start of online acceptance of official housing loan applications and e-contract services **(October 2024)**, expanded online service to enable customers to report the loss (suspension of use) and discovery (resumption of use) of cash cards without the need to visit a branch **(February 2025)**
- Launched the "Awagin Family Support Club" service, which introduces the best local businesses to solve problems regarding housing and daily life **(January 2025)**
- Implemented campaigns such as the "Deposit Campaign," which applies a special interest rate to time deposits, and the "NISA Challenge! Support Campaign"

阿波銀行

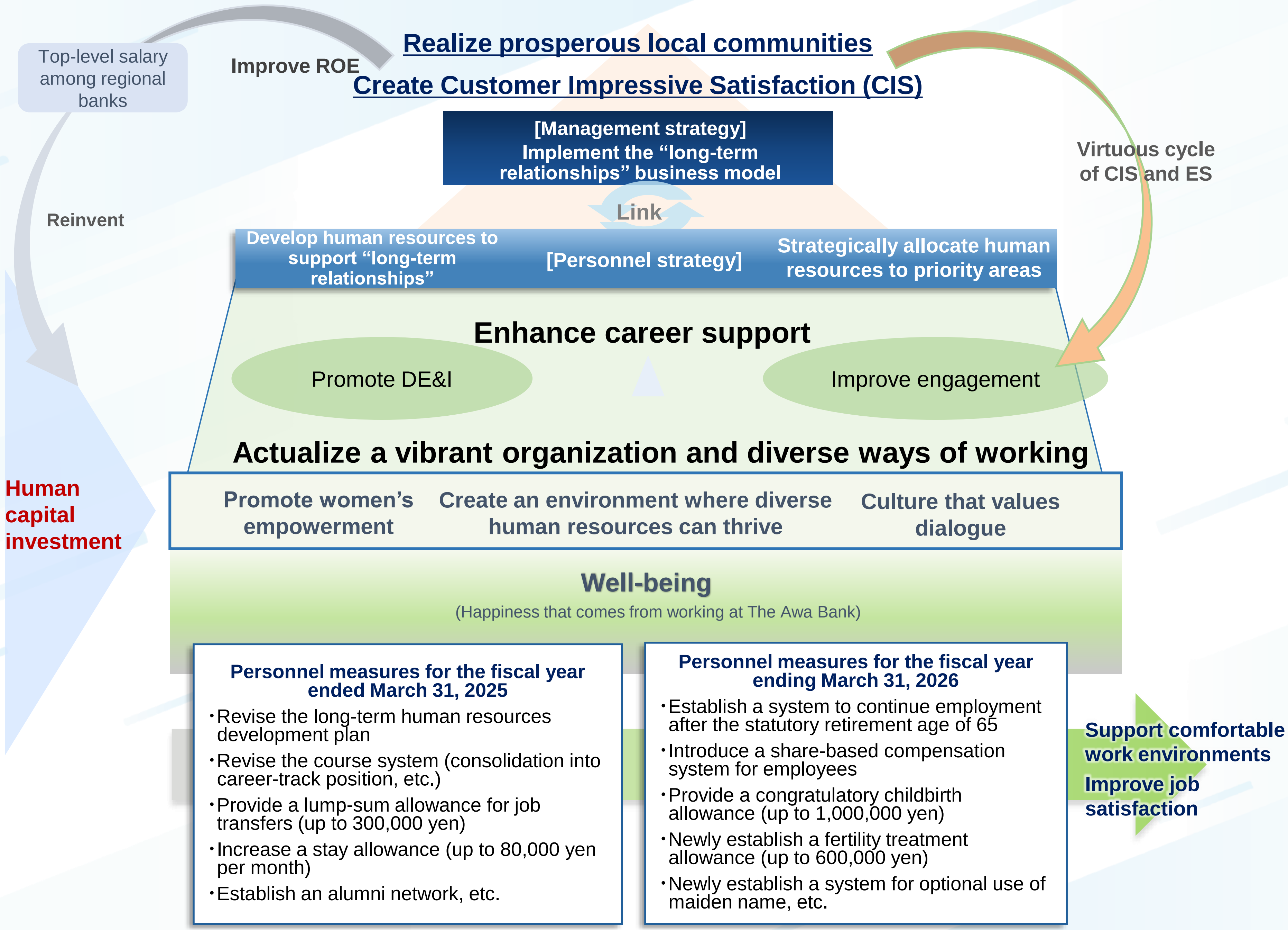
3 Regional development through the Shikoku Alliance

- Established the "Shikoku Alliance Scholarship Return Support System" with the aim of supporting the retention and development of young talents (June 2024)
- Held the "Shikoku Alliance Food Drive" to address food-loss and poverty issues as a community (November 2024)

4 SDG initiatives, capital policy, and other matters

- Installed a photovoltaic power generation system at the Kamojima Center as part of our measures against climate change (May 2024)
- Newly built and relocated the Showa-cho Branch, the first financial institution in Tokushima Prefecture to receive ZEB certification, as well as the Matsushige Branch
- Signed an "Agreement on Cooperation for Fraud Prevention, etc." with the Tokushima Prefectural Police to improve the effectiveness of fraud prevention measures (December 2024)
- With the JUUDANKAI member banks, beyond the existing system sharing framework, adopted a new joint platform for regional financial institutions which allows optimal shared use of mainframes, distributed systems, and other system foundations
- Repurchased 525,000 treasury shares for 1,499 million yen (May to June 2024, November to December 2024, and March 2025) and cancelled 1,040,000 shares (March 2025)
- Enhanced human capital investments by newly establishing systems for congratulatory childbirth allowance, fertility treatment support, and optional use of maiden name as well as revising the reemployment system after the statutory retirement age in order to actualize a vibrant organization and diverse ways of working

Measures for Human Capital Management



Active Measures to Promote Regional Development

■The Shikoku Alliance: Enhancing Measures to Revitalize Shikoku

- Enhance the attractiveness of the region as the region, customers and the four banks (The Awa Bank, The Hyakujushi Bank, The Iyo Bank, and The Shikoku Bank) grow and develop sustainably together.
- The independently managed four banks will maintain a healthy competitive relationship while combining their strengths and expertise to tackle the five themes for the growth of Shikoku.

Energize | **Utilize** | **Connect** | **Nurture** | **Collaborate**

Supporting the core business via the Shikoku Alliance

Shikoku Brand Inc.
- The four banks jointly support the branding and sales channel development for local products

Shikoku Alliance Capital Company Limited
- Start offering "Shikoku Sousei No. 3 Fund" to support companies seeking to resolve issues such as business succession and achieve further growth

Shikoku's Vision for Tourism
- Partner with the Organization for Promotion of Tourism in SHIKOKU and Shikoku Economic Federation to promote "Shikoku's Vision for Tourism"
- Sponsor and participate in the Shikoku Omotenashi Henromichi Walk

Business plan contest
- Discover entrepreneurs with original business plans and support their commercialization

Organization of and participation in business meetings, social gatherings, and seminars
- Participate in the "Business Challenge Messe"

Support for workers of companies in Shikoku
- The "Shikoku Alliance Scholarship Return Support System"

Industry, Government, Academia, Finance, Labor, and Media Cooperation

Regional industry and companies

Supporting local economic revitalization

The Awa Bank Group
- **Sales offices**
- HQ (Sales Promotion Dept., etc.)
- Group companies

Shikoku Alliance / Nomura Securities — Collaboration — The Awa Bank Group — Collaboration — Local gov't / Universities / Organizations supporting local economic revitalization / Media

Tokushima Economic Research Institute

Support Measures

- Improving corporate competitiveness
- Supporting startups and new businesses
- Business matchmaking
- Management improvement and business recovery support
- Overseas business support
- Business succession, inheritance & M&A support
- Support for healthcare, nursing, tourism, agriculture, etc.

Business succession
- Offer the "Awagin Growth Company Fund," "Awagin Future Creation Fund," and "Awagin Business Succession Fund" by Awagin Capital
- Business succession and M&A support by Awagin Consulting

Tourism promotion
- Collaboration with East Tokushima and Setouchi DMO
- Support for repurposing traditional and vacant houses
- Promoting cycling and Shikoku pilgrimage tourism

Support for entrepreneurs
- Hold start-up schools and entrepreneurship seminars
- Offer the "Awagin Start-up Support 'Zero-one' Loan"
- Expand sales channels for local products through the Lacycle Mall

SDGs
- SDG initiative support service, GHG emissions calculation service
- Decarbonization support through the use of Green Transformation questionnaires

Local governments
- Conclude a partnership agreement with local governments in the prefecture regarding carbon neutrality, etc.
- Support activities promoting the attractiveness of enterprises
- Promote DX of local governments
- Utilize hometown contribution taxation for companies

Creating new added value by connecting customers to customers.
Producing a virtuous cycle of sustainable growth and development for both the region and our customers.