



# ***Summary of Financial Results for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025***

November 2025

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## Overview

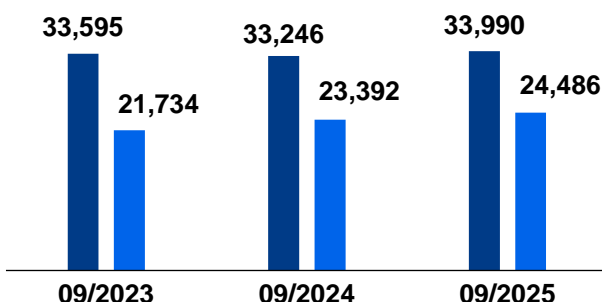
In the first half of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, despite the impact of the U.S. trade policy on exports and manufacturing in some areas, corporate profitability remained high, and under such situation, the economy underwent an ongoing moderate recovery, with consumer spending remaining steady against the backdrop of improved wage and employment situations.

In this environment, deposits and loans increased steadily. In terms of financial results for the six months ended September 30, 2025, net interest income significantly increased year on year. This led to higher core business net profit, ordinary profit, and profit year on year, all of which reached record highs.

- As corporate, public money, and other deposits performed well, total deposits (average balance), including negotiable certificates of deposit, increased by 74.3 billion yen (2.2% YoY). Furthermore, the loan balance (average balance) increased by 109.3 billion yen (4.6% YoY) due to steady growth in Tokushima Prefecture and in the Kanto, Chushikoku, and Kansai regions.
- Core business net profit increased to 10.8 billion yen (up 2.3 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, partially offset by a year-on-year increase in expenses and a decrease in net fees and commissions.
- Due to the above and other factors, ordinary profit and profit increased to 11.0 billion yen (up 1.3 billion yen YoY) and 7.8 billion yen (up 1.1 billion yen YoY), respectively, both of which reached record highs.
- The consolidated capital adequacy ratio (Japanese standard) remained high at 10.95% (up 0.10 percentage points YoY), reflecting the Bank's substantial internal reserves and sound asset holdings.

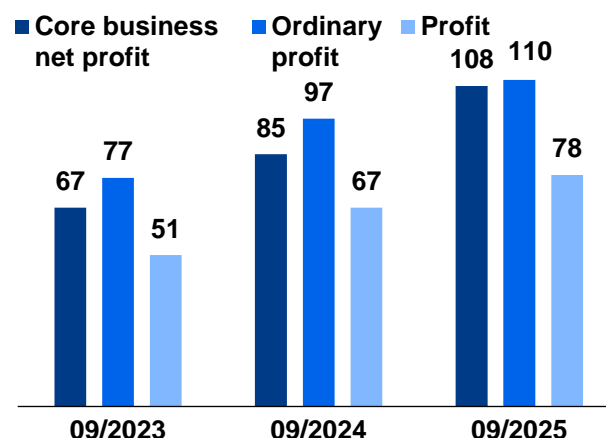
### ● Total Deposits (Incl. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit) and Loans (Average Balance)

■ Total deposits ■ Loans (Unit: 100 million yen)

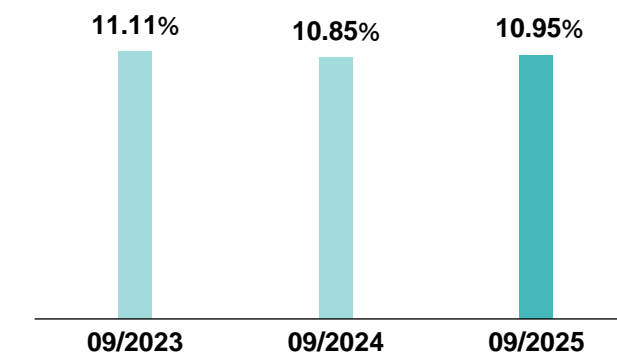


### ● Profit

(Unit: 100 million yen)



### ● Capital Adequacy Ratio (Consolidated)



## Bank Profits and Losses (Non-consolidated)

(Unit: Million yen)

			09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 09/2024
Ordinary income	1		29,452	30,146	37,492	7,346
Gross business profit	2		21,438	22,965	22,480	(485)
[Core business gross profit]	3		21,455	23,183	25,983	2,800
Net interest income	4		17,845	19,300	22,442	3,142
Net fees and commissions	5		3,495	4,195	3,916	(278)
Other business profit	6		97	(529)	(3,879)	(3,349)
Gains/losses on bonds	7		(16)	(217)	(3,503)	(3,286)
Expenses (excl. temporary processing)	(-)	8	14,673	14,655	15,150	494
Personnel expenses	(-)	9	7,028	7,208	7,715	506
Non-personnel expenses	(-)	10	6,586	6,446	6,391	(54)
Taxes	(-)	11	1,058	1,000	1,043	42
Net business profit (before general provision of allowance for loan losses)		12	6,765	8,310	7,329	(980)
Core business net profit		13	6,782	8,527	10,832	2,305
Core business net profit (excl. gain/loss from cancellation of investment trusts)		14	6,330	8,397	10,731	2,334

\*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) down 0.4 billion yen YoY Core business gross profit (see No. 3) up 2.8 billion yen YoY

- Net interest income: Up 3.1 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 deposits
- Net fees and commissions: Down 0.2 billion yen YoY due to lower sales of individual annuities and lower income resulting from a change in the sales commission system for lump-sum insurance, etc.
- Other business profit: Down 3.3 billion yen YoY due to the recording of losses on bonds such as government bonds following the sale of low-yield bonds

### ■ Core business net profit (see No. 13) up 2.3 billion yen YoY

- Expenses increased by 0.4 billion yen YoY due to higher personnel expenses, including performance-linked bonuses, basic pay increases, and costs and contributions associated with an introduced share-based compensation system for employees, 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 2.3 billion yen YoY.

## Bank Profits and Losses (Non-consolidated)

(Unit: Million yen)

			09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 09/2024
General provision of allowance for loan losses	(-)	15	(163)	(472)	(165)	307
Net business profit		16	6,929	8,782	7,494	(1,287)
Temporary profit/loss		17	869	940	3,570	2,629
Disposal of non-performing loans	(-)	18	1,262	1,285	1,399	114
Provision of allowance for individual loan losses	(-)	19	1,215	1,307	1,249	(58)
Recoveries of written-off receivables		20	738	281	305	24
Stock-related profits/losses		21	1,331	1,999	4,747	2,748
Ordinary profit		22	7,798	9,723	11,065	1,341
Extraordinary income/losses		23	(423)	(162)	(55)	107
Profit		24	5,125	6,719	7,834	1,114
Credit costs (15+18)	(-)	25	1,098	812	1,234	421
Actual credit costs (15+18-20)	(-)	26	360	531	928	397
Core business net profit ROA			0.35%	0.43%	0.53%	0.10%
Profit ROA			0.26%	0.34%	0.38%	0.04%
Profit ROE			3.64%	4.08%	4.62%	0.54%

\*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) increased by 0.3 billion yen YoY

- General provision of allowance for loan losses increased by 0.3 billion yen YoY due to a decrease in reversal, in addition to ongoing additional provisions for the land transportation industry out of concerns over further increases in costs, including personnel expenses.
- Provision of allowance for individual loan losses was at almost the same level as the same period of the previous fiscal year due to reclassification of borrowers despite lower levels of bankruptcies.
- Recoveries of written-off receivables were at almost the same level as the same period of the previous fiscal year .

### ■ Ordinary profit (see No. 22) increased by 1.3 billion yen YoY, while profit (see No. 24) was up 1.1 billion yen.

- Ordinary profit was up 1.3 billion yen YoY due to the above factors in addition to a 0.5-billion-yen decrease in gains related to securities (No. 7 and No. 21).
- Profit was up 1.1 billion yen YoY due to the above factors in addition to an increase in the amount of dividends received excluded from gross profits, etc.

- Core business gross profit exceeded financial forecasts (released with the financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025) by 1.7 billion yen, mainly because net interest income exceeded the plan, especially interest and dividends on securities. The detailed breakdown is as follows.
  - Net interest income exceeded the forecast by 1.8 billion yen due to an increase in interest on loans and discounts as a result of interest and dividends on securities and loan yields exceeding the plan.
  - Net fees and commissions and other business profit (excluding gains/losses on bonds) were almost in line with the plan.
- Core business net profit exceeded the forecast by 1.6 billion yen due to the above factors despite higher expenses, particularly personnel expenses, compared to the plan.
- Actual credit costs fell below the forecast by 0.2 billion yen due to a decrease in general provision of allowance for loan losses compared to the plan.
- Due to the factors above, ordinary profit and profit were up 1.9 billion yen and 1.5 billion yen, respectively.

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

(Unit: 100 million yen)

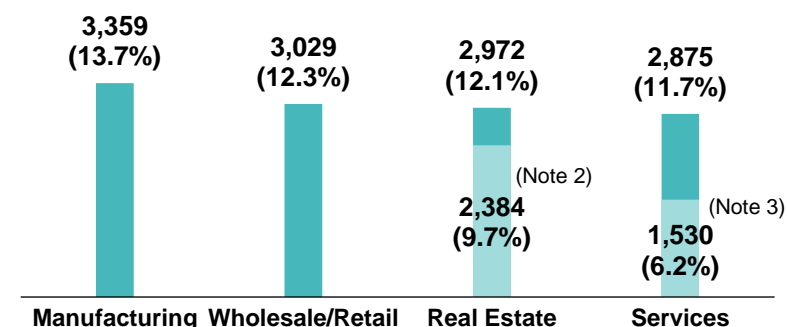
		09/2025 forecast (announced in May 2025)	09/2025 results	Compared	Change (%)
Ordinary income		320	374	54	16.8%
Gross business profit		242	224	(18)	(7.4)%
[Core business gross profit]		242	259	17	7.0%
Net interest income		206	224	18	8.7%
Net fees and commissions		39	39	0	0.0%
Other business profit		(3)	(38)	(35)	—
Gains/losses on bonds		—	(35)	(35)	—
Expenses (excl. temporary processing)	(-)	149	151	2	1.3%
Core business net profit		92	108	16	17.3%
Net business profit		92	74	(18)	(19.5)%
Ordinary profit		91	110	19	20.8%
Extraordinary income/losses		(1)	(0)	1	—
Profit		63	78	15	23.8%
Total actual credit cost		11	9	(2)	(18.1)%



- The loan balance (average balance) increased by 109.3 billion yen (4.6%) YoY to 2,448.6 billion yen.
- General loans increased by 105.5 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 6.0 billion yen YoY.
- Personal loans decreased by 2.3 billion yen YoY due to a 3.4-billion-yen decrease in housing loans.

## ● Loan Balance for Primary Industries (September 30, 2025)

(Unit: 100 million yen)



\*1 Percentages show the proportion compared to overall loans.

\*2 The 238.4 billion yen (9.7%) portion of the Real Estate sector refers to real estate rentals and management.

\*3 The 153.0 billion yen (6.2%) portion of the Services sector refers to health and welfare services.

## Loan Balance Over Time

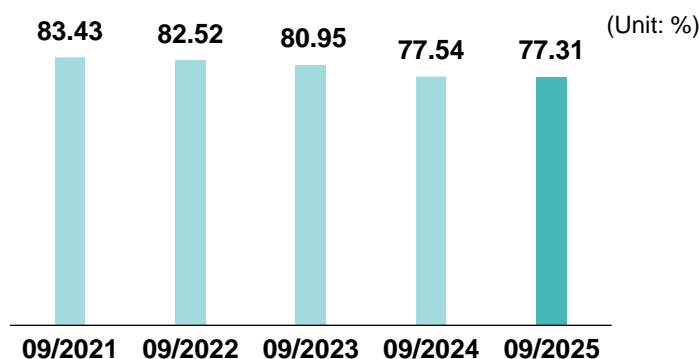
(Unit: 100 million yen)

Average balance	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Loans</b>	21,306	22,064	23,644	21,734	23,392	24,486	842	1,093
General loans	16,132	16,855	18,433	16,503	18,168	19,224	791	1,055
Local governments, etc.	1,843	1,787	1,762	1,819	1,773	1,834	72	60
Personal loans	3,330	3,421	3,448	3,411	3,450	3,426	(21)	(23)
Housing loans	3,089	3,174	3,193	3,167	3,196	3,162	(30)	(34)
Ratio of personal loans	15.6%	15.5%	14.5%	15.6%	14.7%	13.9%	(0.6)%	(0.8)%

Balance at end of period	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Loans</b>	21,696	23,398	24,568	21,997	23,586	24,560	(8)	973
General loans	16,447	18,167	19,225	16,798	18,377	19,387	161	1,009
Local governments, etc.	1,849	1,788	1,902	1,769	1,751	1,768	(133)	17
Personal loans	3,400	3,442	3,439	3,429	3,457	3,404	(35)	(53)

- As a result of efforts to strengthen the Bank's business model of lending to SMEs, the average balance of loans in Tokushima Prefecture increased by 1.6 billion yen year on year, while in the Kanto, Chushikoku, and Kansai regions it increased by 48.9 billion yen, 41.9 billion yen, and 16.7 billion yen, respectively.
- The ratio of loans receivable from SMEs and individuals to the total loan balance remained high at 77.31%.

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



## Loan Balance by Region

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Average balance	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Loans</b>	21,306	22,064	23,644	21,734	23,392	24,486	842	1,093
Tokushima Prefecture	12,290	12,539	12,955	12,424	12,989	13,006	50	16
Kansai Region	4,452	4,511	4,590	4,510	4,548	4,715	124	167
Chushikoku Region	1,837	1,979	2,219	1,930	2,112	2,532	312	419
Kanto Region	2,724	3,033	3,877	2,870	3,742	4,232	354	489
Balance at end of period	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Loans</b>	21,696	23,398	24,568	21,997	23,586	24,560	(8)	973
Tokushima Prefecture	12,464	13,026	13,129	12,497	12,984	12,899	(230)	(85)
Kansai Region	4,493	4,592	4,685	4,529	4,606	4,795	110	189
Chushikoku Region	1,934	2,113	2,531	1,943	2,118	2,636	105	518
Kanto Region	2,804	3,665	4,222	3,027	3,877	4,229	6	351

## [Reference]

Balance at end of period	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Loan balance to SMEs, etc.</b>	17,918	18,396	18,889	17,808	18,290	18,988	99	698
<b>Loan balance to credit guarantee associations</b>	2,735	2,554	2,547	2,610	2,537	2,542	(4)	4

- Total deposits (average balance), including negotiable certificates of deposit, increased by 74.3 billion yen (2.2% YoY) to 3,399.0 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 88.0 billion yen YoY to 1,468.1 billion yen.

## Deposit Balances Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Average balance	03/2024	03/2025	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Deposits (A)</b>	31,709	31,732	31,635	32,451	718	815
<b>Negotiable certificates of deposit (B)</b>	1,585	1,555	1,610	1,538	(16)	(71)
<b>Total deposits (A+B)</b>	33,294	33,288	33,246	33,990	701	743
<b>Retail deposits</b>	20,872	20,963	20,979	20,842	(121)	(136)
<b>Corporate deposits</b>	9,222	9,190	9,137	9,852	661	714
<b>Public money deposits</b>	2,720	2,738	2,732	2,905	166	172
Balance at end of period	03/2024	03/2025	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Deposits (A)</b>	32,025	32,722	31,654	32,448	(274)	794
<b>Negotiable certificates of deposit (B)</b>	1,384	1,315	1,643	1,916	601	273
<b>Total deposits (A+B)</b>	33,409	34,037	33,297	34,364	327	1,067
<b>Retail deposits</b>	20,917	20,895	20,921	20,751	(144)	(170)
<b>Corporate deposits</b>	9,222	9,656	8,878	9,952	296	1,074
<b>Public money deposits</b>	2,707	2,842	2,902	2,946	103	43

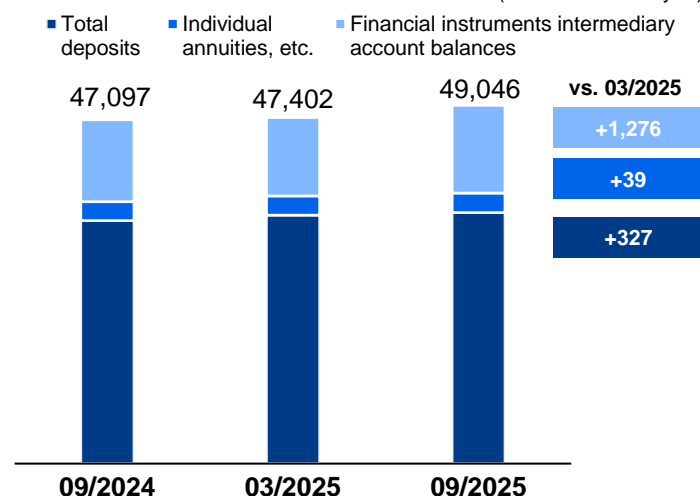
## Balance of Assets Under Custody Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Balance at end of period	03/2024	03/2025	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Individual annuities, etc. (C) (Note 2)</b>	2,671	2,630	2,557	2,670	39	113
<b>Total financial instruments intermediary account balances (D)</b>	10,353	10,734	11,243	12,011	1,276	767
Financial instruments intermediary accounts with Nomura Securities (Note 3)	10,219	10,589	11,102	11,840	1,251	738
Financial instruments intermediary accounts apart from Nomura Securities (Note 4)	133	145	141	170	25	29
<b>Balance of accounts under custody (C+D)</b>	13,025	13,365	13,800	14,681	1,315	880
[Ref.] Financial instruments intermediary accounts	95,191	100,125	98,041	102,101	1,976	4,060

### ● 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.

(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.



- The balance of securities at the end of the period rose to 1,107.0 billion yen (up 49.8 billion yen YoY), mainly due to increases in shares, foreign securities, and investment trusts in response to a weakening yen and higher stock prices, as a result of securing stable profits by monitoring market trends and pursuing agile management.
- Valuation gain on securities increased by 30.4 billion yen compared to the end of the previous fiscal year (fiscal year ended March 31, 2025) to 139.2 billion yen (shares +14.1 billion yen, bonds -5.4 billion yen, other securities [foreign securities, investment trusts, etc.] +21.7 billion yen).

## Securities Balance Over Time

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Balance at end of period	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Total securities</b>	9,454	10,602	10,445	10,184	10,571	11,070	624	498
<b>Government bonds</b>	1,475	1,570	1,737	1,391	1,823	1,807	69	(15)
<b>Regional bonds</b>	1,706	1,585	1,416	1,650	1,444	1,589	173	144
<b>Corporate bonds</b>	2,638	2,712	2,339	2,875	2,493	2,274	(64)	(218)
<b>Shares</b>	1,247	1,794	1,947	1,526	1,967	2,078	131	111
<b>Other</b>	2,385	2,939	3,005	2,741	2,843	3,320	315	477
Foreign securities	691	941	1,046	840	902	1,164	118	262
Investment trusts	1,694	1,998	1,959	1,901	1,940	2,156	197	215

## [Ref.] Average balance

(Unit: 100 million yen)

<b>Total securities</b>	9,023	9,338	9,539	9,234	9,581	9,590	50	8
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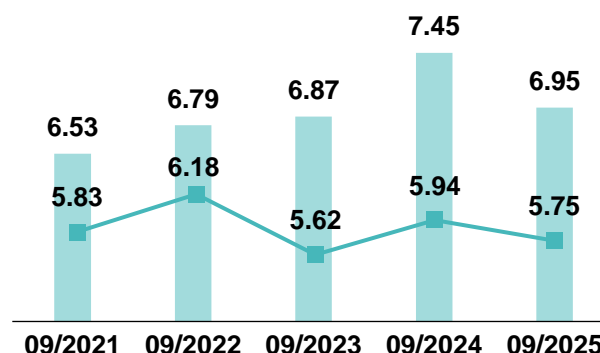
## Valuation Gains (Losses) on Securities

(Unit: 100 million yen)

End of period	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Total securities</b>	605	1,229	1,088	817	1,321	1,392	304	71
<b>Shares</b>	599	1,096	1,224	843	1,259	1,365	141	105
<b>Bonds</b>	(26)	(127)	(373)	(137)	(182)	(427)	(54)	(245)
<b>Other</b>	31	260	237	111	243	455	217	211
Foreign securities	(13)	(5)	3	(34)	17	17	13	(0)
Investment trusts	45	265	233	145	226	438	204	211

## Duration (Note 1) Over Time (Unit: Year)

■ Duration  
■ After considering asset swaps



(Note 1)

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 4.45 years.

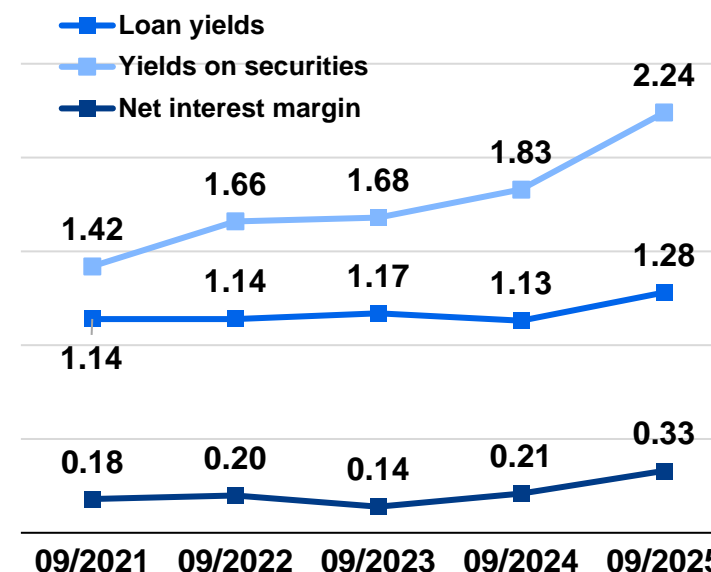
(Note 2)

Given into consideration 12.8 billion yen of valuation gain on yen-interest rate swaps, substantial valuation gains (losses) on bonds are -29.8 billion yen.

- Loan yields increased to 1.28% (up 0.15 percentage points YoY) due to rising market interest rates and efforts to ensure appropriate pricing based on the level of risk.
- Yields on securities increased to 2.24% (up 0.41 percentage points YoY) mainly due to higher dividends (distributions) from shares and investment trusts and higher yields on domestic bonds.
- Yields on financing increased to 1.44% (up 0.21 percentage points YoY), mainly due to the above factors.
- Cost of financing increased to 1.11% (up 0.09 percentage points YoY) mainly due to higher yields on deposits. As a result, the net interest margin increased to 0.33% (up 0.12 percentage points YoY).

## ● Yields Over Time

(Unit: %)



## Yields

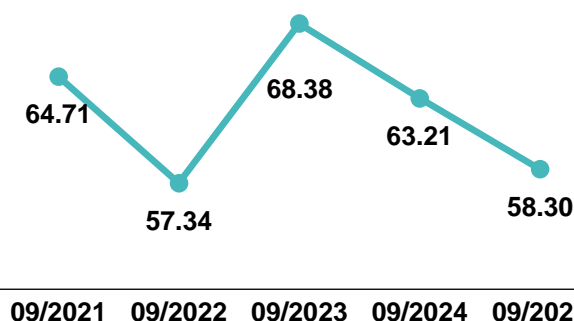
(Unit: %)

	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Yields on financing (A)</b>	1.23	1.24	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.44	0.16	0.21
Yields on loans (a)	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.13	1.28	0.12	0.15
Yields on securities	1.79	1.80	1.94	1.68	1.83	2.24	0.30	0.41
<b>Cost of financing (B)</b>	1.00	1.05	1.04	1.11	1.02	1.11	0.07	0.09
Yields on deposits (b)	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.18	0.11	0.15
<b>Deposit and loan rate difference (a)-(b)</b>	1.14	1.15	1.09	1.15	1.10	1.10	0.01	0.00
<b>Net interest margin (A)-(B)</b>	0.23	0.19	0.24	0.14	0.21	0.33	0.09	0.12

- Expenses increased to 15.1 billion yen (up 0.4 billion yen YoY) mainly due to higher personnel expenses.
  - Personnel expenses increased by 0.5 billion yen YoY due to higher human capital investments, including performance-linked bonuses, basic pay increases, and the introduction of a share-based compensation system for employees.
  - Non-personnel expenses were at almost the same level as the same period of the previous fiscal year, mainly due to lower depreciation associated with system investment such as the completion of depreciation of branch terminals, despite an increase in some expenses.
  - Taxes were at almost the same level as the same period of the previous fiscal year.
- The expense ratio (adjusted OHR [see note]) decreased to 58.30% (down 4.91 percentage points YoY) due to a significant increase in core business gross profit.

## Adjusted OHR Over Time

(Unit: %)



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

## Expenses and Adjusted OHR

(Unit: 100 million yen)

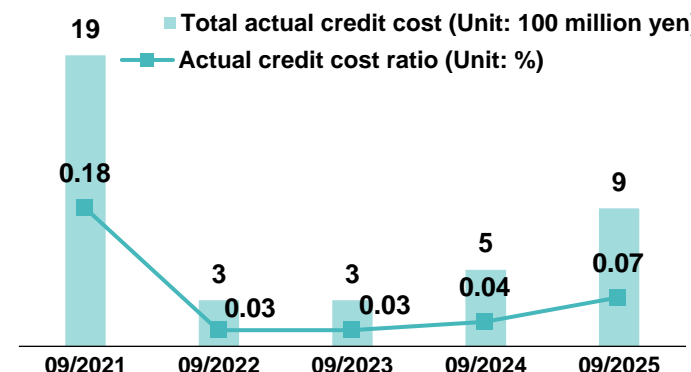
	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Expenses</b>	277	285	291	146	146	151	4
Personnel expenses	135	138	146	70	72	77	5
Non-personnel expenses	125	129	127	65	64	63	(0)
Taxes	17	17	17	10	10	10	0

	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 09/2024
<b>Adjusted OHR</b>	58.95%	64.60%	62.19%	68.38%	63.21%	58.30%	(4.91)%
Adjusted personnel expenses OHR	28.67%	31.30%	31.19%	32.75%	31.09%	29.69%	(1.40)%
Adjusted non-personnel expenses OHR	26.55%	29.27%	27.26%	30.69%	27.80%	24.59%	(3.21)%

- Provision of allowance for individual loan losses was at about the same level as the same period of the previous fiscal year due to reclassification of borrowers despite a low level of bankruptcies. In addition, general provision of allowance for loan losses increased by 0.3 billion yen YoY due to a decrease in reversal, in addition to ongoing additional provisions for the land transportation industry out of concerns over further increases in costs, including personnel expenses. As a result, credit costs increased by 0.4 billion yen YoY to 1.2 billion yen.
- After deducting 0.3 billion yen in recoveries of written-off receivables, actual credit costs increased by 0.3 billion yen YoY to 0.9 billion yen, and the actual credit cost ratio was 0.07%.

## Actual Credit Cost and Actual Credit Cost Ratio Over Time



## Disposal of Non-performing Loans

(Unit: Million yen)

	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 09/2024
Provision of allowance for individual loan losses	1,331	2,699	2,730	1,215	1,307	1,249	(58)
Repayment of loans	9	7	7	3	4	2	(2)
Provision for contingent loss	108	84	(18)	1	(80)	69	150
Loss on sale of receivables	70	143	197	41	54	78	24
<b>Total disposal of non-performing loans (1)</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>114</b>
General provision of allowance for loan losses (2)	(441)	(302)	(852)	(163)	(472)	(165)	307
<b>Recoveries of written-off receivables (3)</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total credit cost (4) [(1)+(2)]</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>421</b>
<b>Credit cost ratio</b>	<b>0.05%</b>	<b>0.11%</b>	<b>0.08%</b>	<b>0.10%</b>	<b>0.06%</b>	<b>0.10%</b>	<b>0.04%</b>
<b>Total actual credit cost (5) [(1)+(2)-(3)]</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>397</b>
<b>Actual credit cost ratio</b>	<b>0.03%</b>	<b>0.07%</b>	<b>0.03%</b>	<b>0.03%</b>	<b>0.04%</b>	<b>0.07%</b>	<b>0.03%</b>

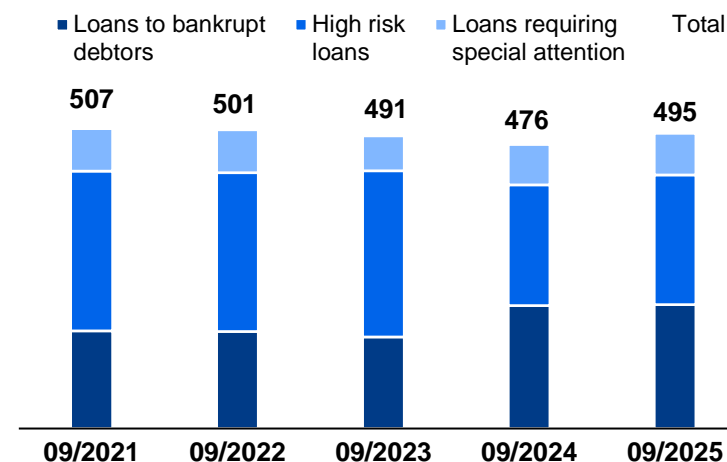
(Note 1) Credit cost ratio = (4) ÷ average balance of loans during the period (annualized for each September period)

(Note 2) Actual credit cost ratio = (5) ÷ average balance of loans during the period (same as above)

- Loans disclosed under the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions increased to 49.5 billion yen (up 1.9 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 2.00% (almost at the same level as the same period of the previous fiscal year) 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)

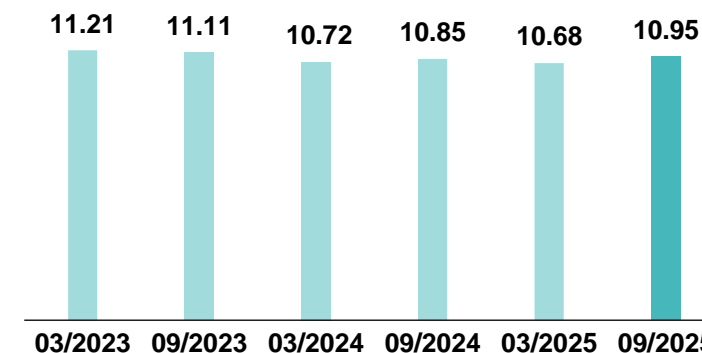
Balance at end of period	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
Loans to bankrupt debtors	15,584	17,500	20,838	15,336	20,600	20,801	(36)	200
High risk loans	27,384	24,756	20,792	27,922	20,294	21,741	949	1,447
Loans requiring special attention	6,794	5,527	7,290	5,845	6,719	6,999	(290)	280
Total disclosed loans (a)	49,763	47,784	48,921	49,103	47,614	49,543	621	1,928
Normal loans (b)	2,148,551	2,320,105	2,433,235	2,178,030	2,337,408	2,430,998	(2,236)	93,590
Ratio of total disclosed loans to total credit balance (a)/((a)+(b))	2.26%	2.02%	1.97%	2.20%	2.00%	2.00%	0.03%	0.00%
Total provision of allowance for loan losses (c)	11,549	11,588	12,407	11,664	11,833	12,771	364	937
Collateral, guarantees, etc. (d)	30,637	29,137	29,560	29,782	28,841	29,329	(231)	488
Preservation rate ((c)+(d))/(a)	84.77%	85.22%	85.78%	84.40%	85.42%	84.97%	(0.81)%	(0.45)%



- The consolidated capital adequacy ratio (Japanese standard) increased to 10.95% (up 0.27 percentage points compared to the end of the previous fiscal year [fiscal year ended 03/2025]), remaining high overall due to enhanced internal reserves and sound asset holdings.
- The non-consolidated capital adequacy ratio increased to 10.68% (up 0.25 percentage points compared to the end of the previous fiscal year [fiscal year ended 03/2025]).

## ● 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)

	03/2023	03/2024	03/2025	09/2023	09/2024	09/2025	vs. 03/2025	vs. 09/2024
Amount of (core) equity	2,336	2,399	2,471	2,376	2,444	2,515	44	70
Amount of basic items	2,367	2,427	2,498	2,406	2,471	2,540	42	68
Shareholders' equity related to common shares	2,307	2,372	2,452	2,345	2,422	2,496	43	74
Amount of adjusted items	31	27	27	29	27	25	(1)	(1)
Risk-weighted assets	20,826	22,378	23,129	21,378	22,512	22,950	(179)	437
Capital adequacy ratio	11.21%	10.72%	10.68%	11.11%	10.85%	10.95%	0.27%	0.10%

## (Non-consolidated)

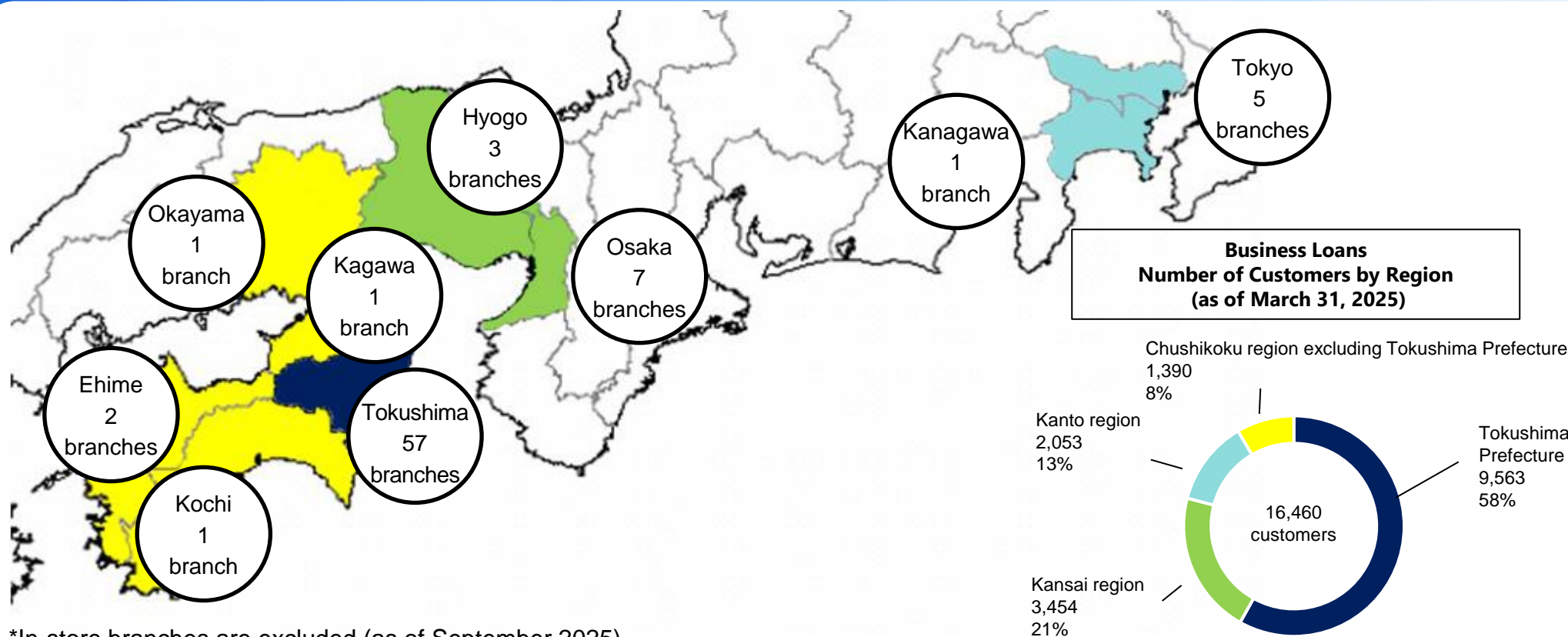
Capital adequacy ratio	10.89%	10.43%	10.43%	10.79%	10.54%	10.68%	0.25%	0.14%
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- Core business net profit, ordinary profit, and profit are forecast to grow by 3.7 billion yen YoY to 21.4 billion yen, by 3.0 billion yen to 20.4 billion yen, and by 1.4 billion yen to 14.5 billion yen, respectively, all of which will reach record highs.
- Core business gross profit is forecast to grow to 51.6 billion yen (up 4.8 billion yen YoY). The detailed breakdown is as follows.
  - Net interest income is projected to increase by 5.1 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 30.2 billion yen (up 1.1 billion yen YoY).
- Gains related to securities are forecast to increase to 1.3 billion yen (up 0.7 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 03/2026	vs. 03/2025	[Ref.] 03/2026 forecast (announced in May 2025)
Ordinary income		616	705	89	653
Gross business profit		448	481	33	486
Core business gross profit		468	516	48	486
Net interest income		398	449	51	418
Net fees and commissions		78	76	(2)	76
Other business profit		(28)	(44)	(16)	(8)
Gains/losses on bonds		(19)	(35)	(16)	—
Expenses (excl. temporary processing)	(-)	291	302	11	298
Core business net profit		177	214	37	188
Net business profit		166	185	19	194
Ordinary profit		174	204	30	188
Extraordinary income/losses		(2)	(1)	1	(2)
Profit		131	145	14	133
Gains/losses related to securities		6	13	7	25
Total actual credit cost		8	22	14	22



\*In-store branches are excluded (as of September 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

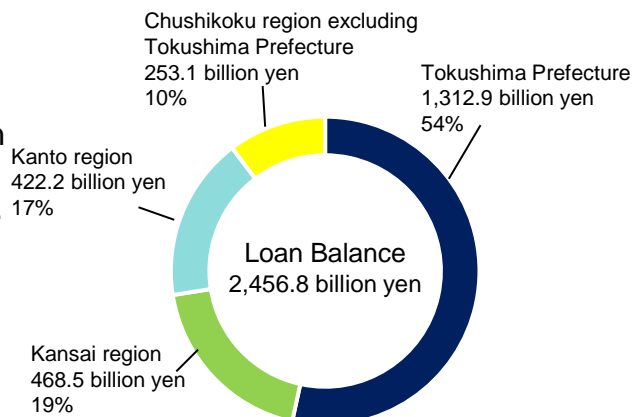
The Bank has 57 branches in Tokushima Prefecture and 21 branches in the Kansai, Kanto, and Chushikoku regions. This includes the Imabari Corporate Sales Department in Ehime Prefecture and the Keihan Corporate Sales Department in Osaka Prefecture which were established in 2023. The Bank's strengths lie 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.

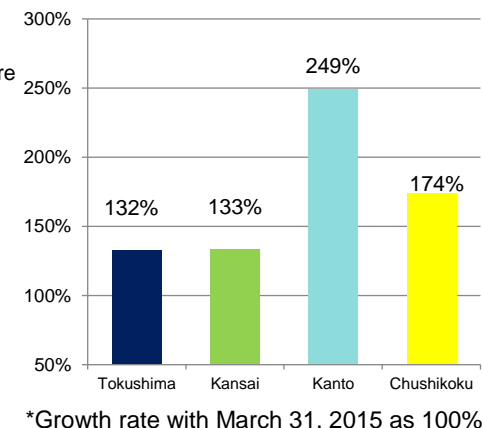
## Provide Comprehensive Financial Services Through an Extensive Branch Network

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.

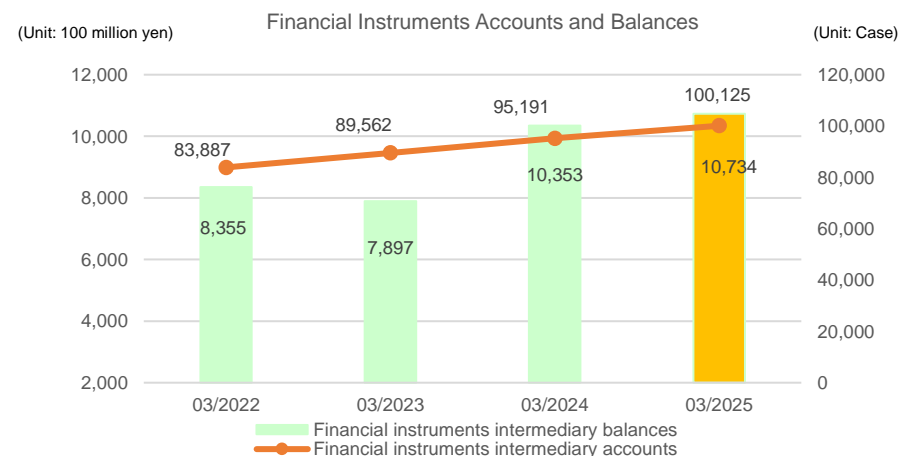
**Loans Breakdown by Region (as of March 31, 2025)**



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



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



## 1 Efforts to support customers' business management

- Established a consultation desk for the U.S. additional tariff measures and started offering the Awagin Emergency Special Support Fund (for Measures Against the U.S. Additional Tariff), which swiftly provides necessary funds in the form of loans (April 2025)
- Launched the Awagin Business Portal with the aim of improving the convenience of digital channels for corporate and solo proprietor customers and enhancing communication with them (May 2025)
- Concluded the Memorandum of Understanding on Business Collaboration in the Event of a Crisis with Japan Finance Corporation to establish a structure that can contribute to early business support and disaster recovery even in the event of a crisis (September 2025)
- Started a one-stop, fully in-house recruitment and placement business that can seamlessly match management executives and specialized talent with companies (October 2025)
- Held various seminars including the Awagin Digital Marketing Seminar, Start-up Seminar, and Business Continuity Seminar and continued to hold the Awagin SDGs Practical Seminar to support corporate customers' efforts for SDGs management

## 2 New services and campaigns

- Implemented the Retirement Travel Giveaway, which gives retired people travel vouchers to Hong Kong or South Korea by lottery (April 2025)
- Implemented the Awagin Summer Time Deposit Campaign, which applies a special interest rate to time deposits (Japanese yen) and foreign currency time deposits (denominated in U.S. dollars) (July 2025)
- Improved customer convenience by adding Tokushima Shinkin Bank and Anan Shinkin Bank to participating financial institutions of a project to standardize inheritance procedures, which has been implemented by the Bank and the Tokushima Taisho Bank, Ltd. (August 2025)



### 3 Regional development through the Shikoku Alliance

- Held the Taiwan Tourism Business Meeting to create business opportunities between tourism-related businesses in Shikoku and travel agencies in Taiwan [\(July 2025\)](#)
- Began accepting applications for the current fiscal year for the Scholarship Return Support System, which was established in the previous fiscal year with the aim of supporting the retention and development of young talent [\(September 2025\)](#)

### 4 SDG initiatives, capital policy, and other matters

- Upgraded the Regional Development Promotion Office of the Sales Promotion Dept. to the Regional Development Promotion Division in order to further strengthen initiatives for regional development and sophisticate solution functions, as well as newly established the Digital Innovation Promotion Section in the Business Management Division and the Anti-financial Crime Section in the Risk Management Division [\(June 2025\)](#)
- Concluded a partnership agreement for the realization of a zero-carbon city with Naruto City [\(September 2025\)](#)
- Plan to partially change (expand) our shareholder benefit program to further enhance the attractiveness of investing in the Bank's shares [\(March 2026\)](#)
- 130th anniversary commemorative businesses
  - Started offering the Awagin 130th Anniversary Commemorative Private Placed Bond [\(October 2025\)](#)
  - Implemented the Awagin 130th Anniversary Commemorative Thank-You Time Deposit Campaign, which applies a special interest rate to time deposits [\(November 2025\)](#)

## ■ 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

- Offer 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 Taiwan Tourism Business Meeting
- Participate in the Business Challenge Messe

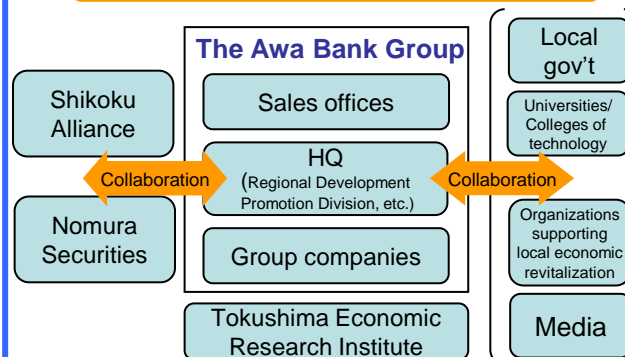
#### Support for workers of companies in Shikoku

- The Shikoku Alliance Scholarship Return Support System

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

Regional industry and companies

Supporting local economic revitalization



### 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 Future Creation Fund, Awagin Business Succession Fund, Awagin Growth Company 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
- Hold Awagin SDGs Practical Seminar

### 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.

□ This document is intended to provide information on the Bank's performance for the six months ended September 30, 2025 and the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026. It is not intended as a solicitation to invest in securities issued by the Bank.

□ Note that this document contains forward-looking statements that are subject to change due to changes in the business environment and other factors.