# Fiscal 2025 Earnings Briefing

Note: This document has been translated from the Japanese original for reference purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy between this translated document and the Japanese original, the original shall prevail.

Iyogin Holdings

June 5, 2026

# Positioning of Fiscal 2024 Medium-Term Management Plan

| | Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Building a foundation**<br>Fiscal 2024 Medium-Term Management Plan | **Polishing**<br>Fiscal 2027 Medium-Term Management Plan | **Positive cycle**<br>Fiscal 2030 Medium-Term Management Plan |
| **Sales reform** | ● Advancement of bank branch management<br>● Review of block sales structure<br>● Consideration of reshuffling functions at Group companies<br>● Slimming down non-profitable businesses<br>● Execution of growth investment, including new businesses | ● Consolidation of banking sites and expansion of consulting sites<br>● Expansion in size of Group companies<br>● Withdrawal from unprofitable businesses/participation in growth businesses | ● Have dominant consulting capability to contribute to the sustainable development of local economies and industries<br>● Steadily increase customer operating profit per employee<br>● Establish business portfolio management |
| **HR reform** | ● Quantifying quality of human resources and visualizing skills<br>● Improving recruiting plans<br>● Optimizing and relocating headquarters employees/administrative employees<br>● Radically revising training systems to more quickly train younger employees into skilled personnel | ● Advancement of talent management<br>● Personnel generation through consolidation and slimming down of Headquarters operations and group operations<br>● Full-fledged personnel exchange within the Group | ● Flexible linkage between business portfolio and human resource portfolio<br>● Build a highly productive and rewarding organization where employees can feel substantial growth<br>● Realize industry-leading compensation, benefits, and engagement score |

FY24 → FY25 → FY26 → FY27 → FY28 → FY29 → FY30 → FY31 → FY32

# Highlights for Fiscal 2025 / Initiatives to enhance corporate value

Valuation enhanced by profit growth and capital policy; accelerating accretive initiatives for further growth

## Management strategies

| | |
|---|---|
| Structural reform of "Sales × HR" | Implemented staff reallocation based on business portfolio restructuring |
| Further advancement of the DHD model | Improved convenience of AGENT app<br>Number of registered accounts exceeded 280,000 |
| Organic growth | Established a servicer as a new business |

## Business results and capital policies

| | |
|---|---|
| Realizing earnings above commitments | Recorded ¥74.2bn in profit (up ¥20.9bn from FY24)<br>Renewed record-high profit |
| Proactive capital management | Purchased treasury stock<br>FY25: total ¥17.0bn |
| Enhanced dividend returns | Increased dividends per share<br>FY25: ¥60 a year (up ¥15 from FY24)<br>FY26: ¥80 a year planned |

# Corporate Value Factors

Market value | **Corporate value** | Social value

## FACTOR 1 Economic Impact

**Profitability**
- Strengthening sales capabilities and appropriate capital management

**Efficiency**
- Well-balanced cost control

**Growth**
- Realizing speedy growth

## FACTOR 2 Shareholder value

**Commitment**
- Awareness of EPS from a management perspective
- Efficient capital allocation
- Securing prudence

**Dialogue**
- More proactive and transparent communication with investors

## FACTOR 3 Social Impact

**Materiality**
- Climate change and environmental impact
- Population decline, low birthrate, and aging population
- Sustainable development of local economies and industries
- Expansion of human capital
- Pursuit of integrity

FACTOR 1

# Economic Impact

FY26 targets revised considering steady business progress and rising market interest rates

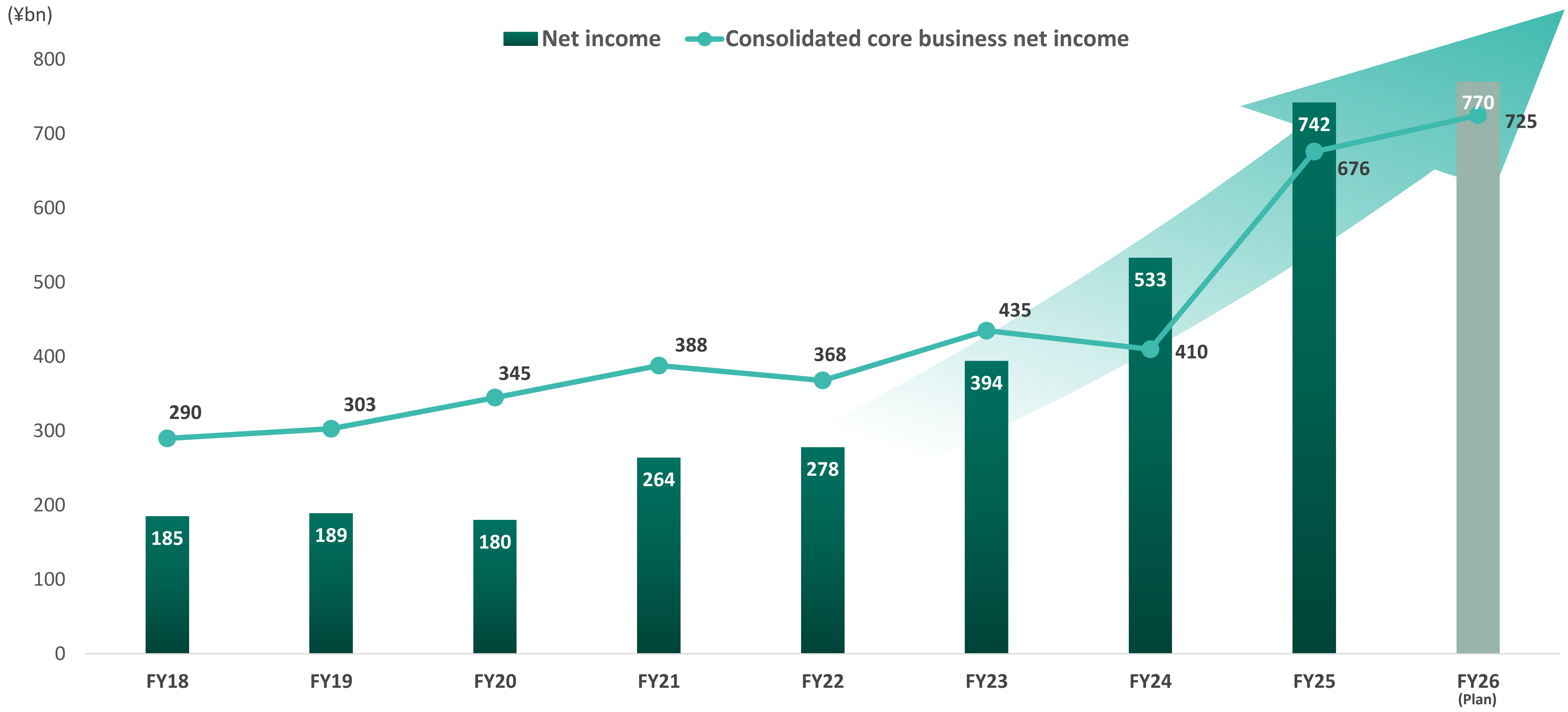
| Area of Impact | Indicator | FY24 | FY25 | FY26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Profitability**<br>Profitability is ensured through appropriate capital management, enhanced sales divisions | Consolidated ROE (TSE standard) | 6.48% | 8.83% | 8.5% or more<br>Before revision: 7% |
| | Profit attributable to owners of parent | ¥53.3bn | ¥74.2bn | ¥77.0bn<br>Before revision: ¥58.0bn |
| **Efficiency**<br>Well-balanced cost control through increase in top line, promotion of BPR | Consolidated core OHR | 62.5% | 48.5% | Approx. 48%<br>Before revision: around 50% |
| **Growth**<br>Speedy growth toward expansion of business fields | Growth investment (organic/inorganic) | — | ¥3.5bn* | ¥10.0bn |

*Including ¥2.0bn in funds established

FACTOR 1

# Economic Impact / Net Income

**Net income increased for the fifth consecutive fiscal year due to a steady increase in consolidated core business net income**



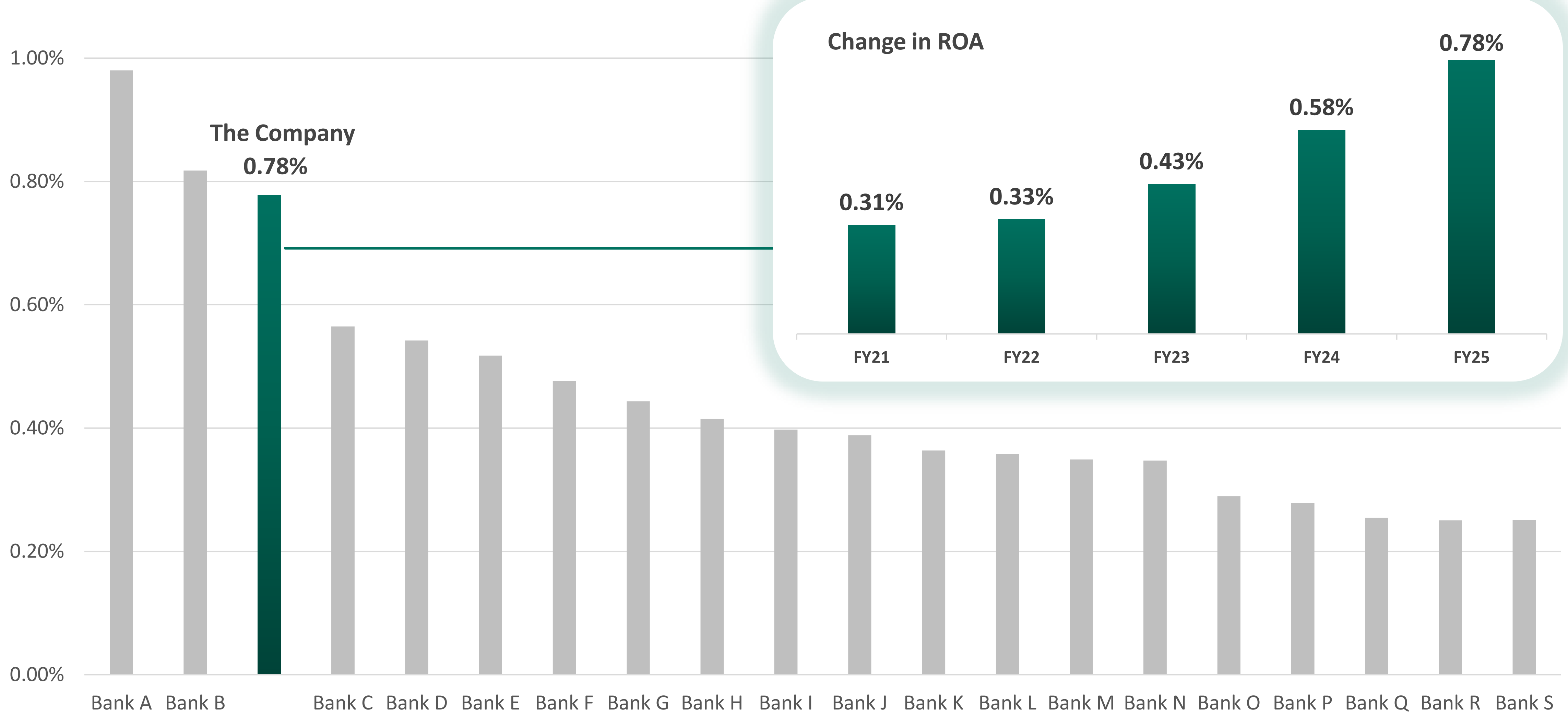

*Iyo Bank consolidated basis through FY21; Iyogin Holdings consolidated basis from FY22

FACTOR 1

# Economic Impact / ROA

## ROA remains among the highest of regional banks, supported by asset accumulation with a focus on high profitability

### ROA comparison with major regional banks (FY25)

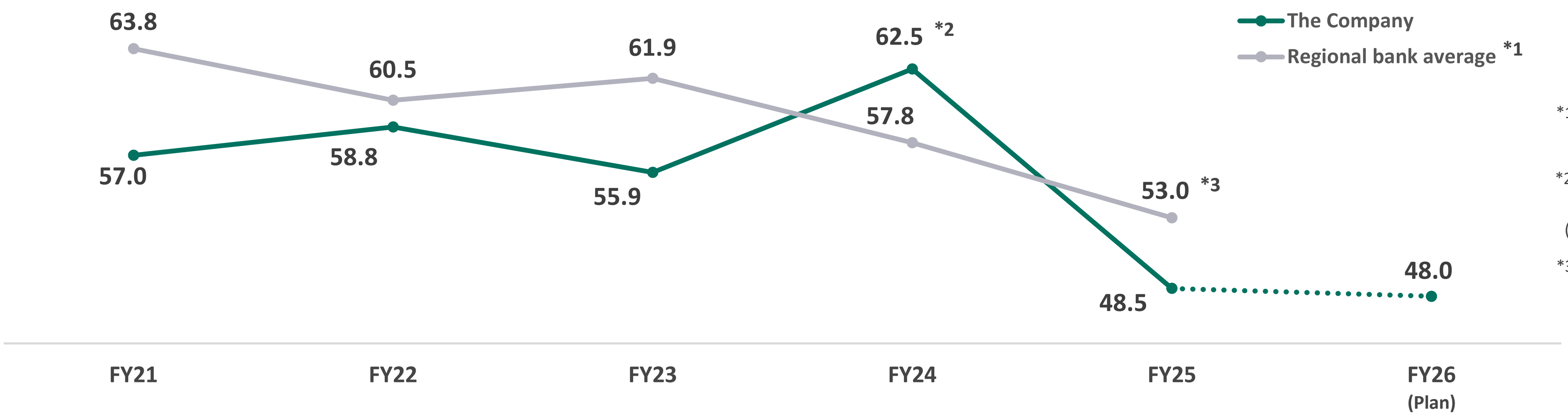


FACTOR 1

# Economic Impact / OHR

**Aiming to lower OHR through appropriate overall expense control while continuing proactive investment in growth areas**

## Consolidated core OHR (%)




*1 Compiled from the Regional Banks Association of Japan website

*2 Expenses temporarily increased due to an increase in costs related to the core banking system (55.7% excluding these costs)

*3 As of September 2025

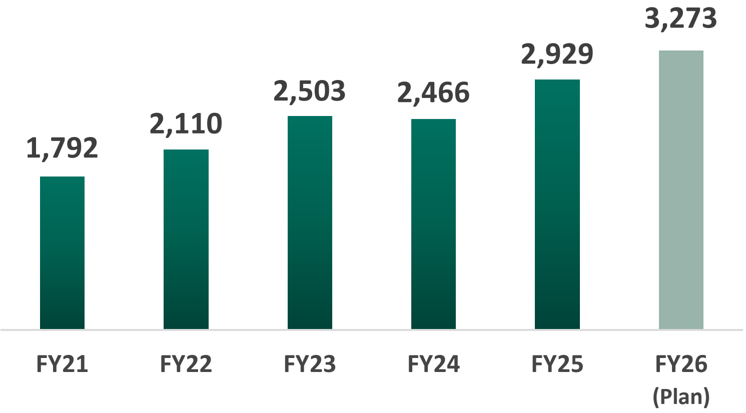
## Strategic investments

**Digital and IT**
- Advancement of the DHD model (including AI investments)
- Promoting operational efficiency

**Omni-channel**
- Reviewing branch locations and functions
- Improving manned and non-face-to-face channels

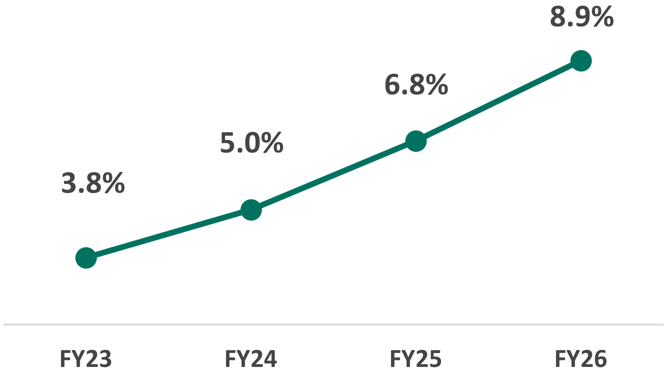
**Human capital investments**
- Implementation of base pay raises
- Establishing and expanding various programs and allowances

DX-related investments* (¥mn)




*Total of DHD-related costs and AI agent platform-related costs (P/L basis)

Wage increase rate* including base pay raises



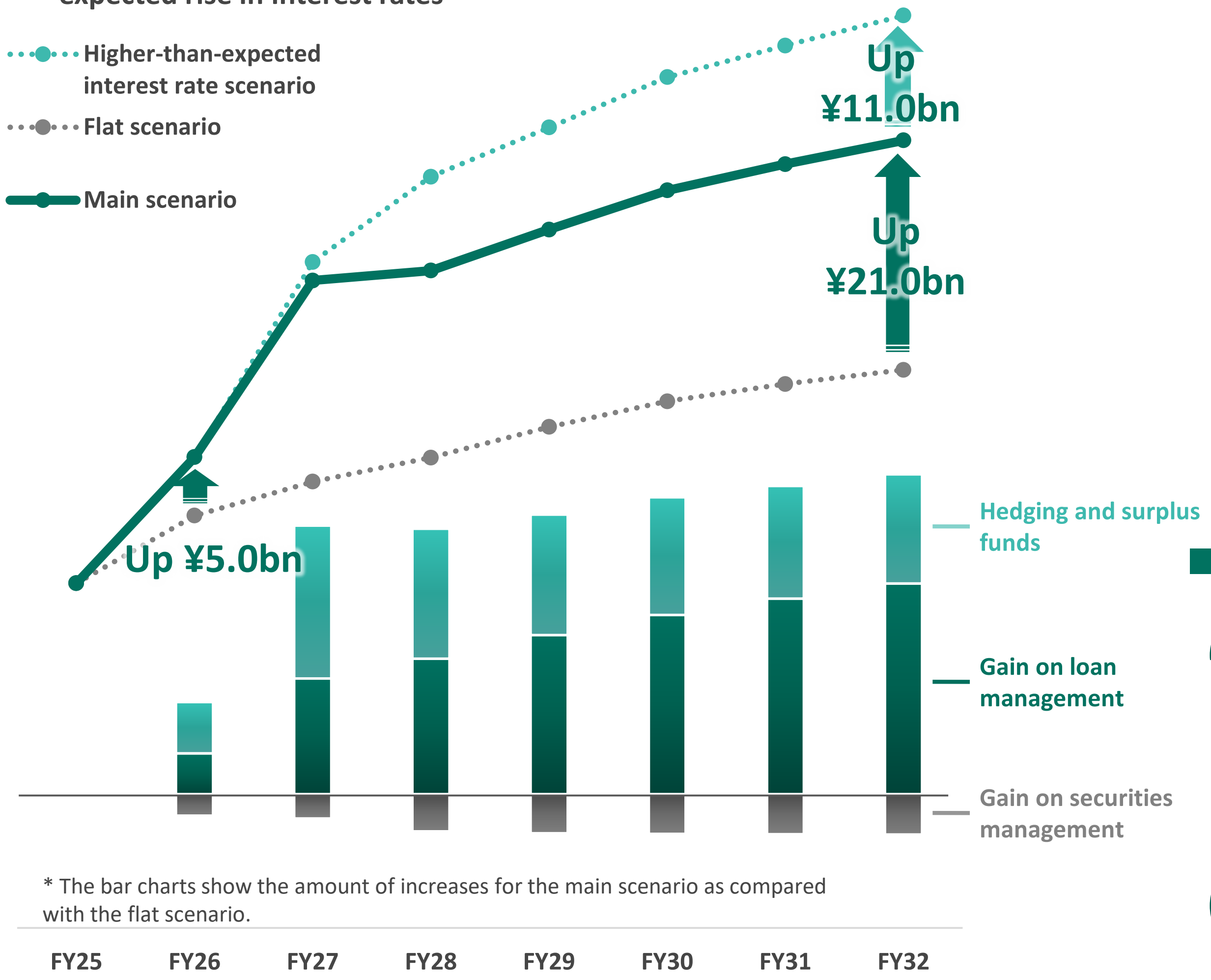

*Rate of increase including regular pay raises and various programs/allowances

FACTOR 1

# Economic Impact / Impact of a Rise in Interest Rates on Profit and Loss

## Accretive effect on core business gross profit due to a rise in interest rates

- Accretive effect on profit of ¥5.0bn expected in FY26, and ¥21.0bn in future
- An additional accretive effect of ¥11.0bn is expected in the case of a higher-than-expected rise in interest rates




* The bar charts show the amount of increases for the main scenario as compared with the flat scenario.

## Reference: Market interest rate assumptions in each scenario

**Higher-than-expected interest rate scenario**
- The policy interest rate rises to 1.25% in FY26 and to a terminal rate of 2.00%
- The pass-through rate of deposits is same as the main scenario
- Changes in short-term prime rates, long-term interest rates, etc. are same as the main scenario

**Main scenario**
- The policy interest rate rises to 1.25% in FY26 and to a terminal rate of 1.50%
- The pass-through rate of deposits is expected to be around 40% for current deposits and 60–80% for time deposits relative to rate hikes
- Short-term prime rates rise in accordance with a rise in interest rates
- Long-term interest rates are expected to follow around 80% of rate hikes

**Flat interest rate scenario**
- No rate hikes after December 2025
- Market interest rates continue to be flat at current levels
- Deposit rates rise by around 0.1%; long-term interest rates, etc. remain flat

## Impact of a 0.25% rate hike on B/S and P/L

**Effect on valuation gains (losses) on yen bonds***

Down approx. **¥1.2bn**

*After considering hedge effects of the yen interest rate swap

- Securing capacity for yen interest rate risk-taking through positions that thoroughly contain yen interest rate risk

**Impact on core business gross profit (single fiscal year)**

Up approx. **¥6.0bn**

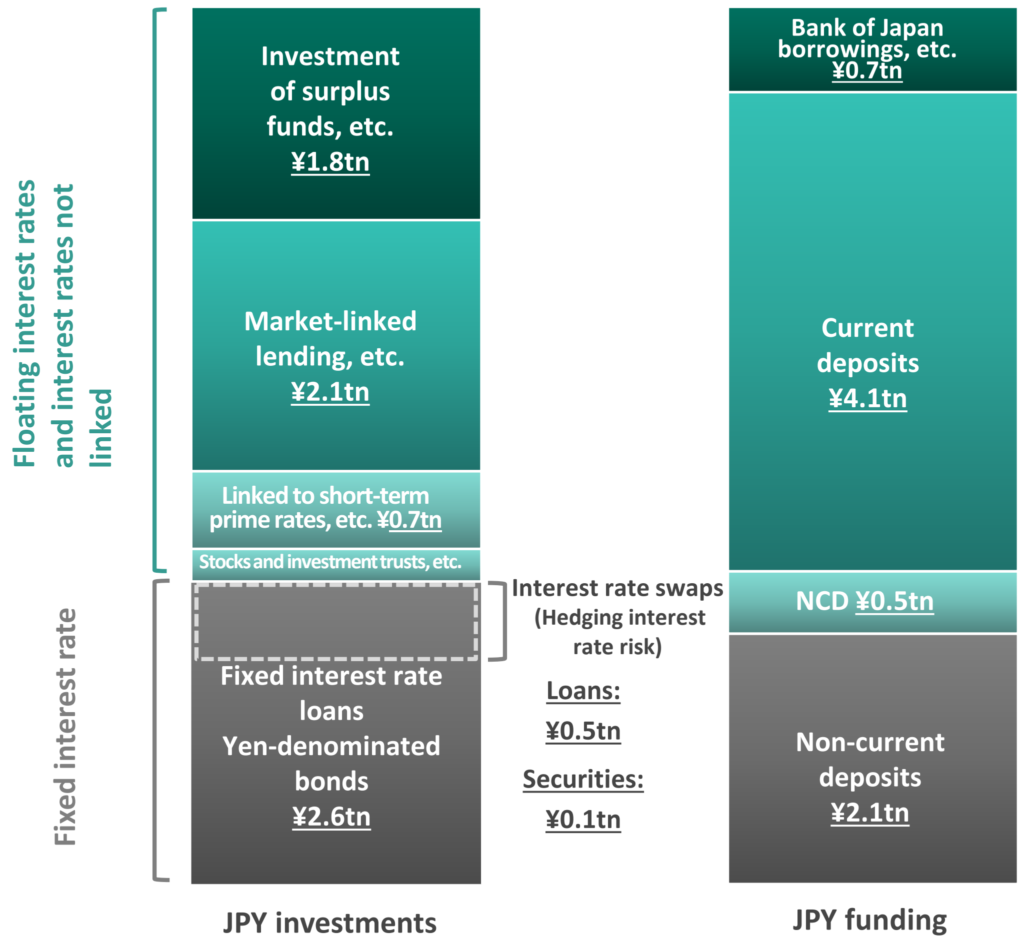
- For a 0.25% rate hike, the JPY loan-deposit spread is expected to widen by around 10bp
- Improving surplus funds and ALM profit by maintaining and increasing deposit balances and building flexible yen interest rate hedges

FACTOR 1

# Economic Impact / Responses in Rising Interest Rate Environment

## Status of balance sheets in JPY (bank nonconsolidated)

- For investment, interest rate risk is mitigated through hedging with swaps, etc.
- For procurement, the large part is mostly covered by sticky deposits, etc.




## Interest rate sensitivity, maturity ladder of JPY assets under management

- 60% of JPY loans variable rate; continue to mitigate interest rate risk for JPY bonds

(¥bn)

| | | Floating (within one year) | Over one year, within three years | Over three years, within seven years | Over seven years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JPY loans | Balance | 2,947.1<br>(60%) | 656.4<br>(13%) | 637.0<br>(13%) | 638.6<br>(13%) | 4,879.1<br>(100%) |
| | Interest rate sensitivity (10bpv) | (0.8) | (1.4) | (2.6) | (6.2) | (11.0) |
| JPY bonds | Balance | 228.4<br>(56%) | 62.6<br>(15%) | 74.4<br>(18%) | 44.6<br>(11%) | 410.0<br>(100%) |
| | Interest rate sensitivity (10bpv) | (0.1) | (0.2) | (0.3) | (0.3) | (0.9) |
| JPY interest rate swaps | Interest rate sensitivity (10bpv) | (0.1) | +0.6 | +0.8 | +0.2 | +1.6 |

## Status of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

- Portfolio built to limit JPY interest rate risk in preparation for rising interest rates

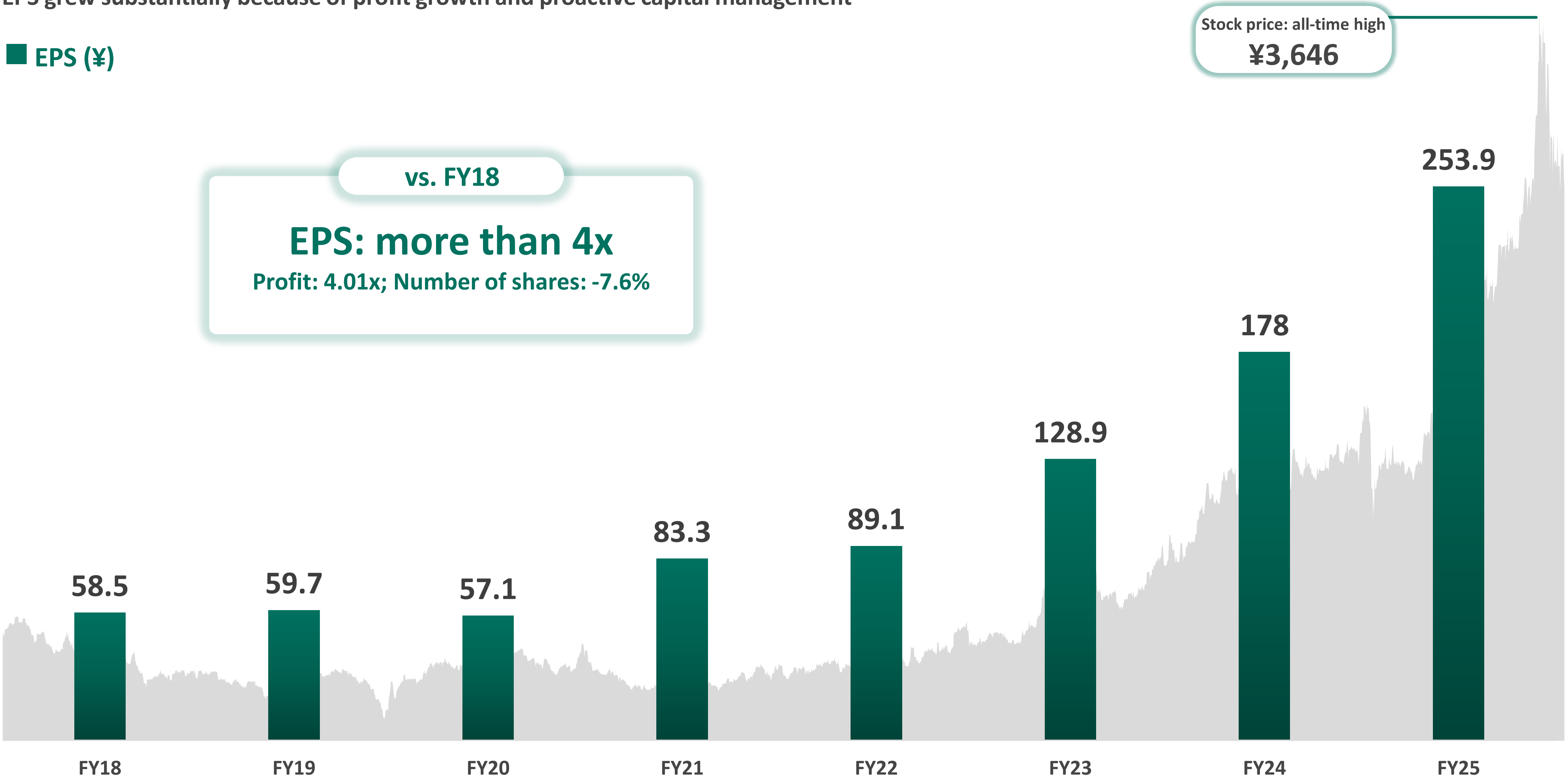
(¥bn)

| | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 | FY24 | FY25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scenario | Upward parallel | Downward parallel | Upward parallel | Upward parallel | Downward parallel |
| Interest rate risk | 42.0 | 40.3 | 85.3 | 53.3 | 61.6 |
| Yen interest rate risk | 0.0 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.8 |
| Foreign currency interest rate risk | 42.0 | 0.0 | 85.3 | 53.3 | 10.8 |
| Tier 1 | 666.8 | 699.2 | 778.3 | 738.9 | 797.7 |
| Outlier ratio | 6.3% | 5.7% | 10.9% | 7.2% | 7.7% |

FACTOR 2

# Shareholder Value / Management Conscious of EPS

EPS grew substantially because of profit growth and proactive capital management



# FACTOR 3 Social Impact

KPIs steadily progressing toward target levels

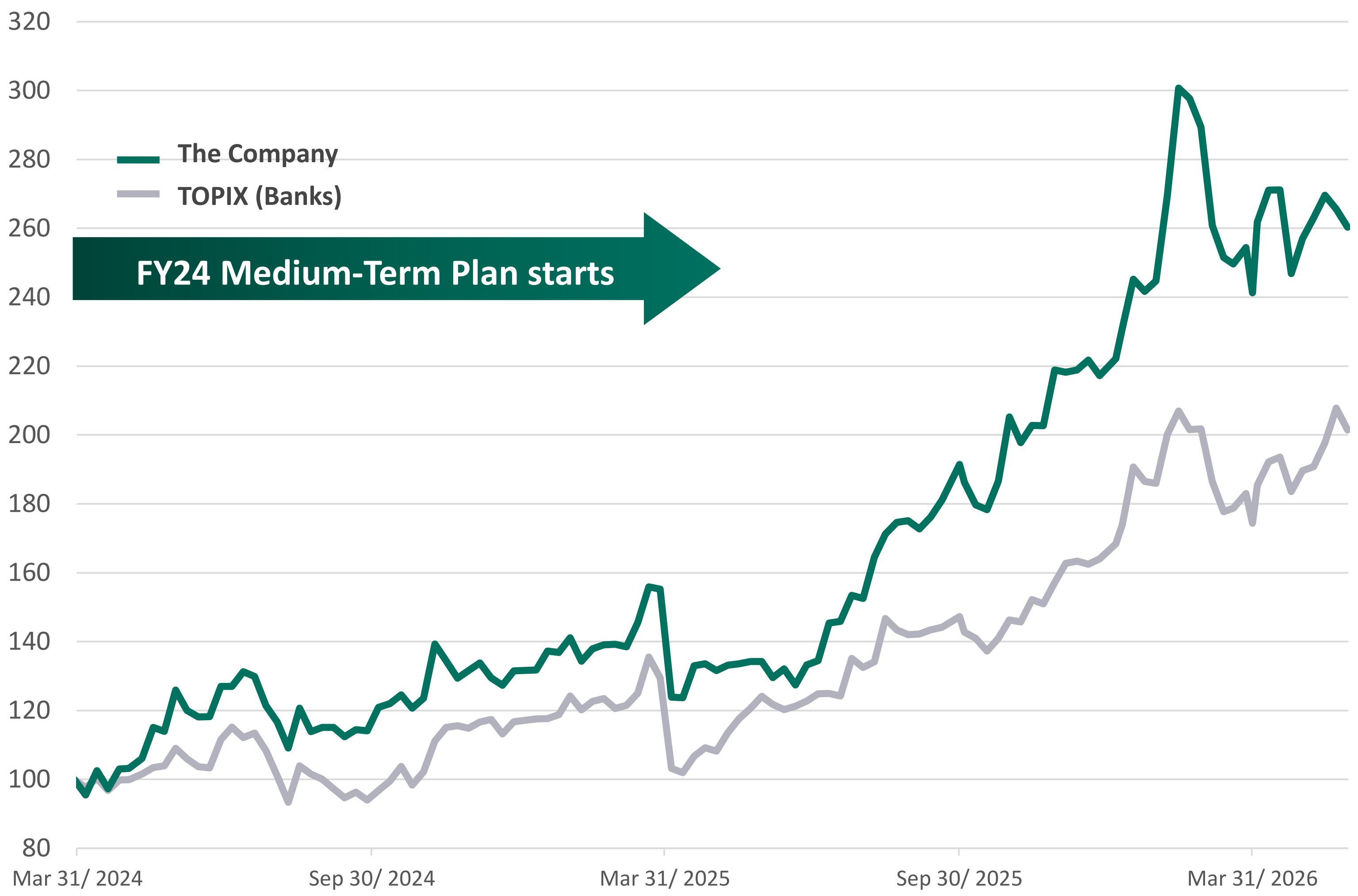
| Details of impact | Impact indicator | FY25 | FY26 | Target level |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Climate change and environmental burdens**<br>Reductions in CO2 emissions of the Group | Group's CO2 emission reduction rate*1 (Scope 1 and 2) | -58.0% | -50% | Achieve carbon neutrality*2 |
| **Population decline and aging population with low birthrate**<br>Increases in assets held by customers | Index of total asset balance per customer | 105.1 | 108.0 | 121.0*3 |
| **Sustainable development of local economies and industries**<br>Improvements in customers' profitability | Index of cash flow per business company | 127.1 | 109.0 | 131.0*3 |
| **Improvements in human capital**<br>Improvements in employee engagement<br>Improvements in employee productivity | Employee engagement score | 72.5 | 72 | 76*3 |
| | Customer operating profit per employee | ¥4.7mn | ¥6.1mn<br>Before revision: ¥6mn | ¥13.8mn*3 |
| **Pursuit of integrity**<br>Improve customer experience value (CX)<br>Enhance transparency of information disclosure | Customer CX indicator*4 | 7.54 | 7.10 | At least 7.10*3 |
| | Number of dialogues with stakeholders | 182 times | 100+ times | Maintain at 100+ times per fiscal year |
| | Evaluation scores by ESG rating agencies*5 | Raise score | Raise score | Raise and maintain score |

*1. Compared to fiscal 2013 *2. Fiscal 2030 *3. Fiscal 2032 *4. The CX indicator is measured in accordance with Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.'s CXMM® (trademark of Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.) *5. Evaluation scores reflect the latest data as of each fiscal year-end

# Share Price Performance

**Stock has outperformed TOPIX (Banks) since start of current Medium-Term Management Plan, with P/B improving to 1.00x**

**Share price performance under current Medium-Term Management Plan**




*March 31, 2024 closing price = 100

**POINT**

**End-May 2026**

- **Stock price up 160.3%**
  **(TOPIX (Banks) +101.4%)**

**End-May 2026**

**P/B 1.00x**

- **Net assets per share** **¥3,046**
- **May 29, 2026 closing price** **¥3,054**

# Corporate Value Enhancement

**ROE by division *1**

| Division | FY24 | FY25 |
|---|---|---|
| Corporate division (excluding ships) | 6.0% | 6.2% |
| Individual division | 6.9% | 7.6% |
| Driving Force 1 Ship division | 7.9% (7.7%)*2 | 7.7% (7.3%)*2 |
| Market investment division | 9.6% (5.5%)*2 | 10.0% (6.9%)*2 |

**FY26**

ROE: at least 8.5%

**Effective capital policies**

| Capital policies | FY24 | FY25 |
|---|---|---|
| Optimum allocation of capital | Consolidated CET1 ratio*3 14.17% | Consolidated CET1 ratio*3 14.97% |
| Reduction of strategically held stocks | Acquisition cost basis Reduced by ¥7.1bn | Acquisition cost basis Reduced by ¥8.5bn |
| Enhanced shareholder returns | Total payout ratio 45.8% | Total payout ratio 46.5% |

**FY26**

Consolidated CET1 ratio*3 Approx. 14.0%

Acquisition cost basis*4 Down ¥25.0bn

Total payout ratio At least 50%

Driving Force 2


Driving Force 3

Restructuring business and human resource portfolios


*1. ROE by division: managerial accounting, required capital base
*2. ROE figures in parentheses exclude exchange rate fluctuations for ship division, related gains and losses for market investment division
*3. Fully loaded Basel III basis
*4. Cumulative total for current Medium-Term Management Plan

# Ship Division

## Ship finance business model

**Shipbuilders**
Domestic shipyards mainly in Ehime Prefecture

Repayment of principal and interest
Working capital and equipment funds

Ship price (mainly in dollars)
Building ships

**Financial institutions**
Banks and leasing companies

Repayment of principal and interest
Shipbuilding funds

**Ship owners**
Domestic ship owners mainly in Ehime Prefecture
Overseas ship owners mainly in Singapore

Charter fees (mainly in dollars)
Charter

**Shippers**
Auto manufacturers
Steel manufacturers
Food-related companies
Electric power companies, etc.

Ocean transport
Freight fees (mainly in dollars)

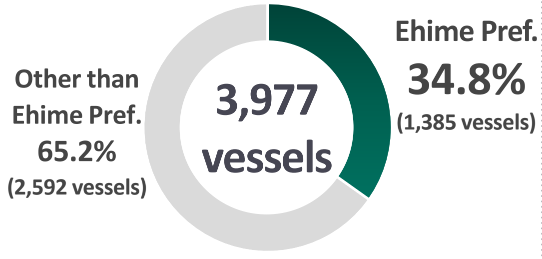
**Ocean transport operators**
Domestic and overseas ocean transport operators

What are ship owners? | Entities that own, manage, and charter out vessels, owning ships mainly backed by charter contracts with ocean transport operators

## No. 1 loan balance among regional banks (No. 3 in Japan)
## - Competitive advantages of Iyo Bank -

**1 Presence of Imabari, a maritime city unparalleled in the world**

Shipyards, ship owners, ship equipment manufacturers, trading companies, insurance companies, financial institutions, etc. are concentrated




Number and share of vessels owned by Ehime's shipowners
As of December 2024

**2 Building solid trust relationships with ship owners**

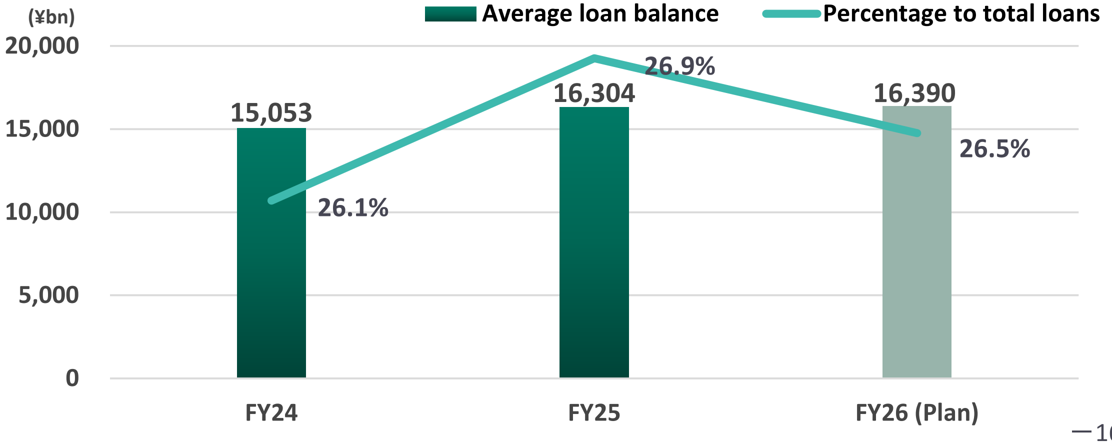
**3 Capital strength enables stable funding supply**

**4 Accumulated expertise**

(Lending in multiple currencies, understanding of market conditions, knowledge on tax and legal affairs, etc.)

## Accumulate quality assets resilient to risk fluctuations

Average maritime industry loan balance



# Impact of geopolitical risks

## Impact of Middle East crisis seems limited, continue to monitor developments

| | Risks from Middle East crisis | Current situation |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic ship owners | ● Lower revenue due to shipping disruptions<br>● Damage from attacks on vessels or seizures | ● Stable revenue from long-term charters<br>● Economic losses can be covered by insurance |
| Ocean transport operators | ● Schedule disruptions from Strait of Hormuz closure<br>● Higher operating costs, including fuel | ● Many operators have strong financial position |
| Domestic shipyards | ● Lower demand for new buildings due to uncertainty over the outlook<br>● Delayed deliveries of steel and materials due to logistics disruptions | ● Around three years of order backlog secured; demand remains firm<br>● Steel and materials procured domestically |

**Impact on the Group**

**Impact at this point seems limited**
(including credit costs, etc.)

### Reference: Impact of Middle East crisis on borrowers outside maritime industry

**Impact**
- Business deterioration is a concern due to surging fuel and logistics costs and unstable raw material supply

**Risk management**
- Simulations (stress tests) conducted as needed for potential deterioration in customers' business performance

  》 Increased risks remain within our risk tolerance

**Outlook**
- Even with a ceasefire agreement, a time lag is expected before business conditions normalize

  》 Providing appropriate support as needed

**Support for customers**
- Established a consultation desk on the Middle East crisis and trade policy developments
- Launched special support loans to counter surging crude oil and raw material prices

Driving Force 2

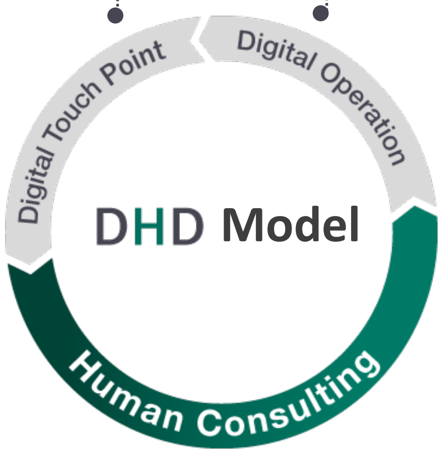
# DHD Model

Use digital technologies to expand customer contact points, thoroughly streamline administrative flows, providing customers with high-quality added value

## Optimum channel offered to customers

| | | | FY25 | FY26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGENT | Iyo Bank on your palm | Number of registered accounts | 285,000 | 355,000 |
| HOME | Home purchasing plan with a smartphone | HOME rate* | 90% | 90%+ |
| SAFETY | New card loan service that issues notifications on insufficient amount | Number of new contracts (cumulative total of the Medium-Term Management Plan) | 11,000 | 16,000 |
| Biz Portal いよぎんビジネスポータル | | Number of corporations that applied for the service | 23,000 | 24,000 |

*Percentage of housing loan application using HOME




## Thoroughly streamlined administrative work

| | FY25 | FY26 |
|---|---|---|
| [Administrative staff in charge of operations] Amount of administrative work cut vs March 2018 | -58% | -65% |
| [Administrative staff in charge of loans] Amount of administrative work cut vs March 2020 | -25% | -30% |
| [Bank Headquarters/Group Companies] Working hours cut vs December 2017 | Reduced by 280k hours | Reduced by 300k hours |

## Providing added value in accordance with life stages and business stages

| | FY25 | FY26 |
|---|---|---|
| Average individual loan balance | ¥1,199.6bn | ¥1,217.1bn |
| Assets in custody | ¥1,008.3bn | ¥1,062.0bn |

Driving Force 2

# DHD Model

**Aiming to add functions to the AGENT app to provide new value, evolving from a "branch in your hand" to a "banker in your hand"**

## Now — A Bank Branch in Your Hand

Customers

Explicit needs
(Procedures, etc.)

Branch


Share of procedures via the app
Over 50% *2
(As of March 31, 2026)

**Providing same customer experience as bank counters*1**

*1 Equipped with major banking functions (inquiries and various procedures)
*2 App usage ÷ (tablet reception at branches + app usage)

## From FY26 — A Banker in Your Hand

Customers

Latent needs

Explicit needs

Banker


Encouraging action by providing information and insights optimized for each customer

**Providing personalized proposals tailored to each customer**
**» Elevating the app into a growth driver for new revenue and expanded contact points**

## Utilization of generative AI

● Improving productivity and creating value to accelerate the structural reform of "Sales × HR"

### Promoting utilization of general-purpose generative AI

● Around 600 headquarters employees use generative AI in their work

● Monthly work hours reduced

March 2026
2,820 hours
(+14% vs plan)
▶
March 2027 (Plan)
3,780 hours

✖

### Building an AI agent platform

● Started building a platform for company-wide use of AI agents

● Aiming for dramatic productivity gains and new value creation through more sophisticated use of AI

Driving Force 3

# Restructuring of Business Portfolio

**Limited resources (people and money)**
Increasingly difficult to secure high-quality personnel as working-age population shrinks

**More effective allocation of resources**

**Transforming revenue structure**
Establishing revenue bases beyond shipping and market investment

**Strengthening corporate and individual divisions**

**Business environment 10 years from now**
Shrinking markets in Setouchi region, including Ehime
Changing environment for financial industry

**Sowing seeds for the future**

## Restructuring business portfolio

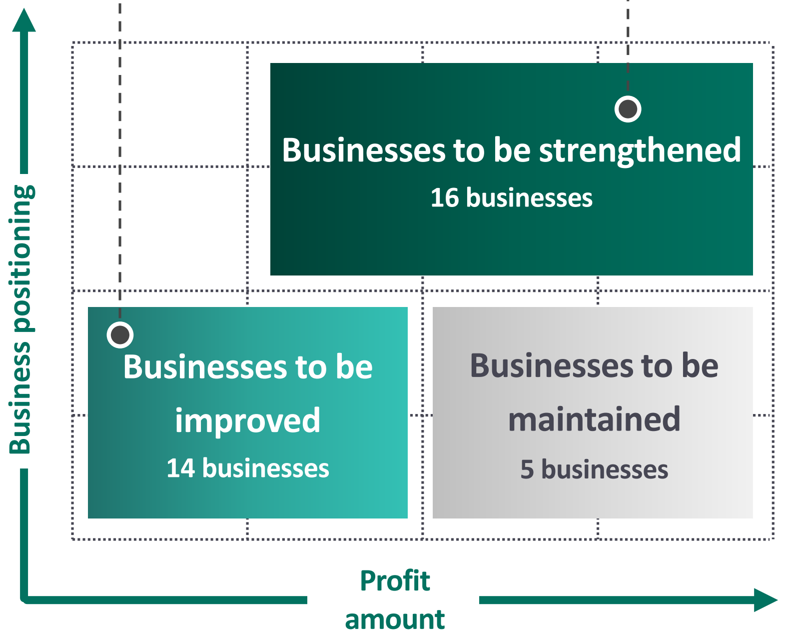
- Evaluating 35 businesses in corporate and individual divisions based on "locations of businesses (margins and market growth rates)" and the "amount of profit"
- Extracting areas to be improved/streamlined and strengthened (may consider downsizing/exit based on regionality)
- Preferentially allocating limited resources to businesses to be strengthened

### Direction of improvement

…People
- Optimizing retail staffing by aligning channels with customer segments

…Goods
- Started considering AI-powered personal bankers to propose optimal financial products

…Money
- Containing outsourcing costs by insourcing life insurance administration




### Direction of strengthening

…People
- Increasing staff to focus on corporate loans (Tokyo metropolitan market) and M&A

…Goods
- Strengthening structured finance by establishing a Tokyo desk

…Money
- Building up card loans through long-term, stable promotions

Driving Force 3

# Restructuring of Business Portfolio / New Businesses

## Inorganic

### Alliance Transformation (AX) Strategy Planning Department

- Promoting alliances and co-creation with investees such as start-ups -

#### M&A strategy

**Improving the Group's earning power**

Strengthening existing businesses and expanding domains
Achieving highly probable financial returns

#### CVC strategy

**IHD STRATEGY FUND ¥2.0bn**

Strategic returns | Capturing opportunities not only for the Group but also from a regional perspective

| | |
| --- | --- |
| First investee GEOFLA CORPORATION | Co-creation of “Digital × Tourism” projects |
| Second investee ATOMica Inc. | Planning and operating communities in coworking spaces |
| Third investee JPYC Inc. | Issuance of Japanese yen stablecoins |

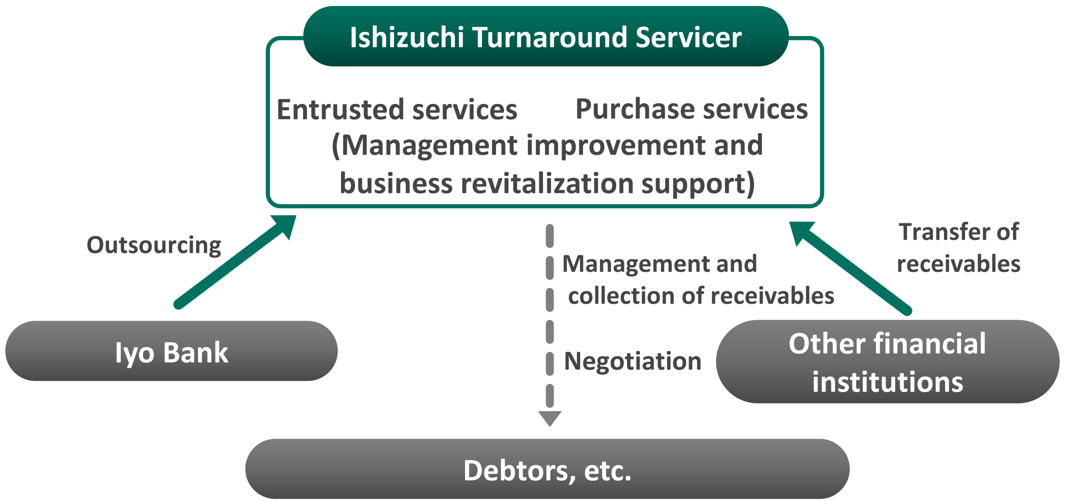
Strengthening alliances with companies that help solve regional and social issues

## Organic

### Ishizuchi Turnaround Servicer Co., Ltd.

- Established the first servicer headquartered in Shikoku -

#### Business model



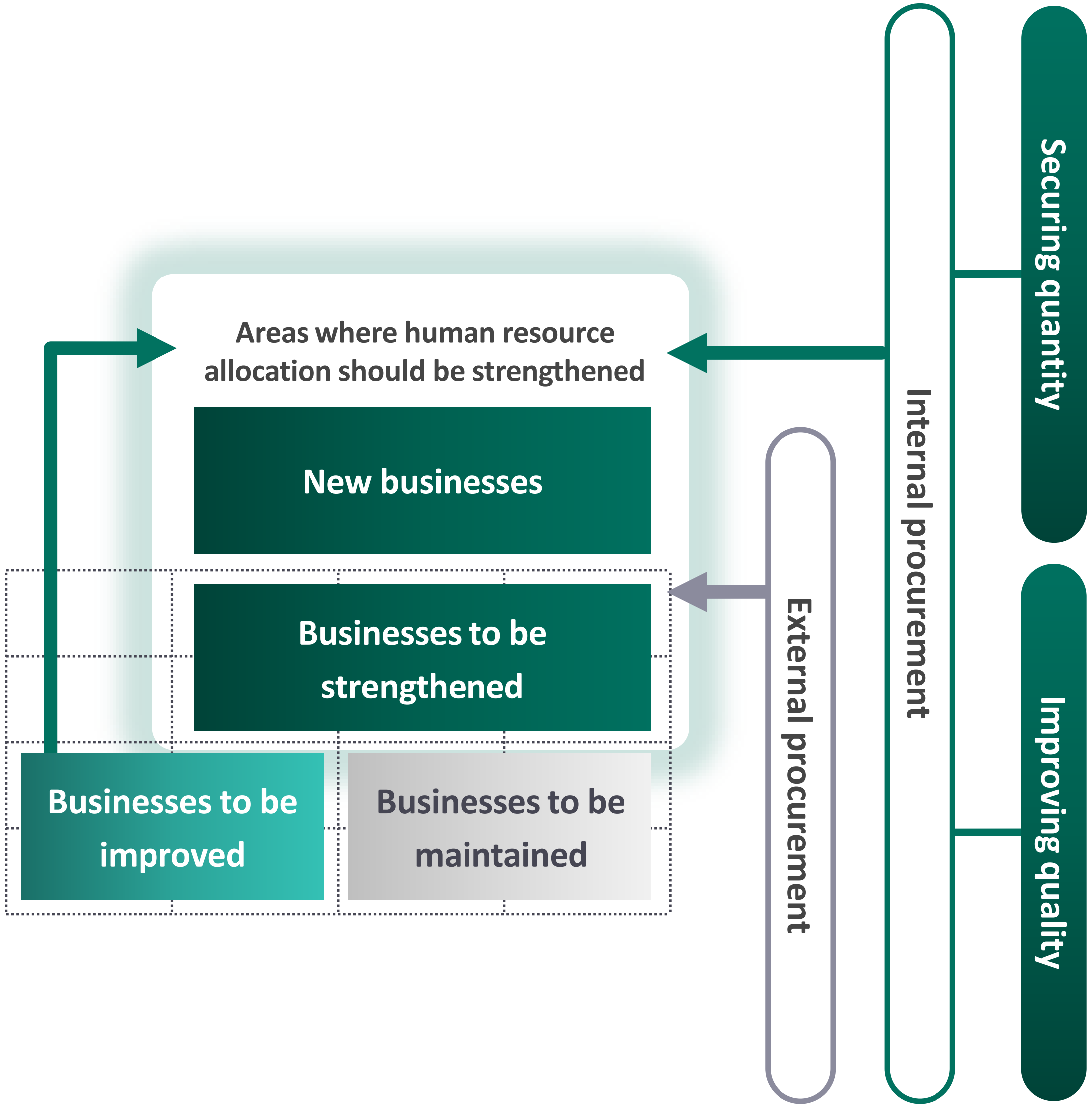

#### Business outlook

- Promoting management improvement and business revitalization support
- Maximizing debt collection
- Developing highly skilled personnel

Strengthening the Group's comprehensive financial service functions

# Restructuring of Human Resources Portfolio

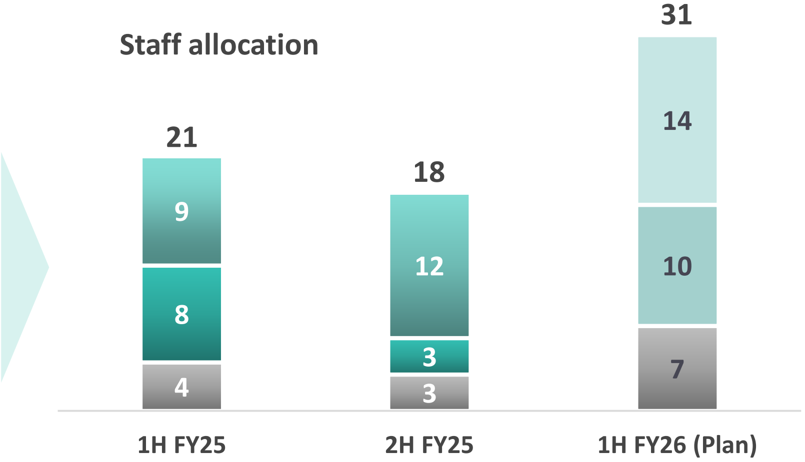
**Putting the right people in the right positions, properly aligned with the business (improving quantity/quality of human resources)**




## ■ Reallocation to businesses to be strengthened and new businesses

Allocation of personnel freed up through operational efficiency

| | |
|---|---|
| Businesses to be strengthened | 60% |
| New businesses | 10% |
| Other | 30% |




## ■ Support of autonomous self-development

- Investment in human resource development (training-related expenses per employee)

| FY21 | FY23 | FY25 |
|---|---|---|
| ¥200,000 | ¥218,000 | ¥270,000 |

- Introduced "Cubic Booster program*"

*Subsidizes sself-development expenses such as external training and education ervices

First-year utilization rate: **57%**

Number of uses: **3,035**

## ■ Revising the training system

| | |
|---|---|
| Training for corporate lending | » Rebuilt curricula for younger employees and reskilling |
| New employee training | » Shifted to continuous learning at regular intervals (linking OJT and Off-JT) |

# Progress of Major Divisions / Corporate Division

**Increasing corporate loans and consulting revenue in consideration of area characteristics and changes in the market environment**

## Increasing corporate loans

**Within Ehime Pref.**
- Improving loan share starting from core business support and revitalization support tailored to local industries

**Setouchi region (excluding Kinki)**
- Expanding the number of business clients and increasing loans starting from consulting

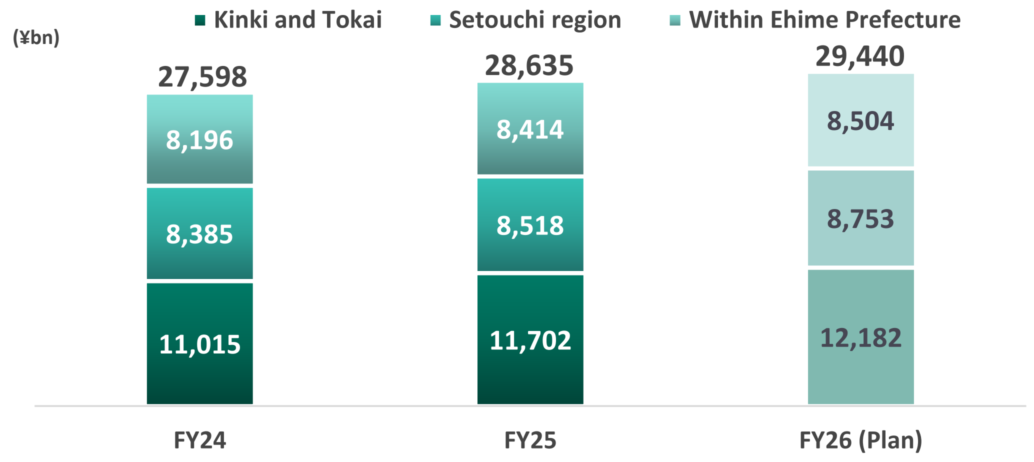
**Kinki and Tokai**
- Increasing loans with attention to profitability and credit risk, and building a stable portfolio

## Increasing consulting revenue

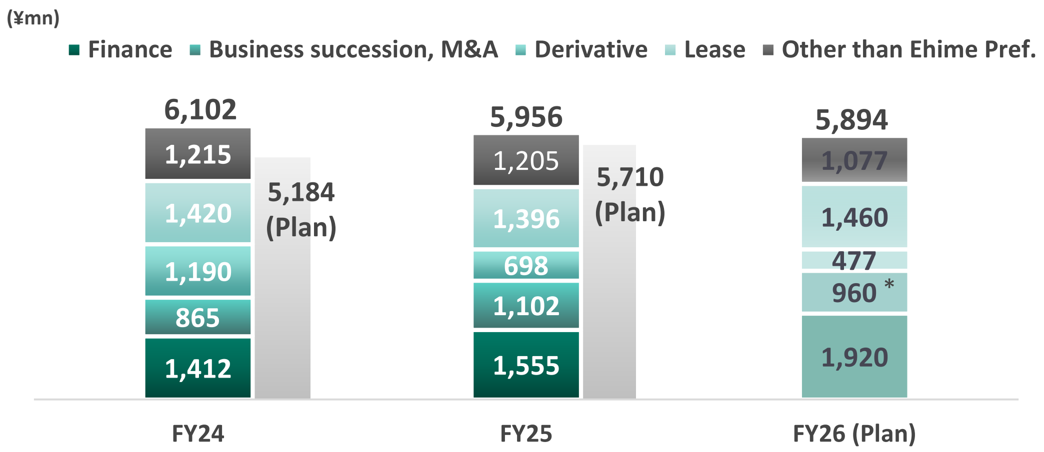
**Deepening and evolving existing businesses**

- M&A » Achieving optimal matching through collaboration across a broad branch network in 13 prefectures and with external partners
- Business succession » Acting as a hub for various revenue opportunities, targeting customers with a view to expanding transactions
- Staffing » Understanding the characteristics and trends of hiring companies and building a structure for efficient approaches

**Average corporate loan balance (excluding ship-related loans)**




**Consulting revenue**




*Business succession: profit expected to decline due to a change in contract format in consideration of regulatory compliance risk

# Progress of Major Divisions / Individual Division

## Increasing individual loans and revenue on assets in custody through advanced integration of Digital and Human resources

### Increasing individual loans

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Secured loans | Housing loans | ●Increasing the number of loans through product revisions, including adoption of the new floating rate and extension of the maximum loan period (from 40 to 50 years) |
| Unsecured loans | Card loans, etc. | ●Increasing new contracts through stronger promotions centered on SAFETY, the retry program, and campaigns |
| | Purpose loans | ●Increasing new loans through campaigns, etc. capturing funding needs arising from higher prices |

### Increasing revenue on assets in custody

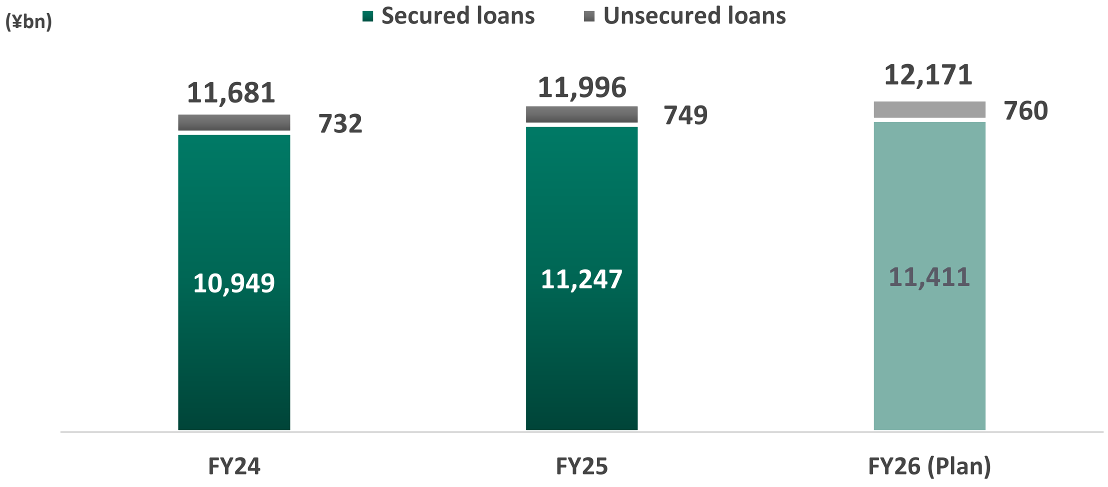
**Improving the top line**

- ●Strengthening approaches to expand transactions with wealthy customers and corporate owners in alliance with Shikoku Alliance Securities
- ●Strengthening promotions leveraging the AGENT app's investment trust functions and the new NISA program

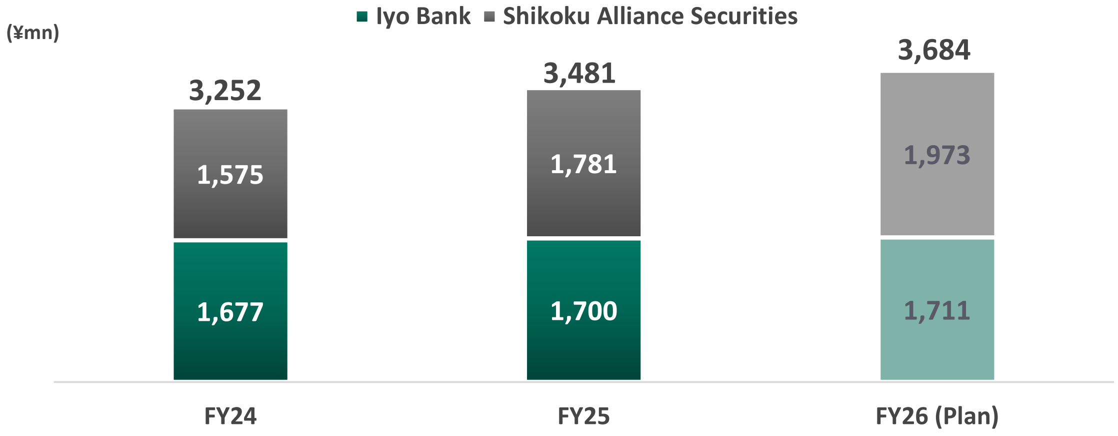
**Expanding customer contact points**

- ●Improving information delivery and product appeal using the AGENT app's recommendation function
- ●Improving hybrid (non-face-to-face and manned) channels through the Direct Consulting Division and strengthening collaboration with branches

### Average individual loan balance




### Revenue on assets in custody



# Progress of Major Divisions / Corporate and Individual Divisions: Deposit Strategy

**Deposit balances increased for 29th consecutive year, backed by solid deposit share centered on Ehime Prefecture**

Deposit balances (FY25)
**¥7,298.3bn**

**Improving quantity and quality of customer contact** | **Expansion of core transactions** | **Improving convenience**

## Personal deposits

### Annual number of customers contacted

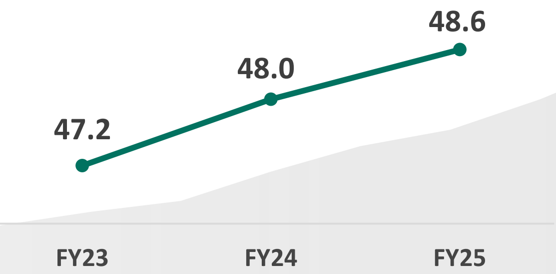
| FY23 | FY24 | FY25 |
|---|---|---|
| 296,000 | 310,000 | 358,000 |

### Diverse channels

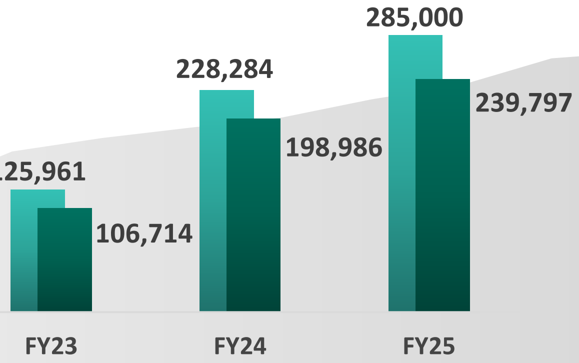
- Telephone
- SMS
- AGENT app
- LINE WORKS
- Online consulting
- Video chat

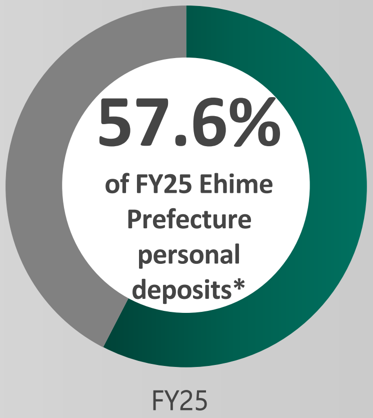
### Share of payroll accounts* (%)

*Relative to the working population




### AGENT app usage (Users)




## Corporate deposits

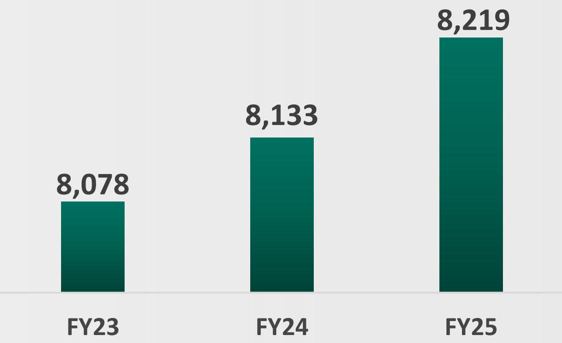
### Number of customers reviewed by business feasibility assessment committee (cumulative)

| FY20 | FY23 | FY25 |
|---|---|---|
| 1,784 | 2,623 | 3,107 |

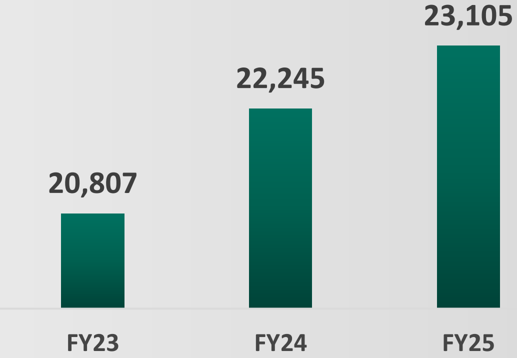
### Diverse consulting support

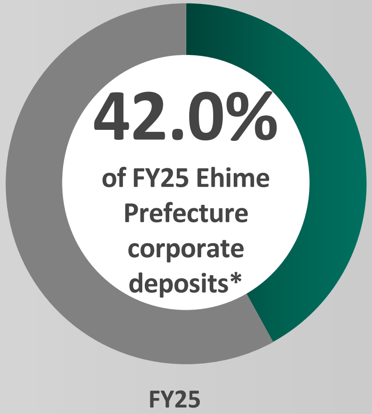
- Business succession
- M&A
- Lease
- Staffing
- DX consulting
- Corporate card

### Number of companies utilizing our payroll transfer services




### Cumulative corporate portal contracts (Companies)



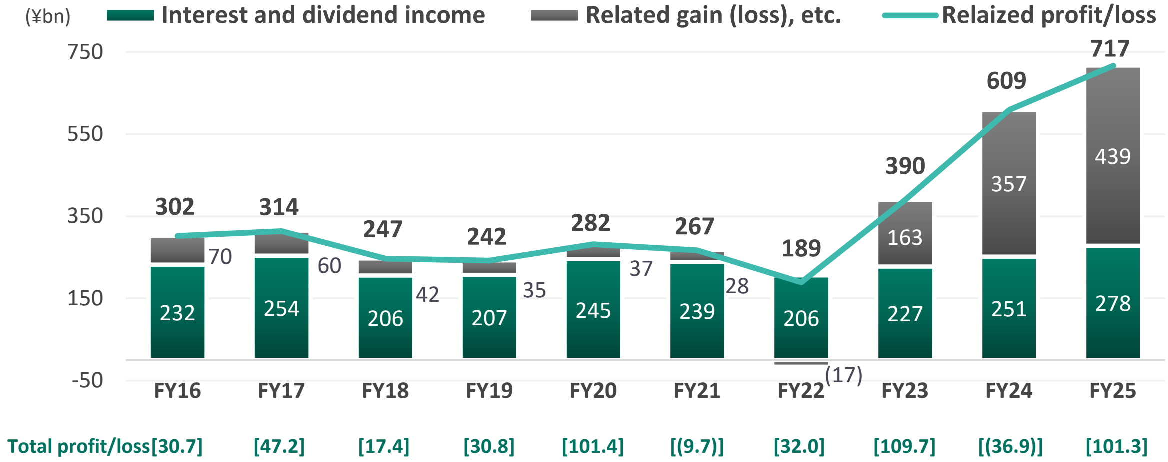




*Excluding Japan Post, agricultural cooperatives, etc.

# Progress of Major Divisions / Market Investment Division

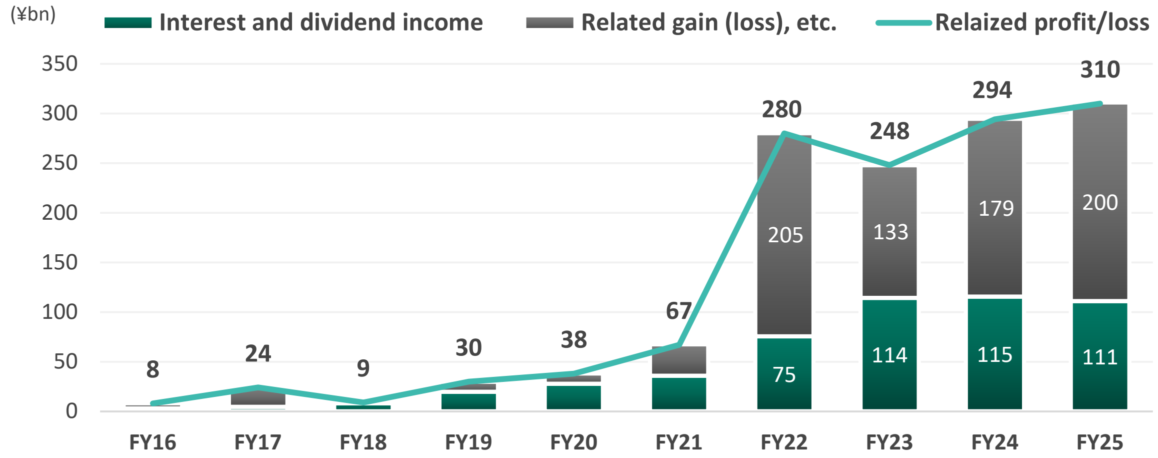
**Gains on securities management record high through stable interest and dividend income from diversified investment and flexible portfolio management**

## Securities performance

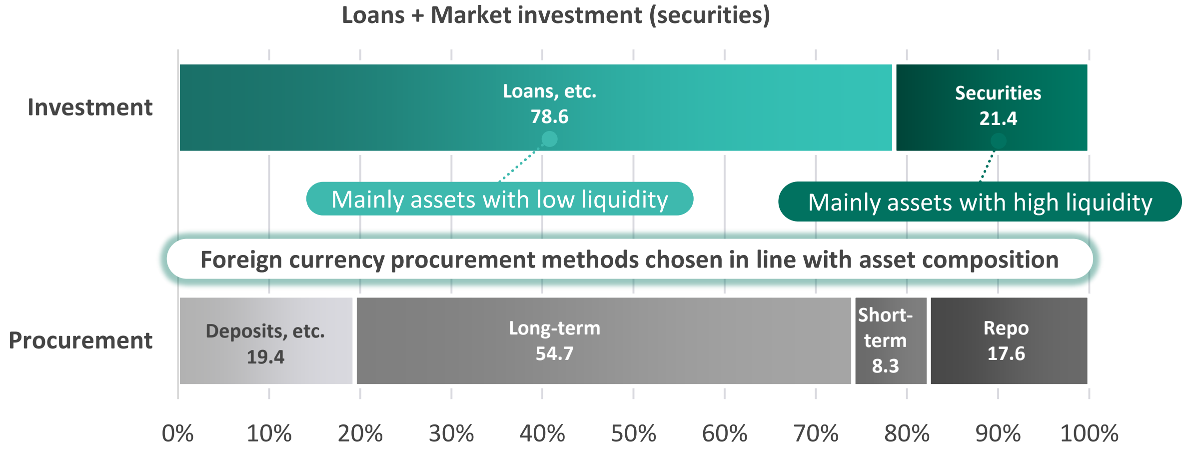


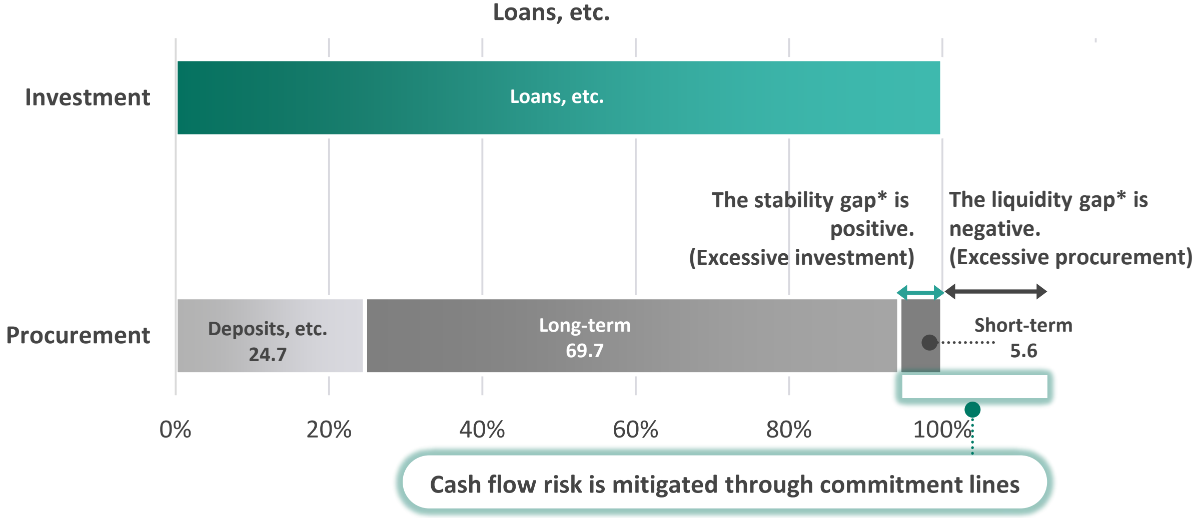

*Total profit/loss = Realized profit/loss + Valuation profit/loss (increase/decrease)

## Performance of foreign bonds (without forex hedges)




## Foreign currency investment and funding (as of March 31, 2026)



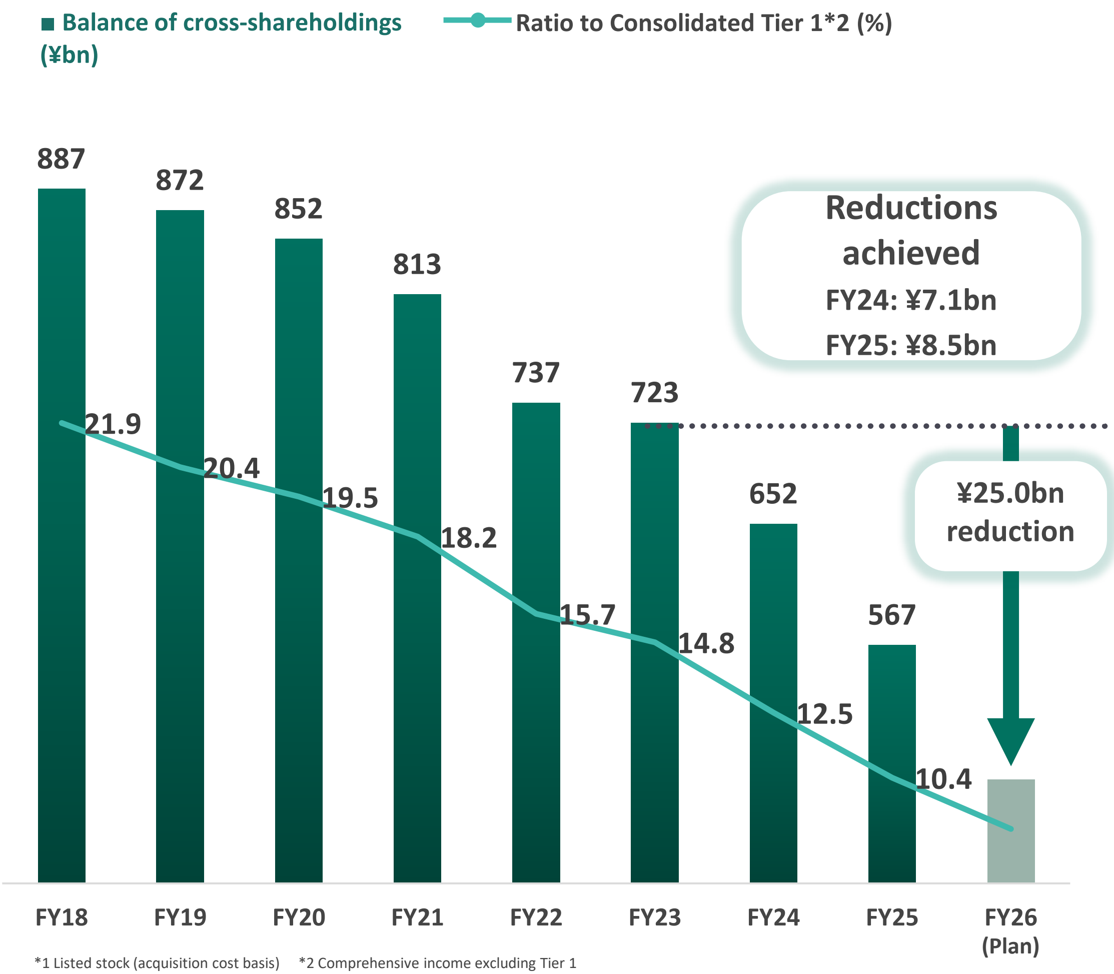




*Stability gap: Loans, etc. - (Deposits, etc. + Long-term procurement)
*Liquidity gap: Loans, etc. - (Deposits, etc. + Long-term procurement + Commitment line)

# Capital Management /Cross-shareholdings and Shareholder Return Policy

## Cross-shareholdings

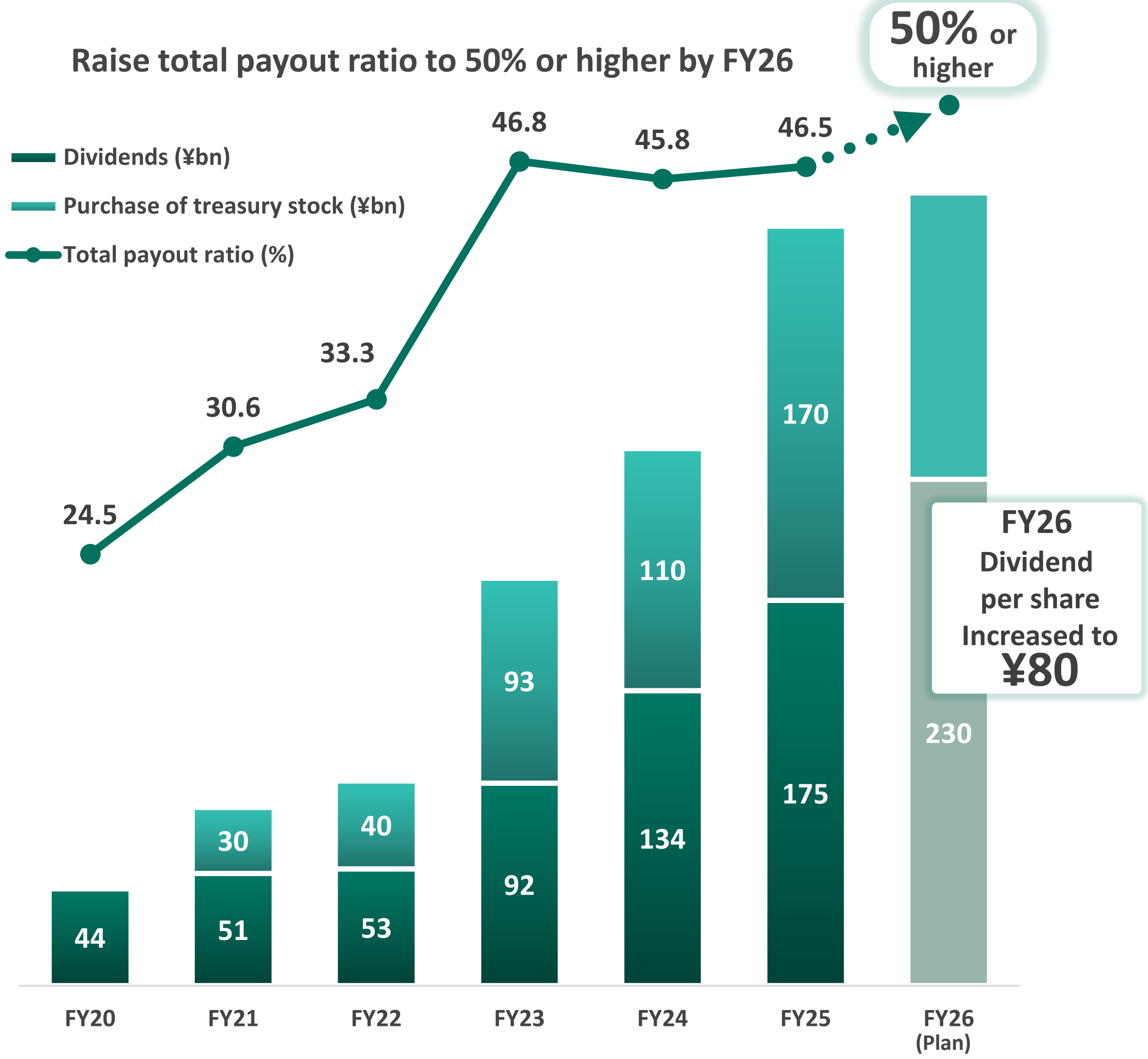
Reduce ¥25.0bn by FY26




*1 Listed stock (acquisition cost basis) *2 Comprehensive income excluding Tier 1

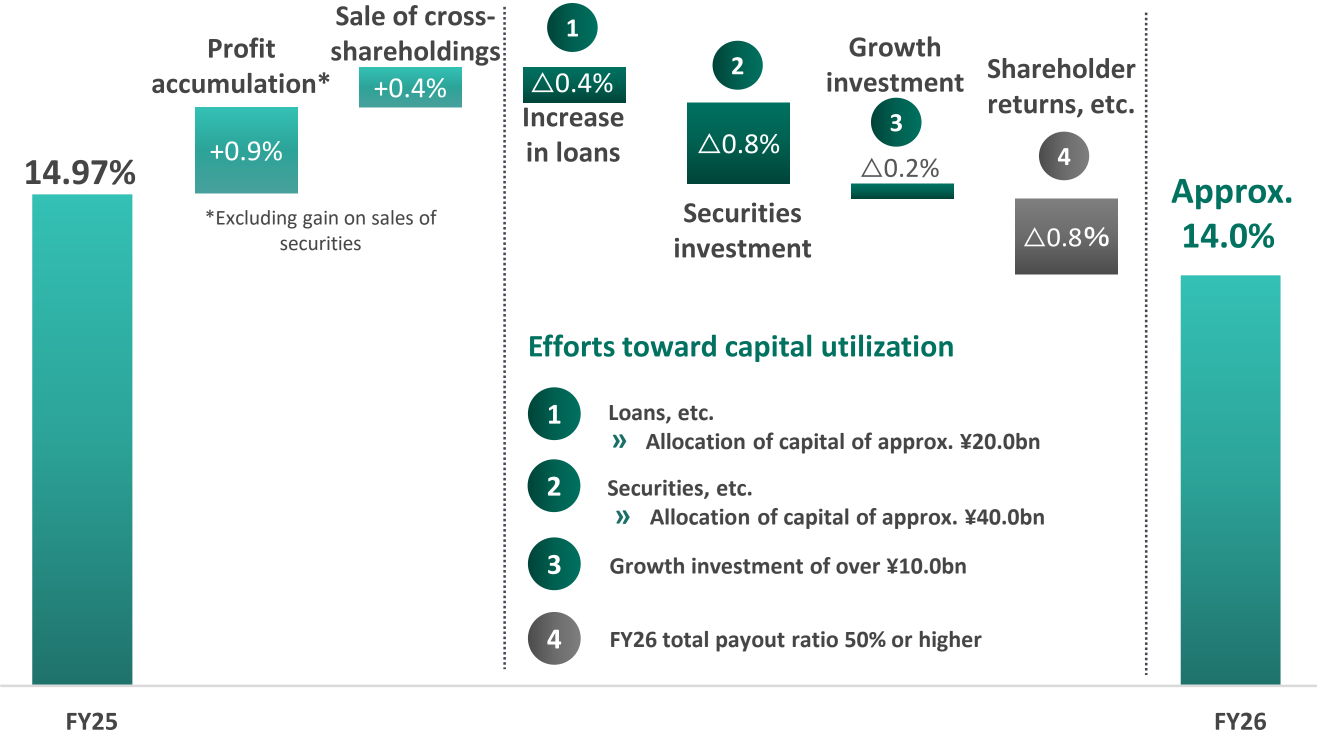
## Shareholder return policy

Raise total payout ratio to 50% or higher by FY26



# Capital Management /Securing Prudence

## Outlook of equity ratio (CET 1 ratio) (on a fully loaded Basel III basis)




### Required capital based on stress test

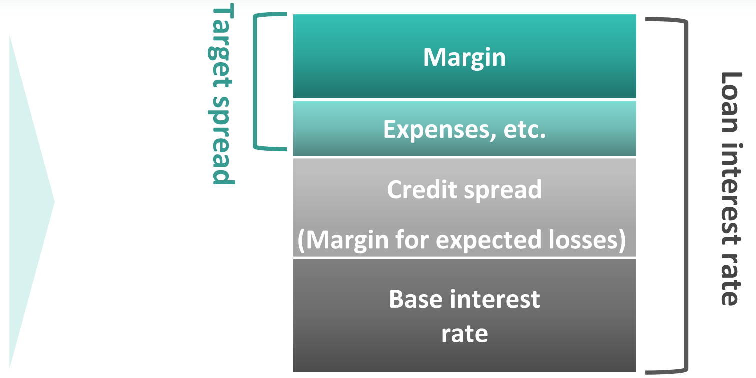

Evaluation under the Basel regulations is not sufficient for credit concentration risk, market risk, etc. involved in ship finance and securities management.

A stress test reflecting the past market environments and conditions was conducted and the additional required capital has been calculated so that the regulatory required capital is secured even under stress.

## Reference: Introduction of target spreads

- Based on the ROE target, target spreads are set to exceed the credit risk of each deal
- Target spreads are set according to credit rank, loan period, and repayment method

$$\frac{\text{Target spread profit}}{\text{Regulatory required capital}} > \text{ROE target}$$



# FY25 Profit and Loss Overview

**Record-high profit attributable to owners of parent on increase in consolidated core business net income driven by higher interest/dividend income, lower expenses**

(¥mn)

| Holding company consolidated | FY25 | YoY | Increase / Decrease | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated core business gross profit** | **131,587** | +22,192 | +20.3% | 109,395 |
| Interest and dividend income | **104,432** | +14,902 | | 89,530 |
| Fees and commissions | **11,339** | +317 | | 11,022 |
| Other operating income (Excluding profit/loss related to bonds including JGBs, etc.) | **15,815** | +6,974 | | 8,841 |
| **Expenses (-)** | **63,947** | (4,426) | (6.5)% | 68,373 |
| Personnel expenses | **33,435** | +1,762 | | 31,673 |
| Nonpersonnel expenses | **26,070** | (6,037) | | 32,107 |
| Taxes | **4,441** | (151) | | 4,592 |
| **Consolidated core business net income** | **67,640** | +26,619 | +64.9% | 41,021 |
| **Credit costs (-) (1) + (2) - (3)** | **7,816** | +5,976 | | 1,840 |
| Provision of reserve for general loan losses (1) | **(543)** | +1,049 | | (1,592) |
| Amortization of non-performing loans (2) | **8,514** | +4,752 | | 3,762 |
| Recoveries of written off claims (3) | **153** | (175) | | 328 |
| **Gain (loss) related to securities** | **36,599** | +3,711 | | 32,888 |
| Gain (loss) related to bonds including JGBs | **8,164** | (8,516) | | 16,680 |
| Gain (loss) related to stock, etc. | **28,435** | +12,227 | | 16,208 |
| Other temporary gain (loss) | **2,783** | (174) | | 2,957 |
| **Ordinary income** | **99,206** | +24,179 | +32.2% | 75,027 |
| Extraordinary income (loss) | **5,349** | +6,130 | | (781) |
| Of which, settlement income | **6,000** | +6,000 | | – |
| Income before income taxes | **104,556** | +30,311 | | 74,245 |
| **Net income** | **74,266** | +20,962 | +39.3% | 53,304 |
| **Profit attributable to owners of parent** | **74,253** | +20,932 | +39.3% | 53,321 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary revenue | **266,118** | +34,230 | +14.8% | 231,888 |
| Consolidated business net income | **76,348** | +17,054 | +28.8% | 59,294 |

### Consolidated core business gross profit — Up ¥22,192mn YoY

- Interest and dividend income increased mainly due to an increase in gain on loan management resulting from a larger loan balance and wider JPY loan-deposit spreads, and an increase in gain on securities management resulting from improved spreads on foreign currency securities, etc.
- Other operating income increased due to a reduction in foreign currency procurement costs and gains related to foreign exchange and derivatives, etc.

### Expenses (-) — Down ¥4,426mn YoY

- Personnel expenses increased due to the raised wage base, etc.
- Non-personnel expenses decreased due to the elimination of the previous fiscal year's costs for building the next core banking system

### Credit costs (-) — Up ¥5,976mn YoY

- Provision of reserve for general loan losses increased (reversal decreased) due to the elimination of the previous fiscal year's impact of a decline in the balance of loans to borrowers under strict observation
- The amount of amortization of non-performing loans increased due to an increase in bankruptcies, downgrades, etc.

### Gain (loss) related to securities — Up ¥3,711mn YoY

- Gain (loss) related to stock, etc. increased due to the increased gain on sales of cross-shareholdings and pure investment securities.

### Profit attributable to owners of parent Net income — Up ¥20,932mn YoY

# FY25 Profit and Loss of Major Group Companies

## Iyo Bank

- Profit reached a record high due to a steady increase in core business net income mainly resulting from an increase in interest and dividend income

(¥mn)

| | FY25 | YoY | Increase/Decrease | FY24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Core business gross profit** | **125,319** | +21,862 | +21.1% | 103,457 |
| Interest and dividend income | **104,522** | +15,300 | | 89,222 |
| Fees and commissions | **6,956** | +98 | | 6,858 |
| Other operating income (Excluding profit/loss related to bonds including JGBs, etc.) | **13,839** | +6,462 | | 7,377 |
| **Expenses (-)** | **61,158** | (4,690) | (7.1)% | 65,848 |
| Personnel expenses | **27,507** | +1,265 | | 26,242 |
| Nonpersonnel expenses | **29,314** | (5,805) | | 35,119 |
| Taxes | **4,337** | (149) | | 4,486 |
| **Core business net income** | **64,160** | +26,551 | +70.6% | 37,609 |
| **Credit costs (-) (1) + (2) - (3)** | **7,184** | +5,678 | | 1,506 |
| Provision of reserve for general loan losses (1) | **(619)** | +736 | | (1,355) |
| Amortization of non-performing loans (2) | **7,956** | +4,770 | | 3,186 |
| Recoveries of written off claims (3) | **153** | (171) | | 324 |
| **Gain (loss) related to securities** | **36,563** | +3,481 | | 33,082 |
| Gain (loss) related to bonds including JGBs, etc. | **8,164** | (8,516) | | 16,680 |
| Gain (loss) related to stock, etc. | **28,398** | +11,997 | | 16,401 |
| Other temporary gain (loss) | **3,110** | (199) | | 3,309 |
| **Ordinary income** | **96,650** | +24,157 | +33.3% | 72,493 |
| Extraordinary income (loss) | **5,346** | +6,123 | | (777) |
| Income before income taxes | **101,997** | +30,282 | | 71,715 |
| **Net income** | **72,505** | +20,810 | +40.3% | 51,695 |
| | | | | |
| Ordinary revenue | **241,264** | +31,349 | +14.9% | 209,915 |
| Business net income | **72,944** | +17,300 | +31.1% | 55,644 |

## Other Major Group Companies

- Iyogin Leasing (¥mn)

| | FY25 | YoY |
|---|---|---|
| Core business gross profit | 1,596 | +14 |
| Expenses (-) | 941 | +60 |
| Core business net income | 655 | (45) |
| Other profit (loss) | (131) | (1) |
| Ordinary income | 524 | (46) |
| Net income | **387** | (29) |
| | | |
| Ordinary revenue | 21,871 | +2,968 |

- Shikoku Alliance Securities (¥mn)

| | FY25 | YoY |
|---|---|---|
| Core business gross profit | 1,781 | +206 |
| Expenses (-) | 1,689 | +127 |
| Core business net income | 92 | +79 |
| Other profit (loss) | 8 | +31 |
| Ordinary income | 100 | +111 |
| Net income | **82** | +106 |
| | | |
| Ordinary revenue | 1,993 | +207 |

- Iyogin Credit Guaranty (¥mn)

| | FY25 | YoY |
|---|---|---|
| Core business gross profit | 2,127 | +16 |
| Expenses (-) | 316 | +16 |
| Core business net income | 1,811 | +0 |
| Other profit (loss) | (458) | (282) |
| Ordinary income | 1,353 | (281) |
| Net income | **922** | (33) |
| | | |
| Ordinary revenue | 2,385 | +67 |

- Iyogin Computer Service (¥mn)

| | FY25 | YoY |
|---|---|---|
| Core business gross profit | 1,944 | +290 |
| Expenses (-) | 1,528 | +147 |
| Core business net income | 416 | +143 |
| Other profit (loss) | (33) | +13 |
| Ordinary income | 383 | +156 |
| Net income | **272** | +109 |
| | | |
| Ordinary revenue | 3,260 | +228 |

*The figures for profits and losses of each company are stated before inter-group elimination.

# Drivers of YoY Change in FY25 Consolidated Core Business Gross Profit

**Consolidated core business gross profit up on higher interest/dividend income, mainly from loan growth, wider JPY loan-deposit spread**

**YoY (FY25 – FY24)**

(Note) JPY spread is measured against the yield on JPY deposits, etc.; foreign currency spread is measured against foreign currency funding yields

(¥bn)

- Consolidated core business gross profit **+22.19**
  - Interest and dividend income (¥104.4bn) **+14.90**
    - Gain on loan management (¥65.0bn) **+4.67**
      - JPY loans (¥47.2bn) **+4.00**
        - Volume factors +1.36 (Average loan balance up ¥148.0bn)
        - Spread factors +2.63 (spread up 0.05%)
      - Foreign currency loans (¥17.7bn) **+0.67**
        - Volume factors +2.08 (Average loan balance up ¥132.9bn)
        - Spread factors (1.41) (spread down 0.12%)
    - Gain on securities management (¥32.4bn) **+4.01**
      - JPY (¥14.9bn) **(1.00)**
        - Volume factors (0.55) (Average securities balance down ¥29.2bn)
        - Spread factors +0.06
        - Gain (loss) on fund cancellation factors (0.51) (Decrease in gain on cancellation of investment trusts, etc.)
      - Foreign currency with hedges (¥5.4bn) **+4.58**
        - Volume factors (0.01) (Average securities balance down ¥7.3bn)
        - Spread factors +4.59 (spread up 1.05%)
      - Foreign currency without hedges (¥12.1bn) **+0.43**
        - Volume factors +0.75 (Average securities balance up ¥19.5bn)
        - Spread factors (0.32) (spread down 0.10%)
    - Other (¥6.9bn) **+6.22** ... Increases in interest on deposits, hedge-related gain (loss), etc.
  - Fees and commissions (¥11.3bn) **+0.32** ... +0.40 from solution-related fees, +0.24 from revenue on the Group's assets in custody, +0.16 from ship finance guarantee fees (-), etc.
  - Other operating income (¥15.8bn) **+6.97** ... +4.53 from gain (loss) on foreign exchange transactions, +1.93 from gain (loss) on derivatives, +0.23 from gain (loss) on leases, etc.

# FY25 Balances of Deposits, Loans, and Assets in Custody

## Deposits, etc. Up 2.3% YoY

(¥bn)

| Region | FY24 | FY25 | YoY | Increase/Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Within Ehime Prefecture | 5,370.7 | 5,369.6 | (1.1) | (0.0)% |
| Shikoku (excluding Ehime) | 324.8 | 299.1 | (25.7) | (7.9)% |
| Kyushu | 208.3 | 201.0 | (7.3) | (3.5)% |
| Chugoku | 365.4 | 297.9 | (67.5) | (18.5)% |
| Kinki | 181.7 | 202.1 | +20.4 | +11.2% |
| Tokyo and Nagoya | 479.2 | 703.8 | +224.6 | +46.9% |
| Singapore | 172.3 | 158.0 | (14.3) | (8.3)% |
| Offshore, etc. | 30.3 | 66.4 | +36.1 | +119.1% |
| Total | 7,133.0 | **7,298.3** | +165.3 | +2.3% |

## Assets in custody Up 24.5% YoY

(¥bn)

| | FY24 | FY25 | YoY | Increase/Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets in custody | 810.1 | **1,008.3** | +198.2 | +24.5% |
| Iyo Bank | 444.1 | 520.8 | +76.7 | +17.3% |
| Shikoku Alliance Securities | 365.9 | 487.5 | +121.6 | +33.2% |
| Sales of assets in custody | 171.6 | **191.2** | +19.6 | +11.4% |
| Iyo Bank | 91.8 | 103.3 | +11.5 | +12.5% |
| Shikoku Alliance Securities | 79.8 | 87.8 | +8.0 | +10.0% |

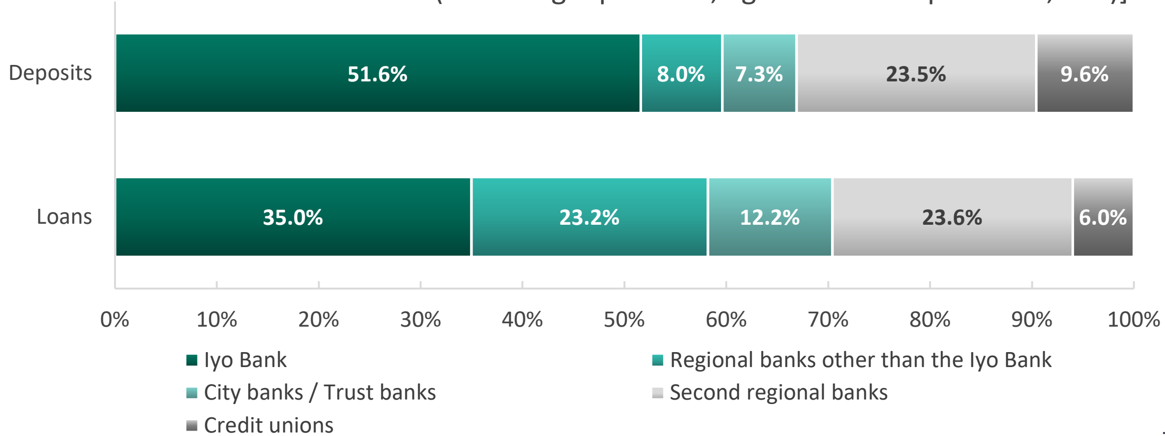
*Excludes foreign currency deposits

## Loans Up 4.8% YoY

(¥bn)

| Region | FY24 | FY25 | YoY | Increase/Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Within Ehime Prefecture | 2,929.5 | 3,114.1 | +184.6 | +6.3% |
| Shikoku (excluding Ehime) | 381.2 | 384.9 | +3.7 | +1.0% |
| Kyushu | 386.7 | 409.6 | +22.9 | +5.9% |
| Chugoku | 526.1 | 541.2 | +15.1 | +2.9% |
| Kinki | 426.0 | 439.8 | +13.8 | +3.2% |
| Tokyo and Nagoya | 843.0 | 855.6 | +12.6 | +1.5% |
| Financial Market Business Office | 143.3 | 167.9 | +24.6 | +17.2% |
| Total (domestic branches) | 5,636.1 | **5,913.5** | +277.4 | +4.9% |
| Singapore | 243.8 | 250.9 | +7.1 | +2.9% |
| Total | 5,880.0 | **6,164.4** | +284.4 | +4.8% |

[Share within Ehime Prefecture as of March 31, 2026
(excluding Japan Post, agricultural cooperatives, etc.)]



# FY25 Credit Costs and Disclosed Non-performing Loans

## Credit costs  》 Up ¥6.0bn YoY

Credit costs by factor

(¥bn)

| | FY22 | FY23 | FY24 | FY25 | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Credit costs total** | (2.6) | 2.7 | 1.8 | **7.8** | +6.0 |
| Provision of reserve for general loan losses | (4.6) | (3.4) | (1.5) | (0.5) | +1.0 |
| **Amortization of non-performing loans** | 5.1 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 8.5 | +4.8 |
| Bankruptcies | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | +0.1 |
| Downgrades, etc. | 8.4 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 11.2 | +5.1 |
| Upgrades and collections | (3.8) | (2.8) | (3.4) | (3.9) | (0.5) |
| Other Group companies | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | +0.0 |
| Recoveries of written off claims (-) | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | (0.2) |
| [Reference] Credit management expense ratio (Nonconsolidated*) | (0.05)% | 0.04% | 0.03% | **0.12%** | +0.09% |

(*) Credit management expense ratio = Credit costs (Bank Nonconsolidated) / Average loan balance (Bank Nonconsolidated)

- **Amortization of non-performing loans increased due to bankruptcies, downgrades, etc.**

## Ratio of disclosed non-performing loans  》 1.58%

Amounts and ratios of disclosed non-performing loans under Financial Reconstruction Act

(¥bn)

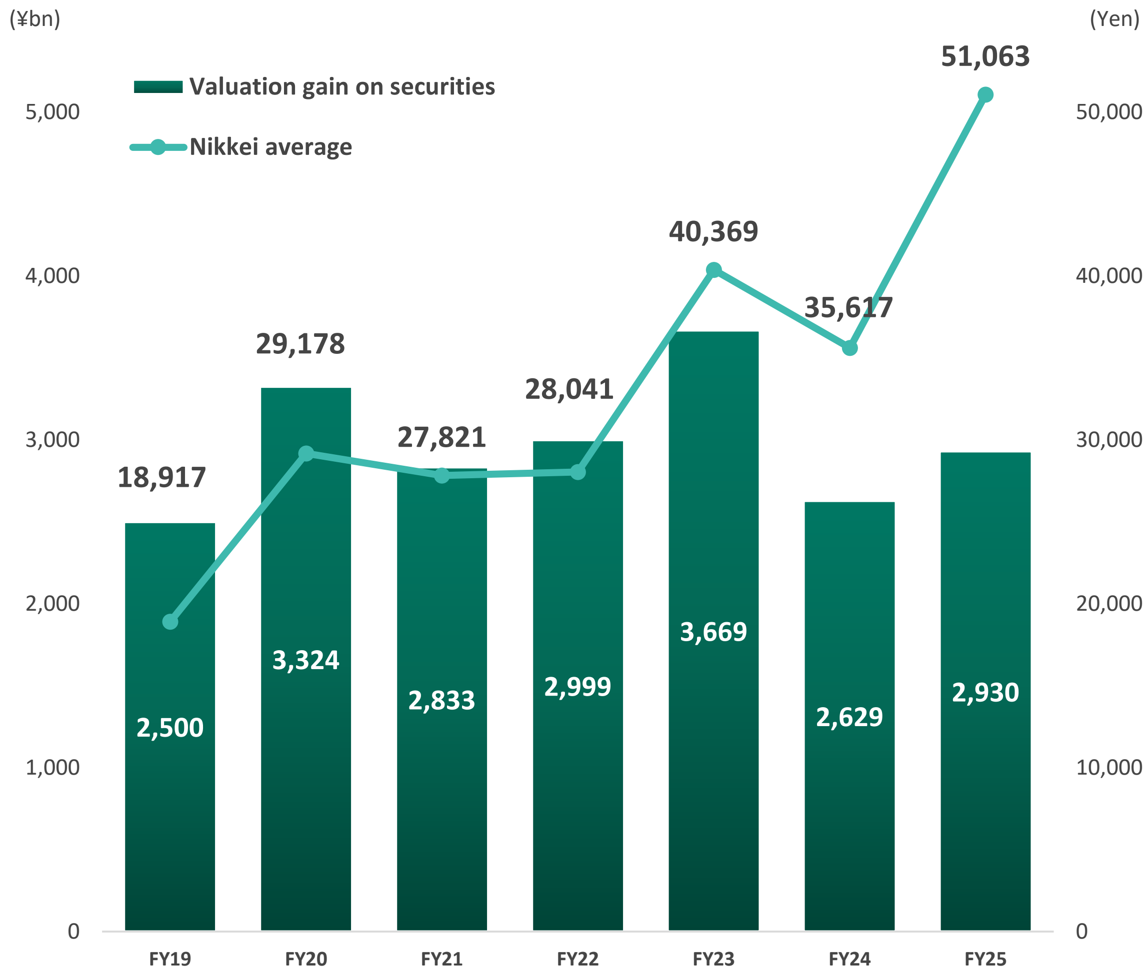
| | FY22 | FY23 | FY24 | FY25 | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loans to bankrupt or effectively bankrupt borrowers | 3.3 | 3.8 | 8.9 | 10.4 | +1.5 |
| Doubtful assets | 69.8 | 73.1 | 72.8 | 78.2 | +5.4 |
| Credit subject to specific risk management | 25.0 | 20.6 | 12.9 | 13.3 | +0.4 |
| Total disclosed non-performing loans | 98.2 | 97.6 | 94.8 | 102.0 | +7.2 |
| Ratio of disclosed non-performing loans | 1.75% | 1.63% | 1.54% | **1.58%** | +0.04% |

- **Ratio of non-performing loans up, still low**

# FY25 Valuation Gain (Loss) on Securities and Equity Ratio

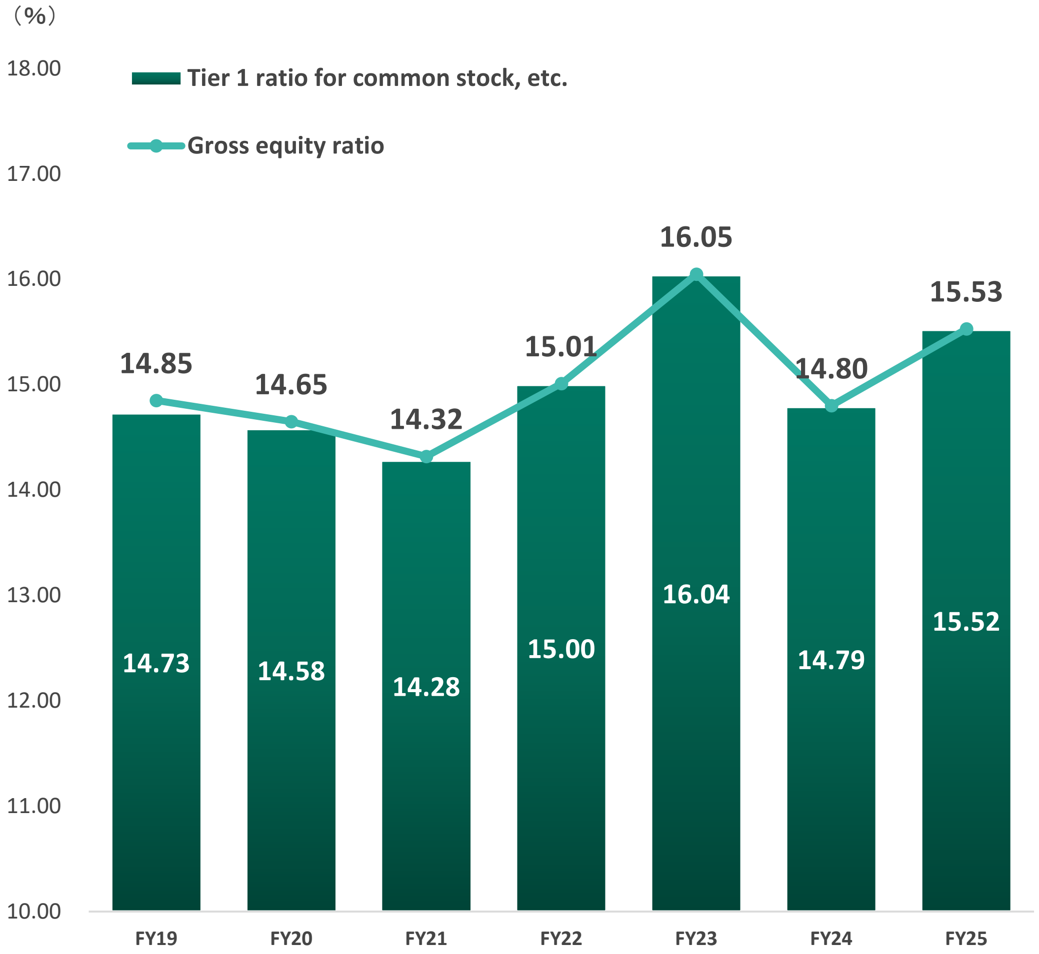
## Valuation gain on securities ¥293.0bn

- Continuing to secure among the highest valuation gains of regional banks




## Equity ratio 15.53%

- Maintaining a high level of soundness



# FY26 Profit and Loss Forecast

**Expect profit attributable to owners of parent to remain high at ¥77.0bn, backed by steady increase in core business gross profit**

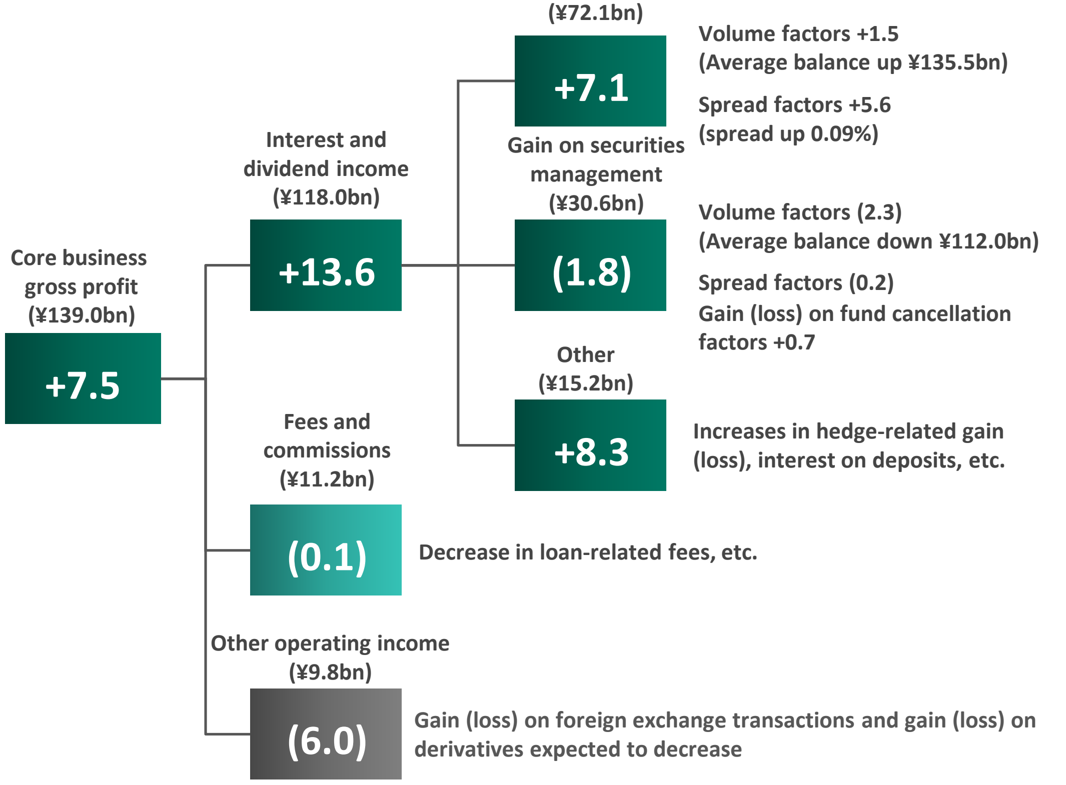
| [Holding Company Consolidated] | FY25 | | FY26 forecast | | | (¥bn) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1H | | 1H | YoY | | YoY |
| Consolidated core business gross profit | 63.7 | 131.5 | 68.5 | +4.8 | **139.0** | +7.5 |
| Of which, interest and dividend income | 51.8 | 104.4 | 57.5 | +5.7 | **118.0** | +13.6 |
| Of which, non-interest income | 11.9 | 27.1 | 11.0 | (0.9) | **21.0** | (6.1) |
| Expenses (-) | 31.9 | 63.9 | 33.5 | +1.6 | **66.5** | +2.6 |
| Consolidated core business net income | 31.7 | 67.6 | 35.0 | +3.3 | **72.5** | +4.9 |
| Credit costs (-) | 2.6 | 7.8 | 3.0 | +0.4 | **6.0** | (1.8) |
| Gain (loss) related to securities | 24.4 | 36.5 | 13.0 | (11.4) | **40.0** | +3.5 |
| Ordinary income | 55.2 | 99.2 | 47.5 | (7.7) | **111.0** | +11.8 |
| Profit attributable to owners of parent | 43.2 | 74.2 | 33.0 | (10.2) | **77.0** | +2.8 |

| [Reference: Bank Nonconsolidated] | FY25 | | FY26 forecast | | | (¥bn) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1H | | 1H | YoY | | YoY |
| Core business gross profit | 60.7 | 125.3 | 65.0 | +4.3 | **133.0** | +7.7 |
| Expenses (-) | 30.5 | 61.1 | 32.0 | +1.5 | **64.0** | +2.9 |
| Core business net income | 30.1 | 64.1 | 33.0 | +2.9 | **69.0** | +4.9 |
| Ordinary income | 53.9 | 96.6 | 46.0 | (7.9) | **108.5** | +11.9 |
| Net income | 42.4 | 72.5 | 32.0 | (10.4) | **75.0** | +2.5 |

## Drivers of YoY change in core business gross profit (FY26 - FY25)

(Note) JPY spread is measured against the yield on JPY deposits, etc.; foreign currency spread is measured against foreign currency funding yields

(¥bn)




| [Reference] Forecast assumptions | |
|---|---|
| Domestic interest rate | : two policy rate hikes totaling 0.50% assumed during the fiscal year |
| US interest rate | : policy rate assumed at 3.5% at fiscal year-end |

◆ **Future business results contained in this document are based on information available as of announcement and assumptions regarding uncertain factors that may affect future business results.**

◆ Future business results may differ due to changes in the management environment, etc.

For inquiries regarding this document

**Iyogin Holdings**

IR Management Office, Corporate Planning Division

TEL: +81-89-907-1034/FAX: +81-89-946-9104

# Iyogin Holdings Fiscal 2025 Earnings Briefing
# Reference Materials

Iyogin Holdings

June 5, 2026

# INDEX

# Main Industries in Ehime Prefecture

- Industries with top national share concentrated in each region
- Manufactured product shipments from Ehime Prefecture totaled ¥5.6tn (48.0% of Shikoku) in 2023

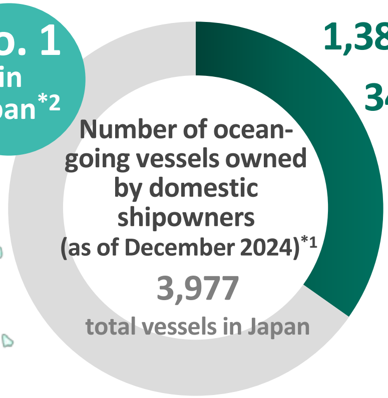
…Total national share of Ehime Prefecture

## Matsuyama Region

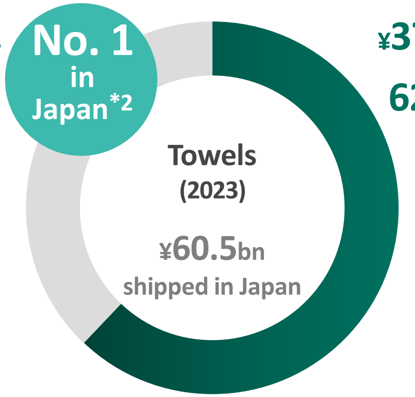
The Matsuyama region has companies with large shares in products such as “small once-through steam boilers,” “farm machinery,” and “dried bonito shavings.”

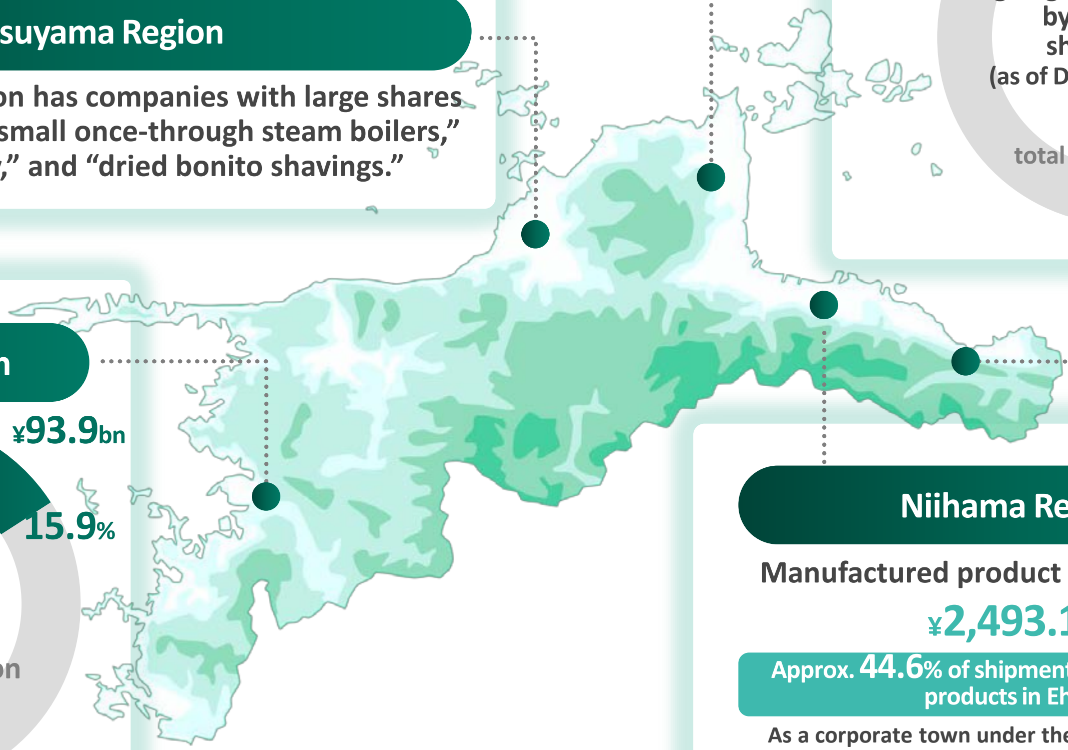
## Imabari Region

No. 1 in Japan*2



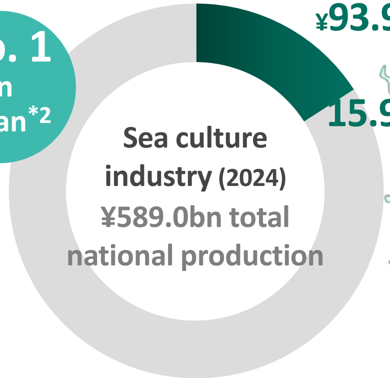

No. 1 in Japan*2



## Uwajima Region

No. 1 in Japan*2




## Niihama Region

Manufactured product shipments (2023)

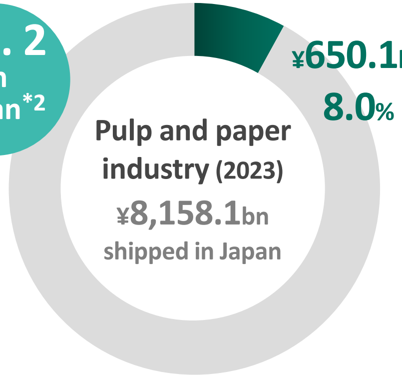
¥2,493.1bn

Approx. 44.6% of shipments of manufactured products in Ehime

As a corporate town under the Sumitomo Group, nonferrous metal, chemicals, steel, machinery and equipment are concentrated particularly in the Niihama region.

## Uma (Shikokuchuo) Region

No. 2 in Japan*2



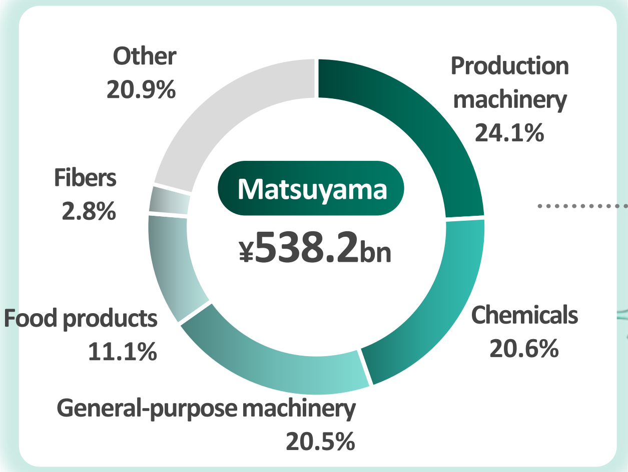

*1 Iyogin Regional Economy Research Center, Inc. (IRC) estimates; the ranking in Japan excludes operators.
*2 Ranking of Ehime Prefecture

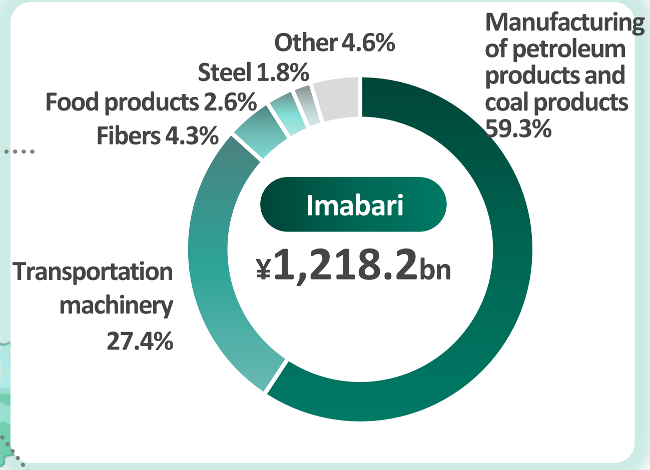
Source: Prepared based on the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s “Economic Structure Survey 2024” and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries’ “total fishery output for 2023 (final figures).”

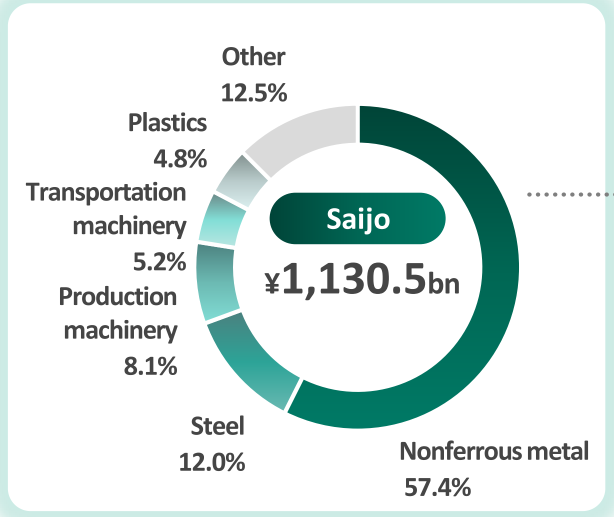
# Manufacturing Industry in Ehime Prefecture

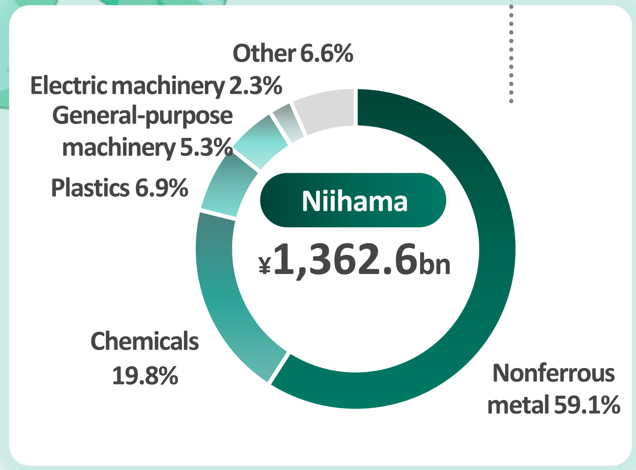
## ■ Ehime Prefecture has manufacturing industries distinctive to each region

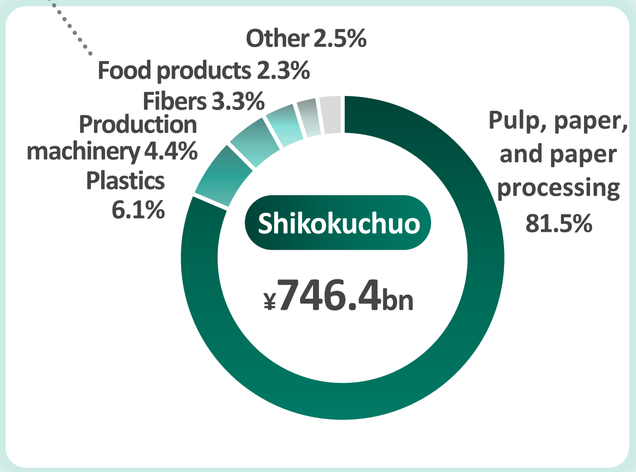
**Composition of manufactured goods shipment by city (top five cities)**



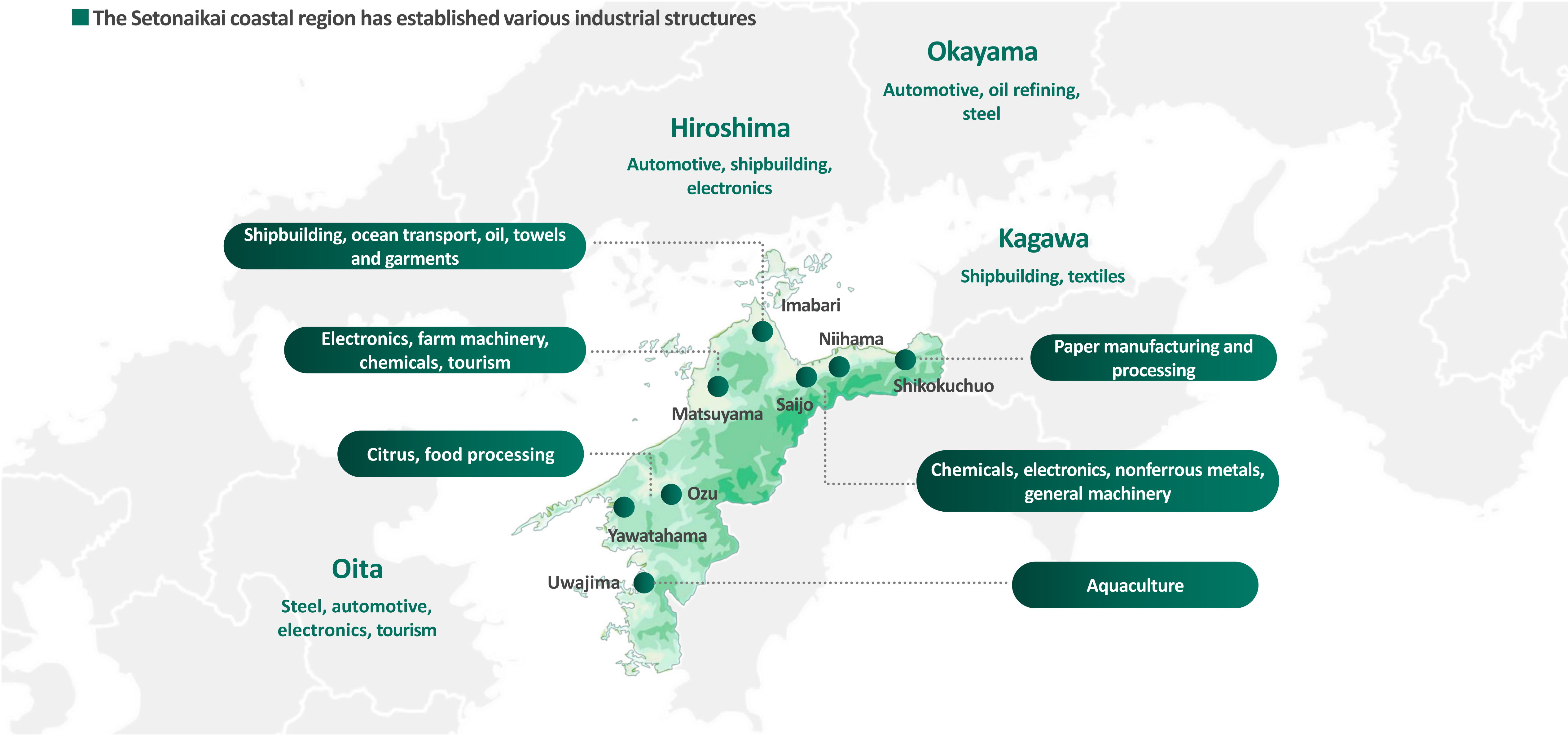




Source: Prepared by Iyogin Regional Economy Research Center, Inc.(IRC) based on the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's "Economic Structure Survey 2024."

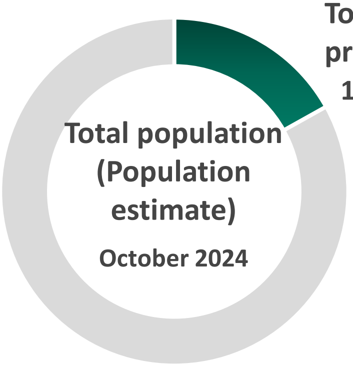
# Industrial Structure of the Setouchi Region

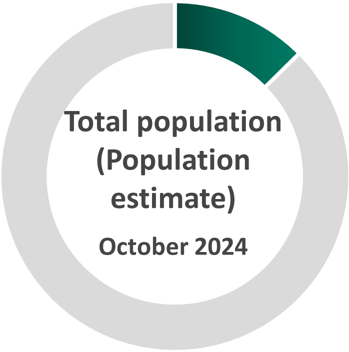
■ The Setonaikai coastal region has established various industrial structures



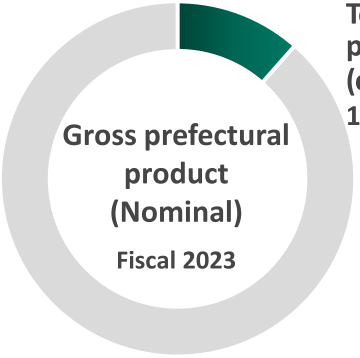
# Economic Indicators of the Setouchi Region I

| | Total population (Population estimate) | Total area (Geospatial Information Authority of Japan) | Number of offices (Private sector, excluding public sector) | Number of employees (Private sector, excluding public sector) | Gross prefectural product (Nominal) | Prefectural gross product growth rate (Real) | Prefectural income per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **October 2024 (Persons)** | **January 2026 ($km^2$)** | **2024 (Offices)** | **2024 (Persons)** | **Fiscal 2023 (¥bn)** | **Fiscal 2023 (%)** | **Fiscal 2023 (¥'000)** |
| Ehime | 1,275,585 | 5,676 | 51,921 | 522,308 | 5,264.7 | 1.7 | 2,865 |
| Kagawa | 916,945 | 1,877 | 40,504 | 410,762 | 3,972.2 | 3.4 | 3,005 |
| Tokushima | 685,454 | 4,147 | 29,203 | 274,794 | 3,265.8 | (2.4) | 3,170 |
| Kochi | 656,011 | 7,102 | 26,391 | 248,053 | 2,407.4 | 0.5 | 2,703 |
| Oita | 1,085,385 | 6,341 | 45,593 | 449,726 | 4,757.5 | 6.2 | 2,738 |
| Fukuoka | 5,091,862 | 4,987 | 213,019 | 2,253,433 | 21,238.7 | 2.2 | 2,974 |
| Yamaguchi | 1,281,217 | 6,113 | 49,311 | 536,305 | 6,725.4 | 2.1 | 3,338 |
| Hiroshima | 2,714,260 | 8,478 | 114,181 | 1,238,308 | 12,608.1 | (2.0) | 3,316 |
| Okayama | 1,831,218 | 7,114 | 74,174 | 793,443 | 7,933.7 | 2.8 | 2,887 |
| **Total of nine prefectures (A)** | 15,537,937 | 51,835 | 644,297 | 6,727,132 | 68,173.5 | - | - |
| **(A)/(C)** | 12.6 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 11.5 | - | - |
| Hyogo | 5,337,199 | 8,401 | 197,949 | 2,111,712 | 23,989.5 | 0.2 | 3,277 |
| **Total of ten prefectures (B)** | 20,875,136 | 60,236 | 842,246 | 8,838,844 | 92,163.0 | - | - |
| **(B)/(C)** | 16.9 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 15.5 | - | - |
| National Total (C) | **123,801,750** | 377,980 | 5,060,494 | 56,285,043 | **595,184.3** | 0.7 | 3,521 |



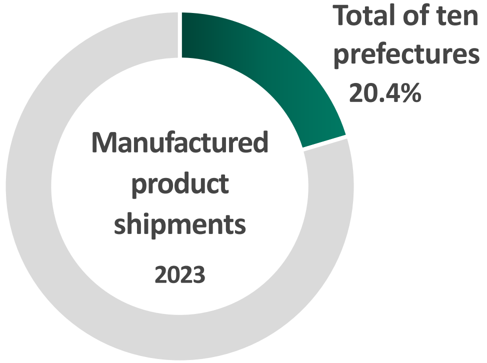


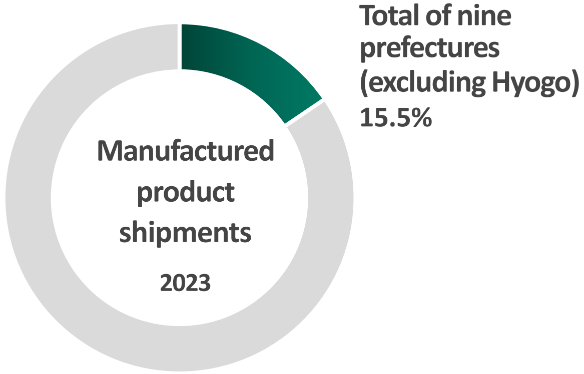


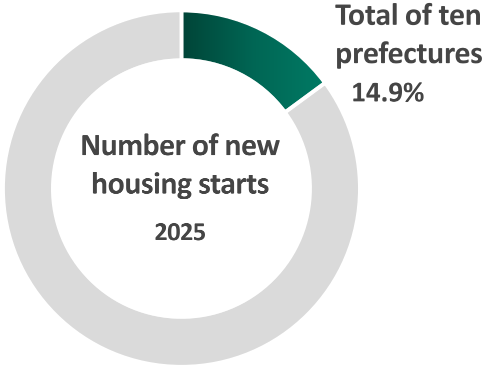

Source: Prepared based on the Statistics Bureau of Japan's "Population Estimates," the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan's "Statistical reports on the land area by prefectures and municipalities in Japan," the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications' and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's "2024 Economic Census (Basic Survey)," the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's "Economic Structure Survey 2024," and each prefecture's materials

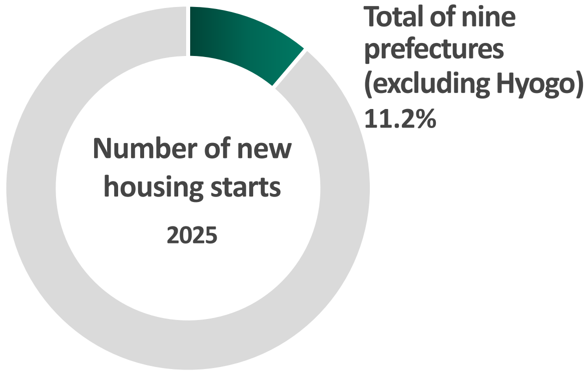
# Economic Indicators of the Setouchi Region II

| | Manufactured product shipments | Annual wholesale sales amount | Annual retail sales amount | Industrial production index (annual average) | Number of new housing starts | Jobs-to-applicants ratio (annual average) | Overall unemployment rate (annual average) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2023 (¥mn)** | **2021 (¥mn)** | **2021 (¥mn)** | **2025 2020=100** | **2025 (Homes)** | **2024 (Times)** | **2025 (%)** |
| Ehime | 5,593,086 | 2,466,898 | 1,472,320 | 98.4 | 4,678 | 1.35 | 2.1 |
| Kagawa | 3,080,769 | 2,202,125 | 1,140,868 | 102.2 | 3,953 | 1.44 | 1.8 |
| Tokushima | 2,333,664 | 803,495 | 706,601 | 101.3 | 2,555 | 1.16 | 1.4 |
| Kochi | 653,960 | 719,995 | 703,764 | 97.7 | 2,385 | 1.09 | 1.4 |
| Oita | 5,683,829 | 1,245,665 | 1,186,677 | 103.3 | 5,188 | 1.35 | 1.9 |
| Fukuoka | 11,616,732 | 16,420,315 | 5,678,040 | 101.9 | 35,014 | 1.18 | 2.7 |
| Yamaguchi | 7,781,751 | 1,456,487 | 1,648,500 | 110.0 | 5,203 | 1.46 | 1.9 |
| Hiroshima | 11,476,455 | 8,354,901 | 3,132,853 | 93.6 | 15,502 | 1.45 | 2.3 |
| Okayama | 9,603,957 | 3,363,511 | 2,028,495 | 99.8 | 8,497 | 1.44 | 2.7 |
| **Total of nine prefectures (A)** | 57,824,203 | 37,033,392 | 17,698,118 | - | 82,975 | - | - |
| **(A)/(C)** | 15.5 | 9.2 | 12.8 | - | 11.2 | - | - |
| Hyogo | 18,461,711 | 9,320,032 | 5,367,928 | 96.3 | 27,530 | 1.01 | 2.4 |
| **Total of ten prefectures (B)** | 76,285,914 | 46,353,424 | 23,066,046 | - | 110,505 | - | - |
| **(B)/(C)** | 20.4 | 11.5 | 16.7 | - | 14.9 | - | - |
| National Total (C) | **373,238,830** | 401,633,535 | 138,180,412 | 102.0 | **740,667** | 1.22 | 2.5 |



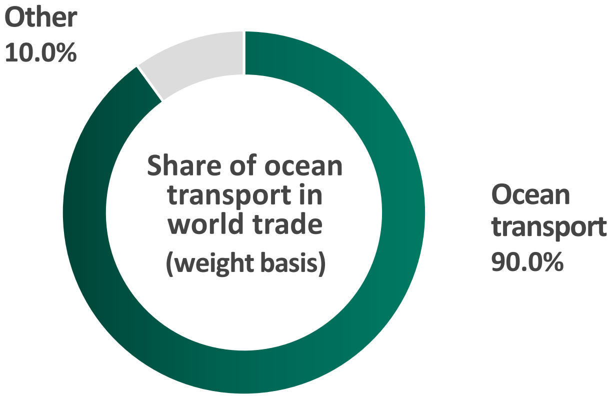




Source: Prepared based on the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s “Economic Structure Survey 2024,” the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications’ and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s “Economic Census,” each prefecture’s materials, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism’s “Survey of Building Construction Work Started,” the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare’s “Employment referrals for general workers” and the Statistics Bureau of Japan’s “Labour Force Survey”

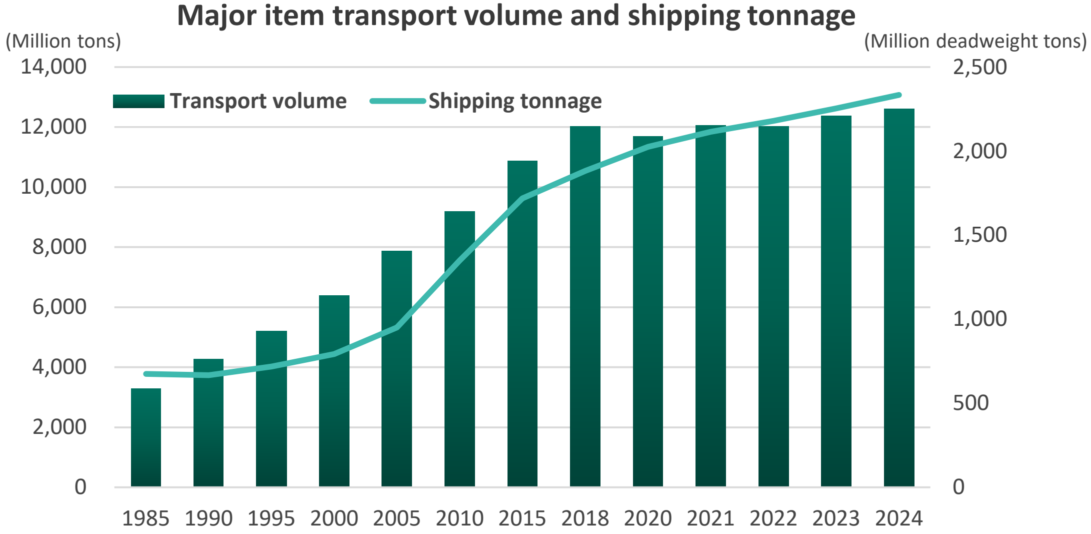
# Needs for Ships and Share of Ehime Prefecture

## Current situation and trend in ocean transport



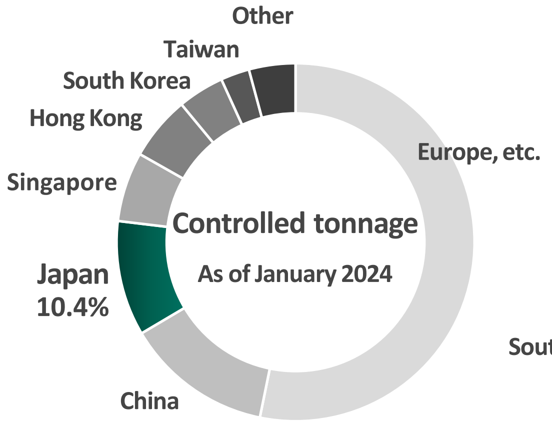

Source: Prepared based on a survey of the Japanese Shipowners' Association

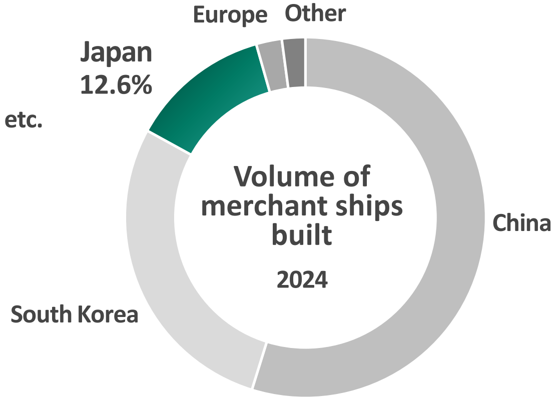
Actual volume of ocean transport



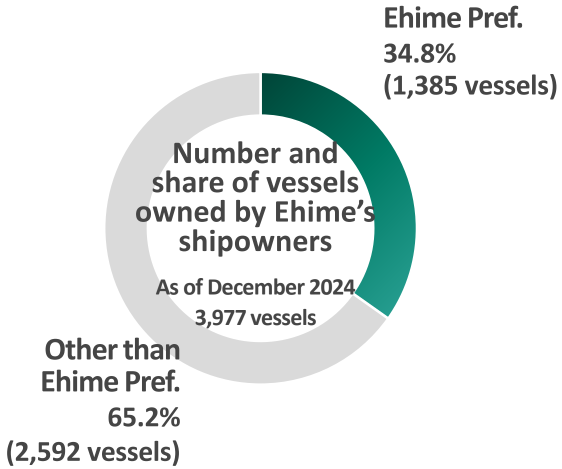

Source: Prepared based on "SHIPPING NOW 2025-2026/Data Edition"

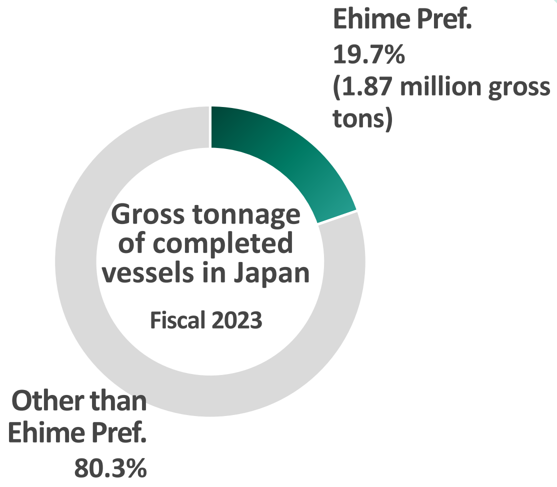
## Ehime Prefecture's shipowners and shipyards supporting ocean transport



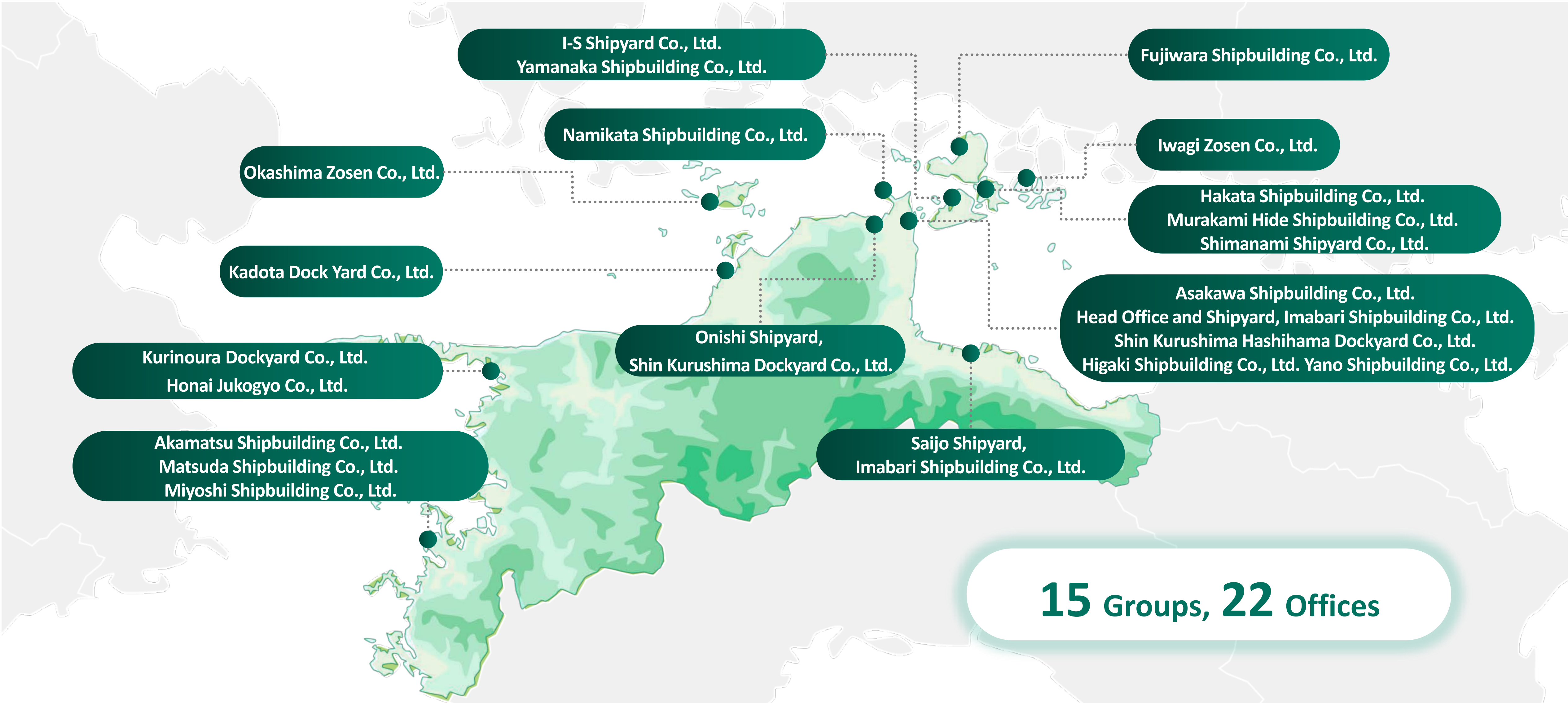

Source: Prepared based on "SHIPPING NOW 2025-2026/Data Edition"




Iyogin Regional Economy Research Center, Inc. (IRC) estimates

# Shipyards in Ehime Prefecture



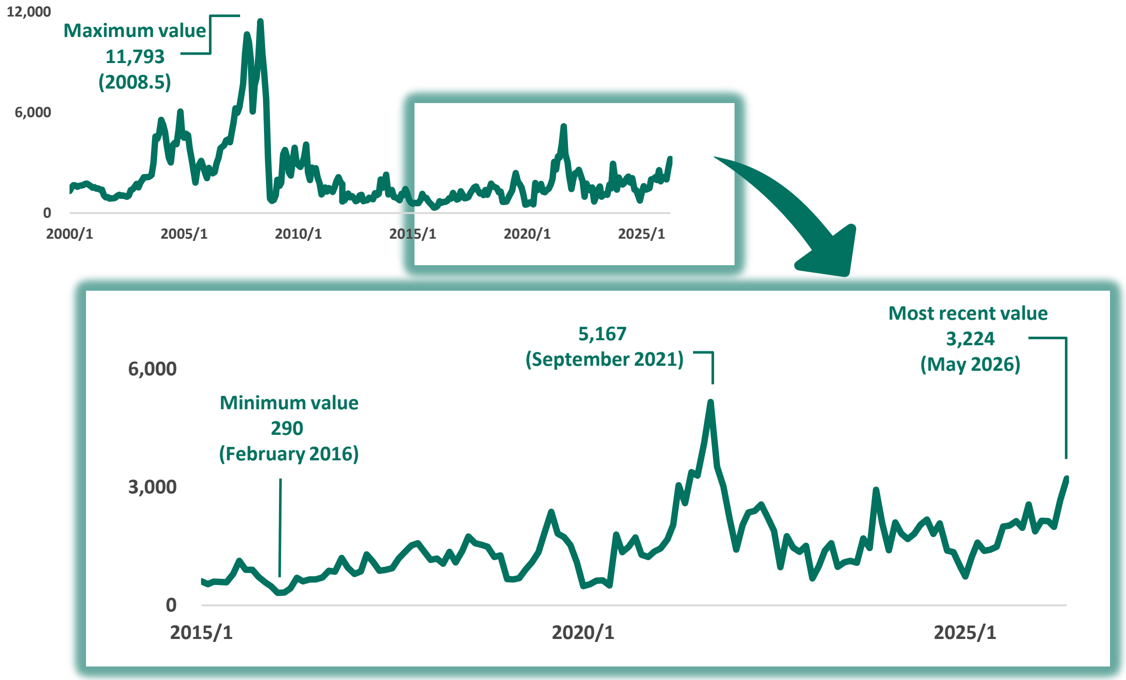

**15 Groups, 22 Offices**

Source: Prepared by the Company based on "Documents for Shipbuilding Under Jurisdiction" published by the Shikoku Land Transport Office
*Shipbuilding facilities currently in operation either constructing or repairing steel vessels of at least 500 gross tons or 50 m or longer

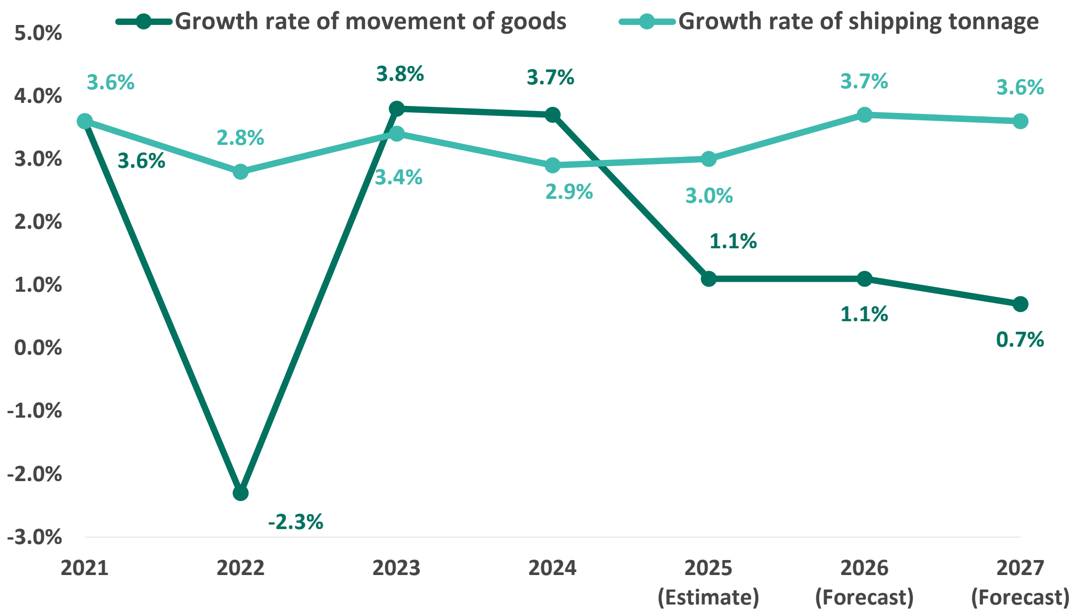
# Outlook of Dry Bulk Market Conditions

## Dry Bulk Transport Demand and Supply

### ■Baltic Dry Index (BDI) trends




### ■Unit transport volume and shipping tonnage




Source: "Clarkson Research Shipping Review & Outlook (March 2026)"

### ■Current situation and outlook of dry bulk market conditions

- The Baltic Dry Index, a key indicator of the dry bulk market, stagnated in the first half of 2025 amid concerns over US tariff policies, but those concerns eased from the second half and the index turned upward on the back of underlying transport demand. The dry bulk market has also shown no major change since March 2026, when the Middle East crisis intensified, suggesting that transport demand remains resilient.
- Ocean transport volume growth in 2026-2027 is projected to fall short of shipping tonnage growth. However, factors such as ton-mile expansion, increased scrapping, and slower steaming are expected to tighten the supply of shipping tonnage and provide positive support for market conditions, making significant supply-demand imbalances unlikely. Meanwhile, geopolitical risks such as the Middle East crisis and China's economic trends continue to require attention.

# Breakdown of Balance of Loans and Deposits at End of Period

## 1. Breakdown of balance of loans at end of period

(¥bn)

| | Mar 22 | Sep 22 | Mar 23 | Sep 23 | Mar 24 | Sep 24 | Mar 25 | Sep 25 | Mar 26 | Vs. Mar 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Loans | 5,068.8 | 5,257.4 | 5,326.0 | 5,541.5 | 5,667.4 | 5,701.7 | 5,880.0 | 6,016.9 | 6,164.4 | 284.4 |
| General loans | 4,870.3 | 5,062.0 | 5,137.8 | 5,349.3 | 5,480.5 | 5,511.3 | 5,683.6 | 5,822.7 | 5,965.3 | 281.7 |
| Corporate loans (incl. overseas, etc.) | 3,696.2 | 3,887.7 | 3,964.9 | 4,181.5 | 4,311.8 | 4,339.0 | 4,493.1 | 4,615.9 | 4,741.0 | 247.9 |
| Corporate loans (domestic branches) | 3,479.8 | 3,653.1 | 3,738.8 | 3,925.3 | 4,055.2 | 4,097.3 | 4,249.2 | 4,382.9 | 4,490.1 | 240.9 |
| Individual financing | 1,174.0 | 1,174.3 | 1,172.9 | 1,167.7 | 1,168.6 | 1,172.2 | 1,190.4 | 1,206.7 | 1,224.2 | 33.8 |
| Housing loans | 885.5 | 886.6 | 884.0 | 877.8 | 876.5 | 881.9 | 897.5 | 910.9 | 925.2 | 27.7 |
| Apartment and building loans*1 | 208.8 | 209.6 | 210.2 | 212.1 | 212.3 | 211.5 | 212.8 | 214.0 | 216.2 | 3.4 |
| Card loans, etc. | 21.9 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 21.2 | 0.6 |
| Municipal loans, etc. | 198.5 | 195.3 | 188.1 | 192.1 | 186.9 | 190.3 | 196.3 | 194.2 | 199.0 | 2.7 |

*1. Figures for apartment and building loans are total of "institutional finance" portion.

## 2. Breakdown of balance of assets in custody such as deposits, etc. at end of period

(¥bn)

| | Mar 22 | Sep 22 | Mar 23 | Sep 23 | Mar 24 | Sep 24 | Mar 25 | Sep 25 | Mar 26 | Vs. Mar 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Deposits, etc. + assets in custody A | 7,015.2 | 7,027.4 | 7,196.0 | 7,225.9 | 7,357.8 | 7,439.7 | 7,577.1 | 7,549.1 | 7,819.1 | 242.0 |
| Total deposits, etc. | 6,654.1 | 6,669.7 | 6,823.2 | 6,837.0 | 6,949.0 | 7,012.3 | 7,133.0 | 7,066.9 | 7,298.3 | 165.3 |
| Total deposits | 6,041.8 | 6,099.8 | 6,189.0 | 6,245.7 | 6,501.0 | 6,486.4 | 6,517.0 | 6,589.9 | 6,759.9 | 242.9 |
| Individual | 3,850.8 | 3,889.9 | 3,916.3 | 3,942.9 | 3,961.2 | 3,961.2 | 3,967.4 | 3,958.8 | 3,976.3 | 8.9 |
| General companies | 1,915.1 | 1,949.8 | 1,950.3 | 2,025.7 | 2,084.0 | 2,099.3 | 2,085.0 | 2,255.8 | 2,283.3 | 198.3 |
| Public | 141.7 | 118.9 | 147.5 | 111.6 | 218.7 | 159.3 | 197.8 | 158.5 | 209.1 | 11.3 |
| Financial | 45.2 | 30.4 | 67.4 | 30.0 | 67.7 | 47.5 | 63.9 | 53.3 | 66.4 | 2.5 |
| Overseas/offshore | 88.8 | 110.6 | 107.4 | 135.2 | 169.1 | 218.9 | 202.6 | 163.4 | 224.5 | 21.9 |
| NCD | 612.2 | 569.9 | 634.1 | 591.3 | 448.0 | 525.8 | 616.0 | 476.9 | 538.4 | (77.6) |
| General companies | 445.0 | 385.6 | 463.0 | 382.8 | 354.7 | 345.8 | 434.0 | 317.1 | 442.1 | 8.1 |
| Public | 167.0 | 184.1 | 171.0 | 208.3 | 93.1 | 179.5 | 181.5 | 159.5 | 96.0 | (85.5) |
| General company funds (incl. NCD) | 2,360.2 | 2,335.5 | 2,413.3 | 2,408.5 | 2,438.8 | 2,445.1 | 2,519.1 | 2,572.9 | 2,725.5 | 206.4 |
| Public funds (incl. NCD) | 308.8 | 303.0 | 318.5 | 320.0 | 311.8 | 338.9 | 379.4 | 318.1 | 305.2 | (74.2) |
| Foreign currency deposits (balance)*2 | 133.1 | 138.6 | 136.0 | 143.4 | 130.6 | 130.4 | 159.8 | 160.1 | 161.8 | 2.0 |
| Individual deposits + individual assets in custody | 4,201.0 | 4,236.7 | 4,278.1 | 4,319.9 | 4,357.6 | 4,376.3 | 4,398.7 | 4,427.1 | 4,481.5 | 82.8 |
| Individual deposits | 3,850.8 | 3,889.9 | 3,916.3 | 3,942.9 | 3,961.2 | 3,961.2 | 3,967.4 | 3,958.8 | 3,976.3 | 8.9 |
| Individual assets in custody | 350.1 | 346.8 | 361.7 | 376.9 | 396.3 | 415.0 | 431.3 | 468.3 | 505.1 | 73.8 |

**Assets in custody (Term-end basis)**

| | Mar 22 | Sep 22 | Mar 23 | Sep 23 | Mar 24 | Sep 24 | Mar 25 | Sep 25 | Mar 26 | Vs. Mar 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets in custody at the Bank (excl. deposits, etc.) B | 361.1 | 357.7 | 372.7 | 388.8 | 408.7 | 427.3 | 444.1 | 482.2 | 520.8 | 76.7 |
| JGBs | 21.3 | 23.9 | 28.2 | 33.7 | 41.7 | 49.1 | 58.9 | 70.3 | 83.2 | 24.3 |
| Investment trusts | 67.8 | 64.4 | 67.0 | 70.5 | 77.1 | 81.5 | 81.7 | 93.1 | 103.8 | 22.1 |
| Single premium policies | 205.4 | 203.6 | 208.3 | 212.1 | 211.3 | 214.6 | 216.7 | 222.2 | 225.5 | 8.8 |
| Financial product intermediary | 66.4 | 65.6 | 69.1 | 72.4 | 78.6 | 82.0 | 86.6 | 96.4 | 108.2 | 21.6 |
| Shikoku Alliance Securities balance C | 246.0 | 254.2 | 275.0 | 300.7 | 321.8 | 347.5 | 365.9 | 425.9 | 487.5 | 121.6 |
| Assets in custody composition D/(A+C) | 8.4% | 8.4% | 8.7% | 9.2% | 9.5% | 9.9% | 10.2% | 11.4% | 12.1% | — |

*2. Figures for foreign currency deposits (balance) are total excluding overseas/offshore.

# Balance and Composition of Loans by Industry

## No major changes in breakdown of loans by industry, and loans are well-balanced

(¥bn, %)

| | FY20 | | FY21 | | FY22 | | FY23 | | FY24 | | FY25 | | Vs. FY24 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Composition | | Composition | | Composition | | Composition | | Composition | | Composition | Increase/decrease | Rate of balance increase/decrease |
| Manufacturing | 660.2 | 13.7 | 638.8 | 13.2 | 676.6 | 13.3 | 698.0 | 12.9 | 749.9 | 13.3 | 750.8 | 12.7 | +0.9 | + 0.1% |
| Agriculture | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.1 | +0.6 | + 16.2% |
| Forestry | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | +0.1 | + 20.0% |
| Fishing | 8.8 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 0.1 | (0.2) | (2.3)% |
| Mining | 6.7 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.1 | +0.5 | + 15.6% |
| Construction | 135.1 | 2.8 | 135.7 | 2.8 | 153.4 | 3.0 | 167.0 | 3.1 | 165.7 | 2.9 | 172.2 | 2.9 | +6.5 | + 3.9% |
| Electricity, gas, heat supply and water | 176.7 | 3.7 | 200.6 | 4.1 | 219.6 | 4.3 | 235.4 | 4.4 | 263.7 | 4.7 | 254.9 | 4.3 | (8.8) | (3.3)% |
| Information communications | 17.7 | 0.4 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 13.1 | 0.2 | (0.4) | (3.0)% |
| Transportation | 859.7 | 17.9 | 896.8 | 18.5 | 1,029.6 | 20.2 | 1,261.3 | 23.3 | 1,319.6 | 23.4 | 1,490.4 | 25.2 | +170.8 | + 12.9% |
| Of which, ocean transport | 724.6 | 15.1 | 765.7 | 15.8 | 895.5 | 17.6 | 1,128.2 | 20.9 | 1,183.0 | 21.0 | 1,345.2 | 22.7 | +162.2 | + 13.7% |
| Wholesale and retail | 518.1 | 10.8 | 516.5 | 10.6 | 554.9 | 10.9 | 559.2 | 10.3 | 558.9 | 9.9 | 563.7 | 9.5 | +4.8 | + 0.9% |
| Finance and insurance | 180.9 | 3.8 | 205.8 | 4.2 | 207.1 | 4.1 | 219.2 | 4.1 | 254.5 | 4.5 | 270.8 | 4.6 | +16.3 | + 6.4% |
| Real estate | 315.8 | 6.6 | 311.7 | 6.4 | 324.5 | 6.4 | 340.1 | 6.3 | 363.2 | 6.4 | 386.4 | 6.5 | +23.2 | + 6.4% |
| Various services | 496.7 | 10.3 | 483.3 | 10.0 | 485.4 | 9.5 | 483.4 | 8.9 | 475.4 | 8.4 | 473.7 | 8.0 | (1.7) | (0.4)% |
| Of which, medical-related | 215.9 | 4.5 | 213.8 | 4.4 | 211.1 | 4.1 | 206.8 | 3.8 | 206.3 | 3.7 | 200.5 | 3.4 | (5.8) | (2.8)% |
| Regional public entities | 212.0 | 4.4 | 197.7 | 4.1 | 186.6 | 3.7 | 185.4 | 3.4 | 194.9 | 3.5 | 197.2 | 3.3 | +2.3 | + 1.2% |
| Other | 1,217.3 | 25.3 | 1,229.0 | 25.3 | 1,233.8 | 24.2 | 1,231.7 | 22.8 | 1,260.3 | 22.4 | 1,322.6 | 22.4 | +62.3 | + 4.9% |
| **Total** | **4,809.5** | **100.0** | **4,852.4** | **100.0** | **5,099.9** | **100.0** | **5,410.8** | **100.0** | **5,636.1** | **100.0** | **5,913.5** | **100.0** | **+277.4** | **+ 4.9%** |

(For domestic branches, excludes special international transactions account)

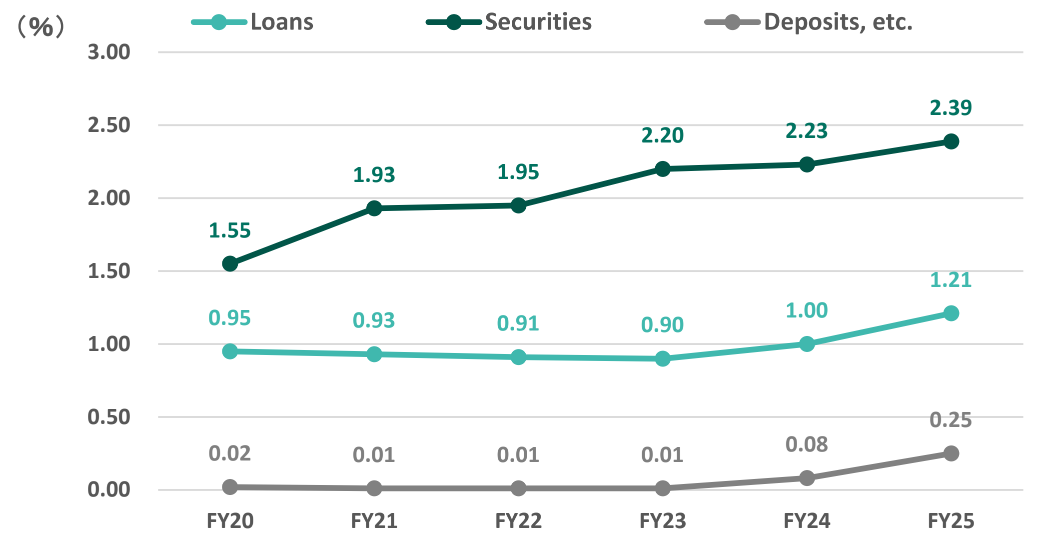
*1 "Goods rental" is included in "real estate."
FY25 figure for "real estate" excluding "goods rental" was ¥361.2bn, up ¥22.0bn (+6.5%) from FY24.
"Other" includes "house rental by individuals" (FY25: ¥222.8bn).

*2 "Of which, ocean transport" displays balances applicable to "ocean transport industry" according to Japan Standard Industrial Classification.

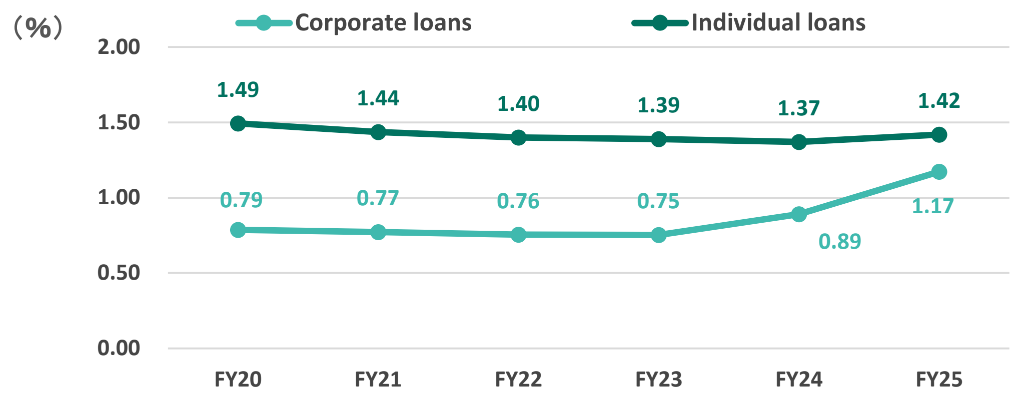
*3 "Other nursing homes" are included in "of which, medical-related" from FY24.

# Interest Rate-Related Data (Time Series)

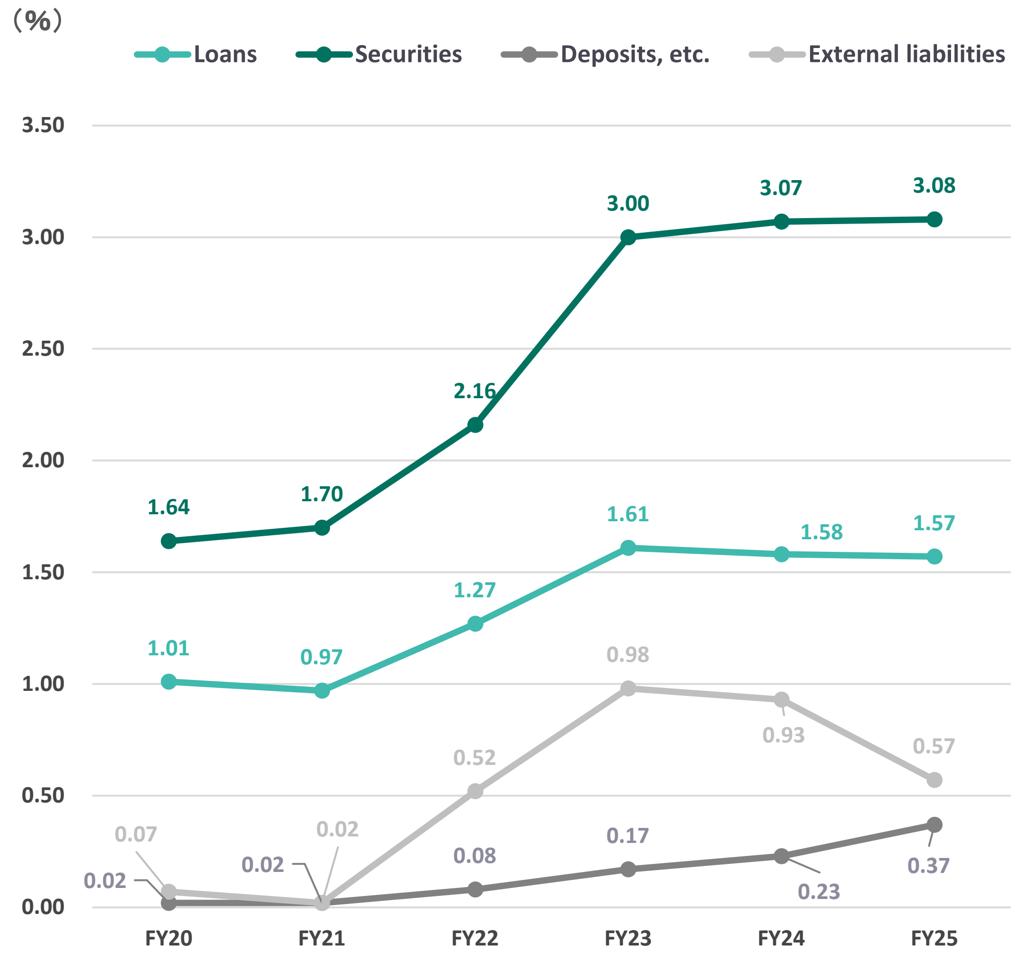
## Domestic division yields




### Reference: Breakdown of yield on loans (internal management basis)




## All branch yields




* All branch yields: All yields including domestic and foreign currencies
Domestic division yields: Yields excluding overseas division (foreign currencies, non-resident yen, etc.)

# Table of Changes in Borrower Classification

- ●Activities for supporting enhancement of corporate value are conducted through business feasibility assessments of customers
- ●Corporate revitalization support is provided mainly by the Corporate Support Office

  Use of various types of revitalization schemes, such as reconstruction funds and the SME Business Rehabilitation Support Co-operative, as well as solution sales

## [Changes in borrower classification for business borrowers] (one year)

Upper row: Number of borrowers
Lower row: Credit amount (¥bn)

| | | | FY25 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Normal borrowers | Borrowers requiring close monitoring | Borrowers under strict observation | Borrowers at risk of bankruptcy | Substantially bankrupt borrowers | Bankrupt borrowers | Rate of degradation to at risk of bankruptcy or below | Improvement | Degradation |
| FY24 | Normal borrowers | 17,936 | 16,488 | 15,926 | 480 | 24 | 26 | 22 | 10 | 0.32% | — | 562 |
| | | 4,604.8 | 4,686.9 | 4,600.4 | 83.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.03% | | 86.6 |
| | Borrowers requiring close monitoring | 2,124 | 2,016 | 482 | 1,438 | 15 | 73 | 5 | 3 | 3.81% | 482 | 96 |
| | | 348.2 | 317.9 | 69.5 | 229.0 | 2.3 | 15.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 4.92% | 69.5 | 19.4 |
| | Borrowers under strict observation | 83 | 71 | 7 | 6 | 47 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 13.25% | 13 | 11 |
| | | 15.7 | 13.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.82% | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| | Borrowers at risk of bankruptcy | 420 | 392 | 17 | 39 | 1 | 315 | 11 | 9 | | 57 | 20 |
| | | 70.2 | 64.1 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 57.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | | 4.3 | 2.4 |
| | Substantially bankrupt borrowers | 84 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 7 | | 0 | 7 |
| | | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| | Bankrupt borrowers | 40 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | | 0 | — |
| | | 6.4 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | | 0 | |
| | Total | 20,687 | 19,051 | 16,432 | 1,963 | 87 | 424 | 95 | 50 | | 552 | 696 |
| | | 5,047.5 | 5,088.2 | 4,671.2 | 316.4 | 15.1 | 75.4 | 4.4 | 5.7 | | 74.9 | 109.6 |

*1 Shows the transition of borrowers belonging to each classification as of March 31, 2025, to their respective classifications as of March 31, 2026.

*2 The balances after transition are the balances after write-offs as of March 31, 2026.

# Management by Risk Category: Securities Investment Division

(¥bn)

| Risk Category[*1] | FY25 Book balance | Evaluation gain/loss | Market balance | Composition | Composition Vs. FY24 | Total profit/loss[*2] | Interest and dividend income | Interest received[*3] | Procurement cost | Profit/loss from purchase, sale, and amortization[*4] | Increase/decrease on gain/loss on evaluation (vs. FY24) | Source of main revenue and profit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yen-denominated bonds | 409.8 | (8.5) | 401.3 | 23.6% | (5.8)% | (2.6) | 1.8 | 5.0 | 3.1 | (4.3) | (0.2) | Difference in long and short term yen interest rates |
| Of which, JGBs | 210.8 | (0.2) | 210.7 | 12.4% | +3.1% | (0.5) | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | (2.6) | |
| Of which, inflation-indexed JGBs | 15.0 | +0.3 | 15.3 | 0.9% | (3.3)% | 0.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | (1.9) | Rise in expected inflation rate |
| Of which, interest rate swap, etc. | 180.5 | +5.7 | — | — | — | 1.1 | (0.2) | (0.2) | 0.0 | 0.3 | +0.9 | Reduction in interest rate risk |
| Foreign currency bonds (with hedges) | 506.5 | (6.8) | 499.6 | 29.4% | +1.8% | 1.2 | 4.5 | 19.2 | 14.7 | (3.1) | (0.2) | Difference in long and short term overseas interest rates |
| Foreign currency bonds (without hedges) | 318.7 | +0.3 | 319.0 | 18.8% | +1.5% | 35.7 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 1.8 | 20.0 | +4.6 | Gain on foreign exchange / interest revenue |
| Domestic and overseas stocks (incl. stock trusts) | 108.9 | +293.2 | 402.1 | 23.6% | +2.2% | 61.4 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 29.3 | +23.4 | Growth in domestic/foreign companies centered on transaction partners |
| Alternatives | 69.3 | +9.1 | 78.4 | 4.6% | +0.3% | 5.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 2.0 | +2.0 | |
| Hedge funds | 34.0 | (1.0) | 33.0 | 1.9% | +0.4% | 0.8 | (0.2) | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | +1.0 | Strategic diversification by external consigned management |
| Real estate-related | 18.3 | +7.1 | 25.4 | 1.5% | (0.4)% | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 2.0 | (0.2) | Revenue from real estate rentals and profit from price increase |
| Private equity | 12.1 | +0.1 | 12.1 | 0.7% | +0.2% | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | +0.0 | Rise in enterprise value due to management improvement of unlisted companies, etc. |
| Emerging stocks | 4.9 | +2.9 | 7.8 | 0.5% | +0.1% | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +1.2 | Growth and foreign exchange gains in emerging markets |
| **Total** | 1,413.1 | +287.2 | 1,700.3 | 100.0% | — | 101.3 | 27.8 | 48.5 | 20.7 | 43.9 | +29.6 | |

*1 Assets invested by the Securities Investment Division calculated based on primary risk, regardless of accounting item (on the basis of including money held in trust, interest rate swaps, etc.).

*2 "Total profit/loss" and "interest and dividend income" deduct three-month OIS, SOFR interest, etc., as procurement costs, but this differs from actual procurement costs.

*3 Interest received includes gain/loss on cancellation of funds, etc., recorded in asset management revenue.

*4 Includes derivative-related gain/loss

## Of yen-denominated bonds and foreign currency bonds, investment conditions in credit risk and securitized products, etc.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Credit risk | 188.9 | (2.5) | 186.4 | 11.0% | +0.0% | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | (0.3) | Business continuity of domestic and foreign companies, etc. |
| Securitized products | 0.0 | +0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | (0.0)% | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +0.0 | Loan interest revenue from housing loans, etc. |
| **Subtotal** | 188.9 | (2.5) | 186.4 | 11.0% | +0.0% | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | (0.3) | |

# Balance of Investments by Region and Sector: Financial Market Business

## Balance by Region (Final Risk Country Basis)

(¥bn)

| | FY25 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Loan balance | Commitment balance | Total | Composition |
| Japan | 63.0 | 5.3 | 68.3 | 36.7% |
| North America | 46.3 | 9.4 | 55.7 | 29.9% |
| (Of which, the U.S.) | 45.8 | 9.4 | 55.2 | 29.7% |
| Europe | 31.5 | 2.3 | 33.8 | 18.2% |
| Asia and Oceania | 19.2 | 1.0 | 20.3 | 10.9% |
| Middle East | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7% |
| Latin America | 4.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 2.3% |
| Other (international organization) | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.2% |
| Total | 167.9 | 18.2 | 186.1 | 100.0% |

*Excluding Singapore Branch

## Balance by Sector (Final Risk Country Basis)

(¥bn)

| | FY25 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Loan balance | Commitment balance | Total | Composition |
| Electricity and gas | 71.2 | 2.8 | 74.1 | 39.8% |
| (Of which, solar power generation) | 30.9 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 16.7% |
| Manufacturing | 26.2 | 3.3 | 29.5 | 15.9% |
| Various services | 12.9 | 1.8 | 14.7 | 7.9% |
| Financial | 14.1 | 3.0 | 17.1 | 9.2% |
| Transportation | 18.8 | 1.0 | 19.9 | 10.7% |
| (Of which, aircraft finance) | 16.4 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 8.8% |
| Wholesale and retail | 4.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 2.4% |
| Construction | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.5% |
| Other | 19.0 | 6.1 | 25.2 | 13.6% |
| Total | 167.9 | 18.2 | 186.1 | 100.0% |

*Excluding Singapore Branch

# Profile

| Trade name | Iyogin Holdings, Inc. | The Iyo Bank, Ltd. |
|---|---|---|
| Year of establishment/ foundation | Established on October 3, 2022 | Founded on March 15, 1878 (The 29th National Bank) |
| Capital | ¥20,000mn | ¥20,900mn |
| External credit ratings | AA: Japan Credit Rating Agency (JCR)<br>A+: Rating and Investment (R&I)<br>― | AA: Japan Credit Rating Agency (JCR)<br>A+: Rating and Investment (R&I)<br>A-: Standard & Poor's (S&P) |
| Headquarters / Head Office | 1 Minami-Horibata-cho, Matsuyama-shi, Ehime, Japan | |
| Consolidated employees | 3,098 employees (excluding temporary staff) | |
| Location Network | Iyo Bank: 150 domestic (including 27 branches within branches, 8 sub-branches), 1 overseas branch (Singapore), 1 overseas representative office (Shanghai)<br>Iyogin Leasing: 10 domestic<br>Shikoku Alliance Securities: 5 domestic (including 2 offices) | |

(As of March 31, 2026)

# List of Group Companies

- **Iyogin Holdings, Inc. (holding company)**
  - **The Iyo Bank, Ltd.** — Deposit services, lending services, securities investment services, exchange services, etc.
    - **The Iyogin Business Service Company Limited** — Cash organization and inspection business, maintenance and management business of automated cash facilities, etc.
    - **Iyogin Challenge & Smile Co., Ltd.** — Manufacturing business for office supplies, etc.
  - **The Iyogin Credit Guaranty Company Limited** — Credit guarantee business for housing loans and consumer loans, etc.
  - **Iyogin Capital Company Limited** — Investment business for stocks and corporate bonds, etc., management of investment funds, etc.
    - **5 consolidated subsidiaries**
  - **Iyogin Regional Economy Research Center, INC.** — Investigation and research business regarding industry, economics, finance, etc.
  - **Iyogin DC Card CO., LTD.** — Credit card business, guarantee business, etc.
  - **Ishizuchi Turnaround Servicer Co., Ltd.** — Receivables management and collection services
  - **Iyogin Leasing Company Limited** — Lease business, etc.
  - **Iyogin Computer Service Company Limited** — Consigned information processing business, software development business, etc.
  - **Shikoku Alliance Securities Co., Ltd.** — Securities business
  - **Iyogin Digital Solutions Co., Ltd.** — Consulting services for operational improvement utilizing digital technology, etc.

(as of March 31, 2026)

* Apart from the above, the Group has 9 non-consolidated non-equity method subsidiaries and 3 non-equity method affiliates.

# Location Network

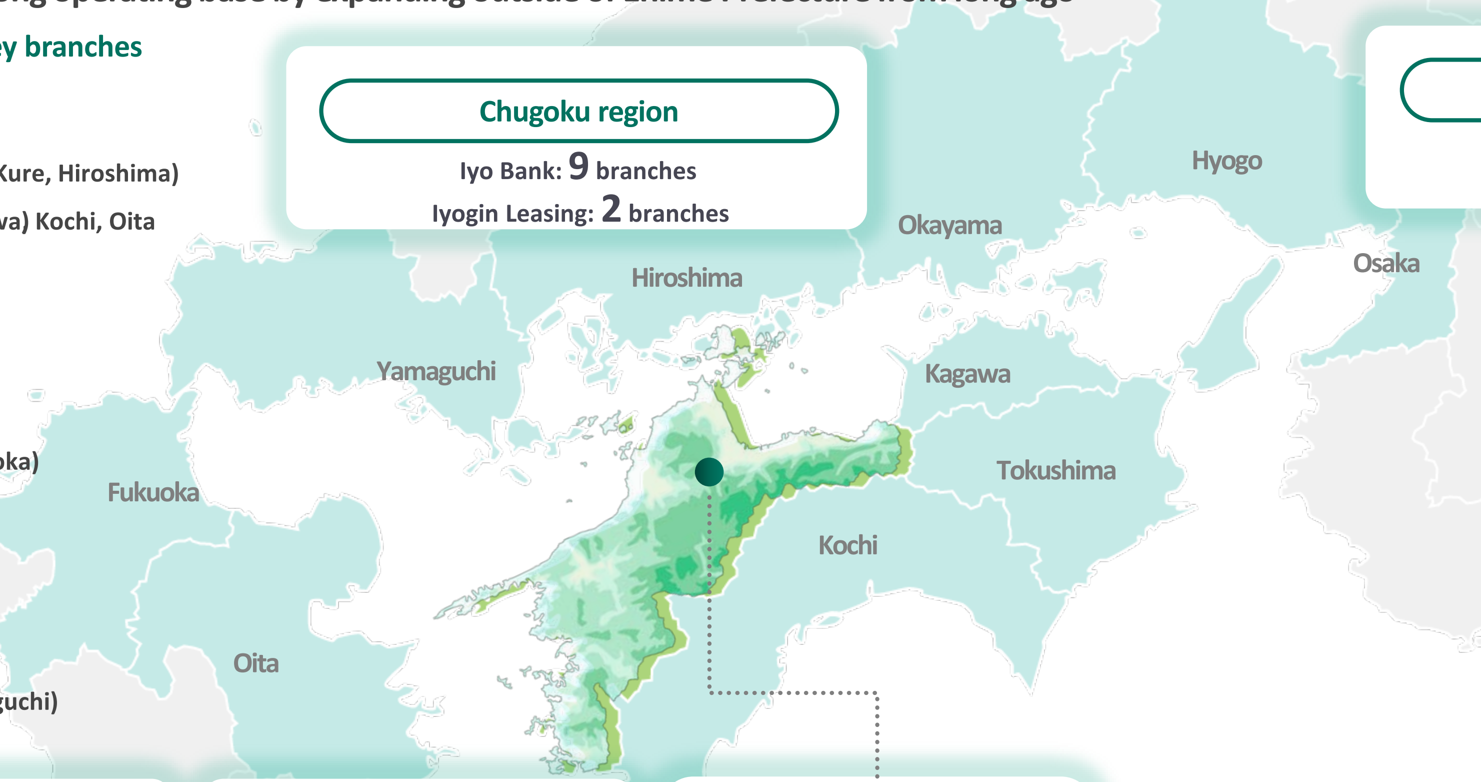
<March 31, 2026>

■Created **the No. 1 regional bank group in terms of broad regional coverage**, in 13 prefectures centered on the Setouchi region

■Established a strong operating base by expanding outside of Ehime Prefecture from long ago

**Timing of opening key branches outside of Ehime**

1909: Usuki (Oita)
1919: Nigata (currently Kure, Hiroshima)
1947: Takamatsu (Kagawa) Kochi, Oita
1950: Hiroshima
1952: Osaka
1954: Tokyo
1958: Tokushima
1963: Kitakyushu (Fukuoka)
1964: Okayama
1965: Nagoya (Aichi)
1966: Kobe (Hyogo)
1971: Fukuoka
1979: Tokuyama (Yamaguchi)




**Overseas**

Iyo Bank: 1 branch, 1 office

**Chugoku region**

Iyo Bank: 9 branches
Iyogin Leasing: 2 branches

**Kinki region**

Iyo Bank: 5 branches
Iyogin Leasing: 1 branch

**Tokai region**

Iyo Bank: 1 branch

**Tokyo region**

Iyo Bank: 2 branches

**Kyushu region**

Iyo Bank: 8 branches
Iyogin Leasing: 1 branch

**Shikoku region, excluding Ehime**

Iyo Bank: 7 branches
Iyogin Leasing: 1 branch

**Within Ehime**

Iyo Bank: 118 branches
Iyogin Leasing: 5 branches
Shikoku Alliance Securities: 5 branches

**Number of branches of Iyo Bank**

150 domestic, 1 overseas branch, 1 overseas representative office
(of which, Iyogin SMART: 1 branch) (of which, Iyogin SMART plus: 23 branches)
(of which, branches within branches: 27 branches)

**Number of branches of Iyogin Leasing**

10 domestic

**Number of branches of Shikoku Alliance Securities**

5 domestic
(of which, 2 offices)