

Annual Report

2026



Purpose (Significance of Existence)

Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi



The Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd.

Local Industries in Yamanashi Prefecture

Yamanashi Prefecture, with about 80% of its total area covered by forests, is blessed with abundant nature, including Japan's tallest mountain Mt. Fuji (registered as a World Heritage Site) and the Akaishi Mountains. The prefecture is also home to many unique local industries that take advantage of its natural environment, including agricultural products such as peaches and grapes, as well as wine and jewelry.



1 Wine

- The largest wine production in Japan*
- Highest number of wineries in Japan

* Japanese wine: Wine produced in Japan for which only Japanese grapes are used as raw materials

2 Silk Fabric

3 Traditional Japanese Paper

4 Fruits

Harvest of grapes, peaches and Japanese plums ranks first in Japan.

5 Jewelry

Production value ranks second in Japan.

6 Mineral Water

No. 1 shipment value in Japan

7 Knit Products

8 Sake

9 Inden Leather

Preparations for High-Speed Transportation Network

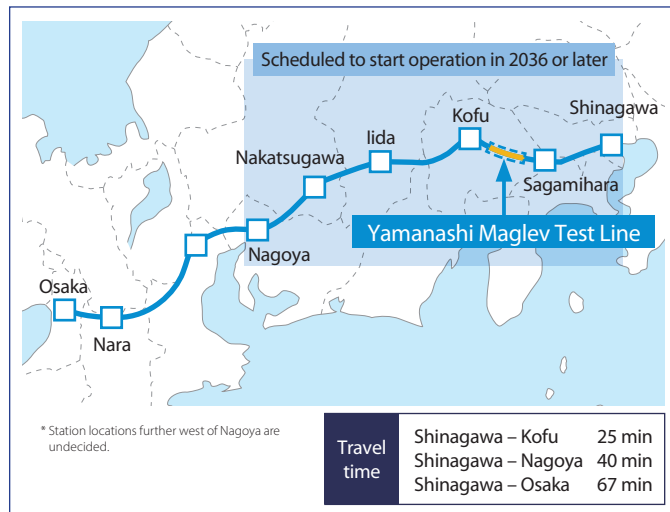
Expected Effects

Increase in tourists from Kansai and Tokai regions, increase in opportunities for receiving orders, expansion of logistic facilities, and increase in residents due to expanded commuting radius to Greater Tokyo, etc.

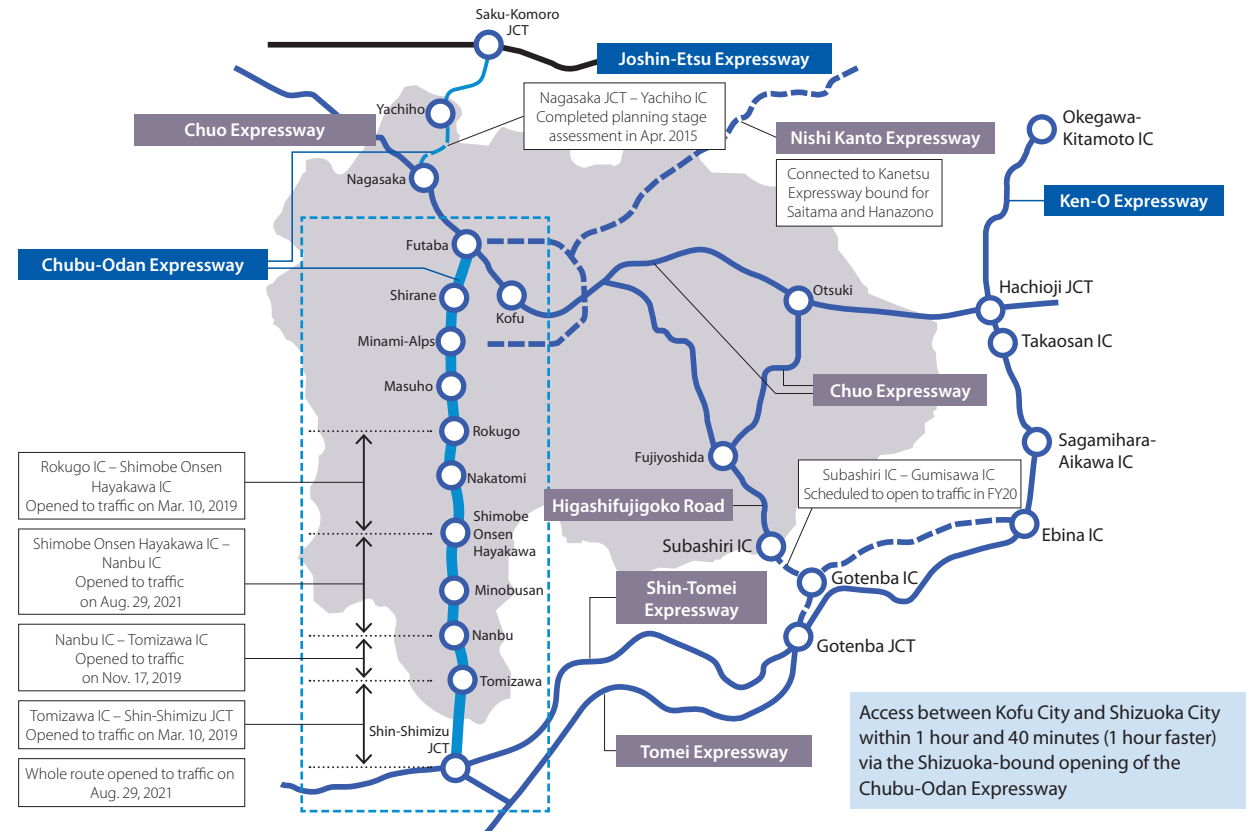
Shinkansen Maglev Train

- Oct. 2014: Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism approved the start of construction, with the opening planned for 2036 or later.
- Dec. 2015: Construction began on the Yamanashi section of the Southern Alps Tunnel (communication route).
- Jan. 2016: Shinagawa Station construction began.
- Nov. 2016: Construction began on the Nagano section of the Southern Alps Tunnel.
- Mar. 2017: Yamanashi Prefecture formulated the Linear Environmental Future City Improvement Policy.
- Apr. 2018: Construction began on the Yamanashi section of the Southern Alps Tunnel (main line).
- Nov. 2019: Construction began on Kanagawa Prefecture Station (tentative name).

Map of Shinkansen Maglev Train Route



Chubu-Odan Expressway



Our Mission

Region-Based Operations and Sound Management

Maintaining a close relationship with the communities in the region where we operate, we will contribute to the prosperity of the region and the development of its economy, with a commitment to sound management that enjoys the trust of our customers, while bolstering our business operations.

Long-Term Vision (Value Creation Company 2034)

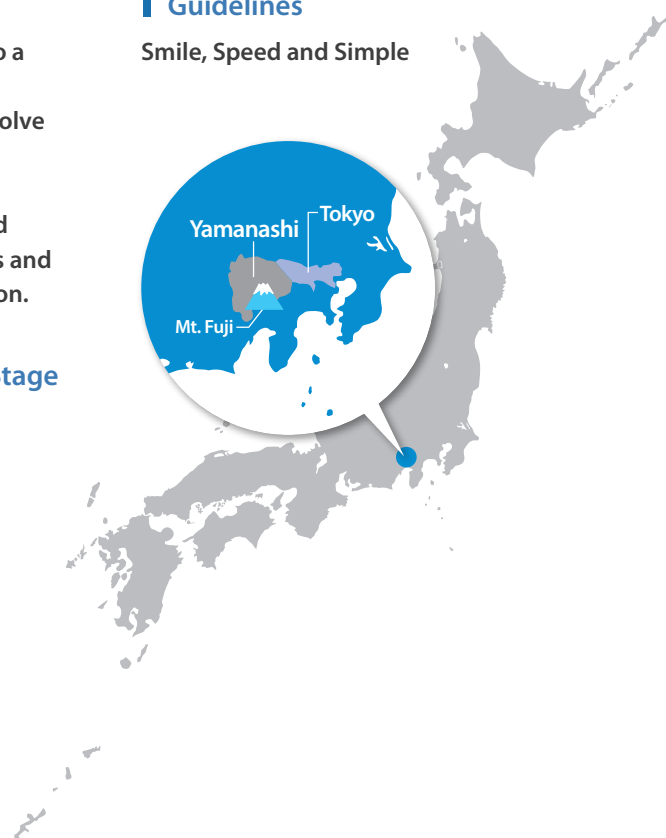
Evolving from a Value Creation Bank into a Value Creation Company.
The Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group will evolve into a comprehensive regional financial group that envisions the future for local communities, promotes local brands and attractions, and creates new frameworks and value that will attract people to the region.

Value Creation Company — 1st Stage

- **Growth strategies**
 - Yamanashi Resilience Strategy
 - New Tokyo Strategy
 - Company-Wide Strategy
- **Fundamental strategies**
 - Channel Strategy
 - Productivity Improvement Strategy
 - Governance Strategy
- **Human resources strategies**
 - Human Capital Strategy
 - Engagement Improvement Strategy

The 3S Action Guidelines

Smile, Speed and Simple



Profile (as of March 31, 2026)

Corporate Name:	The Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd.
Head Office:	20-8, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kofu, Yamanashi
Established:	December 1, 1941
President:	Yoshiaki Furuya
Common Stock:	¥15,400 million
Number of Shares Issued:	32,783,000 shares
Stock Listing:	Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
Long-Term Credit Rating:	A– (Rating and Investment Information, Inc.)
Network:	Head Office and Branches: 89 (including 1 Internet Branch) District Offices: 10 (including 8 Life Square desks)
Businesses:	The Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group comprises the Yamanashi Chuo Bank and five consolidated subsidiaries. Centered on its core banking business, the Group provides integrated financial services that include leasing and credit card businesses. The Bank is the leading local bank in Yamanashi Prefecture, and its sphere of operations encompasses both the prefecture and the western part of the Tokyo metropolitan region.



Head Office

Forward-looking statements

Statements contained in this report regarding the Bank's future performance do not constitute statements of historical fact, and are thus subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Readers are therefore cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as factors beyond the Bank's control and outside its ability to predict, including general economic conditions and market fluctuations, could cause results to diverge materially from the Bank's projections.

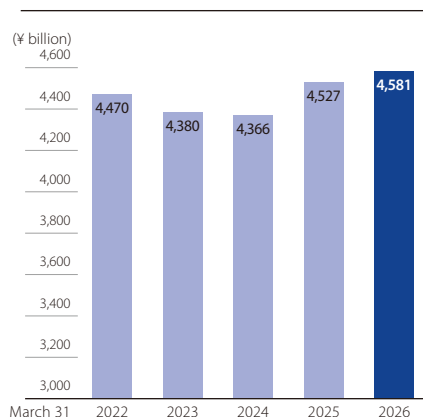
Consolidated Financial Highlights

The Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries Fiscal years ended March 31

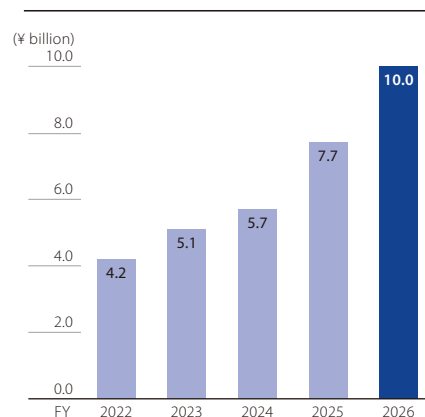
Million yen

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Ordinary income	46,310	60,552	56,525	60,481	86,104
Ordinary profit	6,624	7,721	7,641	10,620	13,832
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent	4,241	5,061	5,658	7,669	9,987
Comprehensive income	(8,867)	(15,637)	27,845	(3,045)	23,520
Net assets	211,494	193,263	218,301	213,241	233,694
Total assets	4,469,779	4,380,458	4,366,180	4,527,011	4,581,480
Net assets per share (Yen)	6,515.85	6,129.98	7,143.86	6,957.87	7,596.93
Profit per share (Yen)	132.73	161.78	185.79	251.43	325.99
Capital adequacy ratio (Domestic standard, %)	11.71	10.72	10.05	10.21	9.84
Return on equity (%)	1.98	2.53	2.77	3.56	4.48
Price-to-earnings ratio (PER)	7.17	7.05	10.13	8.57	15.92
Cash flows from operating activities	267,979	(293,875)	(290,768)	(14,439)	(221,027)
Cash flows from investing activities	(112,069)	297,562	92,619	(124,529)	(48,227)
Cash flows from financing activities	(1,120)	(2,635)	(2,798)	(1,963)	(2,911)
Cash and cash equivalents	895,241	896,292	695,345	554,413	282,247

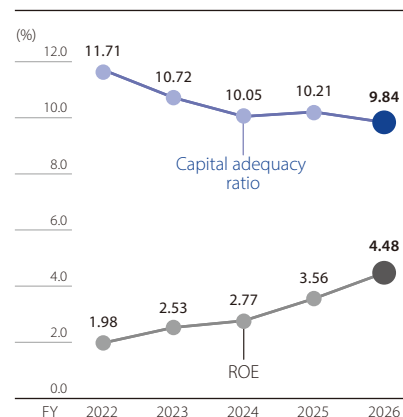
Total assets



Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent



ROE/Capital adequacy ratio (Domestic standard)



Note: The capital adequacy ratio is calculated on a consolidated basis in accordance with Bulletin Notification No. 19 issued by the Financial Services Agency in 2006 under Paragraph 2, Article 14 of the Banking Law. The Bank has adopted the Japanese standard for the calculation.

The Group's Long-Term Vision

Value Creation Company 2034

Evolving from a Value Creation **Bank** into a Value Creation **Company**

The Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group will evolve into a comprehensive regional financial group that envisions the future for local communities, promotes local brands and attractions through a wide range of networks, and creates new frameworks and value that will attract people to the region.

Value provided to each stakeholder

Regional communities

Help drive sustainable development by solving various local issues

Individual customers

Provide financial and non-financial services in an optimal and timely manner, promoting lifestyles with enhanced spiritual richness, comfort, and well-being

Shareholders and investors

Increase our corporate value to meet shareholder and investor expectations, while striving for timely and appropriate information disclosure and proactive dialogue

Employees

Foster ambition, motivation, and job satisfaction primarily by providing diverse workstyles and growth opportunities

Corporate customers

Help sustain growth by tackling issues with companies, exploring solutions, and helping the companies implement them

Future generations

Actively engage in new value creation and climate change measures for the region to pass on a safe and secure environment for future generations

**A well-being society that is prosperous
and full of vitality and happiness**

Annual Report 2026

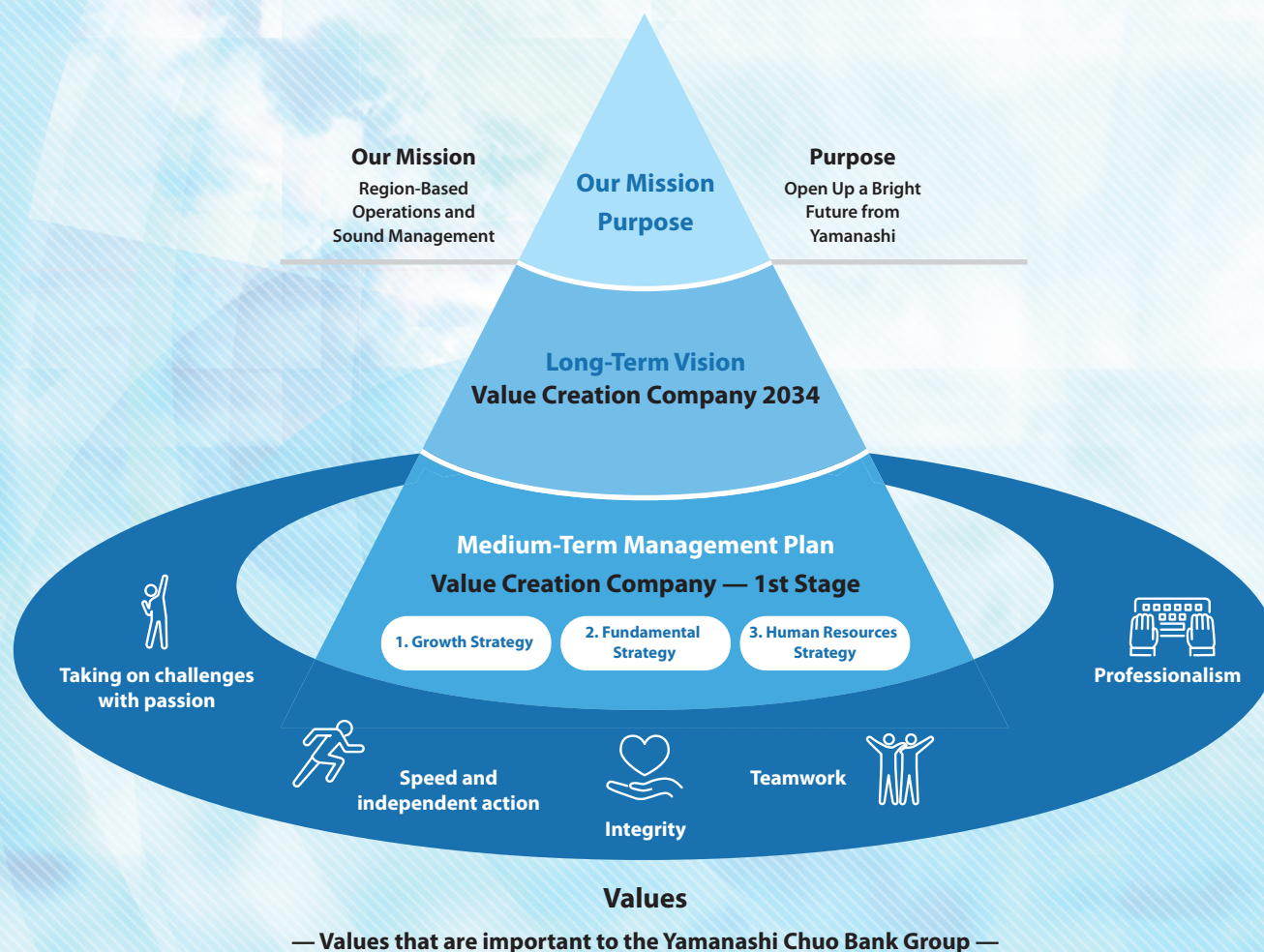
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Our Mission

Region-Based Operations and Sound Management

Maintaining a close relationship with the communities in the region where we operate, we will contribute to the prosperity of the region and the development of its economy, with a commitment to sound management that enjoys the trust of our customers, while strengthening our business operations.



The Bank's Strengths

Tradition and long history

Since the Bank was founded under the name Dai-Ju National Bank in 1877, it has been building the foundation for its current business operations by constantly practicing its Mission of Region-Based Operations and Sound Management and growing together with the development of regional communities.

Reliability and trust

The Bank enjoys the patronage of many customers in Yamanashi Prefecture, accounting for 52.8% of deposits and 52.7% of loans in the prefecture.

High risk capacity based on strong soundness

As of the end of March 2026, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio is 9.39%. This number far exceeds Japan's required capital adequacy ratio of 4%, indicating the Bank's strong soundness.

Productive Tokyo market base

Tokyo offers an extensive market with several times as many residents, households, and private businesses.

Purpose of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group (Significance of Existence)

Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi

To improve its sustainability management, the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group has identified themes of materiality (material issues), such as **strengthening diverse cooperation and increasing the vitality of the regional economy, realizing digital transformation (DX) and the digitization of regional communities, and maintaining a rich natural environment and passing it on to the future**, and it is working to resolve these issues.

Yamanashi Prefecture has rich nature, including Mt. Fuji, Yatsugatake, and the Akaishi Mountains, and it boasts to the world many regional resources and industries. With the opening of the whole of the Chubu-Odan Expressway between Yamanashi and Shizuoka, as well as the scheduled opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen and other forms of transportation, the area expects to see remarkable development in the future, with an increasing inflow of people from outside the prefecture.

The Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group **aims to establish a well-being society that is prosperous and full of vitality and happiness**. By making use of its many human and organizational connections that it has built over many years, including its sales base in the Tokyo area, **the Group will open up a bright future from Yamanashi to the world**.



Scan the QR code to access a video about the Bank's Purpose.

Messages for Stakeholders

Message from the President



Our 150th Anniversary and Beyond

The Bank will celebrate the 150th anniversary of its founding in April 2027.

We will step up our initiatives to realize the ideal state set out in our long-term vision, Value Creation Company 2034, as we look ahead to our 200th anniversary.

Representative Director
and President

古屋賀章

Returning to our roots and responding to a changing environment

The Bank will celebrate the 150th anniversary of its founding in April 2027. If we assume that the average Japanese person works for 40 to 45 years, four generations of working lives add up to 150 years. Seen in this way, 150 years is certainly a long history, but it does not feel like the distant past.

To achieve long-term growth, it is just as important to understand the company's history as it is to envision its future.

The Dai-Ju National Bank, the Bank's predecessor, led the way among Japan's national banks with innovative initiatives such as introducing the country's first deposit passbook. I hear that Kurihara, our first President, devoted himself from a young age to promoting local industries, while also clashing with the Koshu *zaibatsu* (financial clique) over management policies as it sought to expand its capital. As we approach the 150th anniversary of our founding, I believe our challenge is to reconcile the two elements of our management philosophy: Region-Based Operations and enhancing our earning power (Sound Management).

The world is now changing faster than ever. Contrary to the conventional prediction that the world would become flat, a global division of labor is no longer taken for granted, and countries are increasingly forming economic blocs. Looking back from the future, we may realize that we are living through a major paradigm shift.

Under these circumstances, we need to reaffirm what lies at the Bank's origin and then to deeply understand the fundamental nature underlying these changes in the environment. I believe that delving deeply into the information we encounter each day, thinking from a higher vantage point about its impact on our business and customers, and responding appropriately to changes in the environment will also open up business opportunities for the Bank.



Looking back on the first year of our Medium-Term Management Plan “Value Creation Company—1st Stage”

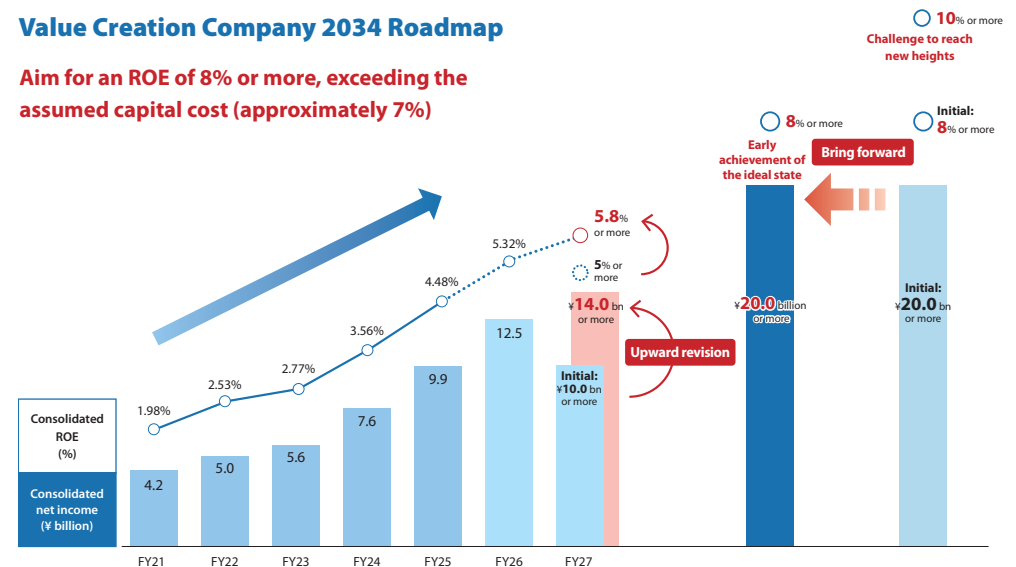
In the long-term vision we formulated last year, we updated our Group's aspiration from “Value Creation Bank” to “Value Creation Company.” This is because, in order to address the issues affecting local communities and our customers and to pursue the sustainable development of both Yamanashi and our Group, we must transcend the confines of banking and financial services and evolve into a comprehensive regional financial group that creates new frameworks and value.

In the first year of our Medium-Term Management Plan “Value Creation Company—1st Stage,” we adopted “a sense of unity” as our basic policy for business operations in order to build momentum for implementing the new plan as one organization, and we worked to implement a range of measures. To demonstrate our Group's collective strength, we also addressed local issues, led by Yamanashi Regional Design Co., Ltd., the comprehensive regional trading company we established in April 2025.

As a result, our earnings for the fiscal year under review reached a record high for the first time in ten years. Our earning power has improved, supported by the revenue base we have built in recent years, centered on lending, and by growth in fee-based transactions. We were able to achieve almost all of the original targets of the Medium-Term Management Plan.

Value Creation Company 2034 Roadmap

Aim for an ROE of 8% or more, exceeding the assumed capital cost (approximately 7%)



At the same time, against the backdrop of a rising loan-to-deposit ratio, improvements in our securities portfolio, steady progress in the key measures of the Medium-Term Management Plan, and a supportive macroeconomic environment, our Group has revised upward its quantitative targets for FY2027, the final year of the plan, in order to reach even greater heights: consolidated ROE from 5% or more to 5.8% or more, and profit attributable to shareholders of the parent from ¥10.0 billion or more to ¥14.0 billion or more. We have also brought forward by three years, from FY2033 to FY2030, the target year for achieving the ideal state set out in our long-term vision, namely consolidated ROE of 8% or more and profit attributable to shareholders of the parent of ¥20.0 billion or more.

For this fiscal year, the second year of the plan, we have set our basic policy for business operations as “Broader and Deeper! Humbly yet Boldly Extending the Power of Regional Finance,” with the aim of delivering our Group’s consulting capabilities to a wider range of customers. “Broader” means broadening each individual’s perspective, our networks, and our business domains. “Deeper” means deepening our thinking, reflecting more deeply, and building deeper relationships. In other words, we will further refine our relationships with customers, our teamwork, and each of our businesses. “Humbly” means remaining grateful and always willing to learn without becoming arrogant or overconfident, while “boldly” means taking innovative approaches without being bound by conventional practices. Building on a foundation of risk management, we will actively take on new challenges in new ways and accelerate the implementation of various measures to achieve the quantitative targets of the Medium-Term Management Plan and to realize the ideal state set out in our long-term vision.

Advancing our fundamental strategies: Transformation of our sales framework

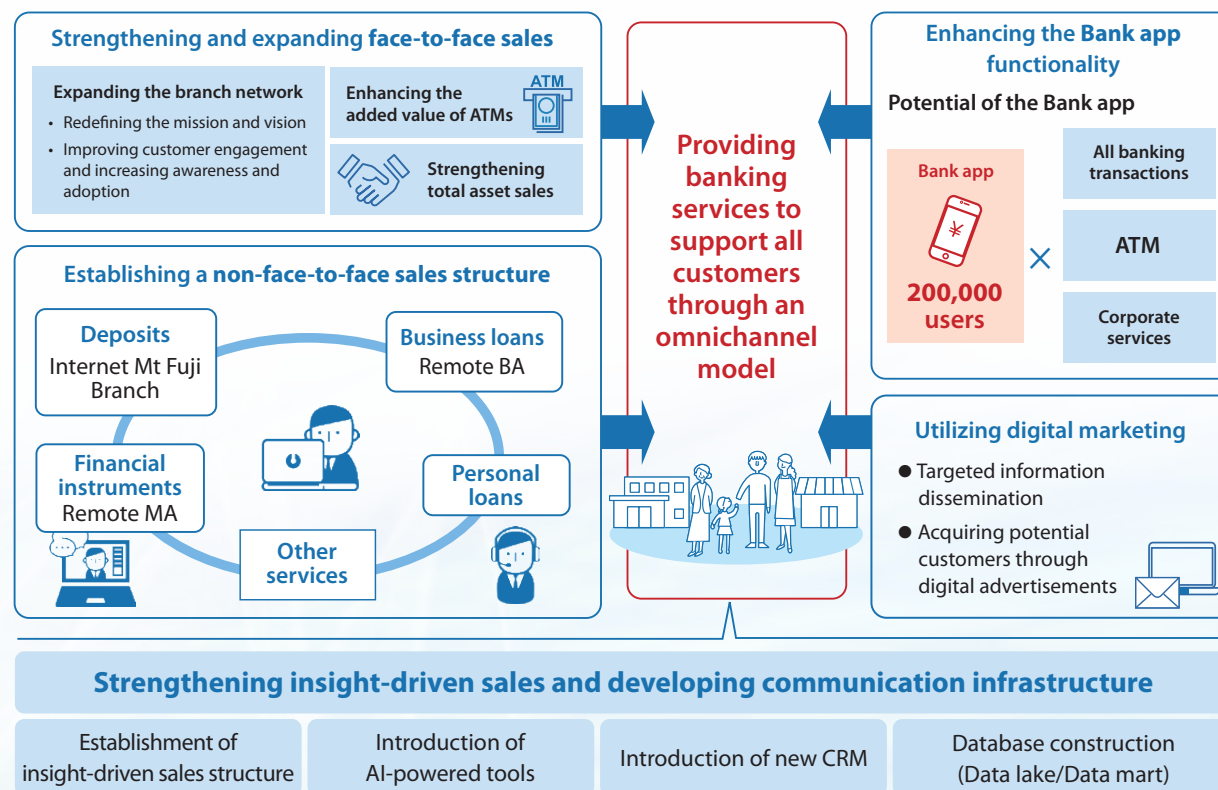
To engage with our customers “broadly and deeply,” we have begun a sweeping transformation of our sales framework as one of our fundamental strategies.

One specific measure is the Yamanashi Chugin Marutto Support Desk (call center). We have established a framework that enables our branches to offer an increasingly diverse range of products and services to a wide range of customers. We are strengthening direct marketing and, in addition to

face-to-face sales at our branches, we are expanding non-face-to-face sales, through which specialists at the Head Office provide a range of consulting services remotely. We will also make use of digital marketing, including targeted communication and digital advertising to stimulate latent needs, and strengthen hybrid sales that combine a range of sales channels to match customer needs.

We will also build systems that utilize AI to pursue two goals at once: attentive proposals and follow-up for customers, and greater sales efficiency.

In connection with the transformation of our sales framework, we also regard the enhancement of our lending capabilities and consulting sales as an important challenge. For the Bank to support and revitalize the region as its financial infrastructure, we need to develop a vision of the region’s potential, the challenges it faces, and how we can transform it. Going forward, we also plan to consider introducing performance evaluation systems suited to each division, reflecting the characteristics of each area and our Group’s mission.



Advancing our growth strategies: Expanding our business domains with a focus on solving local issues

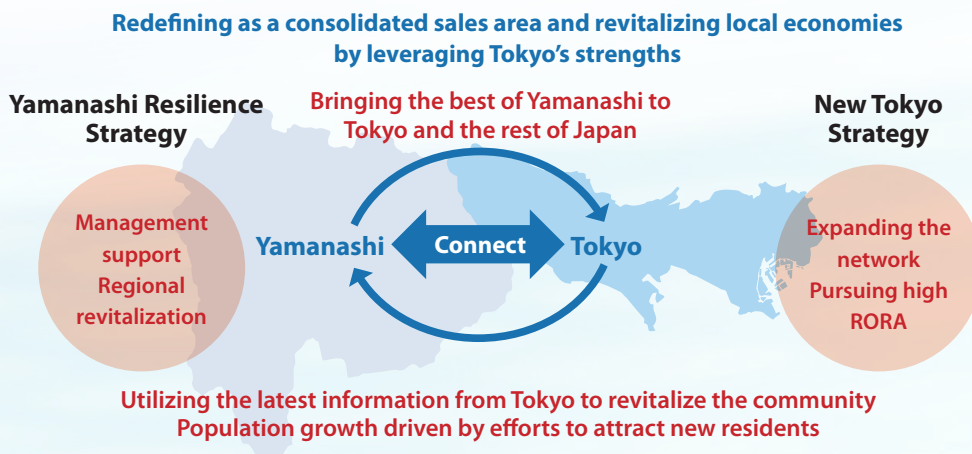
As growth strategies, we will continue to promote the three pillars set out in the Medium-Term Management Plan: the Yamanashi Resilience Strategy, the New Tokyo Strategy, and the Company-Wide Strategy.

Yamanashi Prefecture, the home base of our Group, has tremendous potential to take a major step onto the global stage. The Yamanashi Resilience Strategy aims to grow both Yamanashi and our Group by maximizing the value of this potential.

Industries with such potential include the semiconductor manufacturing equipment cluster stretching from the Nirasaki area to western Tokyo, as well as a robotics-related cluster. These fields are expected to see significant growth, and we believe the Bank needs to build its own expertise in these areas. By combining local industries that produce a wide variety of alcoholic beverages—wine, sake, and whisky—with tourism across the broader Mt. Fuji area, we can create new added value for the region, and by extending this to inbound visitors and markets outside the prefecture, we can drive further growth.

For these growth fields, we will form project teams and bring together expertise from inside and outside our Group. Led by our branches closest to our customers and Regional Head Offices that oversee them, we uncover issues on the ground and explore solutions through teamwork across a wide area.

We have built “Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect” as a platform that brings together these initiatives, and we are strengthening activities that deliver the best of Yamanashi to Tokyo, while bringing information and networks from Tokyo back to Yamanashi.



As the second pillar of our growth strategies, we will further deepen the New Tokyo Strategy. Our human resources in Tokyo are limited, so it is not realistic for us to take on every project. We have therefore clarified separate policies for the western Tokyo area and the central Tokyo area. In the western Tokyo area, we aim to expand our share by becoming the main bank for priority customers through solution-oriented sales. In the central Tokyo area, we will seek to acquire new customers through our existing customers (core fans).

The Wealth Business Division will take the lead in strengthening relationships with high-net-worth individuals, while focusing on investment in Yamanashi and business matching that will help revitalize the region. At the same time, we will strengthen support for ventures and startups that will shape the future of the regional economy.

Under the Company-Wide Strategy, the third pillar, we aim to grow by creating businesses and services that address local issues, beyond the conventional confines of banking and financial services. To that end, we believe it is important to spread and instill a marketing mindset throughout the Bank. We want to further sharpen our marketing focus and use data to deliver maximum value (output) from minimum input. We intend to leverage the data analysis expertise we have accumulated through external secondments and other opportunities to inform our sales and human resources strategies, including the development of a human resources portfolio, and ultimately evolve these efforts into human capital management.

In addition, to fully capitalize on the growth opportunities that the opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen will bring to Yamanashi, it is critical that we start laying the groundwork now, with the next ten years in mind. For the regional development centered on the new Linear station that will take shape in the coming years, we intend to participate actively by working with local governments and related organizations and by leveraging our Group's networks and expertise.

Advancing our human resources strategies: Purpose-based corporate culture reform and human capital management

Reforming the corporate culture that underpins our growth strategies is a fundamental theme, which we will continue to work on.

To realize our Group's purpose, “Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi,” we manage our business in a way that respects each employee's autonomy and motivation, so that no one feels they are simply being told what to do. We ask each employee to define their own “My Purpose,” helping them find alignment between their aspirations and the direction of the Company. In line with this direction, we, as management, also want to help each employee reach their full potential.

We will also continue our efforts to change the top-down culture that has long existed in the banking industry.

As part of this effort, we newly introduced the Yamanashi Chugin Excellent Action Award. This program was inspired by a comment from one of our mid-career hires: "At the Bank, everyone does their job well as a matter of course, but there isn't much of a culture of recognizing one another's contributions." The award recognizes what employees have worked on and the results they have achieved, and we received far more entries than we had expected. The submitted initiatives can be shared within the Bank, helping employees learn from one another and spur each other on.

We are also strengthening our job trial program (internal concurrent employment) in order to break down organizational silos. By experiencing Head Office functions such as auditing, administration, and sales, branch employees gain a better understanding of the Head Office's role while also getting to know colleagues in other divisions. Divisions that receive few applications for the job trial program explore ways to attract participants, which also helps them rediscover the appeal of their own work.

To realize our vision of evolving from a Bank into a Company, it is important to increase the number of consulting professionals in fields such as finance and DX, as well as those who can support customers with expertise in industry and tourism.

As AI becomes more widespread, I believe our customers' true needs will shift from simply having access to employees' knowledge toward the reassurance of being served by a person and knowing that they can confidently entrust matters to them. I believe this is where we can create the greatest value for our customers.



Yamanashi Chugin Excellent Action Award ceremony



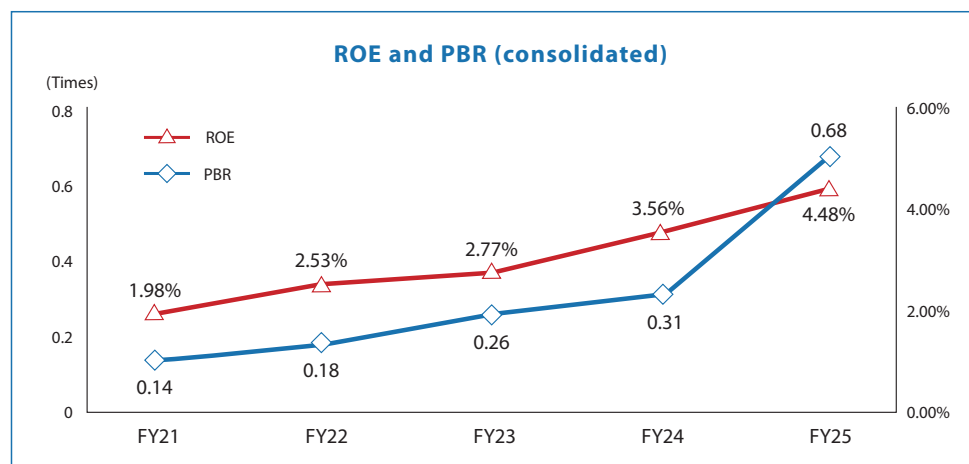
A winner receiving a certificate from President Furuya

Messages for stakeholders

Yamada Hokoku, a Chinese classics scholar who rebuilt the finances of the Bitchu-Matsuyama domain at the end of the Edo period, once said, "Make righteousness clear, and do not calculate profit." These words express the idea that if you pursue the right path as a human being, profit and prosperity will follow. For our Group too, I believe that if we clarify our significance (righteousness) within the regional community and concentrate on fulfilling that responsibility, profit will naturally follow. All this must rest on our management philosophy, "Region-Based Operations and Sound Management," and our purpose, "Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi."

Drawing on the spirit of integrity and commitment to region-based operations cultivated throughout our long history, the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group will continue to open up a bright future from Yamanashi, working at the heart of our diverse circle of stakeholders.

We sincerely ask for your continued support and encouragement as our Group continues to evolve and take on new challenges.



Message from the Senior Managing Director in Charge of Corporate Planning



Representative Director and Senior Managing Director
Responsible for corporate planning, personnel divisions, and Regional Head Offices

Koichiro Kato

1. Financial results for FY2025

In FY2025, the first year of our Medium-Term Management Plan “Value Creation Company—1st Stage,” rising domestic interest rates supported our second consecutive year of revenue growth and fifth consecutive year of profit growth, on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis. As a result, we posted a record-high profit for the first time in ten years, our first since FY2015.

Consolidated ordinary income rose ¥25,623 million year on year to ¥86,104 million, as interest on loans, interest and dividends on securities, and gains on sales of stocks all increased.

Consolidated ordinary expenses rose ¥22,411 million year on year to ¥72,271 million, due to increases in interest on deposits, general and administrative expenses, and losses on sales of JGBs and other bonds, among other factors.

As a result, consolidated ordinary profit rose ¥3,211 million year on year to ¥13,832 million. Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent rose ¥2,317 million year on year to ¥9,987 million.

We consistently pursued reforms even under negative interest rates, transforming ourselves into an institution with a solid financial foundation. These efforts, combined with the external factor of a “return to a world of positive interest rates,” enabled us to steadily increase our profits.

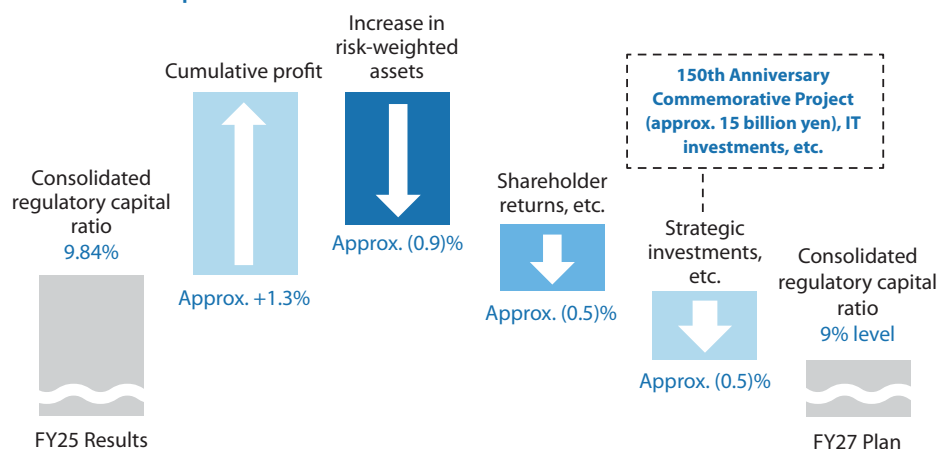
Financial results for FY2025	2025 Fiscal year	Year-on-year change
Ordinary income	86,104	25,623
Interest income	51,573	14,872
Fees and commissions income	11,426	(511)
Other operating income	8,703	2,857
Other ordinary income	14,400	8,405
Ordinary expenses	72,271	22,411
Interest expenses	10,190	7,249
Fees and commissions expenses	3,354	527
Other operating expenses	28,173	13,585
General and administrative expenses	27,885	758
Other ordinary expenses	2,667	292
Ordinary profit	13,832	3,212
Extraordinary income	195	175
Extraordinary losses	214	152
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interests	13,813	3,235
Total corporate taxes, etc.	3,808	948
Net income	10,004	2,287
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	16	(32)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent	9,987	2,318

2. Earnings forecast for FY2026

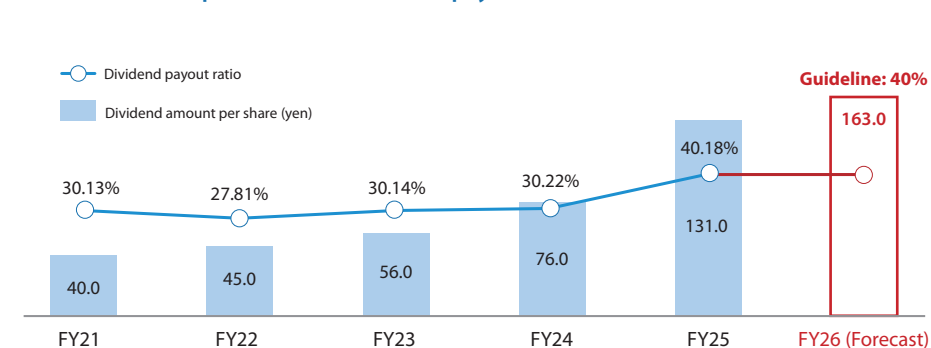
Looking at our earnings forecast for FY2026, interest on loans and interest and dividends on securities are expected to continue increasing as interest rates rise, and net gains (losses) on JGBs and other bonds are expected to improve. At the same time, interest on deposits and general and administrative expenses are also expected to increase. As a result, we forecast consolidated ordinary profit of ¥18.3 billion (up ¥4.4 billion year on year) and profit attributable to shareholders of the parent of ¥12.5 billion (up ¥2.5 billion year on year).

With regard to dividends, we use a consolidated dividend payout ratio of 40% as a guideline and plan an annual dividend of ¥163 per share (up ¥32 year on year).

Illustration of capital utilization



Dividend amount per share and dividend payout ratio

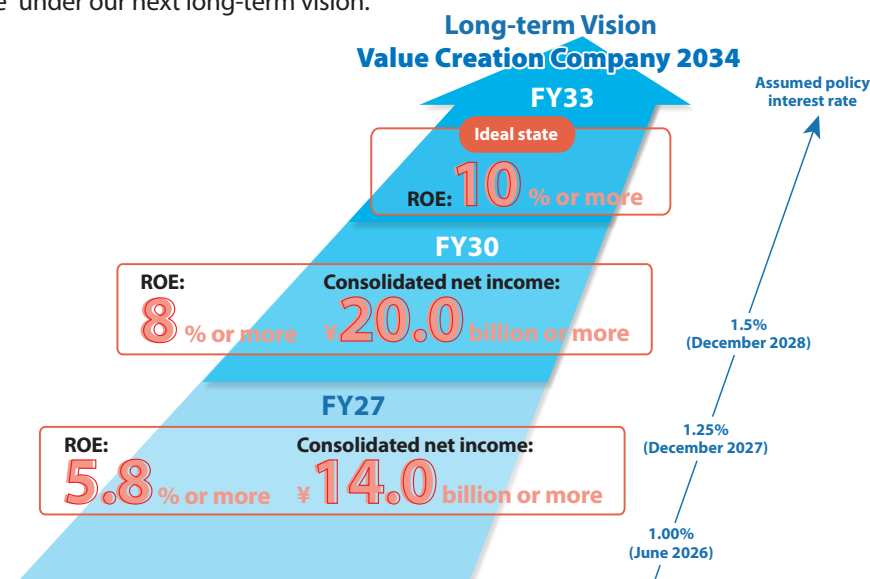


3. Review of the Medium-Term Management Plan and the long-term vision

Given that each strategy under the Medium-Term Management Plan is steadily progressing and that the economic environment has undergone changes, including the policy interest rate hikes that were not factored in when the plan was formulated, we reviewed our financial targets, revising the plan's quantitative targets upward.

Specifically, we set the following targets for FY2027: a consolidated ROE of 5.8% or more, profit attributable to shareholders of the parent of ¥14.0 billion or more, and an OHR of 58% or lower.

Accordingly, we now aim to achieve the financial targets set out as our "ideal state" in our long-term vision—consolidated ROE of 8.0% or more and consolidated net income of ¥20.0 billion or more—by FY2030, three years ahead of the original FY2033 target. Looking further ahead, we have set a new target of consolidated ROE of 10.0% or more as the "ideal state" under our next long-term vision.



Category	FY2025 (results)		FY2027
Consolidated ROE	4.48%	Upward revision	5.8% or more
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent	¥9.9 billion	Upward revision	¥14.0 bn or more
OHR	58.83%	Upward revision	58% or less
Consolidated regulatory capital ratio	9.84%		9% level

4. ROE improvement

To improve ROE, it is essential to enhance RORA, manage financial leverage, and improve our OHR, among other measures.

Above all, we believe our first priority is to increase the top line, centered on interest income and service revenue. We will continue to leverage the strong demand for funds in the Tokyo area as a growth driver, increasing our loan balance and securing interest income by acquiring high-quality loans with a focus on RORA. In the Prefecture as well, we will continue to strengthen lending revenue while also stepping up our consulting business.

In addition to these initiatives, we will expand securities investment and structured finance at the Head Office, grow new businesses, and strengthen the collective capabilities of our Group, thereby enhancing our earning power and achieving sustainable top-line growth.

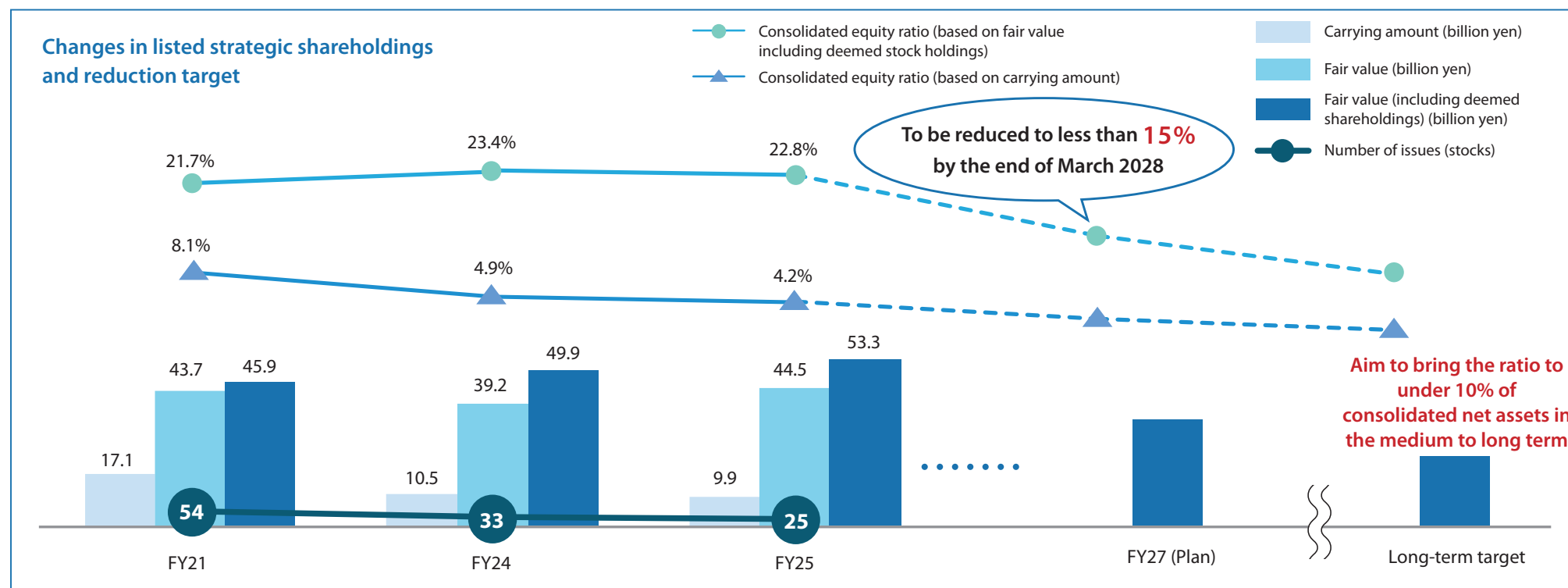
We will also continue to fundamentally review and streamline our operations, reduce costs across the Bank, and take other measures to improve our OHR.

By continuing these initiatives, we will strive to improve ROE.

5. Capital strategy

To strategically allocate capital for sustainable growth, we will balance capital allocation among deepening and expanding our core businesses, growth investments such as human capital and DX, and shareholder returns.

With regard to reducing our strategic holdings, we aim to bring strategic holdings of listed shares below 15% of consolidated net assets by the end of March 2028, then below 10% over the medium to long term.



Initiatives to Improve Stakeholder Engagement

We actively communicate with all stakeholders, including customers, shareholders, local communities, and employees.

We are committed to improving the communication gap by emphasizing opportunities for dialogue with shareholders and investors and incorporating stakeholder views through the promotion of constructive dialogue.

Strengthening dialogue with shareholders and institutional investors

■ Communicating with shareholders and investors

We strive to disclose information in a timely and appropriate manner and strengthen dialogue with shareholders and investors so that they can understand the business operations, financial condition, and non-financial information of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group and make appropriate judgments about the soundness of management.

We actively communicate information to help stakeholders understand and support the Bank's initiatives, through company information sessions for institutional investors, IR events for individual investors, and other channels.

■ Dissemination of information

We strive to disseminate information on financial results and the Bank Group's initiatives in a timely and appropriate manner through the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, financial results briefings, Annual Reports, and other means.

	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Earnings announcement		● Earnings announcement			● First-quarter financial results			● Second-quarter financial results			● Third-quarter financial results	
Company information session		● Company information session						● Company information session (interim)				
IR for individual investors											● Held online	
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders			●									
Securities Report			● Securities Report					● Semiannual Report				
Mini disclosure magazine		● Mini disclosure magazine						● Interim mini disclosure magazine				
Annual Report (Disclosure magazine)				● Annual Report (Disclosure magazine)						● Interim disclosure magazine		

■ Activity results

Activity	FY2024	FY2025
Company information session	2	2
IR for individual investors	-	1
One-on-one meetings	26	46
Business corporations and individual shareholders	68	63

■ Main discussions during dialogues

We share the opinions received through dialogue appropriately with management and prioritize and address them, thereby increasing corporate value. At the company information session held in May 2026, we gave a presentation that reflected the following feedback.

Category	Feedback
Target	Clearly present the growth story and figures for achieving targets
Capital strategy	Refine capital allocation
Human Resources Strategy	Clearly present issues and responses to them
Growth Strategies	Clearly present specific initiatives for high-net-worth individuals
Capital market investment	Clearly present quantitative information on our responses to rising interest rates and our portfolio management

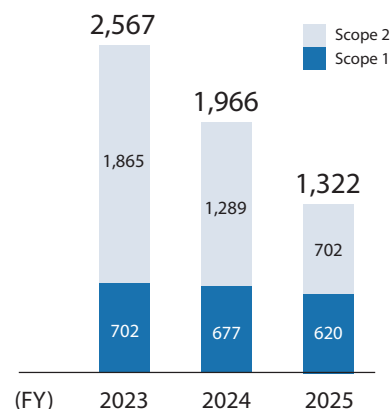
Communication with employees

As an opportunity for management to directly explain our management and growth strategies to Group employees, we held internal IR meetings at 30 locations across our branches and the Head Office.



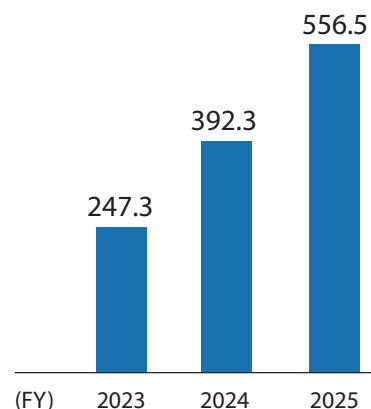
Activities to tackle environmental problems

Reduction of CO₂ emissions* (Unit: t-CO₂)



* We have added emissions from gasoline use to the Bank's greenhouse gas (CO₂) emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) in the periodic reports under the Act on the Rational Use of Energy.

Sustainable finance investment and loan amount (Unit: billion yen)



Initiatives to contribute to regional society



Number of financial training sessions held and number of participants

106 times / 6,051 people (FY2025)

Number of volleyball workshops held and number of participants
Number of on-site classes held and number of participants



20 times / 823 people
6 schools / 364 people (FY2025)

Total number of visitors to the Financial Museum



70,241 people

Initiatives for corporate governance



Percentage of outside directors

33%

Initiatives to revitalize regional economies



Number of consulting support cases

1,248
(FY2025)

Number of customers for asset succession (business succession and inheritance measures) and M&A support



Number of customers for asset succession support

306
(FY2025)

Number of customers for M&A support

735
(FY2025)

Initiatives to utilize diverse human resources



Number of female officers

Directors **2**

Corporate auditors **2**

Female managers and supervisors

177

Number of people engaging in a side business (As of March 31, 2026)

25



Number of female employees who have taken childcare leave (Cumulative total)

563



Number of male employees who have taken childcare leave (Cumulative total)

182

Looking Ahead to Our 150th Anniversary

Celebrating the 150th anniversary in April 2027

We will develop an anniversary project that looks back on the Bank's history and achievements while expressing our gratitude to all our stakeholders. This project will serve as an opportunity to increase corporate value and as one of **the growth drivers toward achieving the ideal state in our long-term vision as we look ahead to our 200th anniversary.**



Project objectives

- Passing on our history and traditions
- Expressing gratitude to stakeholders and delivering value
- Strengthening our brand image
- Making a leap into the future
- Fostering a sense of unity and engagement within the Group



**Increasing corporate value through growth
investment as part of our anniversary project**

Specific initiatives

- Core implementation period
October 1, 2026 to March 31, 2028
- Policy on further investment to increase corporate value

Growth investment

- New business development
- IT and DX investments

Shareholder returns

Branch strategy

- Facility renewal
- Enhancement of branch functions

Strengthening of human capital management

- Development and recruitment of specialists
- Improvement of employment terms and conditions

Voice

Corporate Planning
Division

H. Hashimoto

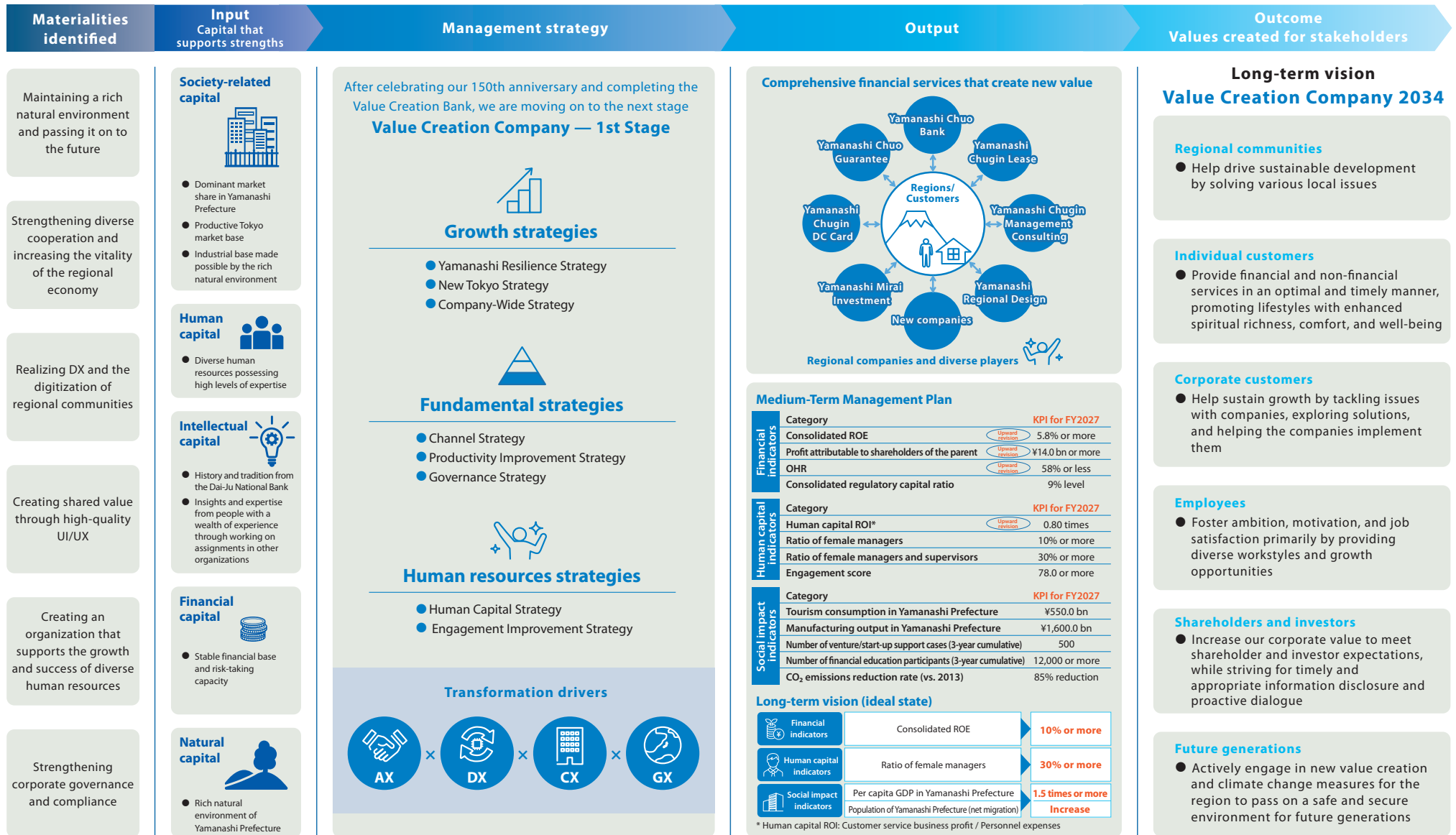


150th Anniversary: A Catalyst for New Growth

I see our 150th anniversary as an invaluable opportunity to once again express our gratitude to the local communities, customers, shareholders, and employees who have supported the Bank, and at the same time as the starting point for new growth over the next 50 years leading up to our 200th anniversary. I am personally working on this project with a deep sense of responsibility for this historic milestone and a strong sense of fulfillment. This project is not merely a commemorative event; it is an important opportunity to realize our long-term vision and increase corporate value. As we reflect on the path we have taken, we will steadily turn our new challenges for the future into reality, and in doing so, we hope to once again demonstrate the significance of the Bank's existence to society. Through company-wide initiatives, we will further enhance engagement with our stakeholders and help build a financial group that continues to grow sustainably together with the region. We will continue to embody the spirit of our motto, "Now and always," as we sincerely engage with each and every initiative.

Value Creation by the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group

Value Creation Processes of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group



Purpose: Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi

The future the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group wants to realize

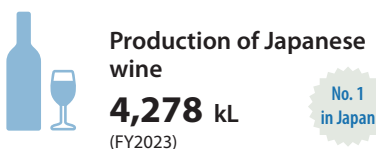
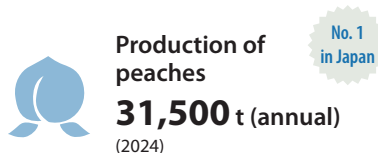
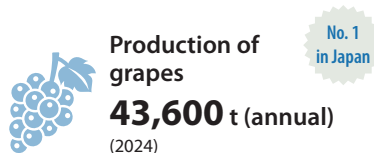
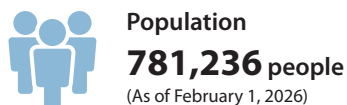
A well-being society that is prosperous and full of vitality and happiness

The Economy and Characteristics of Yamanashi Prefecture

Yamanashi Prefecture is located roughly in the center of the Japanese archipelago. It is an inland prefecture without access to the sea, surrounded by Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Nagano, and Saitama prefectures. The area of Yamanashi is approximately one-hundredth of Japan's total land area, and approximately 78% of the prefecture is covered in forests. The prefecture is also blessed with an abundance of natural tourism resources such as Mt. Fuji, Yatsugatake, and the Minami Alps.

Furthermore, its diverse lineup of agricultural products, wine, jewelry, and silk textiles, nurtured by abundant water and sunshine, are known both domestically and internationally as the Yamanashi Brand for their excellent quality.

Economic data



Source: Overview of Yamanashi 2026 (Yamanashi Prefecture)

Regional economic revitalization expected with the launch of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen and the expansion of high-speed transportation networks

Expansion of high-speed transportation networks

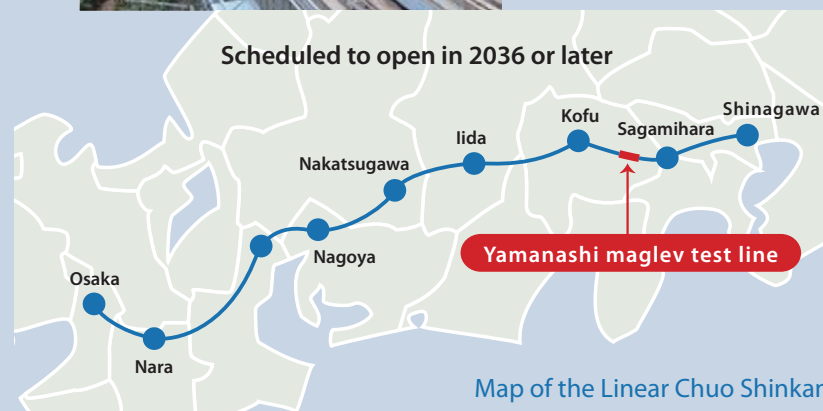
- Full opening of the Chubu-Odan Expressway
- Improvement of the Chuo Expressway
- Launch of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen

Expected outcomes

- Increase in permanent residents with the promotion of dual residency and relocation
- Revitalization of the regional economy through the development of business hubs
- New logistics and commercial facilities with the expansion of high-speed transportation networks



Shinagawa to Kofu:	25 minutes
Shinagawa to Nagoya:	40 minutes
Shinagawa to Osaka:	67 minutes



Map of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen route

* Station locations further west of Nagoya are undecided.

Characteristics of each region in Yamanashi Prefecture

[Chuhoku Area]

Kofu City, Nirasaki City, Minami-Alps City,
Hokuto City, Kai City, Chuo City, Showa Town

This area is surrounded by majestic nature, including Yatsugatake and the Southern Alps, and offers various delicious produce nurtured by clean water and sunshine, such as rice including Mukawa rice, and fruits such as grapes and peaches.

At the same time, the area also offers a superb living environment thanks to its educational and medical facilities, enabling residents to lead comfortable and convenient lifestyles while also enjoying the changing seasons and activities such as climbing mountains just a short trip away.

The charm of this area lies in how the countryside and urban areas coexist, enabling residents to select a lifestyle that suits them best.



Yamanashi Prefectural Yatsugatake Ranch

[Kyotoh Area]

Yamanashi City, Fuefuki City, Koshu City

This area is located on the east side of the Kofu Basin, and is recognized as a Japanese Heritage Site (the landscape of grape vineyards) and a Japanese Agricultural Heritage Site (the complex Yamanashi fruit cultivation system adapted for the basin). It is blessed with a mild climate and fertile soil, resulting in agriculture, especially fruit cultivation, as its core industry, and boasts one of the highest yields of grapes and peaches in Japan.

Furthermore, the tourism industry is also thriving, taking advantage of the area's proximity to the Tokyo metropolitan area, with convenient access via the Chuo Expressway and Karisaka Tunnel. The area has an abundance of attractive tourism resources, which include hot springs such as the Isawa Hot Springs Resort, tourist farms, wineries, along with other attractions such as the Nishizawa Gorge and Mount Daibosatsu, and temples and shrines including the Erinji Temple and Daizenji Temple.



Vineyards in Katsunuma

[Kyonan Area]

Ichikawamisato Town, Hayakawa Town,
Minobu Town, Nanbu Town, Fujikawa Town

This area spans the southern side of the Yamanashi Prefecture and the western side of Mt. Fuji. The kindness and warmth of the residents who have lived alongside the eternal flow of the Fujikawa River bring comfort to those who visit the area.

The area is full of attractive features, including the thriving agriculture with specialty produce such as Otsuka carrots, Nanbu-cha tea, yuzu, and Akebono soybeans, and its historical sites including the world's oldest hot spring inn and the Minobusan Kuonji Temple, traditional crafts such as Japanese washi paper and Amahata inkstones, and the ever-changing natural beauty of the four seasons.

The area is even closer to the Chukyo and Kanto areas than ever with the opening of the Chubu-Odan Expressway.



The weeping cherry blossom trees at Minobusan Kuonji Temple

[Fuji-Tobu Area]

Fujiyoshida City, Tsuru City, Otsuki City, Uenohara City, Doshi Village,
Nishikatsura Town, Oshino Village, Yamanakako Village, Narusawa
Village, Fujikawaguchiko Town,
Kosuge Village, Tabayama Village

This area is located on the eastern side of Yamanashi Prefecture, and is roughly divided into two regions: Fuji Hokuroku (with seven cities, towns, and villages) and Tobu (with five cities, towns, and villages).

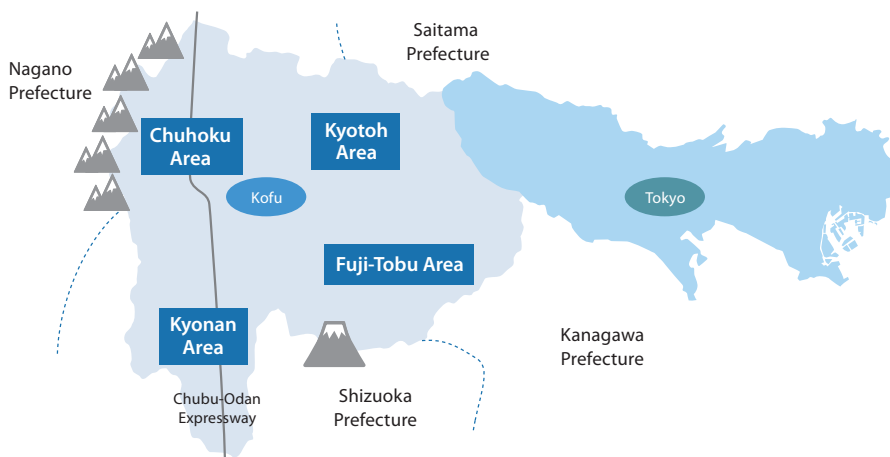
The Fuji Hokuroku region is a world-famous tourist destination that features the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site Mt. Fuji, the Fuji Five Lakes, and the Aokigahara Jukai forest. It is also well known as a resort area with holiday homes and ski resorts.

On the other hand, the Tobu region is the eastern gateway to the prefecture, conveniently only one hour away from the city center while being blessed with a beautiful natural environment that includes lush forests, clear streams and mountains, creating a dramatic contrast to urban life.



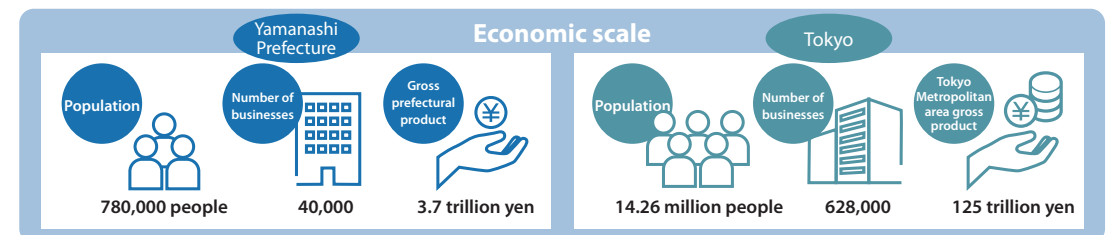
Lake Kawaguchiko and Mt. Fuji

Source: Yamanashi Prefecture Comprehensive WEB Media Y-charge
for Relocation and Dual Residency (Yamanashi Prefecture)



Tokyo's market potential

- Leveraging **the geographic appeal of being adjacent to** Tokyo, which boasts one of the nation's largest numbers of businesses
- Drawing on our long history in Tokyo to build relationships of trust with customers, connect diverse information, and **accelerate investment in Yamanashi**

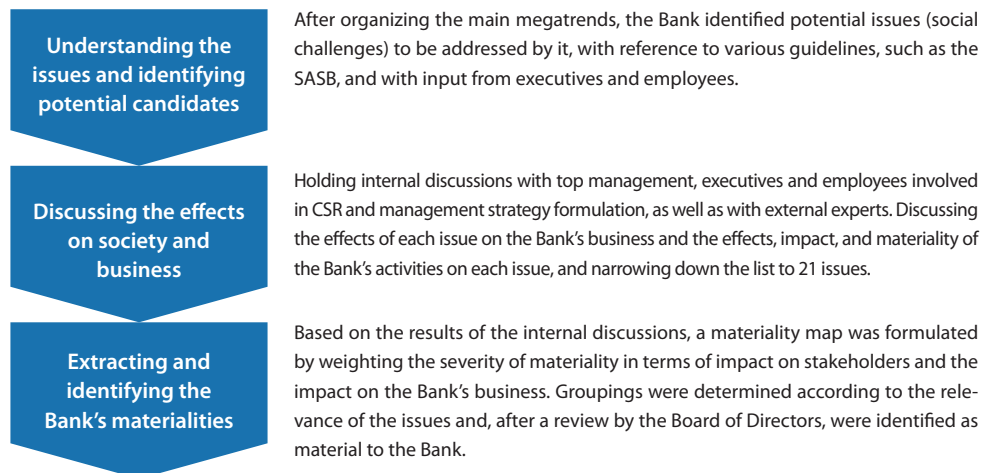


Identifying Materiality to Heighten Sustainability Management

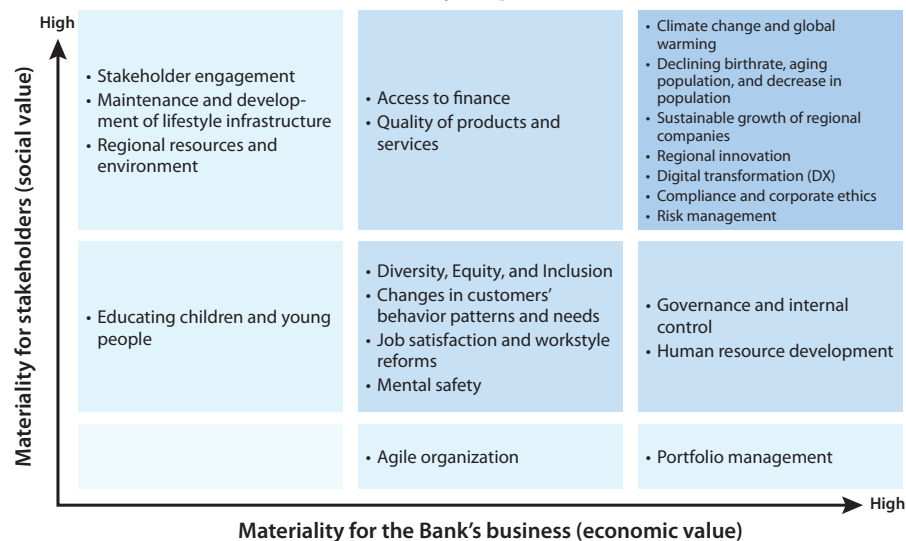
The Bank is working to further develop its sustainability management in order to achieve sustainable communities both globally and regionally and a continuous increase in corporate value. As part of this process, the Bank has identified the materialities (key issues) to be addressed.

Materiality identification processes

The Bank has identified materialities through the process outlined below.



Materiality map formulated



Six materiality issues

ESG	Materiality theme	Overview	Related issues	Related SDGs
E	Maintaining a rich natural environment and passing it on to the future	Promote the Bank's efforts to reduce CO ₂ emissions in order to decarbonize and support local communities' efforts to become more environmentally conscious through the provision of environmental products, services, and information.	- CO₂ reduction initiatives to help achieve decarbonization^{*1} - Realization of next-generation clean energy^{*1}	
S	Strengthening diverse cooperation and increasing the vitality of the regional economy	Contribute to the sustainable prosperity of regional communities and regional economic development by supporting the revitalization of regional communities and industries through business activities and by disseminating the attractive resources of Yamanashi, while strengthening cooperation with other banks, industry, academia and government.	- Declining birthrate, aging population, and decrease in population - Sustainable growth of regional companies - Regional innovation	
	Realizing DX and the digitization of regional communities	Drive the digitalization of the entire regional community by transforming the Bank itself through the use of digital technology and transferring this know-how to regional businesses.	- Internal DX^{*2} - Digitization of entire regional communities^{*2}	
	Creating shared value through high-quality UI/UX^{*3}	By providing quality services that are rooted in the community and meet customer needs, we will create customer value and build new services and business models that will lead to the creation of economic value for the Bank.	- Changes in customers' behavior patterns and needs - Access to finance - Quality of products and services	
	Creating an organization that supports the growth and success of diverse human resources	Promote a rewarding corporate culture by developing highly professional employees and create a workplace environment in which diverse human resources can recognize each other and play an active role.	- Human resource development - Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion - Job satisfaction and workstyle reforms - Mental safety	
G	Strengthening corporate governance and compliance	To ensure sound and transparent management and gain the trust of all stakeholders, we are committed to building an organizational structure, improving information disclosure and engaging in dialogues with stakeholders.	- Governance and internal control - Compliance and corporate ethics^{*4} - Risk management^{*5}	

^{*1} These items are the breakdown of "Climate change/global warming" in the materiality map from the perspective of the Bank and the region.

^{*2} These items are the breakdown of "Digital transformation (DX)" in the materiality map from the perspective of the Bank and the region.

^{*3} UI: Abbreviation for User Interface. The point of contact that connects customers with the Bank.

UX: Abbreviation for User Experience. New experiences and satisfaction that customers obtain from using the Bank's products and services.

^{*4} Compliance and corporate ethics include the prevention of money laundering and related activities.

^{*5} Risk management includes cybersecurity.

Value Creation Company 2034, Our New Long-Term Vision (Overview)

Value Creation Company 2034

Evolving from a Value Creation Bank into a Value Creation Company

The Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group will build on this foundation while envisioning a bright future for the community. Through a wide range of networks, we will promote the region’s brand and appeal, and evolve into a comprehensive regional financial group that creates new mechanisms and value to attract people to the region.

Value provided to each stakeholder

Regional communities

Help drive sustainable development by solving various local issues

Individual customers

Provide financial and non-financial services in an optimal and timely manner, promoting lifestyles with enhanced spiritual richness, comfort, and well-being

Corporate customers

Help sustain growth by tackling issues with companies, exploring solutions, and helping the companies implement them

Employees

Foster ambition, motivation, and job satisfaction primarily by providing diverse workstyles and growth opportunities

Shareholders and investors

Increase our corporate value to meet shareholder and investor expectations, while striving for timely and appropriate information disclosure and proactive dialogue

Future generations

Actively engage in new value creation and climate change measures for the region to pass on a safe and secure environment for future generations

 Financial indicators	Consolidated ROE	▶ 10% or more
 Human capital indicators	Ratio of female managers	▶ 30% or more
 Social impact indicators	Per capita GDP in Yamanashi Prefecture	▶ 1.5 times or more
	Population of Yamanashi Prefecture (net migration)	▶ Increase

Medium-Term Management Plan “Value Creation Company — 1st Stage” (Overview)

After celebrating our 150th anniversary and completing the Value Creation Bank, we are moving on to the next stage

Value Creation Company — 1st Stage



Growth strategies

- Yamanashi Resilience Strategy
- New Tokyo Strategy
- Company-Wide Strategy



Fundamental strategies

- Channel Strategy
- Productivity Improvement Strategy
- Governance Strategy



Human resources strategies

- Human Capital Strategy
- Engagement Improvement Strategy

Transformation drivers



Purpose (significance of existence)



“Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi”

Financial indicators

Quantitative metrics	FY2025 (results)	KPI for FY2027
Consolidated ROE	★ 4.48% Upward revision	5.8% or more
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent	★ ¥9.9 bn Upward revision	¥14.0 bn or more
OHR	★ 58.83% Upward revision	58% or less
Consolidated regulatory capital ratio	★ 9.84%	9% level

Human capital indicators

Quantitative metrics	FY2025 (results)	KPI for FY2027
Human capital ROI	★ 0.49 times Upward revision	0.80 times
Ratio of female managers	7.4%	10% or more
Ratio of female managers and supervisors ^{*1}	23.3%	30% or more
Engagement score	★ 78.6	78.0 or more

^{*1} Supervisors: Employees responsible for tasks such as document approval and staff evaluation. They are candidates for management positions (e.g., deputy branch managers, assistant managers, etc.).

Social impact indicators

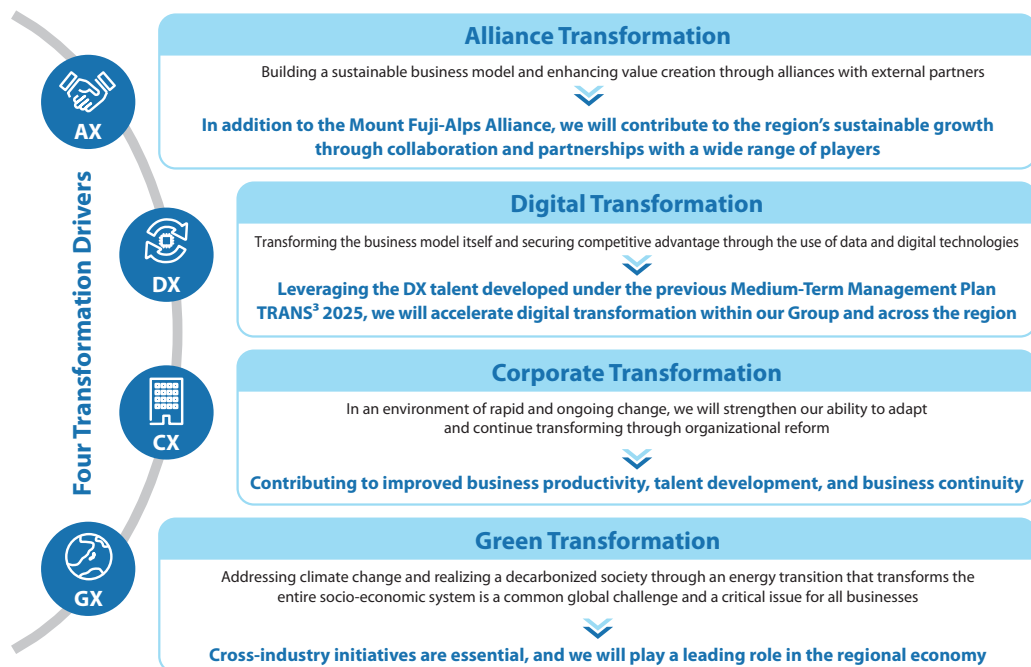
Quantitative metrics	FY2025 (results)	KPI for FY2027
Tourism consumption in Yamanashi Prefecture	¥468.5 bn	¥550.0 bn
Manufacturing output in Yamanashi Prefecture	¥1,038.1 bn	¥1,600.0 bn
Number of venture/start-up support cases* (3-year cumulative)	★ 295	500
Number of financial education participants (3-year cumulative)	★ 6,051	12,000 or more
CO ₂ emissions reduction rate (vs. 2013)	79.64%	85% reduction

* Number of venture/start-up support cases: This includes the number of direct investments, investments made through LP-funded funds, venture debt transactions, related events held, and business matching referrals.

[Performance data] Tourism consumption: 2024; manufacturing output: FY2023; CO₂ emissions reduction rate: FY2025 (target coverage: Scope 1 + Scope 2)

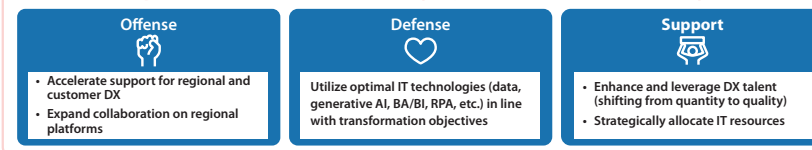
★ indicates that the FY2025 target was exceeded

Four Transformation Drivers (AX, DX, CX, GX)

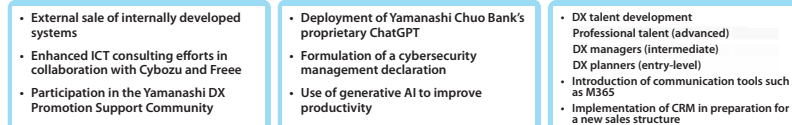


Digital Transformation

Regional DX advancement — Productivity improvement — Workforce efficiency

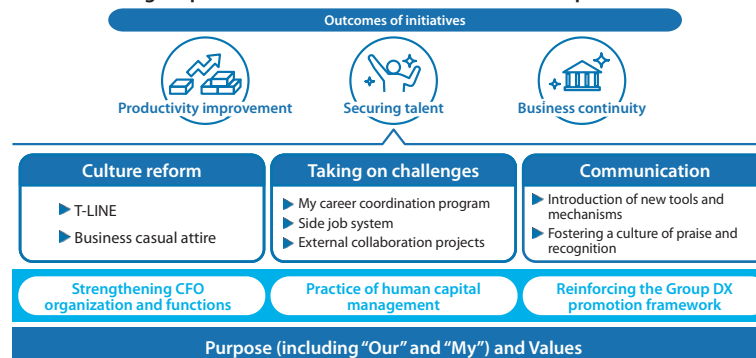


Advancing DX for the local community, customers, and our Group



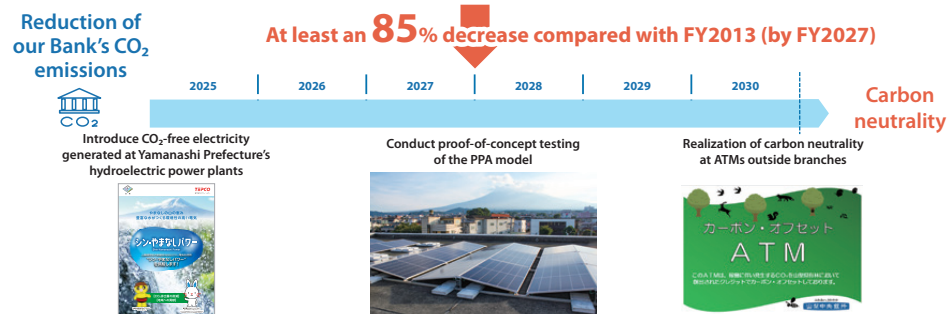
Corporate Transformation

Practicing corporate culture reform centered on our Purpose and values



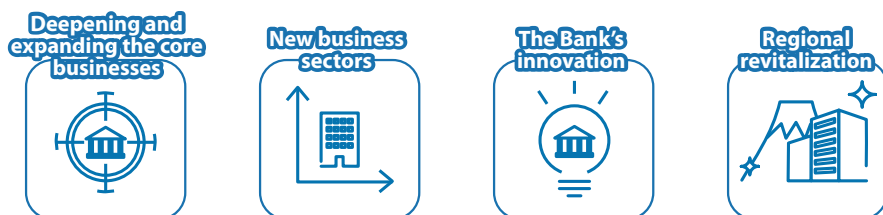
Green Transformation

Playing a leading role in the region toward achieving carbon neutrality



Alliance Transformation

Building a sustainable business model through collaboration and partnerships with diverse players



Knowledge and expertise — Establishing networks and relationships

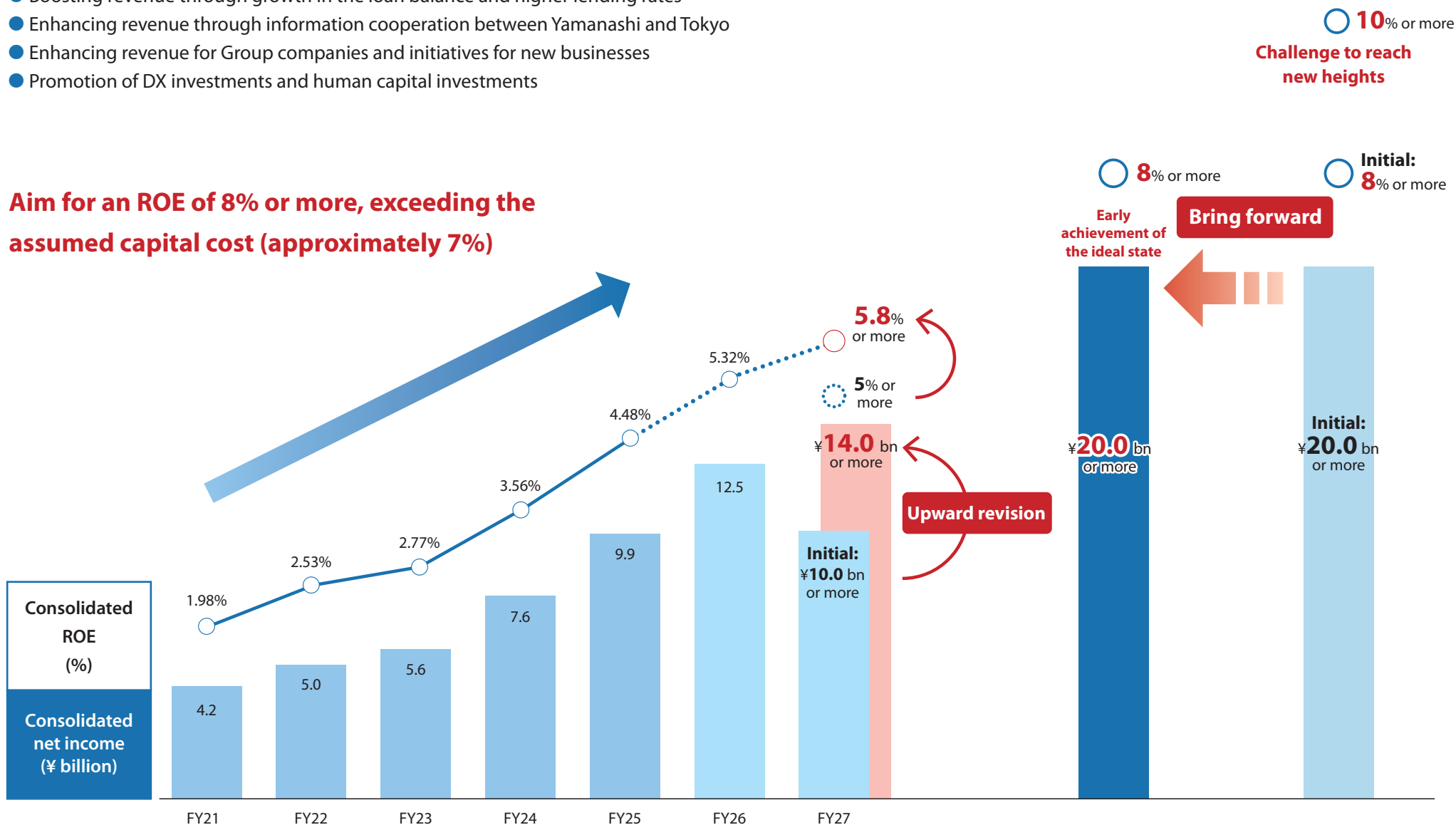


Value Creation Company 2034: Roadmap

Management initiatives that take capital cost into account

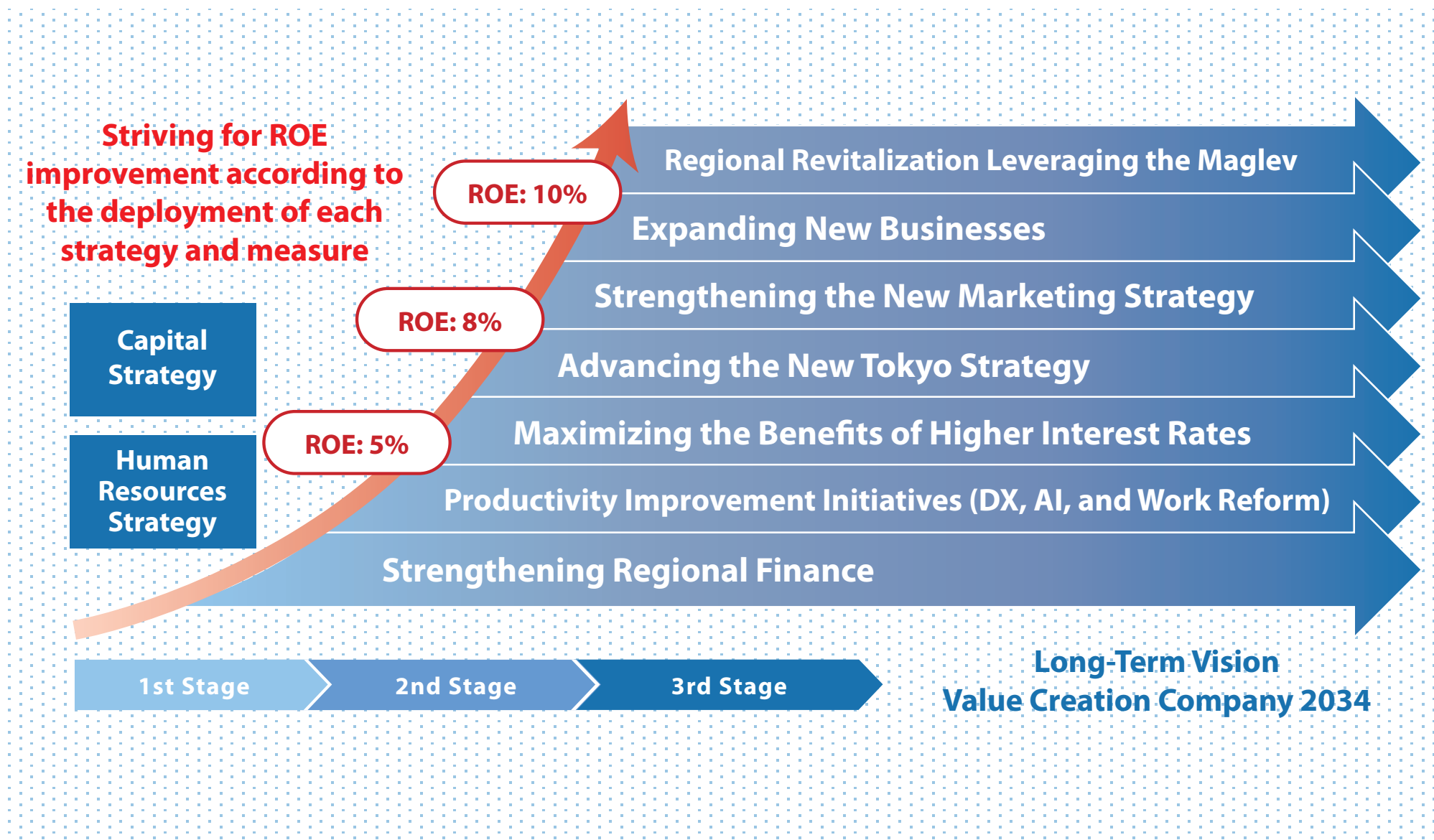
- Boosting revenue through growth in the loan balance and higher lending rates
- Enhancing revenue through information cooperation between Yamanashi and Tokyo
- Enhancing revenue for Group companies and initiatives for new businesses
- Promotion of DX investments and human capital investments

Aim for an ROE of 8% or more, exceeding the assumed capital cost (approximately 7%)



Initiatives toward Realizing Value Creation

Growth Story toward an Increase in Corporate Value



(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

Strengthening Regional Finance (1) Strengthening Consultation Sales

- Supporting customers in increasing their corporate value to **increase the number of strong mid-tier corporations and SMEs**
- Strengthening ongoing support for various initiatives** based on the Yamanashi Resilience Program, which shares the Bank's medium- to long-term growth vision
- Strengthening and expanding the menu for consulting support frameworks**

Launch of the corporate resilience program

- Number of companies with 50 employees or more

An increase of **7** companies (compared to December 31, 2024)

[KPI]

As of the end of FY2027 Cumulative increase of 100 companies

Provision of consulting support menus

- Number of consulting support cases

157 cases (113 companies)

[KPI]

As of the end of FY2027 A cumulative total of 500 cases

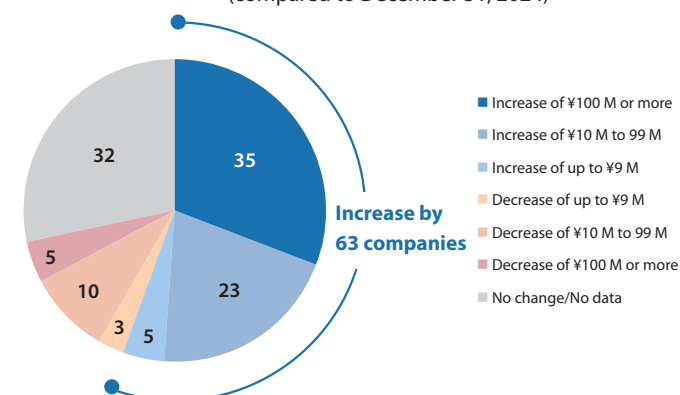


Net sales and value added of companies receiving consulting support (113 companies)

(compared to December 31, 2024)

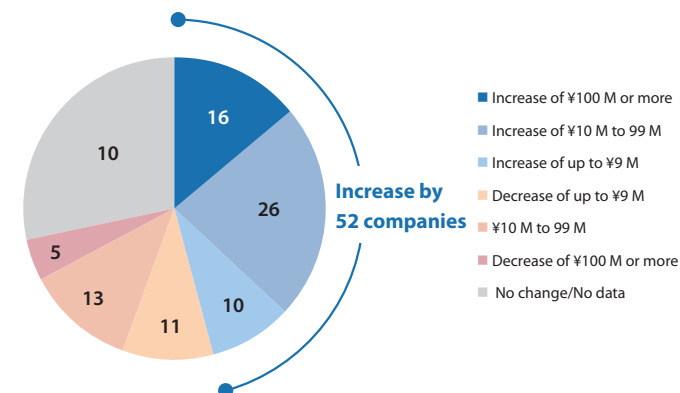
Net sales

Total increase of
40 billion yen
(+8.42%)



Value added

Total increase of
4.2 billion yen
(+8.00%)



* Value added = Operating income + Personnel expenses + Depreciation expense

(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

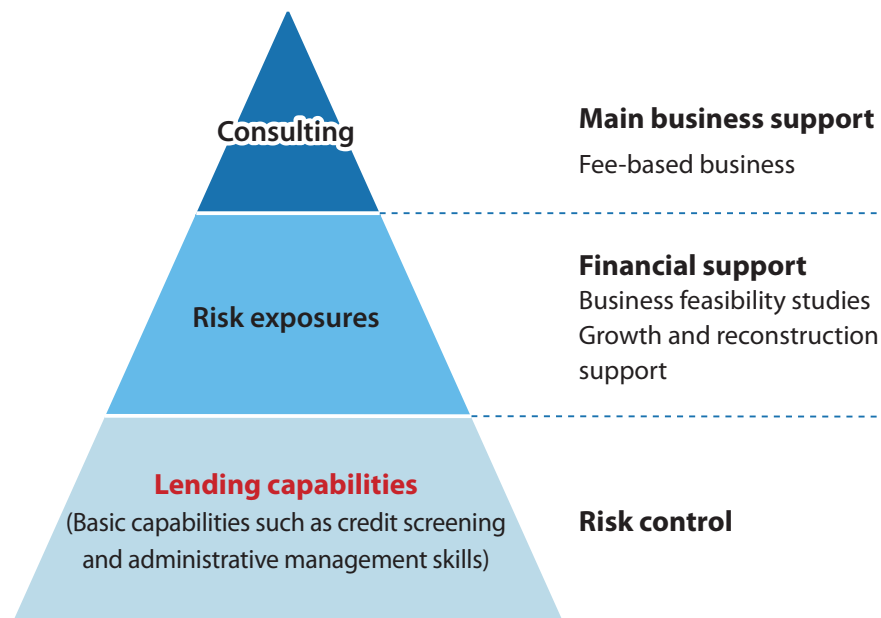
Strengthening Regional Finance (2) Improving Lending Capabilities

Development of consultation personnel by strengthening lending capabilities

- **Launch of the Lending Personnel Resilience Project (Phoenix Project)** to strengthen lending capabilities
- Strengthening **lending capabilities** that will serve as a foundation for consultation sales

Lending capabilities

The foundation for consultation sales is **lending capabilities**.



Specific initiatives

- **Accelerated lending human resource development program**
⇒ Review of training curriculums for new bank employees
- **Enhancement of training programs**
⇒ Strengthening of the training structure for timely and appropriate educational programs, including tier-specific training and expert development programs
- **Promotion of OJT and proactive learning**
⇒ Visualization of essential knowledge and skills for loan sales through Yible "Sales Models" to promote OJT and proactive learning
- **Human resource interaction**
⇒ Enhancement of lending capabilities across Yamanashi Chuo Bank through the rotation of lending personnel between branches and the Head Office, and Yamanashi Prefecture and Tokyo



(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

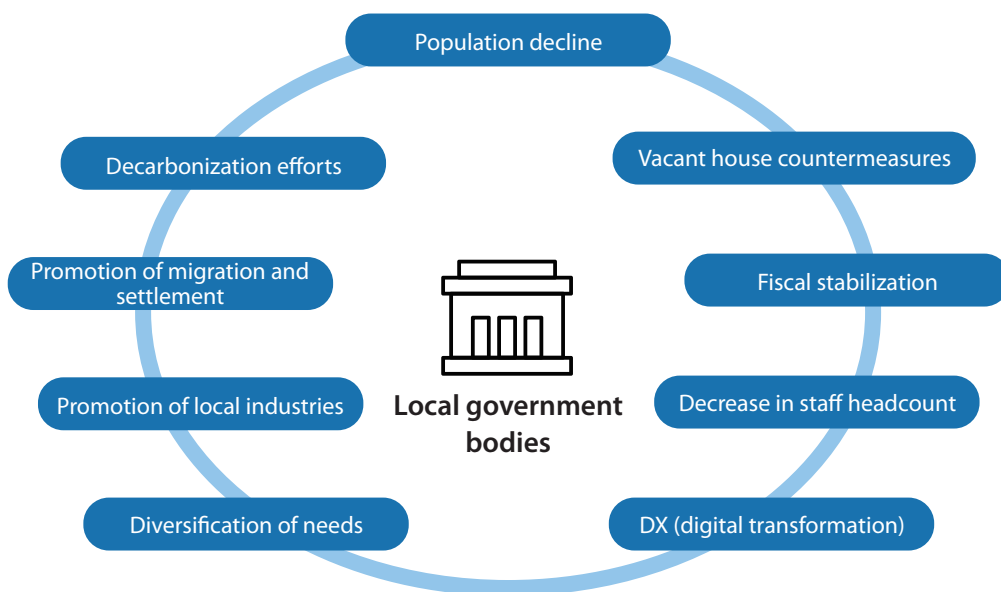
Strengthening Regional Finance (3) Improving Regional Revitalization

Initiatives to address local issues through new collaborations

- Expanding the **“Yamanashi Chugin Yamanashi Furusato Support Project”** to address local issues by supporting and promoting administrative measures
- Establishing ongoing initiatives through **support areas and frameworks** to help address administrative issues
- Further expanding our partner company network to **enhance our ability to address local issues**
- Identification of the needs of regional and local government bodies

Specific initiatives to support solutions for administrative issues

Yamanashi Chugin Yamanashi Furusato Support Project



Balancing support for local government issues with revenue generation

Initiatives to enhance capabilities to solve local issues

Identifying needs more effectively

Expanding the network



Expansion of support areas and frameworks

Enhancement of abilities to solve local issues

(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

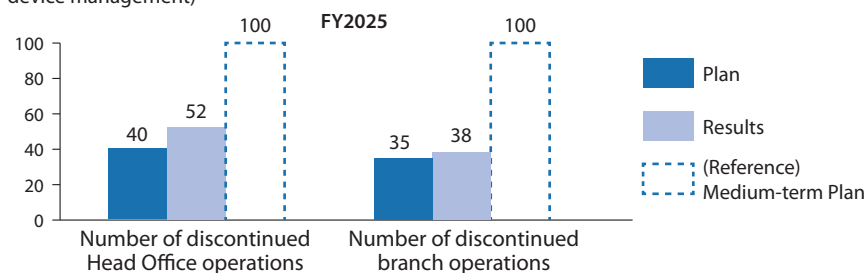
Productivity Improvement Initiatives

Initiatives for Work Reform

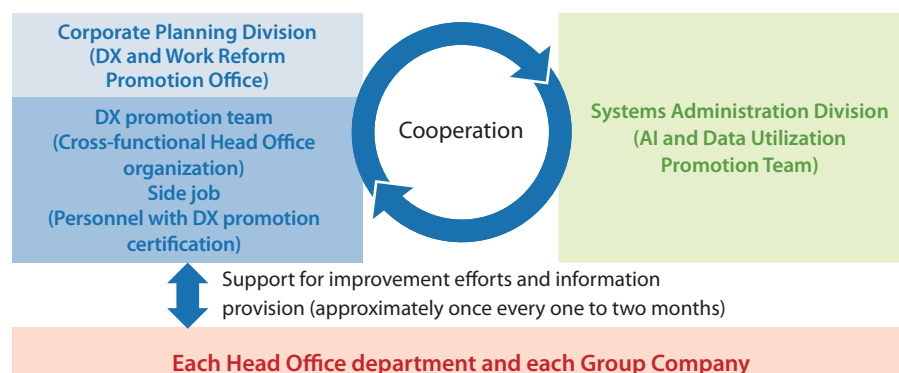
- **Acceleration of initiatives that improve efficiency and streamline tasks** that are redundant and inefficient, and elimination of tasks
- **Continuous exchange of views** by each Head Office Division to share issues and discuss solutions

Support for Work Reform projects

- Progress management, suggesting improvements, and initiative support for Work Reform projects (**approximately 800 projects**, including individual projects in each department)
- Review of Shigoto Diet Contest award projects and reform projects that will affect the Bank as a whole (such as the restructuring of CIF management)
- Review of the organization and transfer of redundant tasks that span multiple departments (such as device management)



Framework for discussions with Head Office Divisions

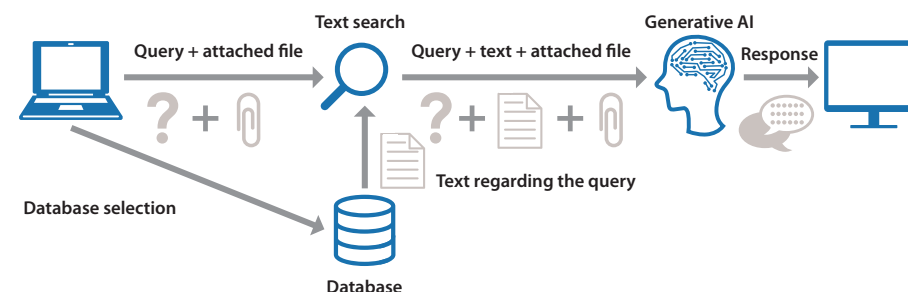


Leveraging advanced technologies such as generative AI

- Realization of Work Reform (Transformation) **by utilizing advanced technologies such as generative AI**
- Cultivation of **DX promotion and business reform personnel** capable of promoting and implementing reforms

Use of technology such as generative AI

- Automation and digitalization leveraging advanced technology such as generative AI (Generative AI adoption track record: **10 cases**)
- Launch of YCB-AsIst, the Bank's internal AI chatbot with enhanced capabilities (October 2025)
* Addition of the "Screening Dictionary by Customer Industry" function incorporated as RAG to support drafting for credit operations, including those for SWOT analysis



Cultivation of DX promotion and business reform personnel

Ongoing cultivation and training of DX promotion and business reform personnel

- Generative AI Idea Contest: **65 entries**
- Generative AI training for all employees (**764 applications**) conducted
- Participants in training for DX Managers certification: **30**



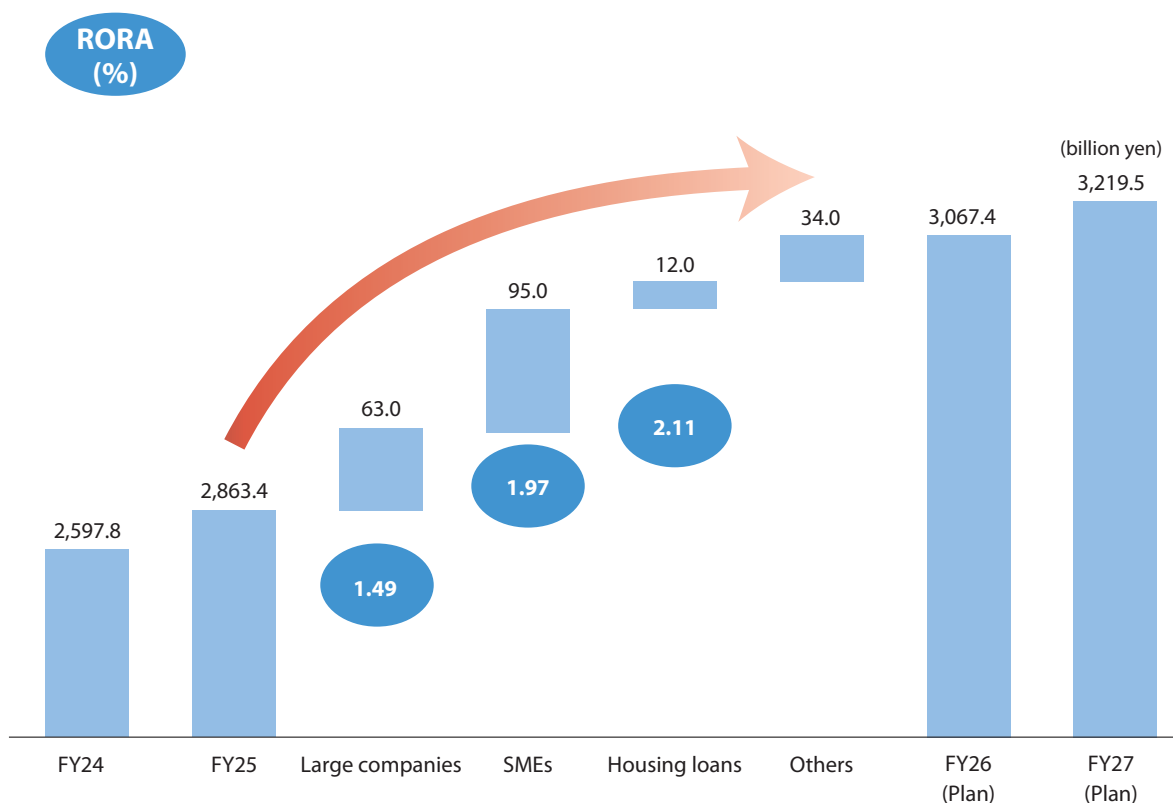
Generative AI idea sharing and presentation session (Mount Fuji-Alps Alliance)

(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

Maximizing the Benefits of Higher Interest Rates

- Strengthening of loan revenue through **the accumulation of high-quality loans** and **RORA improvement**
- Increasing loan balance by balancing revenue, risk-taking, and regulatory capital
- Strengthening high-quality loans with RORA through Yamanashi Resilience and the New Tokyo Strategy, which are now gaining momentum
- Use of "RORA" as a standard for loan interest rate judgment and decision-making

[Image of transition in average loan balance]



[Large companies]

- Improving returns on capital by controlling credit costs and **selecting high-quality cases**

[Mid-tier corporations and SMEs]

- **Strengthening support for mid-tier corporations and SMEs, startup companies, and high-net-worth individuals**, based on clear strategic domains

Strengthening of consulting support

⇒ Increasing loan balances and expanding fee-based businesses to strengthen revenue

[Housing loans]

- Acquisition of **high-quality** projects through **product expansion** and **expansion of lending locations**

(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

Maximizing the Benefits of Higher Interest Rates

- As the impact on interest on loans is greater than that of deposit interest, **the rise in interest rates will have a positive impact on top line growth.**
- The floating interest rate for loans is 52.5%, and the floating rate for business loans and Head Office loans is rising, thereby enhancing the resilience of the loan portfolio to rising interest rates.
- We expect loan revenue to increase as yields improve, as fixed-rate loans with maturities of more than three years reach maturity.

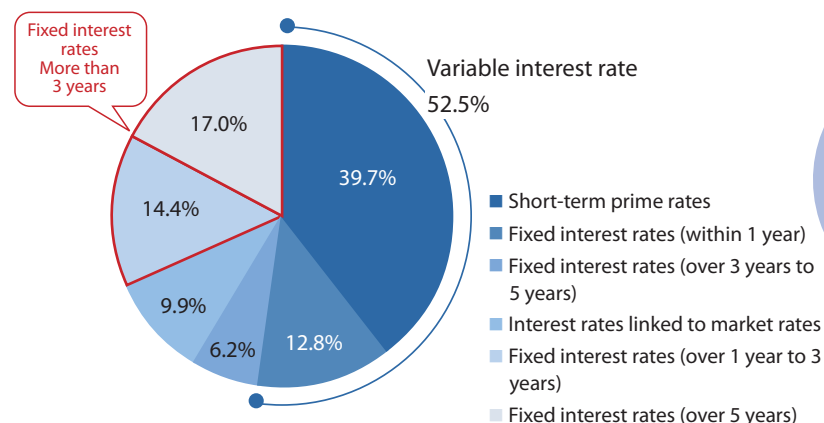
Impact on interest income

	FY2026	FY2027
(1) Interest on loans	¥2.4 bn	¥5.5 bn
(2) Interest on deposits	¥2.0 bn	¥4.1 bn
(3) Interest on securities	¥0.0 bn	¥0.2 bn
(4) Interest income ((1) – (2) + (3))	¥0.4 bn	¥1.6 bn

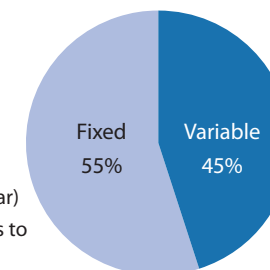
Two-year cumulative total Approx. ¥2.0 billion

Assumption: Increase in interest if the policy interest rate increases by 50 bp
(25 bp in June 2026 and 25 bp in December 2027)
The balance represents the planned value under the Medium-Term Management Plan

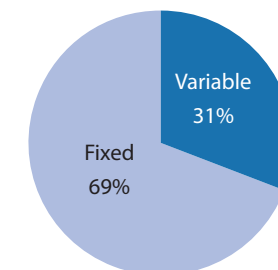
Breakdown of loans by interest rate



Business loans

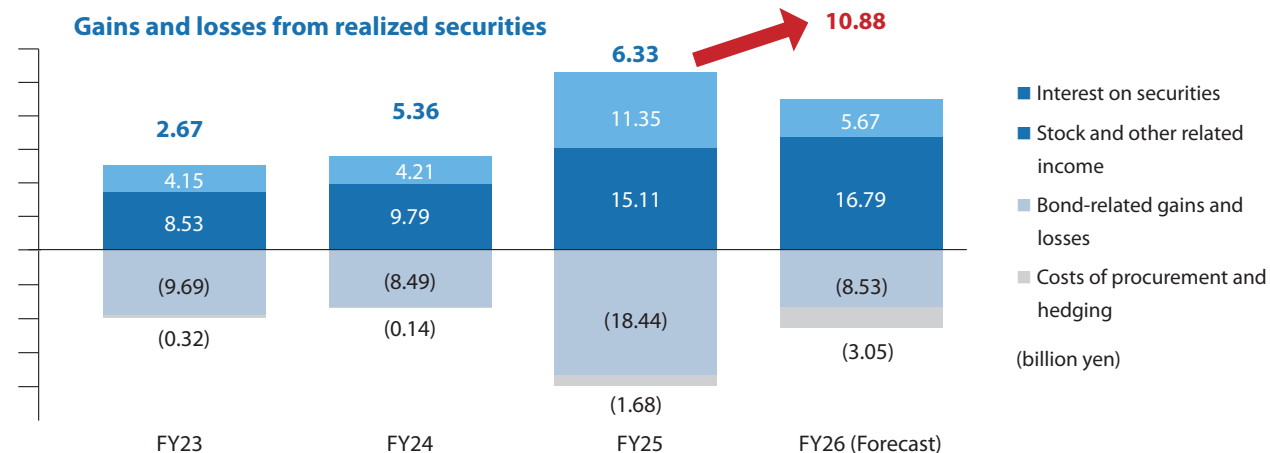


Head Office loans



- Set a basic portfolio as a guideline for medium-to long-term (approximately three to five years) portfolio composition, **thereby enhancing fundamental earning power by increasing interest income (yield) from securities**
- Utilize Yamanashi Mirai Investment's investment advice and control allocation according to market conditions **to improve unrealized gain or losses on securities, bonds, stocks, and other related income**

Gains and losses from realized securities



* Stock and other related income above includes gains and losses on investments in limited partnerships and money trusts.



Message from the Managing Director in Charge of the Tokyo Strategy Head Office



Managing Director
Responsible for the division related to
international markets; General Manager of the
Tokyo Strategy Head Office

Tetsuya Naito

(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value Advancing the New Tokyo Strategy

1. Current status

In June 2025, the Tokyo Strategy Head Office was established by integrating the Tokyo 1st and 2nd Regional Head Offices. The goal was to gain a comprehensive view of the Tokyo region and enable the planning and management of promotional initiatives that facilitate information sharing and rapid action across the region. After the Head Office was launched, the focus has been on people, physical assets, capital, and information. We have reviewed human resource allocation and branches, streamlined sales frameworks, and advanced the “Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect.”

2. Future initiatives

(1) Clarification of promotion policies according to district

Based on regional characteristics, we have divided the region into the West Tokyo District (excluding the Tokyo and Shinjuku Branches) and the Central Tokyo District (Tokyo and Shinjuku Branches). Specific measures are being implemented in both districts to address challenges.

In the West Tokyo District, we will strive to rebuild (deepen) relationships with priority clients, while in the Central Tokyo District, efforts will be focused on improving profitability.

Furthermore, we established missions and future visions for each branch, and have been implementing initiatives by clarifying the role and ideal direction for each of them.

(2) Initiatives for high-net-worth individuals

The Wealth Business Division was newly established in June 2025 with the aim of achieving sustainable co-creation between Yamanashi and the metropolitan area by building relationships with high-net-worth individuals and corporate owners. The Division aims to promote regional revitalization by attracting businesses to Yamanashi and increasing the number of investment projects in the prefecture for “Regional Impact Wealth.”

Furthermore, we will implement initiatives to share expertise and enhance the skills of bank employees with the goal of further expanding our activities.

(3) Support for startup companies

We have newly established the “Startup Coordination Office” in June 2025 to create regional innovation and improve Top-Line Growth by providing support to ventures and startup companies. The Office’s mission is to connect startup companies and Yamanashi Chuo Bank customers, enabling both to thrive and grow.

- Supporting **companies that will drive the future of the regional economy**
- The **Startup Coordination Office** within the Tokyo Strategy Head Office manages equity investments, venture debt, and other investment and loan activities
- Supporting customer growth through business matching

Strategic LP investment

Creating **business opportunities by building relationships** through LP investments in VCs specializing in seed- and early-stage companies and gaining early access to growing companies

Obtaining new revenue opportunities through venture debt

Strengthening venture debt initiatives to accumulate interest revenue by securing appropriate interest rates and **capture future capital gains**

Support for customer company growth through business matching

Activities to enhance added value of customers by incorporating services from **startup companies** through business matching

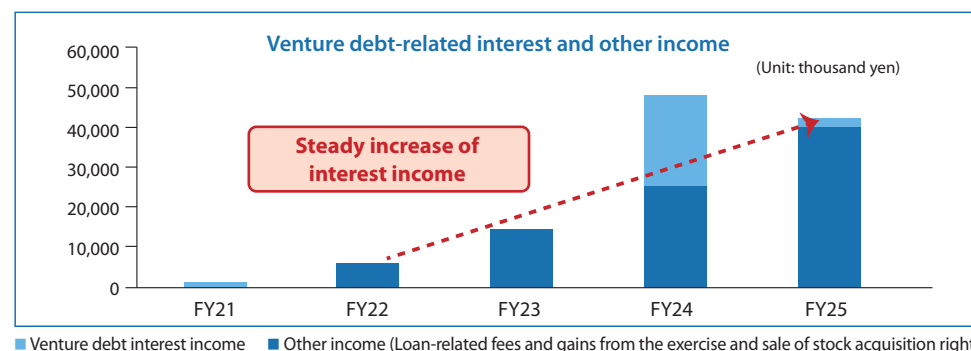
Major KPI results (FY2025 results)

Social impact indicators (KPIs) *Cumulative over three years

Number of venture and startup-related support cases

295/500 cases (228% achieved against plan)

LP investment companies 5 companies	Venture debt executed 400 million yen	Business matching 123 cases * Referral basis
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(1) Development of core customer strategy

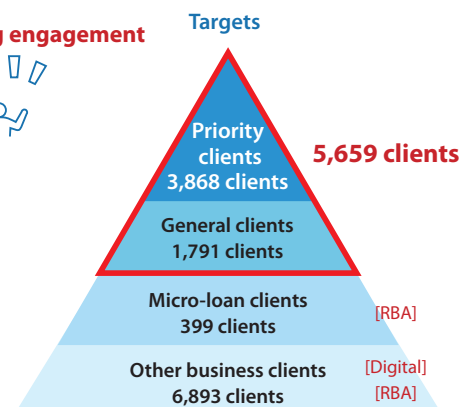
• Identification of priority clients and deepening engagement



• Promotion of main bank status



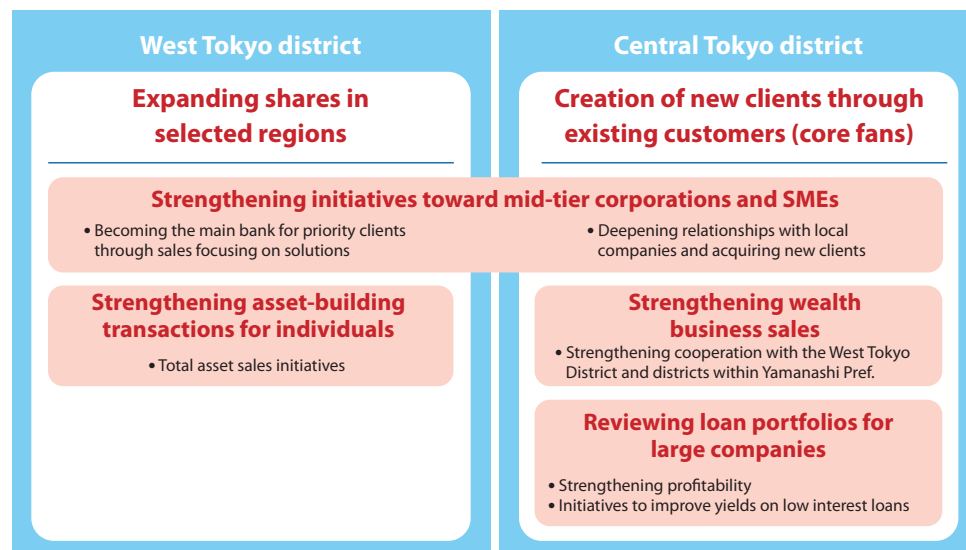
• Promotion of comprehensive services such as loans, deposits, and fees and commissions



* Priority clients are those that meet any of the following criteria:
Net sales of 200 million yen or more, total borrowings of 100 million yen or more, total credit provided by the Bank of 50 million yen or more (group total), average deposit balance of 100 million yen or more, and clients selected by Branches

(2) Clarification of promotion policies according to district

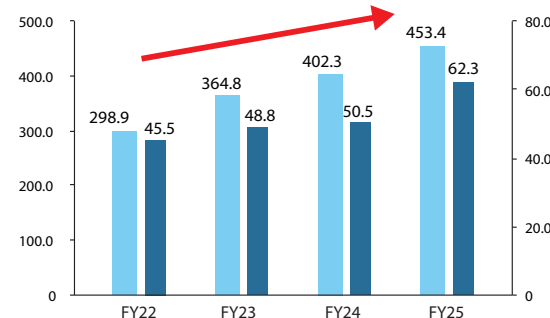
- Initiatives to **expand market share** throughout the West Tokyo District
- **Creating new business opportunities through existing customer relationships** in the Central Tokyo District



(3) Further strengthening transactions of mid-tier corporations and SMEs in Tokyo

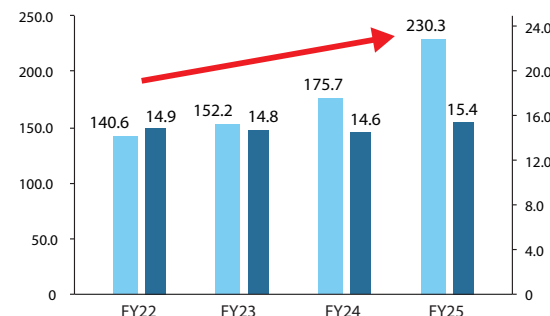
- Strengthening of initiatives for clearly defined targets, with a focus on **real estate, manufacturing, and medical care**
- Provision of **comprehensive consulting support** for customers' issues

Real estate (Average balance)



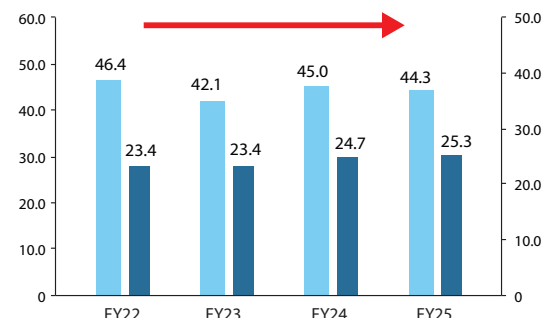
- **Targeting high-quality projects** with a focus on high-net-worth individuals
- Utilization of the **Real Estate Market Council** to formulate response policies for each category

Manufacturing (Average balance)



- Expanding transactions through **robotics proposals**
- **Hosting joint events** by sharing information with manufacturing-related organizations

Medical care (Average balance)



- **Facilitating issue and information sharing through the establishment of the Tokyo Medical Care Promotion Task Force**
- **Enhancing consultation** through specialized teams

Loans Deposits Unit: ¥ billion

(4) Strengthening the wealth business

- Constructing a proprietary network and acquiring high-quality information by gaining access to the **upstream wealth sector**
- **Encouraging investments in Yamanashi Prefecture** by gaining access to the **inner circles of high-net-worth individuals** and leveraging the information gained
- **Enhancing products for wealthy customers** to further strengthen relationships with high-net-worth individuals

Case examples of utilizing regional impact wealth (wealthy customers, etc. that have a local impact)

- **Promotion of investments that lead to regional revitalization**
- **Matching through the Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect**

Contributing to enhancing the profitability of hotel operators within Yamanashi Pref.

- Connecting local hotels with Tokyo-based companies to help local businesses enhance their value by creating new business models



- **Increasing employment, hotel rental income, and restaurant revenue**

Support for an international tennis tournament

- Support for Yamanashi Pref. sports events, including securing corporate sponsors, arranging accommodations, and supporting tournament operations
- The welcome party was attended by approximately 100 athletes, sponsors, and other related parties, **making a significant contribution toward uncovering Yamanashi's potential tourism demand by showcasing the prefecture's appeal.**



Enhancement of products for wealthy customers

- **Lending results for high-net-worth individuals**

Lending results for high-net-worth individuals since July 2025
Cases executed: 64
Execution amount: 32,658 million yen



- **Funds for overseas real estate purchases**

On July 1, 2026, in partnership with NIHON HOSHOU Co., Ltd. we launched a loan product (maximum of ¥500 million/30 years) for the purchase of overseas real estate (in the states of Hawaii and California).

- **Housing loans**

From April 17, 2025, we launched a housing loan product available for a maximum of ¥500 million/40 years.



<Results from the start of service through March 31, 2026>
Number of accepted applications: **15 cases**;
Execution amount: **2,049 million yen**

(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

Strengthening regional revitalization through the Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect

Solving customer and regional issues through the Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect

About the "Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect"

A cooperation framework between Yamanashi and Tokyo created to maximize information utilization. It aims to increase customers' corporate value while solving local issues and attaining sustainable growth by utilizing all information within the business area of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank. Each Branch has assigned an information coordinator to promote the Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect initiative.

Total of ¥30.0 bn invested in Yamanashi through information cooperation between Yamanashi and Tokyo

Full-year target for FY2025: **10.0 billion yen**; Actual: **9.03 billion yen** (achievement rate: **90.3%**)

Number of transactions and collaborations with regional impact wealth, etc.*: 500 cases (total)

* Regional impact wealth, etc.: Wealthy customers or companies capable of significantly influencing regional communities

Full-year target for FY2025: **150 cases**; Actual: **231 cases** (achievement rate: **154.0%**)

June 2025
Start of **information coordinator training** within Tokyo



Acceleration of "Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect" that transcends borders

Expansion of information collaboration scope that transcends Yamanashi-Tokyo borders

Strengthened the information-sharing skills of branch managers (management positions)

March 2026
The **"2nd Connect Night"***
Shared knowledge of information coordinators



Strengthened the information-sharing skills of mid-level bank employees

May 2025
The **"1st Connect Night"***
Strengthened collaboration among information coordinators

Passive information sharing

April 2025
Start of **"Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect"**

* Connect Night: An event for information coordinators to share knowledge (expertise on information utilization)

Voice

Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi as the Regions' Concierge



Wealth Business Division
E. Kenmotsu

The Wealth Business Division defines "high-net-worth individuals and upstream customers" as regional impact wealth that can have a significant impact on the Yamanashi Pref., and makes efforts to establish relationships through activities such as financing transactions.

As a collaborative activity for regional impact wealth, we promoted the appeal of Yamanashi to domestic and international tennis players by securing sponsors for the Kofu International Open Tennis Tournament and hosting a welcome reception.

Furthermore, we have been working to revitalize the local economy through investments in movie production funds that attract on-location filming to Yamanashi, as well as through product placement.

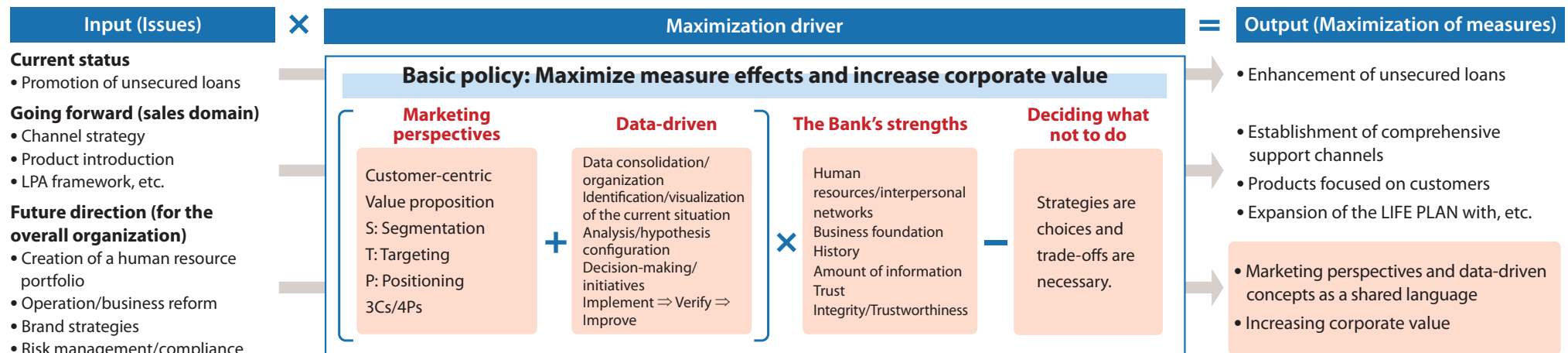
Yamanashi Prefecture is a very attractive area, as it is close to Tokyo and boasts abundant tourism resources that include Mt. Fuji, Mt. Yatsugatake, and the Southern Alps. Going forward, we will continue to promote Yamanashi's appeal to a wider audience in our efforts to revitalize the region.

(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

Strengthening the New Marketing Strategy

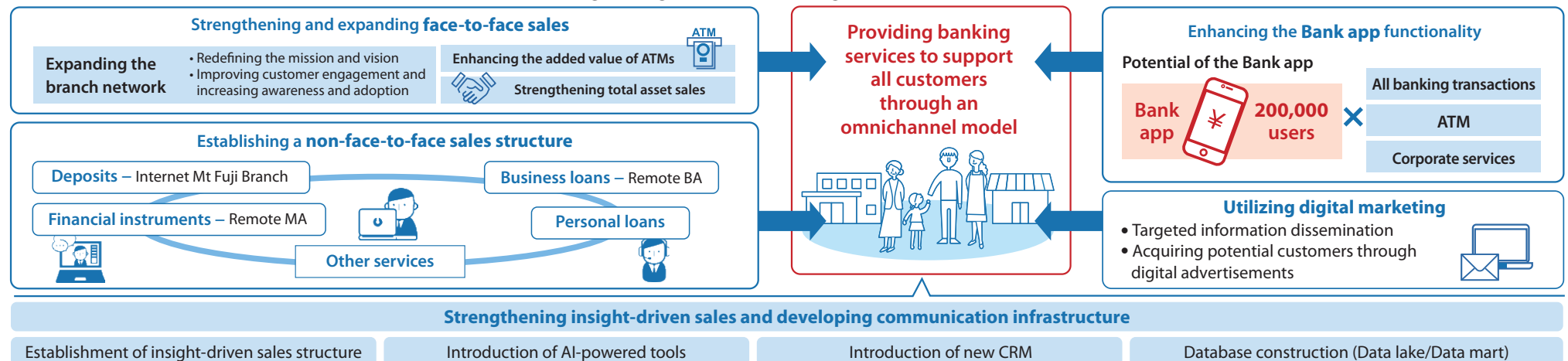
- **Utilization of marketing perspectives and data-driven approaches** for various issues **to maximize the effects of measures**
- Initiatives currently being promoted for unsecured loans will be **expanded across the entire sales domain and organization**, with the goal of achieving a **significant increase in corporate value**.

<The New Marketing Strategy Equation>



<Strengthening Channel Strategy>

- **Building a hybrid sales structure** through channel integration and **strengthening insight-driven sales**
- Enhancement of each channel based on customer needs and strengthening of sales that leverage channel characteristics



(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

Expanding New Businesses

- Supporting **Yamanashi Regional Design Co., Ltd.**, a regional trading company, **in addressing local issues and developing new businesses (sources of revenue)**, with a focus on its “tourism value creation,” “decarbonization,” and “advertising and marketing” businesses.



Tourism value creation business

Creation and sales of high value-added tours

Decarbonization-related business

Expansion of renewable energy focused on PPA

Advertisement and marketing business

Enhancement of branding and support for communication through social media and the creation of videos and designs



New businesses that address local issues

Full-scale implementation of services, including memorial videos and marriage consultation

[Examples of Synergy Effects with Yamanashi Chuo Bank]

Introducing the Yamanashi Regional Design to **create opportunities to promote business with new clients or resuming services with existing clients**

Creation of introductory videos for member companies **as an incentive for the Business Leader Club**, which has contributed to improved member satisfaction.

- Increase in the amount consumed for tourism
- Addressing regional disparities in tourism
- Decarbonization of corporations and regions
- The Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group serves as a hub for prefectural decarbonization.
- Communication and discovery of new values
- Reform of internal frameworks and operations
- Securing new revenue sources from demonstration trials



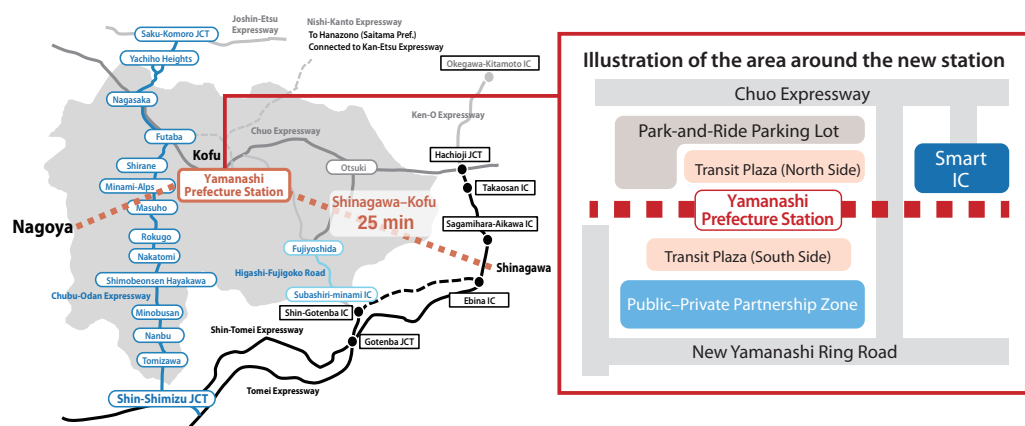
The purpose of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group
Making “Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi” a reality



(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

Regional Revitalization Leveraging the Maglev

- **Revitalizing the local economy with the opening of the Shinkansen Maglev Train**, a new gateway to Yamanashi
- Establishment of a Shinkansen Maglev Train Project Team within the Bank and collaboration with local government bodies and related organizations to **enhance support for development around the new Maglev station**
- Sharing information regarding the Maglev within the Bank



Voice

Activities of the Shinkansen Maglev Train Project Team



Regional Revitalization
Promotion Division
A. Sakurabayashi

The Bank established the Linear Chuo Shinkansen Regional Creation Promotion Project Team (Linear PT) in September 2024 as a cross-sectional organization within the Bank to fulfill our role as a regional financial institution for the Linear Chuo Shinkansen project, which will have a significant impact on Yamanashi Prefecture. The Linear PT supports administrative initiatives and generates revenue for Yamanashi Chuo Bank by integrating information management related to the Linear Chuo Shinkansen and reviewing frameworks for providing ongoing support throughout the project.

Our Bank needs to actively engage in supporting urban development through private-public partnerships along with aiding local corporations to revitalize the areas around Yamanashi Prefecture Station, where a new station is to be built.

Preparations for the opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen are steadily progressing in Yamanashi Prefecture, including the groundbreaking ceremony for the Linear Chuo Shinkansen Yamanashi Prefecture Station (tentative name) held in March 2026. The Linear PT aims to co-create urban development initiatives in collaboration with all stakeholders, with "Future Yamanashi" in mind, in order to maximize the ripple effects of the opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen.

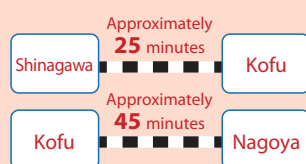
- **Increase of the inflow of population related** to the development of the new Linear Chuo Shinkansen station
- The opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen will have a significant impact on the Yamanashi Pref. economy and **open up major opportunities for local companies**, including our Bank.
- We will work to revitalize the local economy with a view to establishing a broader regional economic zone (Tokyo to Nagoya) following the opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen.

Impact of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen opening on the local economy



The opening of the Linear Chuo Shinkansen creates a positive cycle within the local economy that **includes improvements in the living environment, business revitalization, and increases in tourism and the related population.**

Access to the Chukyo and Kansai areas



Prefectural residents

- Improvement of daily convenience
- Expansion of work and school commuting zones

Companies

- Expansion of business partnerships and market areas with the Greater Tokyo and Chukyo regions

Tourists Visitors

- More convenient access to Yamanashi
- Increased length of stays

Broader revenue opportunities for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank

- Maximization of the ripple effects of the Maglev opening through public-private collaboration
- Redefinition of new business domains with a view to a broad regional economic zone

Expansion of individual transactions

- Increase in the population of permanent residents and relocating residents, leading to **the expansion of housing loans and deposit transactions**

Expansion of corporate transactions

- **Increase in funding for working capital and capital investment** with new corporate entries and expansion of businesses

Expansion of customer regions

- **Development of new business domains (in the Chukyo area)** with the improved access to Yamanashi Pref.

Expansion of businesses related to tourism

- Revitalization of businesses related to tourism **Increase in funding for capital investments such as hotels**

(1) Specific Measures to Increase Corporate Value

Regional Revitalization Leveraging the Maglev

- **Building a network** of stakeholders for urban development in Yamanashi Prefecture **and playing a central role**
- **Establishment of “KOFU Revive Next,”** an urban development project incorporating innovative and fresh perspectives from the younger generation

Proactive efforts for urban development

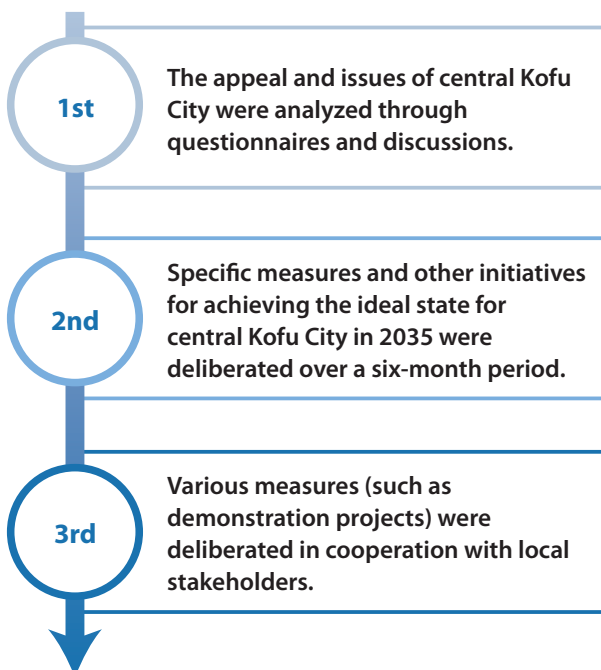
- Urban development promotion through proactive collaboration with local stakeholders
- Support for the consideration of urban development around the Linear Chuo Shinkansen’s Yamanashi Prefecture Station and efforts to revitalize central Kofu City

Construction of networks for urban development



Urban development initiatives from new perspectives

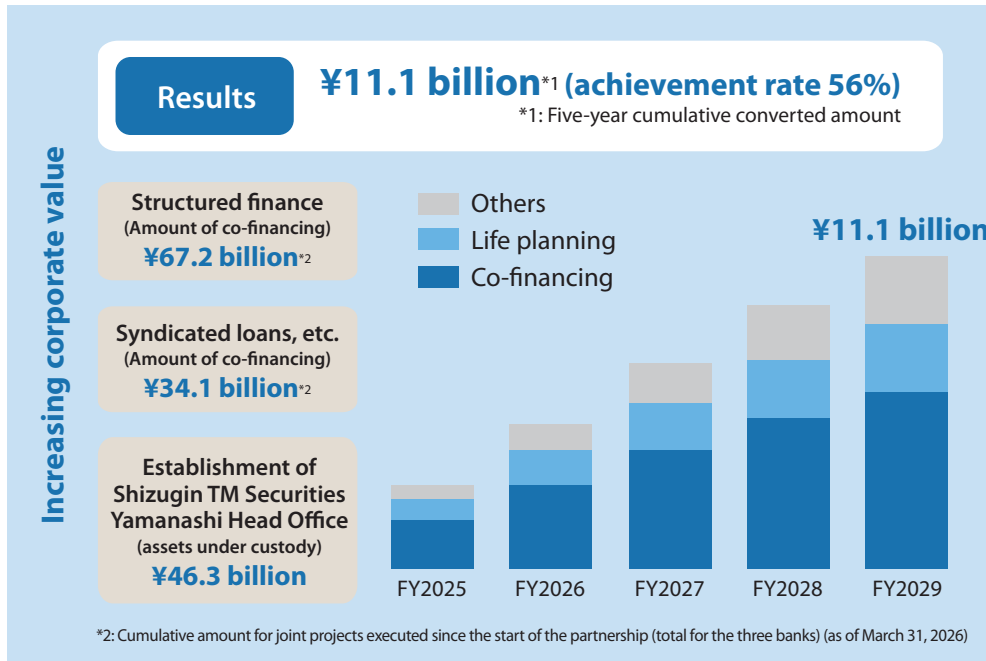
- Composed of members such as students and young employees from local companies to plan the future of central Kofu City from the perspective of younger generations
- Entered the demonstration phase after the 1st and 2nd Rounds



(2) The Fuji-Alps Alliance

A collaboration with Shizuoka Bank and Hachijuni Nagano Bank to address local issues, achieving both **increased corporate value** and **social value creation**

- Aim to realize **KPI of 20.0 billion yen** in synergies from the alliance (total of the three banks, five-year cumulative total)
- Synergy as of March 31, 2026 was **11.1 billion yen** in total across the three banks.
- Across three banks, dedicated housing loans for relocation totaled **348 cases and ¥12.3 billion**. In FY2026, we will launch a dedicated LP and hold relocation events.



Voice

Specialized Finance
Division
S. Kitta



Applying the expertise acquired in the international financial market to strengthen the profitability of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank

I was dispatched for 18 months to the New York branch of Shizuoka Bank, an Alliance bank, and currently engage in lending services within the Specialized Finance Division.

My transfer to the Shizuoka Bank New York branch was driven by my strong desire to gain firsthand experience at the forefront of the international financial markets. During my tenure, I gained experience in a wide range of banking operations, including fund procurement and legal compliance, with a particular focus on lending service. These experiences allowed me to deepen my understanding of international financial practices. Additionally, by gaining exposure to a diverse range of assets and financial instruments unique to the United States, where the securities market is highly developed, I was able to deepen my understanding of financial markets.

Going forward, I would like to contribute to enhancing the Bank's revenue-generating capabilities by leveraging the expertise I have acquired in New York, including cross-border lending, exploring new asset opportunities based on insights into international financial markets, and strengthening cooperation with Alliance banks.

(3) Basic Strategy/Risk Asset Management

- Strategic utilization of capital for sustainable growth
- While maintaining a consolidated regulatory capital ratio of around 9%, make **well-balanced investments** in deepening and expanding core businesses, growth investments, shareholder returns, and other areas.

Shareholder returns, etc.

- We aim to maintain dividends at roughly 40% of net profit attributable to the shareholders of the parent
- We will take a flexible and agile approach to acquisition of own shares

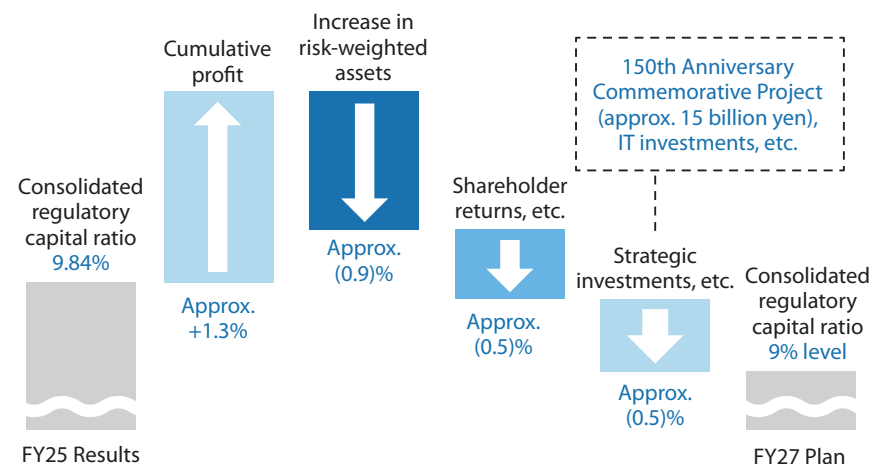
Increase in risk-weighted assets (Deepening and expanding the core businesses)

- Preparation for a smooth supply of funds
- Strengthening of loans and securities
- Strategic investment in subsidiaries

Strategic investments, etc.

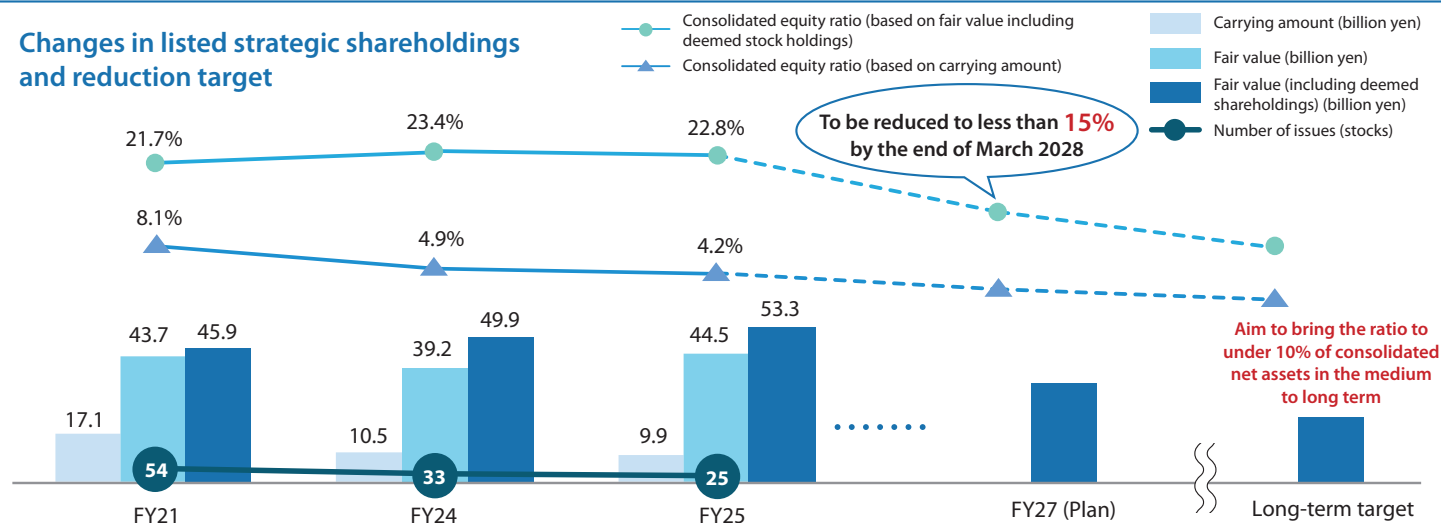
- New business investments (Yamanashi Mirai Investment, Yamanashi Regional Design, etc.)
- Investments in human capital (Improving employment terms and conditions, reskilling, development of experts, hiring mid-career professionals, etc.)
- Investment in DX promotion (building data analysis infrastructure, zero trust security, expanding digital services, operational reform support, etc.)

Illustration of capital utilization



- By the end of March 2028, we aim to reduce the ratio of listed cross-share holdings (including deemed holdings in fair value terms) in consolidated net assets to less than 15%.
- Targeting a ratio below 10%** over the medium to long term.

Changes in listed strategic shareholdings and reduction target



(4) The Diverse Capabilities of Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group

Yamanashi Chugin Lease Co., Ltd.

1. Message from the President of Yamanashi Chugin Lease

As President, I tell our officers and employees that I want them to prioritize customers first, employees second, and the Company third. I firmly believe that when our customers and employees are satisfied, the company will naturally prosper. As the first step toward putting customers first, I want to create a workplace where communication with customers and among employees is seamless. Most interpersonal conflicts, workplace troubles, and mistakes arise from a lack of communication. We are committed to fostering a corporate culture where employees can work in an enjoyable and positive atmosphere without unnecessary stress, while also building a strong, competitive organization that consistently delivers results.

Unfortunately, I feel that our company's name recognition and market presence are still not where they should be. Through our daily sales activities and communications, we aim to become a company that customers respect as quickly as possible.

2. Our business lines

Established in April 1987 as a member of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group, we are a comprehensive leasing company.

For nearly 40 years since our establishment, we have grown alongside the local community in Yamanashi Prefecture by providing a wide range of leasing services, primarily to local customers, covering automobiles, medical equipment, industrial machinery, office furniture, and more. Today, our team of 35 officers and employees operates as one across three locations: our Kofu headquarters, the Fujiyoshida Sales Office, and the Tokyo Sales Office.

As a result of the steady expansion of our business scope since our founding, we are expected to be reclassified as a Large Company under the Companies Act during this fiscal year. In preparation, we have also begun taking steps to improve our organization, including strengthening our internal control system and reinforcing our administrative processes.

Taking this transition to Large Company status as an opportunity, we aim to become the core company of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group in both name and substance.

3. Current initiatives

The Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group launched its new Medium-Term Management Plan in April 2025. As a key pillar of the plan's growth strategy, the Group has set the objective of solving local issues through the provision of comprehensive financial services by the Group. To support the smooth execution of the Group's growth strategy, we are working closely with fellow Group companies to expand lease transactions.

Expanding the use of leasing, which offers features distinct from conventional bank lending, broadens customers' financing options. We hope that customers will make use of lease transactions as one of the solutions to their business issues.

By responding swiftly to diverse leasing needs and supporting decarbonization investments in Yamanashi Prefecture through lease financing, we are working to increase our asset size—which we regard as a key performance indicator—and strengthen our earning capacity.



Representative Director and President
Kenichi Katsumata

We are fundamentally restructuring our sales organization, which had been overly concentrated on the Yamanashi market, and strengthening our sales activities in the Tokyo area under our Tokyo Strategy by launching a full-scale outreach initiative targeting companies in central Tokyo, the heart of the Greater Tokyo metropolitan market.

4. Future initiatives

(1) Full-scale entry into the Tokyo market

In November 2025, to improve access to central Tokyo, we relocated our Tokyo Sales Office from Hachioji City (within the Hachioji Branch) to Higashimurayama City (within the Higashimurayama Branch). We also expanded the office from two to five employees. We aim to establish a strong presence in the vast Greater Tokyo metropolitan market. Centering our sales activities on existing customers of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group, we will fully leverage our customer network to strengthen our sales foundation.

Under our Tokyo Strategy, we have identified manufacturing, healthcare, and real estate as priority industries and sectors. In addition, we will actively respond to a wide range of leasing needs by targeting high-wealth individuals.

(2) Connecting Yamanashi and Tokyo

We will also participate, from the perspective of a leasing company, in the Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect initiative, which our Group is strengthening to foster closer ties between Yamanashi and Tokyo. By leveraging the information and networks across both regions—our Group's greatest strength—we will create synergies. Through our leasing business, we aim to delight our customers.

To meet our customers' real estate needs, we have established an in-house Real Estate Team. Working in collaboration with local real estate agencies, we will seamlessly match the needs of customers in Yamanashi and Tokyo who wish to sell, buy, rent, or lease properties, thereby contributing to regional revitalization.

(3) Leveraging the comprehensive strengths of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group

Going forward, we will further strengthen our sales foundations in Yamanashi Prefecture and the Tokyo area, with collaboration across the Group as the cornerstone of our efforts. As a new era unfolds, marked by developments such as the rise of AI, our customers' needs are becoming increasingly diverse, sophisticated, and complex. With a customer-first mindset, it is essential to build a Group-wide structure capable of responding promptly to our customers' concerns and needs. We believe that maintaining our customers' trust will increasingly put the true value of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group to the test.

As one unified Group, we will support our customers while practicing proposal-based sales that inspire excitement for the future. By harnessing the collective strengths of every Group company, we will devote our full efforts to delivering added value to our customers and helping solve local issues.

5. Case studies

To respond to increasingly diverse leasing needs, we are actively expanding into new business fields.

Most recently, we began offering real estate leasing, an area of strong customer demand. In collaboration with a major leasing company, we arranged the lease of a large-scale commercial facility. By leasing buildings such as hotels, commercial facilities, warehouses, and factories requested by our customers, we enable landowners to make effective use of idle land without incurring an upfront financial burden.

At the same time, we are strengthening our leasing services for high-wealth individuals in central Tokyo. Recently, we executed a lease for an ultra-luxury vehicle—a Ferrari F50—for use at events and similar occasions. Going forward, we plan to broaden our product lineup and explore leasing opportunities for aspirational assets such as cruisers and jet aircraft.

(5) Message from the General Manager of the Human Resources Division

Integrated implementation of the human resources strategy and engagement improvement strategy

Under our Medium-Term Management Plan, “Value Creation Company—1st Stage,” the Bank positions the human resources strategy at the core of enhancing corporate value and is strategically pursuing human capital management and the improvement of engagement.

Human capital is a critical foundation of corporate value. By implementing initiatives aimed at realizing human capital management in an integrated manner, we seek to achieve the sustainable enhancement of corporate value and improve employees’ job satisfaction and motivation at work. I consider it my mission to contribute to the sustainable development of our region through these efforts.



Initiatives toward realizing human capital management

We recognize “accelerating bank employees’ autonomous career development” and “establishing an organizational culture that drives value creation” as challenges to be addressed going forward.

Regarding the first challenge, we are strengthening our efforts by providing management training for employees in managerial and supervisory positions, conducting joint training sessions with companies in other industries, and incorporating career development curricula into training programs for each employee level. In addition, we are promoting the use of the “My Career Coordination Program,” which supports individual employees in realizing their career designs. The number of applicants has been increasing year by year, helping employees achieve autonomous career development. Furthermore, we have established a new skills certification system and are working to strengthen our pool of consulting human resources. We believe that developing and certifying human resources across a wide range of departments will lead to greater job satisfaction and motivation, enabling us to provide greater value to our customers.

To address the second challenge of establishing an organizational culture that drives value creation, we established the DE&I and KENKO Investment for Health Promotion Section in June 2025. We have positioned health-oriented management initiatives as a management priority and are strengthening efforts to raise health awareness, which serves as the foundation for employee productivity and engagement, through the use of “M3PSP,” an online medical consultation service for employees, as well as through stress check analyses. In addition, through initiatives such as preconception health awareness activities and menstrual pain simulation experiences, we are pro-

viding opportunities for employees to consider how to balance their careers with life events, while also working to enhance knowledge of women’s health. Through these initiatives, we are promoting the creation of an environment in which diverse human resources can maximize their abilities and contribute to improved performance across the organization.

Going forward, we will continue to leverage investment in our human resources and organizational transformation as two mutually reinforcing drivers to achieve the sustainable enhancement of corporate value and expand the value we provide to the local community.

(6) Initiatives toward Realizing Human Capital Management

- We have established a policy for realizing human capital management, and we are rolling out measures toward recruiting and developing human capital, boosting employee engagement, and taking other initiatives.
- As a result of rolling out our measures, we are sustainably increasing our corporate value and improving job satisfaction for employees, while also contributing to the sustainable development of the region.

[Human Resource Development Policy] × [Internal Environment Improvement Policy] × [DE&I Policy] × [Policy on Determining the Amount and Components of Employee Salaries and Compensation]



Strategically recruiting and training human capital, ensuring diversity, diversifying work styles, improving employee engagement, and ensuring fairness



Sustainable increase in corporate value, and improvement in employees’ job satisfaction and motivation



Sustainable development in the region

Human Resources Strategy

To realize our Group's vision and clearly define our most important human resources initiatives, our Medium-Term Management Plan "Value Creation Company — 1st Stage" positions the Human Resources Strategy as one of its basic strategies, with two specific sub-strategies driving these efforts: the Human Capital Strategy and the Engagement Improvement Strategy.

Human Capital Strategy

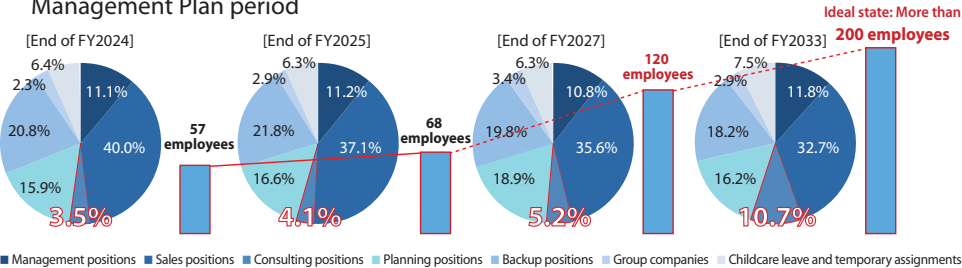
Aim to maximize human capital to carry out the human resources strategy that meets our management strategy.

- 1. Creation and realization of the target (ideal) human resource portfolio
- 2. Formulation and execution of employment plans with a medium-to long-term perspective
- 3. Strengthening of the development of human resources to establish an organization that is sustainable and able to grow

Creation and realization of a human resource portfolio

- To execute the strategies and initiatives set out in our long-term vision and Medium-Term Management Plan, we are identifying the human resources and talent required and implementing initiatives to create and realize a human resource portfolio.
- To secure the consulting human resources that will lead the execution of our Growth Strategy, we have established a new skills certification system. By developing and certifying human resources from a broad range of departments across both our branches and headquarters, we will create a pool of consulting professionals who can be assigned to sales support divisions at Head Office, while also building a more comprehensive Bank-wide consulting framework.

- Double the number of consulting human resources during the Medium-Term Management Plan period



Practical consulting human resources (Qualifications × Skills × Experience, etc.) Talent with a high level of expertise that contributes to revitalizing the regional economy and solving issues in local communities, and who can directly provide value to customers

■ By leveraging our consulting human resources to provide value that contributes to revitalizing the regional economy and solving issues in local communities, we will work to improve the Bank's profitability.		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	Customer service business profit	3.9 billion yen	5.0 billion yen	7.6 billion yen
	Fees and commissions income from corporations	2.0 billion yen	1.9 billion yen	2.2 billion yen

Strengthening mid-career recruitment

- To create opportunities for securing expertise and creating innovation through the fusion of people with diverse experience, we are utilizing the welcome back system and recruiting through referrals, as well as implementing other new recruiting methods to bolster our initiatives for recruiting experienced individuals.

[Welcome back system]

- We are creating a system for re-hiring retired bank employees and are notifying people both internally and externally. At the same time, we are conducting efforts to appoint these individuals.

[Carrying out new recruitment methods]

- We are not only utilizing major personnel referral services, but also utilizing a recruitment-style employment process and introducing other new recruitment methods to secure diverse human capital.

	FY2020–2022 Three-year total	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Experienced individuals recruited	4	17	31	28
Of which, those recruited in the welcome back system	1	3	2	5

Voice



Ichikawa Branch
K. Nakai

Grateful for every encounter, ready to take on any challenge

After leaving the Bank, I joined city hall. At city hall, I was assigned to the Sewer Division in my first year and the Urban Planning Division in my second year. In the Sewer Division, I was responsible for the design, cost estimation, and procurement of public manhole installations, as well as the procurement and supervision of trunk sewer construction projects. In my second year in the Urban Planning Division, I was involved in the procurement and supervision of park and road construction projects, as well as development permit administration. Through these roles, I gained a wide range of experience and had the opportunity to meet people.

I had planned to work at city hall until retirement, but one day a branch manager said to me, "We have a welcome back system—why not at least hear what it's about?" That was what prompted me to take advantage of the welcome back system. Afterward, I sought advice from the branch managers who had supported me during my years at the Bank. Their words of encouragement—"You'll be just fine"—gave me the confidence to return.

Having left the Bank once, I came to appreciate anew its appeal and the importance of my colleagues. Now that I'm back, I approach my work with a broader perspective than before. Drawing on the experience I've gained, I will proactively take on new challenges and strive to earn the trust of those around me. I will never forget my gratitude and will continue to work even harder.

Initiatives to develop human resources

- We engage in initiatives to develop people, who are at the foundation of human capital management.
- We will develop highly specialized human resources in diverse fields who will be the driving force in meeting the increasingly diverse and sophisticated needs of our customers and local communities, resolving identified materialities, and supporting sustainable regional growth.

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2027 (Targets)
Total training hours per year (inside the Bank)	46,651 hours	56,808 hours	60,085 hours	-
Training hours per person	29.3 hours	35.1 hours	36.5 hours	33.0 hours
Investment amount in human resources development	210 million yen	240 million yen	257 million yen	250 million yen
Human capital ROI	-	0.34 times	0.49 times	0.80 times

Development of expert and diverse human resources

- We are developing diverse human resources that can work on solving issues for local communities and customers.

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
People who have highly difficult qualifications*	17	20	26	26
Qualification support fee	3 million yen	4 million yen	6 million yen	5 million yen
Number of employees seconded or dispatched externally	32	31	35	39
Number of employees dispatched for external training	30	42	54	68

- Starting in FY2026, we launched a specialist certification program that includes people who have obtained highly difficult qualifications. We will continue to develop our consulting framework and build a human resource portfolio linked to employees' autonomous career development.

Qualification/Training program	Number of certified employees	(YoY)	Primary areas of expertise
Certified Small and Medium Enterprise Management Consultant	16	(+0)	Corporate consulting
Certified Member Analyst of the Securities Analysts Association of Japan (CMA)	23	(+0)	Market operations; Corporate and retail consulting
1st grade Certified Skilled Professional of Financial Planning	47	(+9)	Corporate and retail consulting
TOEIC score of 900 or higher	4	(+1)	International operations
Registered Information Security Specialist	6	(+1)	Cybersecurity
Certified human resources specialized in DX (Inside the Bank)	30	(-4)	Corporate consulting; Planning; Systems
Total certified specialists (Cumulative)	126	(+7)	

* Among the certified specialists, those whose knowledge, skills, experience, and track record meet established standards are certified as consulting human resources.

Voice

The value of continuing to learn



Tokyo Branch K. Hanawa

While engaging in customer outreach activities, I once found myself unable to provide the response a customer was looking for because of my limited knowledge of taxation. That experience inspired me to pursue the 1st grade Certified Skilled Professional of Financial Planning certification, with the goal of being able to provide advice at a higher professional level.

At the time, however, I was still adjusting to my new role, and I had very little experience with long-term study. Although the goal felt dauntingly far away, I decided to begin studying. In the beginning, studying after returning home from work felt like a heavy burden. But once I became accustomed to balancing work and study, I adopted more efficient methods—such as making use of spare moments to study—which ultimately helped me pass the examination.

It has now been about six months since I earned the certification. Before what I have learned fades, I am continuing to deepen my expertise in specific fields and aspire to become a specialist capable of providing highly professional advice. There is no greater reward in my work than using the knowledge I have gained to give back to my customers and provide value to them.

- To develop employees' careers and improve the management capabilities across the Bank, we select employees through open-enrollment and send them to a cross-industry training program, a joint training event with professionals from other industries.
- Participants were able to expand their interpersonal network through discussions with peers from other companies, as well as learn how to improve their professional capabilities, including logical thinking skills, persuasive communication techniques, and subordinate development skills.
- Going forward, we will continue to develop human resources capable of supporting the new business model.

	Number of employees sent to the cross-industry training	
	Managers	Supervisors
FY2024 (Results)	2	5
FY2025 (Results)	5	11
FY2026 (Plan)	3	10

Cultivation of human resources who promote DX

- We engage in initiatives to develop human resources who promote DX in the region.



	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Certified human resources specialized in DX (cumulative total)	18	34	30
Certified DX Managers (cumulative total)	87	126	128
Certified DX Planners (cumulative total)	337	522	541
Number of local DX support initiatives	150	467	120
Revenue from local DX support initiatives	12 million yen	37 million yen	45 million yen

* Starting in FY2025, individuals certified as certified human resources specialized in DX and certified DX managers are counted only once, with duplicate counts excluded.

Initiatives to foster an awareness of compliance

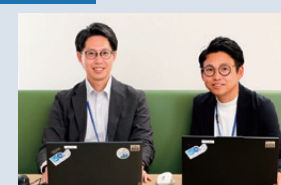
- We engage in efforts to enforce compliance, which is the fundamental and most important area to tackle in all our initiatives.

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Compliance check sheet response rate	100%	100%	100%
In-house training participation rate	100%	100%	100%
Number of group training participants	326	459	494

Voice

Initiatives toward creating and realizing a human resource portfolio

To secure and place human resources in alignment with the strategies set forth in our long-term vision and Medium-Term Management Plan, the Bank is working to create and realize a human resource portfolio.



Corporate Planning Division Y. Nishimaki
Human Resources Division T. Iwashita

To achieve this, we collaborate by sharing information and ideas so that the management strategies formulated by the Corporate Planning Division are closely linked with the human resource initiatives—including recruitment, placement, and development—led by the Human Resources Division.

Our consulting human resource certification program, which is designed to secure human resources capable of leading the Bank's growth strategy, was also conceived and developed through this collaborative effort. The Bank employs specialists with a wide range of qualifications and skills. Making this talent visible not only enhances engagement through the appropriate recognition of professional expertise and supports placing the right people in the right roles, but also enables employees' autonomous career development, guided by our values of taking on challenges with passion and professionalism, to be closely linked with the creation and realization of our human resource portfolio. We believe this will contribute to the further advancement of our human capital management.

Engagement Improvement Strategy

Foster a work environment where employees can reach their potential with enhanced motivation

1. Initiatives for corporate culture reform
2. Provision of rewarding and comfortable workplaces and implementation of work style reforms
3. Strengthening of health-oriented management to maintain and improve physical and mental health

Employee engagement survey

- We conducted an engagement survey starting from October 2023.
- We have been conducting a survey that investigates the expectations and reality in the eyes of employees regarding 16 areas, such as carrying out work and corporate culture. We have visualized the difference between expectations and reality as an EX score, thereby highlighting issues. As measures to address the key issues, we promoted initiatives such as conducting training on goal setting and performance evaluation and encouraging the use of career development support programs. As a result, the overall score in the FY2025 survey improved to 78.6 (+1.8 points YoY), exceeding the KPI set for the final year of the Medium-Term Management Plan. For further improvement, we will continue building a system to not only address organization-level challenges, but also promote initiatives to address workplace-specific challenges.



Initiatives to improve engagement

- To help our employees achieve financial security, build assets, and enhance their motivation/engagement, etc., we implemented wage increases and review and expand the Employee Shareholding Plan. Through these measures, we provide value to our employees as our stakeholders.

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Wage increase rate (including regular increases)	2.66%	4.95%	6.10%	5.07%
Ratio of employees joining the Employee Shareholding Plan	84.0%	84.9%	83.7%	83.9%

Initiatives and support for realizing career plans

- We provide places and opportunities for individuals to expand their range of activities and to build experiences that can help them shape their careers.

My career coordination program	Number of users (number of applicants) (FY2022)	Number of users (number of applicants) (FY2023)	Number of users (number of applicants) (FY2024)	Number of users (number of applicants) (FY2025)
Post challenge	5 (9)	9 (16)	7 (11)	7 (10)
Side job (internal concurrent employment)	10 (11)	46 (49)	17 (22)	33 (42)
Job trials (internal concurrent employment)	43 (48)	64 (66)	111 (115)	171 (198)

* The difference between the number of applicants and the number of users is due to the fact that the number of applications exceeded the number of openings.

Environment improvement for diverse work styles

- As part of our initiatives to support a work-life balance, we are building an environment to enable this by introducing a teleworking system and a flextime system and expanding the systems related to leave and childcare, while also promoting the use of these systems.

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Number of users of the telework system (total)	3,687	2,579	2,550	3,082
Rate of paid leave taken	71.5%	73.6%	74.9%	75.0%
Ratio of male employees taking childcare leave	115.2%	72.2%	103.1%	100.0%
Ratio of female employees taking childcare leave	111.8%	81.8%	112.8%	100.0%

* Ratio of male employees taking childcare leave: Number of male employees who took childcare leave in the relevant fiscal year / Number of male employees whose spouses gave birth during the relevant fiscal year

* Ratio of female employees taking childcare leave: Number of female employees who took childcare leave in the relevant fiscal year / Number of female employees who gave birth during the relevant fiscal year

Voice



Yoshida Branch
K. Takamoto

Initiatives with local companies to revitalize the region

Under our long-term vision, Value Creation Company 2034, Yamanashi Chuo Bank is committed to contributing to the sustainable development of local communities. In addition, through our Yamanashi Resilience Strategy, we aim to revitalize the region by taking a proactive role in regional revitalization. The Eastern Region Head Office, which includes the Yoshida Branch where I work, is located at the foot of Mt. Fuji. The area benefits from strong tourism demand, but also faces challenges (local issues) such as population decline as young people leave for higher education and employment opportunities elsewhere.

As a bank employee—and as someone who moved to Yamanashi from outside the prefecture after changing careers—I hope local residents will come to appreciate this area even more and feel, “I want to continue living here,” and “Life here is truly enjoyable.” With that aspiration in mind, we have begun working as a team with local companies from other industries to create initiatives that showcase the region’s appeal, beginning with holding events.

I am genuinely excited to be involved in this initiative to address local issues, which goes beyond the traditional boundaries of finance.

Ratio of female managers, and ratio of female managers and supervisors

- From the viewpoint of demonstrating and promoting the abilities of diverse human resources, we are engaging in initiatives for development and support to enable women's empowerment.

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Ratio of female managers	4.1%	5.8%	7.4%	7.4%
Ratio of female managers and supervisors	14.8%	17.2%	21.5%	23.2%

- We are carrying out the initiatives given below to develop female managers and supervisors.

Program		Number of participants			Target	Contents
		FY2023	FY2024	FY2025		
Women-only programs	Women-only workshop organized by the Regional Banks Association Of Japan	2	5	5	Managers, supervisors, and staff	Executive development workshop for women, career enhancement workshop for female managers, and B2B sales capability building workshop for women
	Women's career training program	2	2	2	Chief and staff	Women's career training program held by Shizuoka Bank

As a general rule, the Bank does not hold gender-based internal training sessions because we provide career development support regardless of genders. In addition, we conduct pre-conception care training for young employees, among other initiatives to promote understanding of gender issues and eliminate gender gaps.

The following shows the attendance participation rates for our open-enrollment career development programs.

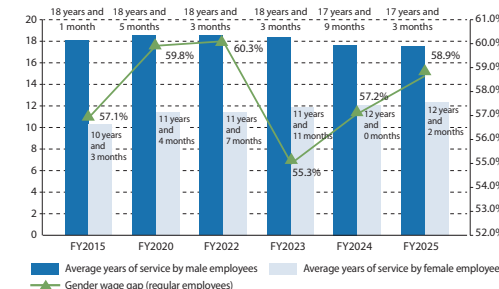
Number of participants				Target	Description
Program	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025		
Career development event	3 female participants/ 16 in total	6 female participants/ 20 in total	1 female participant/ 10 in total	Managers Supervisors	In FY2022, the program was held exclusively for female supervisors. Starting in FY2023, we partially modified the content, accepting not only female but also male supervisors. We conducted group training sessions, individual interviews with mentors, and other activities.
Next-generation manager training	1 female participant/ 26 in total	6 female participants/ 23 in total	1 female participant/ 25 in total	Supervisors	A program launched in FY2023 for supervisors aspiring to be managers. The program consists of four group training sessions, and discussions with inside and outside directors.

Gender wage gap (ratio of women's wages to men's wages)

- We are expanding systems and conducting training programs to promote diverse work styles and career development, among other initiatives to encourage women to continue their careers and to improve the ratio of female managers and supervisors. Through these efforts, we are correcting the wage gap between men and women.

	FY2015	FY2020	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Gender wage gap (regular employees)	57.1%	59.8%	60.3%	55.3%	57.2%	58.9%

- The wage gap among full-time employees is partly due to the fact that women have shorter service years than men and hold fewer managerial and supervisory positions.
- In FY2023, we made changes to reduce working hours for employees (abolishing days with extended work hours) and allow part-time employees to choose the same hours as other employees. As a result, the pay gap grew worse when part time-employees (permanent employees with the same working conditions as other employees) were included under the category of full-time employees. However, we are making progress in various initiatives to encourage women to continue their careers and to improve the ratio of female managers and supervisors, and so we expect improvements going forward.



Metrics related to health management promotion

Ultimate health-related target metrics

Category	Details	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	Target (FY2028)
Performance metrics	Work engagement ^{*1}	-	3.5	3.5	3.8 or more
	Presenteeism ^{*2}	-	10.7%	10.8%	
	Absenteeism ^{*3}	-	2.7 days	2.5 days	2.5 days or fewer

Numerical trends by item

Category	Details	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Status of health investment initiatives	Regular health checkup completion rate	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Stress check completion rate	91.3%	90.6%	89.5%
Metrics related to changes in employee mindset and behavior	Smoking rate	15.4%	14.7%	14.7%
	Regular exercise rate	20.8%	21.4%	22.5%
Metrics related to labor safety	Number of workplace accidents	15	13	12

*1: Measured using the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale *2: Measured using the Single-Item Presenteeism Question (SPQ) *3: Measured through the employee survey

Special Feature: Yamanashi Chuo Bank's First Female General Manager



General Manager, Business Support Division **Naomi Suzuki**

1. My career journey

Since joining the Bank, I have spent most of my career working at branches. By engaging directly with customers and members of the local community, I was able to learn the fundamentals of being a bank employee and gain a wide range of experience. At branches, I had the opportunity to interact with customers from various backgrounds, which made me keenly aware of the importance of understanding and empathizing with each individu-

al's feelings and circumstances.

Alongside my regular duties, I have also been involved for many years in the activities of "Colors," an organization-wide diversity promotion team. By working with members from diverse departments and generations, I learned the importance of respecting one another's values and strengths. In recent years, I have also been involved in formulating the "Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group DE&I Policy," which gave me the opportunity to consider how to create an organization where diverse talent can thrive.

The lessons I have gained through my experience in customer-facing roles and my involvement in promoting diversity have been invaluable to me. The on-the-ground perspective I have developed through my interactions with customers and the local community, together with my experience in considering how to create an organization where diverse talent can thrive, forms the foundation of who I am today. I am grateful for the many encounters and the support I have received from many people, and I hope to continue contributing to the development of both the local community and the Bank.

2. My aspirations as the Bank's first female general manager

I am deeply honored to have been given the opportunity to serve as the Bank's first female general manager, while at the same time feeling keenly aware of the weight of this responsibility.

Looking back, I realize that I could not have come this far through my own efforts alone. The Bank has a culture that encourages people to pursue their desire to "give it a try" and "take on new challenges," regardless of age, gender, or previous experience. I have also been fortunate to have managers, superiors, and colleagues who have supported me in taking on new challenges and provided me with opportunities. I feel that my appointment is a reflection of this culture and approach within the Bank.

I do not regard being the first female general manager as the goal. Rather, I see this appointment as one milestone, and I hope it will lead to more female managers and general managers in the future and to the creation of an organization where everyone can thrive according to their abilities and aspirations. Ideally, in the future, the phrase "first female" will no longer be considered something special.

Promoting women's advancement is not an initiative for women alone. It will lead to creating an organization where diverse talent can demonstrate their respective strengths and grow while respecting and recognizing one another. As a general manager, I will continue to take on challenges myself while fostering an environment where the next generation can believe in their potential and embrace new challenges.

3. My expectations for future Bank employees

What I hope for all Bank employees is that they never limit their potential and have the courage to take that first step.

As the environment surrounding the financial industry undergoes significant change, the roles expected of banks are also becoming increasingly diverse. Precisely because we are living in such an era, I believe it is important to create new value by drawing on each individual's experiences and values rather than relying on uniform ways of thinking.

Creating an organization where diverse talent can thrive is also not the responsibility of any particular individual. By recognizing differences in age, gender, job roles, and experience, and by cooperating with and respecting one another, we can make our organization stronger and more attractive. I hope that you will learn from colleagues whose ways of thinking and backgrounds differ from your own and turn diversity into a source of strength for our organization.

I, too, have grown through the many encounters I have had and the support I have received from so many people. Going forward, it will be important for our generation to pass on our experience and knowledge to the next generation and support their growth. By creating an organization where each individual can demonstrate their strengths in their own way and help one another grow, I hope that we can work together to become a Bank that continues to be chosen by the local community and our customers.

(7) Initiatives toward Realizing Sustainable Local Communities

(1) Responses to TCFD recommendations

Governance

- To make our business operations sustainable, we address environmental challenges, including climate change and biodiversity conservation. To guide our initiatives, we have established “maintaining a rich natural environment and passing it on to the future” as one of our materiality topics and promote green transformation (GX), a transformation driver for “Value Creation Company—1st Stage,” our Medium-Term Management Plan.
- The Bank has established a Sustainability Committee that is chaired by the President. The Sustainability Committee meets monthly in principle to discuss and deliberate responses in relation to climate change as well as initiatives for the SDGs, ESG, and related matters to realize a sustainable society.
- The matters it has discussed and deliberated on are submitted and reported to the Board of Directors via the Managing Directors’ Meeting, thereby establishing a system to ensure appropriate supervision by the Board of Directors.

Organizational structure



Major matters discussed in FY2025

- Review of human capital management and future direction
- Enhancement of climate-related disclosures
- Disclosure of the TNFD Report, etc.

Strategy

Roadmap

Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group has set a CO₂ emissions reduction target of achieving carbon neutrality by FY2030 and is implementing a range of initiatives to achieve this goal. To support the achievement of this target, we have organized our initiatives through FY2030, estimated the expected emissions reductions from each initiative, and clarified our roadmap.

Fiscal Year		2013	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
		Medium-term target Long-term target											
Target		[Nov. 2021] Setting of CO ₂ emission reduction targets (Long-term target: 60% reduction by FY2030 compared with FY2013) (Medium-term target: 46% reduction by FY2024 compared with FY2013) Upward revision of targets [Apr. 2023] Raising the CO ₂ emission reduction targets (Long-term target: Achieve carbon neutrality by FY2030) (Medium-term target: Decrease of 85% or more by FY2027 compared with FY2013)											
Scope 1	Gasoline, etc.	Replace gasoline-powered company vehicles with electric or other eco-friendly vehicles Offsetting heavy fuel oil Offsetting gas											
Scope 2	Electricity	Switch to electric air conditioning equipment Switch lighting equipment to LEDs Switch to Renewable Energy Plans (Furusato Hydropower Plan) Switch to Renewable Energy Plans (such as the Green Basic Plan) Use PPA (on-site and off-site) Switch to environmentally-friendly branches (ZEB branches) Use the Non-Fossil Fuel Electricity Certificate Plan Purchase J-VER prefectural forests											
CO ₂ emissions (including gasoline) (Actual figures through FY2025; indicative figures thereafter)		6,493	4,813	4,540	3,074	2,567	1,966	1,322	1,299	974	649	325	Net zero

■ Climate-related risks and opportunities

- We have identified climate change and global warming as one of our material issues and are working to address both risks and opportunities.
- The risks (transition and physical risks) and opportunities associated with climate-related issues are analyzed qualitatively over short (3-year), medium (10-year), and long (30-year) time horizons.

Risks	Transition risk	Time
	Risks associated with changes in climate-related regulations and taxation systems that may affect customers' businesses	Short-term
	Risk of a share price decline due to continued over-investment in fossil fuel-related businesses Risks associated with the impact on customers' businesses due to market changes caused by decarbonization-related technologies	Short-term Long-term
Physical risks	Physical risks	
	Risk associated with business stagnation due to damage to real estate collateral resulting from wind or flood damage, etc., or damage to customers' business locations	Medium-term
	Risk of interruption or inability to operate branches due to damage to the Bank's business facilities caused by wind or flood damage, etc.	Medium-term
Opportunities		Time
	New financial products and services to support the transition to a decarbonized society Increase in public works projects for disaster countermeasures and corporate demand for equipment financing, etc., for climate-related reasons	Medium-term Medium-term
	Lower operating costs through resource and energy conservation at sales branches	Long-term

■ Initiatives toward a decarbonized society in the region

As one of the foundational strategies in our Medium-Term Management Plan, the Bank has identified "strengthening efforts to address climate change in the region" as a strategic priority. In collaboration with relevant organizations, we conducted a survey on carbon neutrality trends in Yamanashi Prefecture and identified the business risks and growth opportunities associated with decarbonization. Going forward, we will leverage our financial and consulting capabilities to promote decarbonization management among local companies.

As part of these initiatives, and to support the region's transition to a decarbonized society, we began offering "Yamanashi GX Assist 'MiRuCO₂' (Miruko)," a CO₂ emissions calculation tool for customers, in April 2026.

■ Scenario analysis

- Transition risk

Among the sectors considered to be susceptible to climate change, we selected the capital goods and processed food and meat sectors as new sectors for analysis, in addition to the previously designated sectors, while taking into consideration both climate change impacts and our loan portfolio composition.

Utilizing the data on carbon pricing from different sources, including the Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE Scenario) in the International Energy Agency's (IEA) World Energy Outlook report, we projected the potential deterioration in borrowers' financial conditions through 2050 and analyzed the resulting changes in credit-related costs.

Scenario	1.5°C scenario
Scope of analysis	Energy sector (oil, gas, and power), railway transportation, truck service, automobile and parts, capital goods, and processed food and meat
Analysis technique	Based on the transition risk, we calculated the impact from the introduction of carbon tax and other factors, estimated the change in finances among relevant customers, and calculated the increase in credit cost resulting from changes in debtor categories
Analysis period	Up to 2050
Analysis results	Credit-related costs are expected to increase by 3.6 billion yen

(1) Responses to TCFD recommendations

Strategy

■ Scenario analysis

- Physical risks

For physical risks, we conducted an analysis of the financial impact of flooding on our business loan borrowers under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) RCP 8.5 scenario (4°C scenario), and the increase in credit-related costs due to damage to collateral properties.

Scenario	RCP8.5 scenario (4°C scenario)
Scope of analysis	All corporate borrowers
Analysis technique	Calculated the increase in credit-related costs on a trial basis in consideration of the probability of the occurrence of a flood for each climate change scenario, after taking into consideration the impact on the financial condition of business loan borrowers and impairment of the value of real estate collateral at the time of a flood
Analysis period	Up to 2050
Analysis results	Credit-related costs are expected to increase by up to 2.3 billion yen on a cumulative basis

■ Carbon-related assets

The percentage of carbon-related assets relative to the Bank's outstanding loan balance is shown below.

(Based on March 31, 2026)

Energy	Transportation	Materials and structures	Agricultural, food, and forestry products
2.24%	10.79%	22.04%	3.11%

* The energy sector excludes areas related to renewable energy.

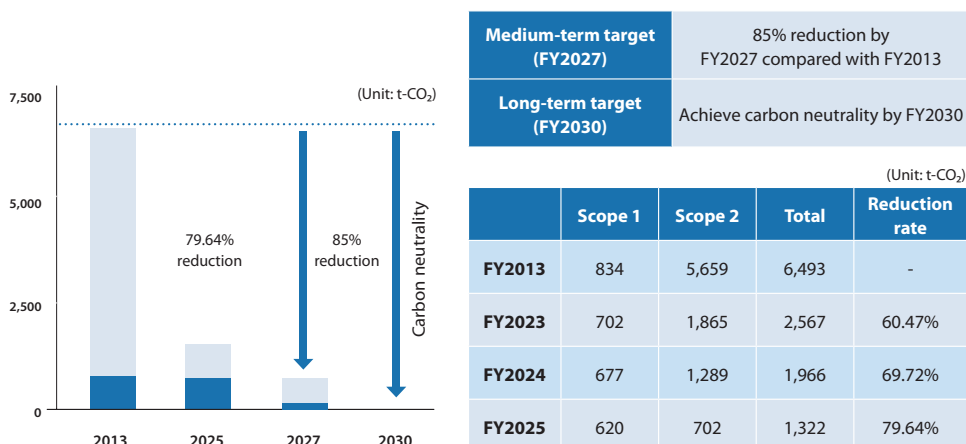
Risk management

- We recognize that the transition risks and physical risks resulting from climate change are significant risks that could significantly affect the Bank's business operations and strategic and financial plans. In the future, we will assess and analyze the impact related to such risks and develop a management system for climate change within the framework of integrated risk management.
- In addition, based on the results of the scenario analysis of transition risk, physical risks, and other factors, we create shared value by strengthening dialogues with customers, identifying their issues and needs, and providing optimal consulting services to address climate change and the transition to a decarbonized society.
- We have established the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group Investment and Loan Policy and are working to solve the environmental and social issues that our customers and regional communities are facing by actively supporting businesses that help to solve environmental and social issues, while reducing investments in and loans for specific sectors that have a negative impact on the environment and society.

Indicators and targets

■ CO₂ emission reduction targets and results (Scope 1 and Scope 2)

We make active efforts to reduce our CO₂ emissions, while also contributing toward initiatives for realizing a decarbonized society and solving local environmental issues.



We have added emissions from gasoline use to the Bank's greenhouse gas (CO₂) emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) in the periodic reports under the Act on the Rational Use of Energy.

■ Support for Scope 3

- We have been working to expand the greenhouse gas emissions measurement scope and calculated the Scope 3 emissions.
- We continue to engage in efforts to refine measurements.

Scope 3 emissions (t-CO ₂)	FY2024	FY2025
Category 1 (Products and services purchased)	8,317	9,131
Category 2 (Capital goods)	5,493	4,106
Category 3 (Fuel and related activities not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2)	688	680
Category 4 (Transportation and shipping (upstream))	923	950
Category 5 (Waste generated by businesses)	250	251
Category 6 (Business travel)	306	317
Category 7 (Employee commuting)	897	925
Category 15 (Investments)	8,679,751	6,557,898

* The calculated emissions for Categories 8 to 14 are all zero.
Disclosed emissions and other related data may change following future expansions to the range for calculations, changes in the calculation method, or increased detail in the data used.

Calculations for Category 15, Scope 3

- We understand that Category 15 in Scope 3 is an important indicator for financial institutions to ascertain the risks and opportunities in relation to climate change. As such, we included loans for business corporations in Japan within the calculation, while referring to the measurement method in the PCAF Standard.
- We calculated the emissions for Category 15 by sector, because this category accounts for the largest percentage among all Scope 3 categories for financial institutions. For some listed companies that disclose emissions, we calculated the emissions using the published values.

<Formula>

- For Category 15 calculations, we used loan balances as of March 31, 2026, and the latest available financial data as of the same date.
- We estimate CO₂ emissions using the formula "Revenue x Emission Intensity Factors published by the Ministry of the Environment" (with publicly disclosed values used for some listed companies), and then multiply them by our financial attribution factor.

■ Obtaining third-party assurance

To ensure the transparency of information and the reliability of figures in measuring and disclosing greenhouse gas emissions, we have been working to obtain third-party assurance since FY2024. Our greenhouse gas emissions for FY2025 have received independent third-party assurance from Socotec Certification Japan Co., Ltd. Going forward, we will continue to undergo verification by third-party organizations to further enhance the transparency and reliability of our disclosed information.

■ Sustainable finance investment and loan amount targets and results

To make regional communities sustainable, we have established a long-term goal to invest 800.0 billion yen or more by FY2030 to accelerate our initiatives to solve environmental and social issues and related efforts. We are working to achieve this goal during the period of our Medium-Term Management Plan.

Long-term target (FY2030)	Sustainable finance	Of which, environmental finance
800.0 billion yen or more (including environmental finance of 400.0 billion yen or more)	Cumulative results through FY2025 ¥556.5 billion	¥268.4 billion

* Sustainable finance: Investments and loans that help solve social and environmental issues, thereby driving progress toward realizing sustainable regional communities
Environmental finance: Investments and loans that fund initiatives to reduce environmental impact and combat climate change in order to curb global warming and reduce its impact on regional economies

(FY2025, Unit: t-CO ₂)			
Oil and gas	212,101	Chemicals	462,037
Coal	-	Construction material	742,352
Power	319,030	Capital goods	856,385
Automobile and parts	151,257	Real estate management and development	194,957
Truck service	155,524	Agriculture	15,737
Railway transportation	53,293	Beverage	10,590
Marine transportation	40,630	Processed food and meat	756,474
Passenger air transportation	16,742	Paper and forest products	144,764
Air cargo industry	3,518	Others	1,477,942
Metals and mining	944,566	Total	6,557,898

(2) Conforming to TNFD

Our attitude to nature

Yamanashi Prefecture, which is our main market, is surrounded by magnificent mountains, including Mt. Fuji, the Yatsugatake Mountains, the Southern Alps, and the Chichibu Mountains, and has various ecosystems, such as forests, lakes, rivers, and farmlands, where many species live. This abundant natural capital and ecosystem services generated by the combination of natural capital provide numerous benefits for the local economy and lifestyles in Yamanashi, making them essential for local industries such as agriculture and tourism.

On the other hand, in recent years, events such as advancing climate change and land development have been occurring that may lead to the degradation and loss of natural capital and ecosystem services, potentially resulting in a loss of the richness of our lives. Under these circumstances, in pursuing Nature Positive by stopping biodiversity loss and putting the natural environment on a path to recovery, we are required to take appropriate actions based on geographical traits.

To make these initiatives effective, it is first important to understand our dependencies and impacts on natural capital and appropriately recognize the risks and opportunities they entail. In particular, regional financial institutions are considered to be deeply involved in nature-related issues in their respective regions—including nature-related dependencies and impacts, as well as risks and opportunities—not only through their own business activities but also through their business partners. Accordingly, we believe that analysis and responses that take regional characteristics into account are essential.

Based on this understanding, the Bank is undertaking analysis and information disclosure in accordance with the framework of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). As a financial institution based in Yamanashi, which is home to lush nature, we consider passing on the rich natural environment to future generations as our crucial responsibility. Therefore, we are implementing initiatives to address environmental problems, including climate change and biodiversity conservation.

Going forward, we will continue to assess nature-related issues and deepen our consideration of the necessary measures, while enhancing engagement with stakeholders through active disclosure.

Heat map indicating corporate borrowers' dependencies and impacts on nature

To get an overview of how the Bank may indirectly depend on or have an impact on nature through its financial business, we created a heat map based on data from ENCORE*, a tool used to identify the level of impact and dependence on nature, while taking into account attributes by borrowers' sectors.

For this heat map, we analyzed our corporate borrowers without limiting the scope to Yamanashi Prefecture, our operational base. The analysis revealed that sectors such as consumer goods and services and essential goods are heavily dependent and have a significant impact on nature. Regarding dependence, many such sectors are dependent on water-related resources, whereas on the impact side, many sectors discharge harmful pollutants to soil and water and cause disturbance such as noise and pollution through their business activities.

* A tool developed primarily by the Natural Capital Finance Alliance (NCFA) and others, with support from the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI). It enables the assessment of how economic activities depend on and affect biodiversity.

Heat map indicating corporate borrowers' dependencies on nature

Sector	Loan percentage	Supply services								Regulation and maintenance services																											
		Other resources			Decontamination					Climate regulation				Flood and storm mitigation				Soil and sediment retention				Soil quality regulation				Pollination				Population and habitat integrity maintenance				Biological control			
		Water resources	Biomass supply	Genetic resources	Solid waste remediation	Atmospheric and ecological dilution	Air filtration	Water purification	Noise reduction	Water flow regulation	Global climate regulation	Local climate regulation	Flood control	Storm mitigation	Rainfall pattern regulation	Soil and sediment retention	Soil quality regulation	Pollination	Population and habitat integrity maintenance	Biological control																	
Real estate		M	-	-	VL	L	VL	M	VL	M	M	L	M	M	VH	H	-	-	-	ND																	
Capital goods and services		H	L	M	M	L	M	VH	VL	H	M	L	H	H	VH	H	-	L	ND	VL																	
Consumer goods and services		VH	VH	VH	VH	M	H	VH	M	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	H																	
Finance		VL	ND	-	-	-	-	ND	-	L	VL	L	M	L	VL	L	-	-	-	ND																	
Material		H	L	-	M	M	M	VH	VL	H	H	L	H	M	VH	H	-	-	-	VL																	
Health care		H	L	H	M	L	L	VH	VL	H	L	L	H	H	VL	M	-	L	-	L																	
Information technology		M	-	-	L	L	L	M	VL	M	VL	L	M	M	M	M	-	-	-	VL																	
Public utilities		VH	H	-	M	VL	VL	M	M	VH	VH	M	VH	M	M	VH	-	-	-	-																	
Essential goods		VH	VH	VH	VH	M	M	VH	VL	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	H																	
Communication services		L	ND	-	ND	-	L	-	VL	L	VL	L	M	M	VL	M	-	-	-	VL																	
Energy		H	L	VL	L	M	M	VH	VL	H	H	L	H	M	VH	H	-	-	-	VL																	

Very High

High

Middle

Low

Very Low

Very High
High
Middle
Low
Very Low

Heat map indicating corporate borrowers' impacts on nature

Sector	Loan percentage	Land, freshwater, and marine use change			Climate change		Resource use/frequency			Pollution/pollution remediation					Invasive alien species
		Land use area	Freshwater use area	Seafloor use area	GHG discharge	Water consumption	Extraction of other biotic (e.g., fish, timber)	Extraction of other abiotic resources	Solid waste generation and discharge	Emissions of non-GHG air pollutants	Discharge of toxic pollutants to soil and water	Discharge of nutrient pollutants to soil and water	Disturbance (e.g., noise, light)	Introduction of alien species	
Real estate		L	M	M	H	L	-	-	M	L	H	-	VH	L	
Capital goods and services		M	M	M	H	M	VL	ND	M	VH	VH	M	VH	VH	
Consumer goods and services		VH	H	H	VH	VH	M	VH	H	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	
Finance		M	-	-	L	L	-	-	VL	VL	L	L	L	L	
Material		M	VH	VH	H	H	ND	VH	VH	H	VH	VH	VH	VH	
Health care		M	ND	VL	M	M	VL	ND	M	H	M	M	M	L	
Information technology		M	-	VL	M	M	-	-	L	H	H	-	M	ND	
Public utilities		H	H	M	VH	M	M	-	H	VH	VH	M	VH	-	
Essential goods		VH	H	H	H	VH	VH	-	VH	H	VH	VH	VH	VH	
Communication services		M	L	M	L	L	-	-	L	L	L	-	M	-	
Energy		M	VH	VH	VH	M	-	H	H	H	VH	M	VH	L	

Very High
High
Middle
Low
Very Low

Detailed regional assessment of Yamanashi Prefecture focusing on water resources

In the Yamanashi Chuo Bank TNFD Report 2025, published in July 2025, the Bank organized the nature-related issues considered material to the Bank in accordance with the LEAP approach recommended by the TNFD. As a result, we found that nature-related risks associated with water resources are wide-ranging and could affect the Bank's management. We also anticipated that water resource-related issues would not be uniform across the prefecture, but would vary depending on the natural environment and industrial structure of each region.

In response, the Bank divided Yamanashi Prefecture into six areas from the perspective of river basins and conducted an analysis focusing on the characteristics of water resources, concentration of industries, and our outstanding credit balance in each area. The analysis revealed that, in addition to river flooding and sediment-related disasters being major risks across the prefecture as a whole, groundwater contamination in some areas could potentially have impacts across multiple areas, demonstrating that different nature-related issues exist in different areas.

Based on this analysis, the Bank published the Yamanashi Chuo Bank TNFD Report, Second Edition in July 2026, outlining the risks and opportunities associated with the major industries in each area, as well as the directions of initiatives that should be prioritized. For details of our disclosures in accordance with the TNFD's General Requirements and four pillars, please refer to the Yamanashi Chuo Bank TNFD Report, Second Edition.

Fuji River System				Sagami River System			
I Kamanashi River Basin		II Upper Fuefuki River Basin		V Upper Sagami River (Northern Foothills of Mt. Fuji) Basin			
(Water Resources) Due to the steep terrain and fragile geological structure, caution is required regarding sediment-related disasters and flooding caused by heavy rain. The impact of pollution on downstream areas is currently not particularly significant. (Industry) The decline of forestry and agriculture is leading to the degradation of forests and farmland that contribute to soil stabilization and water-source conservation.		(Water Resources) A decline in the water level of Hirose Dam, which is also used for irrigation, has been reported. Groundwater contamination by nitrate nitrogen has been confirmed, and PFAS have also been detected in some groundwater sources. (Industry) There are also concerns about the impact of pollution and drought on a wide range of industries in the basin.		(Water Resources) The basin has experienced flooding caused by rising water levels in the past. Measures to enhance flood-control safety, such as waterway excavation, have been implemented. However, as the frequency of typhoons and heavy rainfall is expected to increase, flooding is considered a significant risk. (Industry) Caution is required regarding water shortages and pollution, which could affect industries throughout the basin.			
IV Fujikawa River Basin		III Lower Fuefuki River Basin		VI Upper Sagami River (Eastern) Basin			
(Water Resources) Forests account for the majority of the area, leaving little flat land. Given the topographical and meteorological conditions, this area is at high risk of landslides and flooding. (Industry) With the decline of forestry and agriculture, natural functions that are important for mitigating sediment-related damage in the basin and conserving groundwater are gradually being lost.		(Water Resources) In Fuefuki City, which borders the upstream basin, cases of water quality exceeding environmental standards have been reported. In the Kofu Basin, declining groundwater levels and land subsidence have also been confirmed. The area is a flat plain surrounded by rivers, so flooding is also anticipated. (Industry) There are also concerns about the impact of pollution originating from upstream areas. In the basin area, caution is required regarding the impact of water withdrawals on groundwater levels.		(Water Resources) Flood-control measures have been implemented in the basin over many years through dam construction and river improvement projects. Dam construction also serves as a measure to address drought. However, because the area contains many fast-flowing rivers surrounded by mountains, caution is required regarding flooding and sediment-related disasters. (Industry) No particular industry-related risks have been identified.			

▲ ▼ : Indicates the direction of river flow

(3) Initiatives for the environment

Message from the Senior Managing Director in Charge of General Affairs

Initiatives for the environment

We recognize that addressing environmental challenges, such as climate change and the loss of biodiversity, is an important responsibility for regional financial institutions. Our Group has identified “maintaining a rich natural environment and passing it on to the future” as one of its materiality topics, while positioning GX as one of the transformation drivers in our Medium-Term Management Plan, and is working together with local communities to address environmental challenges.

Current initiatives

In response to climate change, we are disclosing information based on the TCFD recommendations while analyzing the risks and opportunities that climate change poses to the regional economy and our business activities. To reduce our CO₂ emissions, we are promoting the introduction of energy-efficient equipment and the use of renewable energy, and are working to enhance the effectiveness of our efforts toward the transition to a decarbonized society.

In addition, to support the decarbonization efforts of local customers, we provide “Yamanashi GX Assist ‘MiRuCO₂’,” a CO₂ emissions calculation tool that helps customers visualize their emissions and promote GX initiatives. Furthermore, we support our customers’ environmental management through sustainable finance proposals and consulting support.

In the area of biodiversity conservation, our long-standing efforts in forest management and ecosystem conservation at the Yamanashi Chugin Fureai no Satoyama were recognized, and in September 2025, we became the first regional financial institution to be certified as a “Nature Coexistence Site” by the Ministry of the Environment. Moreover, continuing from last year, we published the second edition of our TNFD Report this year as well, strengthening our response to nature-related issues.

Future initiatives

Moving forward, we will further accelerate our efforts toward realizing a decarbonized society and a society in harmony with nature. In addition to further enhancing our TCFD-related initiatives, we will work to improve the analysis and disclosure of nature-related risks and opportunities in line with the TNFD recommendations. By promoting the use of “Yamanashi GX Assist ‘MiRuCO₂’,” we will support local companies in understanding their emissions and formulating reduction plans. At the same time, by expanding the provision of sustainable finance and through solution-based proposals, we will support our customers’ decarbonization management and the creation of environmental value.

We will create a virtuous cycle between the environment and the economy and contribute to the realization of a sustainable local community.

First financial institution in Yamanashi Prefecture to obtain a ZEB certification*

As part of our efforts toward decarbonization (carbon neutrality), our newly constructed Yumura Branch has obtained ZEB Certification, becoming the first financial institution in Yamanashi Prefecture to receive this certification.

* ZEB stands for Net Zero Energy Building and refers to a building designed to achieve a net-zero balance in annual primary energy consumption while maintaining a comfortable indoor environment. ZEB Certification is a certification system recommended by the Ministry of the Environment under the Building Energy Conservation Act for buildings that achieve a 100% or greater reduction in annual primary energy consumption.



Managing Director
Responsible for the divisions
related to general affairs and sales
Yoshizumi Sasuga



Installation of a solar power generation system using the on-site PPA model*

We have installed a solar power generation system at our Yanagimachi Branch as the first power supply project utilizing the on-site PPA model and solar power generation equipment provided by Yamanashi Regional Design Co., Ltd., an advanced banking service company addressing local issues.

* A system in which a power generation company installs solar power generation equipment on the roof of a customer’s building, owns and maintains the equipment, and supplies the electricity generated to the customer. PPA stands for Power Purchase Agreement and is also known as the third-party ownership model.



Introduction of carbon-offset heavy fuel oil

As part of our efforts toward decarbonization, we have introduced Idemitsu Carbon Offset Fuel J, provided by Kichijiya Corporation, for the heavy fuel oil used at our Head Office building and computing centers.



Introduction of Yamanashi Prefecture’s first carbon-offset city gas service

As part of our efforts toward decarbonization, we have introduced Carbon-Offset City Gas (emission factor adjustment type), supplied by Tokyo Gas Yamanashi Co., Ltd., for the city gas used at five facilities, including our Head Office.

Timing	Effective from the April 2026 meter reading
Estimated reduction	Approximately 180 metric tons of CO ₂ emissions per year (equivalent to the annual emissions of approximately 72 average households)



Yamanashi Chugin Fureai no Satoyama certified as a Ministry of the Environment’s Nature Coexistence Site

In September 2025, the Ministry of the Environment certified Yamanashi Chugin Fureai no Satoyama as a Nature Coexistence Site in recognition of its ongoing efforts to maintain a healthy ecosystem in natural environments such as satoyama landscapes, where diverse plant and animal species—primarily native species—coexist. This certification marked the first designation of its kind for a regional financial institution, jointly with Shizuoka Financial Group’s Shizugin no Mori woods (Shimizu Ward, Shizuoka City).



(4) Contributions to the regional community

■ Spreading financial and economic education

We conduct webinars and job-related seminars on asset building to improve the financial literacy of regional residents. In addition, we are actively engaged in financial and economic education for children and young adults by offering on-site classes at schools and accepting work-study programs at our Head Office and branches. In July 2025, we held the Money Knowledge Championship for junior high school students, and in December, we held the Economics Koshien Yamanashi Tournament for high school students.

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Number of financial education sessions held	46	96	188	96
Number of participants	2,548	3,969	7,237	5,942
Number of field trips accepted	20	26	12	10
Number of trainees accepted for field trips	261	296	129	109
Number of visitors to the Financial Museum	1,115	1,459	2,280	1,934



* The "Number of financial education sessions held" and "Number of participants" include on-site classes at schools and other institutions, as well as seminars on asset management, among other sessions.

■ Yamanashi Chuo Bank Financial Museum

In addition to its permanent exhibits—including approximately 2,000 coins, featuring the Koshu Gold Collection, and Japan's first deposit passbook—the Financial Education Corner, established to enhance financial literacy, is based on the concept of acquiring knowledge about money while having fun and experiencing it, allowing elementary and junior high school students and others to learn about money in a fun way.

The adjoining tea room, Suigetsu, is registered as a Registered Tangible Cultural Property of Japan and is opened to the public on a regular basis.

Opening Days: Wednesday to Sunday (closed on national holidays and December 29–January 4)
Opening Hours: 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m. / 1:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m. (Last entry at 4:00 p.m.)
Tel.: 055-223-3090



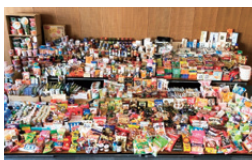
For more details



■ Food donations

Food items were donated to Food Bank Yamanashi and Yamanashi Children's Cafeteria & Community Cafeteria Support Center as part of the Yamanashi Chugin Food Drive to support families receiving school aid, etc.

We will continue our efforts to achieve a sustainable society by helping to enrich the lives of everyone in our regional communities.



■ Initiatives to promote sports

The Fureai Volleyball Class and the Sawayaka Kids Volleyball Class are held by the Bank's women's volleyball club, which has achieved top-level results in Japan. We also hold the Yamanashi Chuo Bank Cup Yamanashi Prefecture Moms' Volleyball Tournament to promote and improve the technical skills of volleyball players in the prefecture.

Furthermore, we work to create regional vitality through sports promotion by sponsoring sporting events and supporting sports teams based in the prefecture as a sponsor.



The Bank's Women's Volleyball Club placed third at the SAGA2024 JAPAN GAMES

(5) Initiatives to create barrier-free facilities

■ Installation of handset-equipped ATMs at all branches

The Bank has installed handset-equipped (receiver-type) ATMs at its Head Office and all branches so that customers with visual impairments and elderly customers can use ATMs without difficulty.



■ Transaction statements issued in braille

The Bank issues statements on customers' deposit transactions (ordinary deposits, current accounts, etc.) in braille for those who require it.

When sending such statements by mail, we affix stickers in braille stating the customer's name and Yamanashi Chuo Bank on the envelope.



■ Barrier-free branches

The Bank is working to develop branches with barrier-free features in facilities and buildings to ensure that all customers, including those with physical disabilities and the elderly, are able to reliably and safely use our branches. Examples include the installation of priority parking spaces for people with disabilities and access ramps to branch entrances.



■ Installation of a voice guidance system

We have installed a system that responds to communication devices carried by people with visual impairments and provides voice guidance. These devices are available in the Shimoida Branch, Kofu Station Sub-Branch (CELEO KOFU), as well as the Kofueki Kitaguchi Sub-Branch.

At the Kawaguchiko Branch, an intercom and electronic chime for guidance have been installed near the sidewalk, and a system has been established to guide customers to the inside of the branch by a staff member.



■ Installation of the Kikoerundesu dialogue aids

To allow customers with a hearing impairment and elderly customers to communicate smoothly with branch staff, we have installed desktop-type conversion support equipment in our locations. These devices work by increasing the branch staff member's voice into an audible level for listeners. These devices are available in all of our branches.



■ Customer assistance system

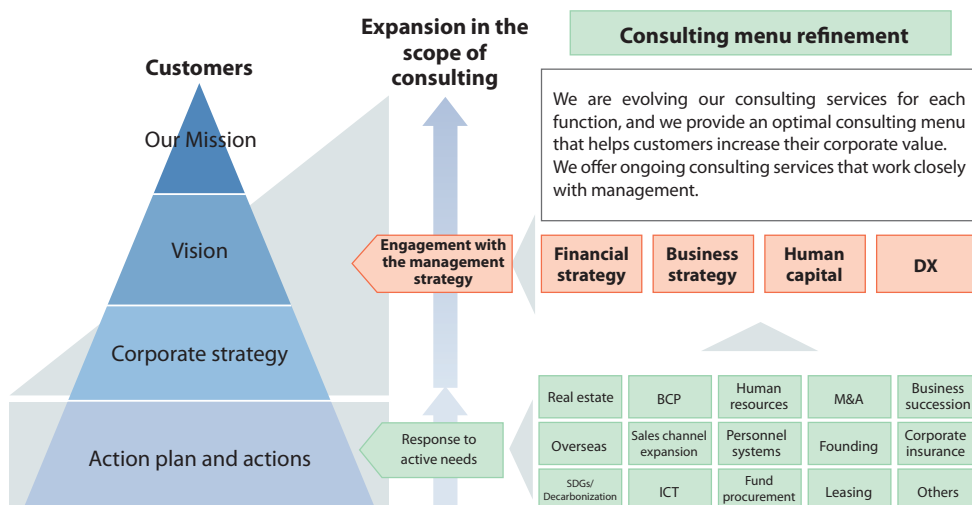
The Bank offers a system for customers with physical disabilities to make reservations to visit a branch ahead of time to ensure that their visit proceeds smoothly. Prior to the customer's visit, a representative from the branch will call the customer and inform them about the necessary documents and how the procedures will be handled, thereby ensuring that the branch visit is smooth and successful.

■ Assignment of dementia supporters

The Bank is striving to further improve services by showing consideration and paying attention to all types of customers and by building a community friendly to seniors with dementia and other people with special needs. As part of these efforts, the Bank has assigned dementia supporters to all its branches. The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare recommends that businesses have dementia supporters on-site.

Efforts to resolve regional issues related to sustainability (comprehensive support)

We provide various types of consulting services to customers at various life stages (founding period, growth period, stabilization period, stagnation period, and revitalization period) by leveraging the knowledge and network of the Group.



In addition to establishing a long-term consulting model that provides ongoing support for the execution of management strategies, we will continue to support our customers in achieving their ideal state (vision). This includes strengthening M&A and post-merger integration (PMI) support to accelerate our customers' growth; providing support for human capital management (recruitment, development, engagement, etc.); expanding ICT and digital transformation (DX) consulting services; providing IPO support; supporting initiatives related to carbon neutrality and business continuity planning (BCP); and supporting overseas expansion.

Yamanashi Resilience Strategy (Support for corporate resilience)

As part of the growth strategy outlined in our Medium-Term Management Plan, "Value Creation Company—1st Stage," our Bank is implementing the "Yamanashi Resilience Strategy" to enhance our customers' corporate value and contribute to building a resilient Yamanashi by extending the benefits of these initiatives throughout the region.

After sharing challenges with our customers from a medium- to long-term perspective, we propose support programs tailored to each customer's needs. By deepening and further developing our conventional consulting services, we aim to provide consulting support that delivers greater added value.



Voice

Providing follow-up support to local companies eager to grow to build a resilient Yamanashi



Consultation Sales Division
J. Hirayama, Y. Haibara
N. Toriya, and
K. Shiraishi

The Consultation Sales Division aims to build a resilient Yamanashi by increasing the number of companies that are eager to grow, and provides support to strengthen corporate resilience and enhance our customers' corporate value.

We have assigned consulting managers to each region—the Head Office Region Head Office, which serves as the hub for Yamanashi's core enterprises; the Central Region Head Office, home to traditional industries such as jewelry and wine; the Western Region Head Office, where semiconductor-related companies are concentrated; and the Eastern Region Head Office, rich in tourism resources—to provide support tailored to each region's characteristics and each life stage.

Furthermore, our division shares our customers' ideal state (vision) with branches and customers, while serving as a trusted advisor to management. Acting as a hub within the Bank, we coordinate input from relevant departments to provide customers with optimal consulting and financial support.

We receive a wide range of inquiries from growth-oriented companies—including those regarding large-scale capital investments, digital transformation (DX), and human resources strategies—and find our work deeply rewarding.

By leveraging the Mt. Fuji-Alps Alliance, Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect, and our Bank's network, we will continue to offer services unique to Yamanashi Chuo Bank and provide ongoing follow-up support to help our customers "Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi."

Status of efforts to support management improvements, business revitalization, business sector pivots, etc.

We engage in efforts to support management improvements and business revitalization while paying attention to each customer's individual circumstances. For example, in the case of customers who are affected by changes in the internal and external business environment, we provide support for drafting a revitalization plan and for carrying out various initiatives for improvement.

■ Status of efforts to support management improvements, etc.

	April 2025 to March 2026
Number of debtors at the start of the year, excluding normal borrowers (A)	1,652 businesses
Of which, businesses given support for management improvement (a)	154 businesses
Of which, businesses that moved to a higher debtor category at the end of the year (b)	8 businesses
Of which, businesses that drafted a revitalization plan (c)	109 businesses
Rate of support for management improvement (a / A)	9.3%
Rate of increase in category (b / a)	5.2%
Rate of revitalization plan drafting (c / a)	70.8%

■ Response to the guidelines on manager guarantors

The Guidelines on Manager Guarantors were published in December 2013. Based on the intent of these guidelines, we strive to further promote loans that do not rely on managers serving as guarantors, in light of the current status, trends, and real-world circumstances of our customers.

Number and ratio of loans, etc., that do not rely on manager guarantors

Category	April 2025 to March 2026
Cases of new loans with no guarantor	3,230
Ratio of loans with no guarantor to new loans	57.0%
Cases of terminating guarantor contracts	210

Number and ratio of manager guarantors during business succession^(*)

Category		April 2025 to March 2026
Cases of terminating the guarantor contract with the previous manager, and not concluding a guarantor contract with the new manager	Number of cases	15
	Ratio to total	7.9%
Cases of terminating the guarantor contract with the previous manager, and concluding a guarantor contract with the new manager	Number of cases	110
	Ratio to total	57.6%
Cases of not terminating the guarantor contract with the previous manager, and not concluding a guarantor contract with the new manager	Number of cases	66
	Ratio to total	34.6%
Cases of not terminating the guarantor contract with the previous manager, and concluding a guarantor contract with the new manager	Number of cases	0
	Ratio to total	0
Total		191

(*) Status of action regarding concluding a guarantor contract with the new and previous managers at companies that have carried out procedures to change the representative and in which the previous manager serves as a guarantor

(8) Initiatives for Finance Facilitation

Basic stance

Under the Our Mission of Region-Based Operations and Sound Management, we actively engage in initiatives to promote loans that stay close to the local area, such as smoothly providing funds to local customers and supporting initiatives for management improvements.

High resource costs and the weak yen have resulted in price increases that have severely affected customers at small and medium enterprises, as well as customers with housing loans. In light of this, we are carrying out an earnest and appropriate response based on the Basic Policy on Finance Facilitation regarding applications and consultations for providing new loans or changing the conditions of loans.

To further promote these initiatives, we regularly calculate the status of changes to loan conditions, as well as other statistics.

Going forward, we will strive to support solutions to management issues by providing new loans and changing loan conditions, while reinforcing initiatives for finance facilitation.

■ Major initiatives for finance facilitation

Maintaining the organization

- Established and published the Basic Policy on Finance Facilitation

Established a point of contact for consultations regarding repayments

- Established a Point of Contact for Finance Facilitation at every branch and Life Square
- Established a Point of Contact for Complaints and Consultations Regarding Finance Facilitation at the Management Control Division

Initiatives to support management improvements

- Selected companies with a strong need for management improvements, and reinforced our efforts to support them in this area

■ Point of contact for complaints and consultations regarding finance facilitation

We have established a dedicated point of contact for complaints and consultations from customers about making changes to repayment conditions and other similar matters. Details on this point of contact are given below.

Legal Affairs and Compliance Section, Management Control Division
Customer Consultation Center

[Telephone number]
0120-072-223 (toll-free)
[Hours]

From 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. every Monday to Friday
(Excluding national holidays and December 31 to January 3 of the next year)

■ Status of changes made to loan conditions, etc. (cumulative number of cases from March 10, 2020 onward)

[Status of response to applications from customers at SMEs] (Unit: case)			
	Mar. 2025	Sep. 2025	Mar. 2026
Number of loans for which applications were made to change conditions, etc.	8,851	9,980	10,991
Of which, number of cases executed (A)	8,347	9,407	10,384
Of which, number of cases declined (B)	72	83	105
Of which, number of cases under examination	133	158	148
Of which, number of cases withdrawn	299	332	354
Execution rate: A / (A + B)	99.1%	99.1%	99.0%

[Status of response to applications from customers for housing loans] (Unit: case)			
	Mar. 2025	Sep. 2025	Mar. 2026
Number of loans for which applications were made to change conditions, etc.	366	374	381
Of which, number of cases executed (A)	292	301	305
Of which, number of cases declined (B)	13	13	13
Of which, number of cases under examination	3	0	2
Of which, number of cases withdrawn	58	60	61
Execution rate: A / (A + B)	95.7%	95.9%	95.9%

(9) Activities for Regional Revitalization

Initiatives to support solutions for administrative issues

We have developed the Yamanashi Chugin Furusato Support Project as an option to support the resolution of administrative and regional issues, and we are reinforcing our initiatives to support local governments within Yamanashi Prefecture in the promotion of administrative measures.

With the aim of further enhancing our consulting capabilities for resolving administrative issues, we have completely redesigned our catalog of support programs based on the concept of “Sustainability of Population, Economy, and Administration.” We will continue to work toward creating sustainable communities by addressing administrative issues and revitalizing local areas.



Yamanashi Prefecture has established the “Co-creation of Prosperity: Three-Up Practicing Company Certification System” to certify companies that are implementing initiatives aimed at improving corporate productivity and profitability through employee skill development, thereby creating a virtuous “Three-Up” cycle that leads to higher wages.

In collaboration with financial institutions and commerce and industry organizations in the prefecture, the Bank has been providing information on the system, promoting the program, and offering application support across Yamanashi Prefecture since December 2025.



Installation of brochure stands made from Yamanashi prefecture timber

To support the use of timber from Yamanashi Prefecture and the revitalization of the forestry industry, we installed leaflet stands made from Yamanashi Prefecture cypress in the ATM areas of two branches in Tokyo: the Mejirodai Branch and the Kokubunji Branch.

We aim to connect local communities with our customers by providing customers living outside Yamanashi Prefecture with information on the seasonal attractions of Yamanashi and experiential events, while also contributing to the cyclical use of forest resources, the revitalization of the forestry industry and local communities, and the promotion of timber use.



Creating new revenue sources by helping to solve regional problems

Established in April 2025, Yamanashi Regional Design Co., Ltd. is engaged in tourism value creation to address local issues, decarbonization-related businesses, and advertising and marketing services.

Leveraging the diverse strengths of our Group, the company has developed a range of initiatives, including the Life & Money Academy (financial education tours) to improve customers' financial literacy, the installation of solar power generation systems using the PPA model at our Bank branches, and support for branding customers' new businesses.

In addition, we are developing new services and expanding businesses that leverage local resources to address further local issues, such as our End-of-Life Video service, which allows individuals to convey their wishes to their families in connection with inheritance. Through these efforts, we aim to contribute to the sustainable development of the local community.



New collaboration agreement for regional co-creation and tourism promotion

In June 2026, with the aim of promoting tourism by leveraging local resources and increasing the number of people visiting and interacting with the region, we signed a collaboration agreement with Koshu City, JR East, Ensen Marugoto Co., Ltd., and Yamanashi Regional Design Co., Ltd. The Katsunuma area is a well-known wine-producing region, but there are challenges regarding visitor information services and opportunities for visitors to stay around the station. Through this agreement, we will leverage corporate networks, financing capabilities, administrative functions, transportation networks, and regional development capabilities to contribute to the revitalization of the local economy and the sustainable development of Koshu City.



Initiatives for regional economic revitalization and sustainable growth through industry-academia collaboration

The Bank has concluded comprehensive cooperation agreements with the University of Yamanashi, Yamanashi Prefectural University, Yamanashi Gakuin University, and Yamanashi Gakuin Junior College, with the aim of revitalizing local economies through industry-academia collaborations. In addition, in 2023, we concluded a comprehensive agreement with Teikyo University to further promote industry-academia collaboration.

In addition to dispatching Regional Collaboration Coordinators to the University of Yamanashi, 74 individuals commissioned by the university are active as University of Yamanashi Visiting Social Collaboration Coordinators. Furthermore, we are working to bridge industry and academia by offering endowed courses as part of Yamanashi Prefectural University's educational programs and dispatching lecturers to open courses at Yamanashi Gakuin Junior College.

We are also expanding industry-academia-finance collaboration outside the prefecture through initiatives such as matching university technologies with business needs in the Tokyo metropolitan area, endowed courses, and work experience programs. We will continue to work for the prosperity of local communities and the revitalization of local economies to achieve the sustainable growth of each university and Yamanashi Prefecture.

Roundtable Discussion by the Chairperson and Outside Directors



- The Medium-Term Management Plan “Value Creation Company—1st Stage” is currently underway. How do you assess the progress of the Plan’s initiatives and business performance?

Seki: I believe we are making steady progress on the Medium-Term Management Plan. Looking at the financial indicators, we can see that the consolidated ROE for the fiscal year ended in March 2026 reached 4.48%, and net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent was 9.9 billion yen, meaning that we have almost achieved the 10.0 billion yen target designated

for the final year of the Medium-Term Management Plan in the very first year. As a result, we have decided to raise the targets for the Plan. From a non-financial perspective as well, we have reached targets for both human capital ROI and engagement scores, and support for ventures and startups, along with financial education, which are included in our social impact indicators, are all going as planned.

Kano: Initially, there was a period in which I felt that the ROE target was set too high for the Medium-Term Management Plan, but now I believe we have reached a level that aligns with our Bank’s capabilities and potential, and see a

path for growth beyond the Medium-Term Management Plan. Loans are performing well, and we have improved our portfolio and achieved a strong performance in securities investment as well.

Additionally, I feel that the organizational culture reform we have been striving for since the previous Medium-Term Management Plan is now bearing fruit as reflected in high employee engagement and strong teamwork across the organization. I believe the main reason why the Medium-Term Management Plan is advancing smoothly is because a culture of actively taking on new challenges has taken root.

Ichikawa: I feel that how we aimed to evolve from a “Bank” to a “Company” in our long-term vision, and established social impact indicators as targets, despite being a private company, is truly innovative. Although this challenge comes with responsibility and risks, it is a wonderful challenge that contributes to the development of industries in Yamanashi, so I hope we will actively continue to promote it.

- From a corporate governance perspective, how do you view the current effectiveness of the Board of Directors and internal audit functions?

Kano: Regarding the Board of Directors, continuous efforts are being made to organize reported matters and improve the readability and ease of understanding for documents.

Members review the materials distributed in advance, allowing meeting time to be devoted primarily to priority items and leaving more time for Q&A and discussion. This ensures that sufficient time is dedicated to deliberating the most important matters. As a result, we now have more time to discuss medium- to long-term strategies and management issues, and directors are speaking up more than before. I believe this enables us to have meaningful discussions.

Ichikawa: I agree with what Ms. Kano said. I feel that more time for discussions and more comments from directors has resulted in each of them taking on a strong sense of responsibility regarding decisions. This enables thorough deliberation before resolutions are reached. The recognition that integrity is the foundation of our Bank’s business has also taken root among the directors. In formulating the Medium-Term Management Plan, the outside directors thoroughly reviewed the materials in advance and exchanged opinions, leading to deeper discussions.

Seki: I agree with what they have both said about the effectiveness of the Board of Directors.

Third party assessments have also noted that the effectiveness score for our Board of Directors is at a high level when compared with average data from other companies in the same industry. I believe we are steadily seeing results from a process in which issues identified through surveys conducted by external organizations are incorporated into our operations, after which priority



agenda items are carefully selected for discussion.

Furthermore, comprehensive information from the entire Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group, from branches to the Head Office, is gathered at the Auditing Division, so cooperation between internal and outside directors and the Auditing Division is extremely important in enhancing effectiveness. Going forward, we will further strengthen our framework for the Auditing Division, enhance staff expertise, and strengthen information sharing with management.

- How should we address human capital management challenges such as human resource development and ensuring diversity (DE&I)?

Seki: To achieve our long-term vision, we need to further enhance our human resource portfolio. I believe it is crucial for us to increase the number of human resources who possess diverse expertise that is not confined to conventional banking. It is important for us to be an organization in which specialists from a broad range of fields can thrive by providing opportunities for reskilling and training, and by hiring experts.

For example, to increase the number of human resources capable of promoting information sharing initiatives under the Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect initiative, we have been dispatching branch managers from within Yamanashi Prefecture to the Tokyo Business Development



Division, holding opinion exchanges with bank employees across regions, and providing opportunities for diverse bank employees from both Yamanashi and Tokyo to have face-to-face discussions. We have also introduced new consulting themes, including DX and cybersecurity, as part of our consulting sales activities. At the same time, initiatives to recruit and develop personnel with expertise in new areas are steadily progressing.

Kano: I also believe the cooperation between Yamanashi and Tokyo is a strength of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, and we should continue to build on it. To make this happen, we should promote the mobility of human resources between Head Office and the branches, as well as between Yamanashi and Tokyo, with the aim of creating an organization in which personnel with a deep understanding of both areas can move throughout the Group.

I also believe that we need to continue challenging ourselves to raise the ratio of female managers in order to become an organization in which diverse human resources can thrive. When I participated at a branch managers' meeting, I witnessed the passionate dedication everyone had, including female branch managers, toward guiding their junior colleagues. It was very reassuring. Although it is not an easy task to increase the ratio of women in management, especially in an environment where there are fewer female supervisors than men, we should work to achieve a more balanced ratio over the medium to long term.

- You have "social impact indicators" in your long-term vision as well. Could you share with us the specific efforts being made and the thoughts behind these efforts to achieve both revenue growth and creation of social values?

Seki: I would say that the New Tokyo Strategy is especially relevant when seen from the perspectives of revenue and creation of social values. This is particularly evident in our successful approaches to wealth management and startups. The Yamanashi-Tokyo Connect is also producing results. For example, we have matched a Tokyo hotel business with a Yamanashi hotel with vacant rooms, transforming it into a hands-on activity-based accommodation. The business operator is now attracting more travelers seeking hands-on experiences, while local restaurants and hotels are also benefiting from increased revenue. This creates a wonderful "win-win" cycle. Another success story is how we were able to persuade a Tokyo company to sponsor sports events, as this contributes to both long-term community revitalization and revenue for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank.

Ichikawa: As the financial industry undergoes significant transformation, I believe it is essential that we remain true to our philosophy of "Region-Based Operations and Sound Management." Although it is important to reinforce branch operation efficiency to enhance earning capabilities, our role as a



regional bank that supports the financial infrastructure in rural areas with a scattered population is important as well.

In our Basic Policy on Business Operations, we have set forth our goal of becoming a "company that can win despite being small." As we pursue this goal, I believe that streamlining operations through the use of AI could prove to be a powerful weapon. Yamanashi may have a smaller population compared to other prefectures, but we strive to remain an organization that contributes to the development of the local economy while continuing to grow ourselves. I believe that by communicating this approach, we can create a movement in which similar initiatives spread among businesses and financial institutions in other prefectures. This is the embodiment of our purpose, "Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi."

Seki: Population decline in regional areas remains a serious issue. Although our revenue is growing due to the advantages of rising interest rates, we need to diversify our revenue stream when we look toward the future. This strong sense of urgency drove our decision to shift from a "Bank" to a "Company." By leveraging the diverse capabilities of our approximately 1,600 Group employees and solidifying our initiatives as a "Company" amid the current favorable macroeconomic environment, we aim to achieve sustainable long-term growth and move forward with confidence.

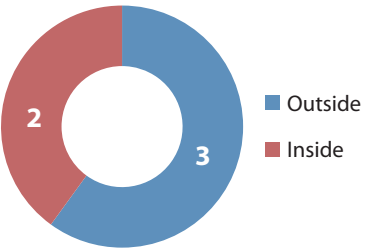
Corporate Governance

Nomination and Remuneration Advisory Committee

	Reason for nomination as Chairperson	Appointed as Chairperson of the Nomination and Remuneration Advisory Committee, with the expectation that he will lead the Committee from a fair and objective perspective, drawing on his extensive expertise and broad knowledge gained through his rich experience, including serving as a branch manager at the Bank of Japan and in corporate management.
	Number of meetings held in the fiscal year ended March 2026	Five (in addition to the number of Nomination and Remuneration Advisory Committee meetings noted above, there was one written resolution deemed to be a resolution of the Committee, pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 3 of the Nomination and Remuneration Advisory Committee Regulations.)
	Average duration of meetings (per meeting)	30 minutes

Michio Masukawa Outside Director and Chairperson of the Nomination and Remuneration Advisory Committee

Composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Advisory Committee



Message from the Chairperson

1. Human resource development

We recognize that developing successors is our most important responsibility. The key elements are the ability to make bold decisions and the leadership to bring people together around a common goal. To use an old-fashioned word, we want people who have *kyoji* (pride, responsibility, and dignity). Furthermore, when we look at the environment around us, the global political and economic environment is undergoing significant turbulence. In such turbulent times, it is difficult for any one person to shoulder the burden alone. I believe it is essential to enable diverse human resources to fully demonstrate their capabilities, while leaders must have the management skills and responsibility to maximize the team's collective strength.

2. Succession plan

We can now monitor yearly growth much more easily because evaluation criteria that were previously implicit are now clearly defined in writing. However, instead of attaining a high total score, there is more meaning in identifying the outstanding capabilities of each individual. It is important to leverage this to boost the team's collective strength. I also hope that evaluations will be shared more openly and lead to more active discussions than before.

3. Objectives as a Chairperson

The Committee has always been a place for free discussion, with the Chairperson and President responding flexibly and sincerely. As major changes continue to take place both in Japan and overseas, I will lead the Committee in fostering increasingly open and lively discussions so that we can respond flexibly to evolving circumstances. I consider it my mission to enable the further growth of the Yamanashi Chuo Bank and to enrich its employees, community, and shareholders.

The role of the Nomination and Remuneration Advisory Committee

As an advisory body to the Board of Directors, the committee deliberates on nomination and dismissal of directors and auditors, their remuneration, etc.

The committee consists of four or more directors, and at least 50% of them are nominated from among the outside directors. The committee chair is also nominated from among the outside directors.

Major items on the agenda

- Proposal for Nominations of Officers
- Proposal for Nominations of Directors with Titles
- Individual Compensation Amounts for Officers
- Regarding the Survey Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Board of Directors

Introduction of a succession plan

The Bank introduced a succession plan in June 2025 to achieve sustainable growth and a medium- to long-term increase in corporate value by nurturing candidate directors in a systematic way and ensuring that the Bank's vision and values are passed on smoothly.

We have defined education programs for each candidate director and hold annual evaluations regarding the qualities and abilities expected of them using a specialized assessment sheet.

The Board of Directors' roles and matters for deliberation and reporting

The Board of Directors makes decisions on management policies and other matters of importance, and also oversees the execution of directors' duties. Among the directors, the Board of Directors has three outside directors participating in positions independent of business execution, which enhances the management supervision functions of the Board of Directors.

Evaluating the effectiveness of the Board of Directors

The Bank evaluates and analyzes the effectiveness of the Board of Directors for the purpose of increasing the corporate value, and makes efforts to enhance functions of the Board of Directors.

In April 2026 as well, a survey for all directors and corporate auditors was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the Board of Directors.

The following is an overview of the results.

According to the survey results, we recognized that the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors are being fulfilled and that the Board's effectiveness is sufficiently ensured.

Regarding the survey conducted in FY2025, the issues identified included deepening deliberations on important matters through the flexible operation of the Board of Directors, clarifying the roles of individual directors, and supporting the enhancement of members' skills and knowledge. We recognize that these are steadily improving under the following initiatives.

- (1) The Board of Directors meeting format was revised to ensure sufficient time for important matters to be discussed.
- (2) Free discussions by theme was newly incorporated to deliberate management issues from various perspectives.
- (3) The skills and roles required of officers were clarified through the incorporation of a succession plan.
- (4) Officers were actively dispatched to seminars for officers held by outside expert institutions, along with overseas inspection tours.

Some respondents noted that the effectiveness of the Board of Directors is improving year by year, as meeting operations are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate to enhance the Board's functions. Other comments included that the operation of the Board of Directors is improving year by year and that discussions are becoming more active. Furthermore, we shared the following challenges that need further work.

- (1) Further optimization of the number of matters to be deliberated at the Board of Directors, along with the time allocation
- (2) Reinforcement of discussions of feedback received in IR and SR interviews

Based on the effectiveness assessment results, we will sufficiently study the challenges, swiftly address them, and continue to promote our initiatives to enhance the Board of Directors' effectiveness.

In FY2024, we organized an assessment by a third-party assessment body with an aim to boost the transparency and reliability of governance.



Reason for nominating outside directors

Name	Reason for nomination
 Outside Director Michio Masukawa	We expect Mr. Masukawa to supervise the decision-making process for important matters related to the Bank's business operations and business execution, etc., drawing on his high level of expertise, extensive financial knowledge, and practical financial experience that he has gained through his career as a Bank of Japan branch manager, etc., and he competently fulfills this role. We have nominated him as an outside director, expecting him to continue fulfilling this role.
 Outside Director Riyo Kano	We expect Ms. Kano to supervise the decision-making process for important matters related to the Bank's business operations and business execution, etc., drawing on her expertise and extensive experience as a lawyer, and she competently fulfills this role. Although she has not been directly involved in corporate management, we expect her to continue playing this role. Therefore, we have nominated her as an outside director.
 Outside Director Miki Ichikawa	We expect Ms. Ichikawa to supervise the decision-making process for important matters related to the Bank's business operation and business execution, etc., drawing on her extensive experience in local administration and broad knowledge she has gained as an executive of the Yamanashi Prefectural Government, and she competently fulfills this role. Although she has not been directly involved in corporate management, we expect her to continue playing this role. Therefore, we have nominated her as an outside director.
 Non-standing Corporate Auditor Yoshiyuki Nagahara	Mr. Nagahara has extensive experience in the financial industry and broad knowledge on corporate management. We expect him to play such roles as supervising the Bank's general business operations and giving useful advice as a non-standing corporate auditor. Therefore, we have nominated him as a non-standing corporate auditor.
 Non-standing Corporate Auditor Minako Mizutani	Ms. Mizutani has expertise, extensive experience, etc. that she has gained as a tax accountant. Although she has not been directly involved in corporate management, we expect her to play such roles as supervising the Bank's general business operations and giving useful advice as a non-standing corporate auditor. Therefore, we have nominated her as a non-standing corporate auditor.
 Non-standing Corporate Auditor Sachiko Yamaki	Ms. Yamaki has expertise, extensive experience, etc. that she has gained as a lawyer. Although she has not been directly involved in corporate management, we expect her to play such roles as supervising the Bank's general business operations and giving useful advice. Therefore, we have nominated her as a non-standing corporate auditor.

Basic policy on corporate governance

Guided by its social responsibility as a banking institution and its public service mission in that role, the Yamanashi Chuo Bank aims to secure the trust of various stakeholders, including customers, shareholders, staff members and the communities it serves, by such means as maintaining the Group’s sound management and assuring management transparency, in conjunction with contributing to the prosperity of the regional community and the development of its economy.

To this end, the Bank has built a stronger internal control system and organizational structure, along with working to enhance corporate governance, including by maintaining high ethical standards among all management and staff members and ensuring the active disclosure of corporate activities.

Company institution details

We are a company with a Board of Corporate Auditors. The Board of Directors makes decisions on management policies and other matters of importance, and also oversees the execution of directors’ duties. The Board of Directors has outside directors participating in positions independent of business execution, which enhances the management supervision functions of the Board of Directors.

Furthermore, the company has established a Nomination and Remuneration Advisory Committee as a voluntary advisory body to the Board of Directors, to ensure fairness, transparency, and objectivity in the decision-making processes related to the appointment and dismissal of senior management (Managing Directors and above) and to the appointment and remuneration of directors.

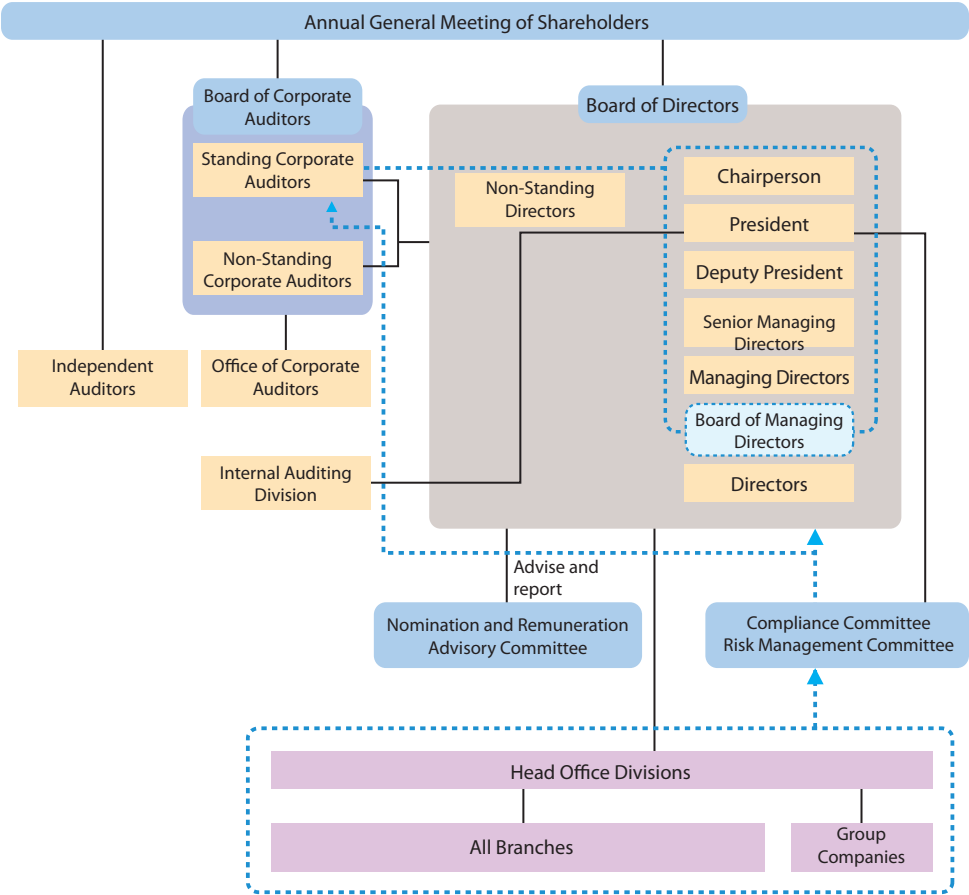
The Board of Corporate Auditors makes decisions on auditing policies, planning, and methods, and it audits the execution of directors’ duties from a perspective that is independent of the Board of Directors.

In accordance with the basic management policies decided by the Board of Directors, there are also the following bodies: the Board of Managing Directors, which deliberates on and resolves priority matters related to the Bank’s overall management and business operations; the Compliance Committee, which deliberates on measures toward developing and establishing compliance structures along with monitoring the implementation of these measures; and the Risk Management Committee, which aims to effectively and flexibly manage risk in response to changes in the business environment.

Furthermore, the Bank has established an Executive Officers System to enhance corporate governance and is working to separate decision-making management functions from business operation functions.

The Bank has six companies engaging in businesses that include credit guarantees, leasing, credit cards, consulting, investment advice, and support for solving local issues, and it operates in an integrated manner to provide comprehensive financial functions.

Corporate governance structural diagram



Board of Directors and Corporate Auditors

Directors



Representative Director and
Chairman

Mitsuyoshi Seki



Representative Director and
President

Yoshiaki Furuya



Representative Director and
Senior Managing Director

Koichiro Kato



Managing Director
Responsible for the division
related to international
markets; General Manager of
the Tokyo Strategy Head Office

Tetsuya Naito



Outside Director

Michio Masukawa



Managing Director
Responsible for the divisions
related to management
control, credit screening,
administration, and systems

Shigeki Yonaga



Outside Director

Riyo Kano



Managing Director
Responsible for the divisions
related to general affairs and
sales

Yoshizumi Sasuga



Outside Director

Miki Ichikawa

Corporate auditors



Standing Corporate Auditor

Norihiko Tanaka



Standing Corporate Auditor

Hideki Iijima



Non-standing Corporate
Auditor

Yoshiyuki Nagahara



Non-standing Corporate
Auditor

Minako Mizutani



Non-standing Corporate
Auditor

Sachiko Yamaki

Skills matrix of members composing the Board of Directors

For this matrix, the skills that the Board of Directors should have were selected based on Our Mission of Region-Based Operations and Sound Management and materiality.

The Bank's Board of Directors is composed of members with diverse skills and expertise.

	Name (Position)	Corporate management	Revitalizing local economies	Human resources strategy and diversity	Legal and risk management	Financial and accounting	Digital transformation (DX) and systems	Sales and consulting	Corporate screening and research	Capital market investment	Finance (Outside officers only)
Directors	Mitsuyoshi Seki	●	●		●					●	
	Yoshiaki Furuya	●		●	●		●				
	Koichiro Kato		●	●				●	●		
	Tetsuya Naito		●					●	●	●	
	Shigeki Yonaga					●	●	●			
	Yoshizumi Sasuga				●			●	●		
	Michio Masukawa Outside	●				●					●
	Riyo Kano Outside			●	●						
Corporate auditors	Miki Ichikawa Outside		●	●							
	Norihiko Tanaka					●	●		●	●	
	Hideki Iijima					●	●	●	●		
	Yoshiyuki Nagahara Outside	●								●	●
	Minako Mizutani Outside					●		●			
	Sachiko Yamaki Outside			●	●						

* The above matrix does not represent all the expertise and experience that each person has. Based on each person's experience, etc., for each person up to four areas are listed in which they are expected to demonstrate their particular expertise.

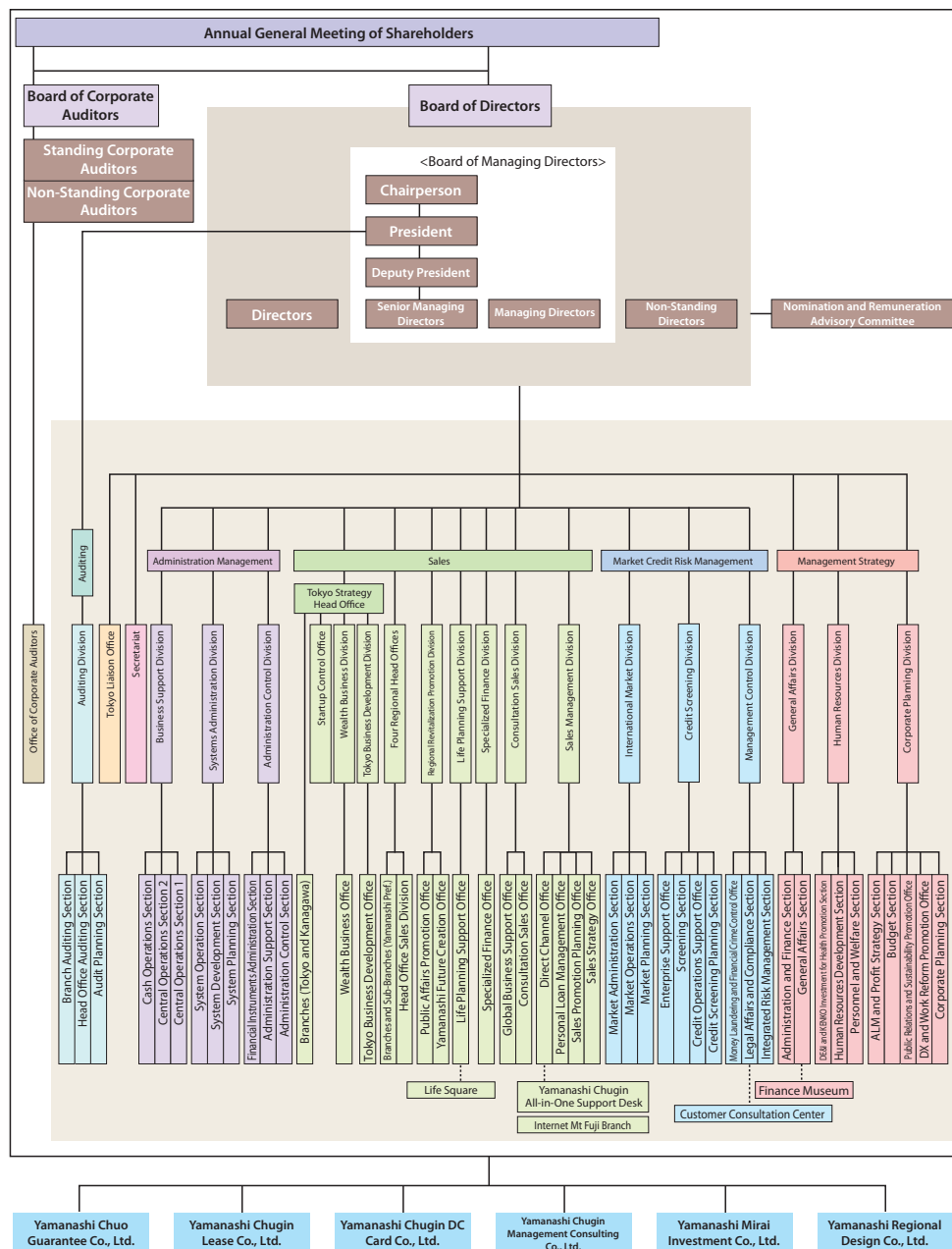
<Relationship between Our Mission and materiality and skill items>

Our Mission Materiality, themes, etc.			Skill items										
			Corporate management	Revitalizing local economies	Human resources strategy and diversity	Legal and risk management	Financial and accounting	Digital transformation (DX) and systems	Sales and consulting	Corporate screening and research	Capital market investment	Finance (Outside officers only)	
Materiality	E	Maintaining a rich natural environment and passing it on to the future	- Reducing CO₂ for decarbonization - Realizing next-generation clean energy	◯	◯								
	S	Strengthening diverse cooperation and increasing the vitality of the regional economy	- Declining birthrate, aging population, and decrease in population - Sustainable growth of regional companies - Regional innovation		◯					◯			
		Realizing DX and the digitization of regional communities	- Internal DX - Digitization of entire regional communities						◯	◯			
		Creating shared value through high-quality UI/UX	- Changes in customers' behavior patterns and needs - Access to finance - Quality of products and services							◯			
		Creating an organization that supports the growth and success of diverse human resources	- Human resource development - Diversity, equity, and inclusion - Job satisfaction and workstyle reforms - Mental safety			◯							
	G	Strengthening corporate governance and compliance	- Governance and internal control - Compliance and corporate ethics (*1) - Risk management (*2)	◯			◯	◯	◯		◯	◯	◯
Our Mission of Region-Based Operations and Sound Management is relevant to all skill items.													

(*1) Compliance and corporate ethics include the prevention of money laundering and related activities.

(*2) Risk management includes cybersecurity.

Organization Chart



Consolidated subsidiaries

Name of the company Date of establishment	Address	Paid-in capital (Millions of yen)	Lines of business	Percentage of voting rights owned (or indirectly held) by Yamanashi Chuo Bank (%)
Yamanashi Chuo Guarantee Co., Ltd. July 1, 1986	Kofu, Yamanashi	20	Loan guarantees, etc.	100.0 (-)
Yamanashi Chugin Lease Co., Ltd. April 6, 1987	Kofu, Yamanashi	20	Leasing operations, etc.	100.0 (-)
Yamanashi Chugin DC Card Co., Ltd. July 2, 1991	Kofu, Yamanashi	20	Credit card operations, etc.	90.0 (41.0)
Yamanashi Chugin Management Consulting Co., Ltd. August 2, 1996	Kofu, Yamanashi	100	General consulting services, venture capital services, etc.	87.5 (42.5)
Yamanashi Mirai Investment Co., Ltd. December 1, 2023	Kofu, Yamanashi	50	Investment advisory business, etc.	100.0 (-)
Yamanashi Regional Design Co., Ltd. April 1, 2025	Kofu, Yamanashi	100	Tourism value-creation business/ Decarbonization-related business/Advertisement and marketing business	100.0 (-)

Credit Management

Message from the Managing Director in Charge of Credit Screening



Managing Director
Responsible for the divisions related to management
control, credit screening, administration, and
systems

Shigeki Yonaga

As the risks surrounding companies are becoming more diverse and complex with the recent changes in the financial environment, Yamanashi Chuo Bank has positioned the strengthening of credit management as a priority issue and is making efforts toward fulfilling its role of sustainable financial intermediation. I recognize that contributing to the development of the local economy while striving for soundness and profitability as a regional financial institution is an important responsibility we bear.

The Yamanashi Chuo Bank has restructured the organization of the Credit Screening Division in June 2026, aiming to strengthen credit management, enhance customer support, and reinforce support frameworks for branches. The new framework, which consolidates specialized functions including support operations, enables a more strategic and effective approach for both risk management and customer support. Highly specialized human resources have been deployed to ensure prompt responses and appropriate support, creating a system that can meet the diverse needs of customers.

From the perspective of credit risk management, we are reinforcing the effectiveness of credit management through a multi-faceted approach that includes a stricter screening process, enhanced monitoring functions, and the implementation of a system for detecting financial statement manipulation. We strive to maintain the soundness of our assets while developing frameworks that enable organized responses in the event of an emergency, through early detection of potential risks and taking timely and appropriate responses.

Human resource development is the foundation of these initiatives. We are focusing on fostering skilled and expert human resources by developing systematic training programs. Specifically, we are enhancing the organization's overall lending capabilities through a training system for new bank employees that focuses on hands-on learning, enhancement of training that will heighten expertise, and promoting interaction of personnel between branches and the Credit Screening Division. The ideal state of the Bank is to build long-term relationships of trust with customers and to grow together through our primary operations of financial intermediation.

These series of measures will enable the Yamanashi Chuo Bank to maintain a sound business foundation while contributing to the local economy and achieving sustainable growth in corporate value.

Risk Management Measures

Basic policies for risk management

The operating environment surrounding financial institutions has been changing, and banks consequently face increasingly diverse and complex risks.

To secure a steady earnings stream into the future, it is therefore essential for the Bank to accurately monitor and measure the various risks involved in conducting its banking operations and then to continuously manage those risks.

The risks the Bank faces are broadly grouped into risk categories, such as credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, and cybersecurity risk, and are managed accordingly. Based on integrated risk monitoring and analysis, the Bank's ALM Committee and Risk Management Committee assess the possible impact of those risks on the Bank's operations and formulate countermeasures.

The Bank allocates capital to ensure sound banking operations and the effective use of capital.

Cybersecurity Initiatives

Cybersecurity risks

The term “cybersecurity risks” refers to risks of tangible or intangible damage to the Group as a result of cybersecurity-related malfunctions occurring at the Group, its customers, third parties, or other parties. We have eight categories for these risks: operational risks, system risks, legal risks, reputational risks, human risks, tangible asset risks, third-party risks, and other cybersecurity-related risks.

The Group recognizes that a cyberattack that suspends operations would be a major risk, potentially affecting trust among customers and confidence in our financial system. We have formulated a cybersecurity management declaration and respond to the threat of cyberattacks that grow increasingly advanced on a daily basis. Specifically, our dedicated cybersecurity organization collects and shares information on cyber threats, carrying out surveys and responding when a cyberattack has been detected. Through these efforts, we seek to boost our security.

Cybersecurity risks

The Yamanashi Chuo Bank Group expresses its agreement with the passage “from the perspectives of creating value and building value chains ... as well as managing risk, it is no exaggeration to say that effective cybersecurity measures are now a key management priority for all companies” in the Declaration of Keidanren Cyber Security Management published by the Japan Business Federation (Keidanren), and has formulated a cybersecurity management declaration.

The Group has defined its Purpose as “Open Up a Bright Future from Yamanashi.” To advance its sustainability management, the Group is working to tackle themes of materiality (material issues), such as strengthening various kinds of cooperation and increasing the vitality of the regional economy, realizing DX and the digitization of regional communities, and maintaining a rich natural environment to pass it on to the future.

To provide even better services going forward, the Group will serve as an organization involved in finance—an important element of social infrastructure—as it proactively drives cybersecurity measures and helps build a safe and secure cyberspace.



Voice

Initiatives to strengthen cybersecurity and raise awareness between all bank employees



Systems Administration Division

S. Nishikawa

Methods used in cyberattacks are becoming more complex with the evolution of IT, such as the spread of generative AI and increasingly sophisticated ransomware attacks. To address this change in the environment, we have increased the number of bank employees in our dedicated cybersecurity organization. We have also reinforced cooperation with external institutions in our efforts to gather the latest information regarding threats and implementing measures throughout the Bank.

Preventing damage from cyberattacks requires not only the expertise of specialized Bank employees but also a heightened level of security awareness among all Bank employees. We conduct ongoing training and study programs for management and employees to boost security awareness and response capabilities across the entire organization.

Going forward, we will continue advancing initiatives to bolster cybersecurity and fulfill our responsibility as a trusted financial institution.

Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)

We have implemented the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) as we work on incorporating management strategies into risk management practices.

The Bank positions the RAF as an initiative for planning specific measures based on the direction we will take to solve various issues and, ultimately, achieve our ideal state.

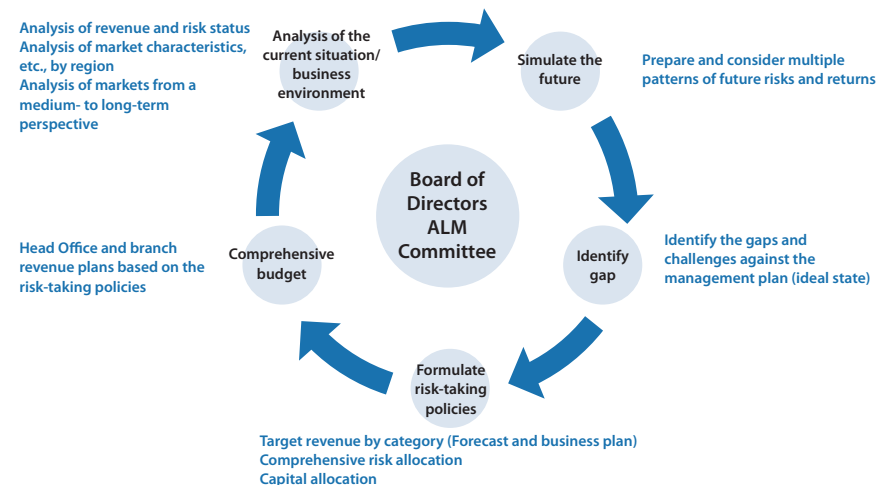
Specifically, we analyze the business environment semiannually to clarify the types and levels of risk we are willing to take or tolerate (our risk appetite) in pursuit of revenue growth and the achievement of our management plan and long-term vision. Based on this, we have formulated our initiative policy as “risk taking policies” after deliberation at the ALM Committee. Based on the formulated risk taking policies, the divisions create comprehensive budgets and explain them to all bank employees upon the Board of Directors’ approval.

Then, each division operates within their comprehensive budget. Before carrying out business activities, they consult their comprehensive budget to assess them and make sure they will be carried out within the budgetary constraints. Meanwhile, the risk management division monitors and evaluates the divisions’ performance against the initial risk appetite limits. If they are about to exceed the limits, the risk management division analyzes the causes and takes countermeasures. The divisions’ performance against their comprehensive budgets and risk management situations are reported monthly at the Board of Directors meeting. The management identifies how the divisions are managing the risk and return and instruct them to improve the situation as needed.

Furthermore, we are implementing initiatives to enhance information analysis that will be the foundation of management decisions, which includes semiannual analysis of profitability and capital efficiency ratios.

Through this initiative, the management aims to incorporate management strategies into risk management practices and appropriately control the risk for the entire Bank. This also enables the management to share identified revenue and risks throughout the Bank, nurturing a culture of appropriately operating and managing the business.

Initiatives to incorporate management strategies into risk management practices by utilizing the RAF in operating and managing the business



Compliance and Initiatives for Protecting Customers

Compliance and basic policies about protecting customers

For compliance, we believe that our duty is not only to abide by the law, but also to ensure our strict observance of a wide range of social rules, including social norms and corporate ethics, to meet the demands and expectations of the broader community as a corporate citizen. In other words, compliance entails adapting skillfully to changes in society as we strive to ensure the protection of customer rights and the enhancement of convenience.

The Bank has positioned compliance as one of its top management priorities. In order to maintain and further solidify our relationships of trust with our customers, we are working to establish and bolster our compliance framework, centered on the Compliance Committee. In addition, the Bank has appointed a Compliance Officer in each Head Office division and in all branches. Compliance Officers advance compliance initiatives in their respective workplaces.

Specifically, we formulate a Compliance Program each fiscal year, which serves as an action plan for achieving compliance. The Compliance Program details specific measures for compliance with laws and regulations, as well as compliance training plans and other contents, and each Head Office division and branch works together to execute the program.

We have also created a Compliance Manual that serves as a handbook for achieving compliance.

The Compliance Manual explains Our Mission of Region-Based Operations and Sound Management, as well as the Nine Principles of Compliance that are based on corporate ethics and social norms, along with explaining finance-related laws and regulations, among other topics. This Compliance Manual highlights the importance of compliance.

In response to societal demands, the Bank has included clauses to exclude organized crime groups in various agreements and transaction provisions in order to further strengthen our efforts to block relationships with anti-social forces such as organized crime groups.

Going forward, the Bank will continue to further strengthen its compliance framework.



Basic policies on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

The Group sees the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing, counter proliferation financing and violation of sanctions (hereinafter, “ML/TF”) as a top management priority. Accordingly, the Group has developed and established an effective management framework and is implementing measures to prevent ML/TF as follows.

1. Compliance with relevant laws, regulations, and other rules

The Group will comply with all applicable laws and regulations, policies and other rules concerning the prevention of ML/TF.

2. Development of systems

The Group will clearly define the roles and responsibilities of managers and staff members involved in Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Financing of Terrorism (hereinafter, “AML/CFT”). Integrated management of AML/CFT will be carried out with the appropriate cooperation of all the relevant departments.

3. Risk-based approach

In accordance with a risk-based approach, the Group will identify and evaluate in a timely and accurate manner the ML/TF risks it faces and implement mitigation measures commensurate with those risks.

4. Suspicious transaction reports

The Group will develop a framework for swiftly reporting to the regulatory authorities any suspicious transactions it detects in the course of its operations.

5. Management of correspondent banks

The Group will strive to gather information on correspondent banks, appropriately evaluate such information, and implement mitigation measures in line with the risks. In the event that the correspondent bank is a shell bank or it has permitted a shell bank to use its account, the Group will not conclude or maintain a correspondent agreement with that bank.

6. Education and training

The Group will continuously provide the necessary and appropriate training and other educational activities to all executives and employees according to their roles, thereby enhancing their abilities and deepening their understanding of measures to prevent ML/TF across the entire organization. Concurrently, the Group as a whole will foster a corporate culture that resolutely deals with ML/TF.

7. Internal audit

The independent Internal Auditing Division will conduct regular audits of the framework to prevent ML/TF. Based on the audit results, the Group will strive to further enhance this framework.

Customer-Centric Business Practices

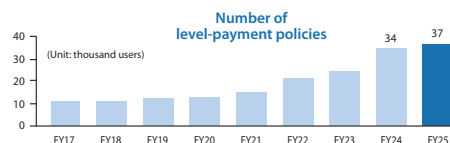
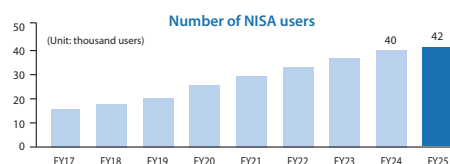
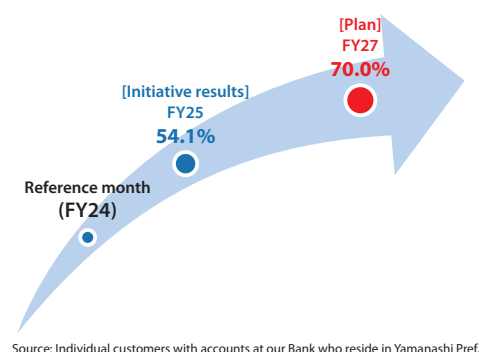
Customer-centric consulting practices

Principles

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- The Bank shares its views on life planning and asset formation and management through dialogue, thereby providing proposals tailored to each customer. As a result, the ratio of individuals who saw increased (financial) assets as of March 31, 2025 stood at 54.1% as of March 31, 2026.
- We will continue to support customers in growing their assets in all channels (face-to-face and non-face-to-face) through initiatives such as providing tailored consultation to address their concerns and offering information through various seminars.

Ratio of individuals who saw increased (financial) assets as of March 31, 2025



Number of requests for financial ADR services (for asset formation and management)

0

Basic policies on fiduciary duty

Aiming to realize customer-centric business practices in asset formation and management

The Bank has established the basic policies on fiduciary duty for selling financial instruments. The purpose of the policies is to implement the seven principles of the Principles of Customer-Oriented Business Conduct, announced by the Financial Services Agency, and promote better business practices so that more customers will choose the Bank.

1. Customer-centric consulting practices

Principles

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (1) We will continue to work on sharing our views on life planning and asset formation and management through dialogue, thereby proposing financial instruments suitable for each customer. We will also continue to provide after-sales services to reassure our customers who have purchased our financial instruments.
- (2) We will clearly explain to our customers about the asset allocations and risk and return levels of the financial instruments that we manage.

Note: This shows how our initiatives correspond to the Financial Services Agency's Principles of Customer-Oriented Business Conduct.

2. Expanding the product lines and providing appropriate information

Principles

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (1) We will continue to expand our lines of financial products so we can accommodate diverse customer needs.
- (2) We will continue to provide information such as the overviews of our financial products, market environment, and asset management situations in a clear manner by holding seminars, using the Internet, etc.
- (3) We will clearly explain the services that we provide in exchange for handling fees, etc., paid by customers.
- (4) We will build an internal structure (product governance structure) that enables us to continually provide financial instruments suited to our customers, and we will strive to refine our product lineup while also cooperating with companies that structure financial instruments.

Note: The Bank will provide details on an important information sheet in cases where it handles packaged financial instruments or services. (The phrase "packaged financial instruments or services" means a combination of multiple financial instruments or services in a single offering.)

3. Managing conflicts of interest

Principles

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (1) We will continue to provide customers with information about conflicts of interest and manage them appropriately.

4. Maintaining the organization

Principles

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (1) We will continue to maintain a business evaluation system to appropriately evaluate whether or not we are conducting our business in a customer-centric way, thereby nurturing a corporate culture of customer-centric business practices.
- (2) We will continue to regularly evaluate whether we are conducting our business in a customer-centric way, and improve our practices based on the evaluation results.

5. Developing talents who will be trusted by customers

Principles

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (1) We will continue to appropriately meet our customers' expectations by appointing only those who have passed the Bank's internal sales certification exam to sell our financial instruments.
- (2) We will continue to enhance our training programs, etc., to improve bank employees' knowledge and provide more advanced proposals to our customers.

Corporate Data

Data Section (Key Financial Data for the Past 10 Years)

(¥ million)

Consolidated business summary	Mar. 2017	Mar. 2018	Mar. 2019	Mar. 2020	Mar. 2021	Mar. 2022	Mar. 2023	Mar. 2024	Mar. 2025	Mar. 2026
Ordinary income	55,736	54,120	52,353	47,301	49,602	46,310	60,552	56,525	60,481	86,104
Interest income	33,444	31,946	30,587	30,294	28,341	27,774	32,358	31,154	36,701	51,573
Fees and commissions income	8,031	8,330	8,383	8,718	9,380	10,602	10,949	11,890	11,937	11,426
Other operating income	9,049	6,020	9,219	5,681	9,073	4,711	10,216	7,150	5,846	8,703
Other ordinary income	5,210	7,823	4,163	2,608	2,807	3,221	7,027	6,329	5,995	14,400
Ordinary expenses	45,735	46,549	44,895	40,574	43,372	39,686	52,830	48,883	49,860	72,271
Interest expenses	2,083	1,701	794	805	385	370	1,466	439	2,941	10,190
Fees and commissions expenses	2,531	2,349	2,384	2,428	2,418	2,377	2,403	2,597	2,827	3,354
Other operating expenses	6,354	5,715	4,253	4,160	10,674	9,135	21,326	17,508	14,588	28,173
General and administrative expenses	29,075	29,005	28,235	27,144	26,987	26,679	25,892	26,838	27,127	27,885
Other ordinary expenses	5,689	7,778	9,227	6,036	2,905	1,123	1,741	1,499	2,375	2,667
Ordinary profit	10,001	7,570	7,458	6,726	6,229	6,624	7,721	7,641	10,620	13,832
Extraordinary income	3	3	-	270	17	42	84	54	20	195
Extraordinary losses	297	609	228	912	586	645	75	122	62	214
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interests	9,706	6,964	7,229	6,085	5,661	6,021	7,730	7,573	10,578	13,813
Total corporate taxes, etc.	2,229	1,854	2,115	2,147	2,420	1,627	2,538	1,948	2,860	3,808
Net income	7,477	5,109	5,114	3,937	3,241	4,393	5,191	5,625	7,717	10,004
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	195	188	205	172	150	152	129	(33)	48	16
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent	7,282	4,920	4,908	3,764	3,090	4,241	5,061	5,658	7,669	9,987
Consolidated balance sheet summary	Mar. 2017	Mar. 2018	Mar. 2019	Mar. 2020	Mar. 2021	Mar. 2022	Mar. 2023	Mar. 2024	Mar. 2025	Mar. 2026
Total assets	3,285,408	3,306,502	3,480,808	3,511,412	4,185,672	4,469,779	4,380,458	4,366,180	4,527,011	4,581,480
Loans	1,541,651	1,619,976	1,704,259	1,801,580	1,986,132	2,049,047	2,290,653	2,513,085	2,748,878	3,017,800
Securities	1,241,651	1,255,368	1,135,617	1,223,516	1,309,678	1,414,602	1,093,881	1,018,579	1,118,735	1,157,390
Total liabilities	3,068,431	3,089,191	3,258,419	3,311,750	3,964,232	4,258,285	4,187,194	4,147,878	4,313,769	4,347,786
Deposits	2,800,429	2,874,395	2,922,898	2,976,587	3,389,226	3,459,276	3,499,929	3,577,666	3,547,334	3,727,387
Negotiable certificates of deposit	61,861	67,328	62,096	56,907	48,361	50,424	47,723	54,938	72,144	68,771
Total net assets	216,977	217,311	222,388	199,661	221,439	211,494	193,263	218,301	213,241	233,694
Shareholders' equity	179,412	182,551	185,780	187,451	189,479	192,673	195,907	200,251	206,267	213,187
Of which are retained earnings	158,984	162,550	164,099	165,000	166,943	170,037	173,753	177,854	183,559	190,330
Cumulative other comprehensive income	35,197	32,188	33,874	9,492	29,066	15,674	(5,141)	17,095	6,468	19,920
Non-controlling interests	2,194	2,415	2,559	2,570	2,755	3,036	2,387	900	457	537
Consolidated financial indicators	Mar. 2017	Mar. 2018	Mar. 2019	Mar. 2020	Mar. 2021	Mar. 2022	Mar. 2023	Mar. 2024	Mar. 2025	Mar. 2026
Capital adequacy ratio (domestic standard) <%>	16.82	14.14	13.80	13.22	12.78	11.71	10.72	10.05	10.21	9.84
Net assets per share <yen>	1,277.73	* 6,430.17	6,652.04	6,183.83	6,849.57	6,515.85	6,129.98	7,143.86	6,957.87	7,596.93
Profit per share <yen>	42.95	* 146.48	147.15	116.43	96.92	132.73	161.78	185.79	251.43	325.99

* Consolidation of five shares into one was conducted in October 2018

Corporate data (as of March 31, 2026)

Common Stock	: ¥15,400 million
Number of Shares	:
Authorized	79,600,000 shares
Issued	32,783,000 shares
Number of Stockholders	: 7,124
Stock Listing	: Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
Transfer Agent	: Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation

Breakdown of Stockholders



* Shares (1 trading unit: 100 shares)

Note: The category "Individuals and others" contains treasury stock of 15,584 trading units of shares.
540,000 shares of the Bank's shares held by the exclusive trust for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd.
Employees' Stockholdings are included in "Financial institutions" with the notation of 5,400 trading units.

Major stockholders

Name	Number of shares held (thousands)	Percentage of all shares issued (%)
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee Account)	3,805	12.18
The Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings	1,325	4.24
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee Account)	980	3.14
Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company (Standing proxy: Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd.)	968	3.10
BBH FOR BBHTSIL NEUBERGER BERMAN INVESTMENT FUNDS PLCNEUBERGER BERMAN JAPAN EQUITY ENGAGEMENT FUND (Standing proxy: MUFG Bank, Ltd.)	720	2.30
Teikyo University	629	2.01
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL (Standing proxy: Goldman Sachs Japan Co., Ltd.)	628	2.01
GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY (Standing proxy: Citibank, N.A. Tokyo Branch)	618	1.98
Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Company (Standing proxy: Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd.)	600	1.92
The Nomura Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. (Exclusive trust account for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings)	540	1.72
Total	10,816	34.64

Financial Review

(on a consolidated basis)

Overview of Financial Position

As for the financial position at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, deposits increased by ¥180 billion during the period, mainly due to increases in deposits from public entities, individuals, and corporations, resulting in a year-end balance of ¥3,727.3 billion. Total deposits, including negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs), were up ¥176.6 billion from a year ago to ¥3,796.1 billion as of the fiscal year-end. Loans and bills discounted increased by ¥268.9 billion from a year earlier to ¥3,017.8 billion as of the fiscal year-end. This increase was mainly due to increases in loans to small and medium-sized enterprises and individuals. As for securities, although municipal bonds decreased, the total increased by ¥38.6 billion during the period, mainly due to an increase in Japanese Government bonds, resulting in a year-end balance of ¥1,157.3 billion.

Overview of Operating Results

In terms of the operating results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, interest income (the balance of interest income and expenses) increased by ¥7,634 million year on year. This was because deposit interest increased while interest on loans and bills discounted, and interest and dividends on securities increased. The overall fees and commissions (the balance of fees and commissions income and expenses) decreased by ¥1,038 million year on year mainly because of a decrease in commission revenue from the sale of insurance and other products in the agency business. Other operating income (the balance of other operating income and expenses) decreased by ¥10,727 million year on year, mainly due to a decrease in Japanese government bonds and other bond transactions. Operating expenses increased by ¥758 million year on year, while credit-related expenses decreased by ¥1,023 million, and stock and other related income increased by ¥7,042 million. As a result, ordinary profit increased by ¥3,211 million year on year to ¥13,832 million.

The balance of extraordinary income and losses increased by ¥23 million year on year. Total income taxes increased by ¥948 million year on year. As a result of the above, profit attributable to shareholders of the parent was up by ¥2,317 million year on year to ¥9,987 million.

Cash Flows

Cash flows from operating activities

Although deposits and other cash accounts increased by ¥176.6 billion, loans also increased by ¥268.9 billion, while payables under securities lending transactions decreased by ¥93.7 billion and borrowed money decreased by ¥54.1 billion. As a result, net cash used in operating activities amounted to ¥221.0 billion (compared with a net outflow of ¥14.4 billion in the previous year).

Cash flows from investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities totaled ¥48.2 billion (compared with a net outflow of ¥124.5 billion in the previous year). The main contributing factors were the sale and redemption of securities worth ¥906.8 billion and the acquisition of securities worth ¥952.1 billion.

Cash flow from financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities was ¥2.9 billion (compared with a net outflow of ¥1.9 billion in the previous year). Cash was used mainly to pay dividends of ¥3.2 billion.

As a result, cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year came to ¥282.2 billion (down ¥272.1 billion from the previous year).

Management's Analysis and Discussion of Operating Results

The following is a summary of our analysis and a discussion of the Group's operating results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

Forward-looking statements contained herein are based on our judgment as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

Since the Group has only one reportable segment, "Banking," analysis and discussion by segment are not provided.

1) Financial Position

The Bank's financial position as of March 31, 2026, was as follows. Total deposits, including negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs), increased by ¥176.6 billion from a year earlier, and loans and bills discounted increased by ¥268.9 billion from a year earlier. As for securities, while municipal bonds decreased, the total increased by ¥38.6 billion during the period, primarily due to an increase in Japanese Government bonds.

2) Operating Results

In terms of operating results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, profit attributable to shareholders of the parent increased by ¥2,317 million year on year to ¥9,987 million.

Following the raising of key interest rates by the Bank of Japan, the payment of interest on deposits, etc. increased, but backed by an increase in the balance of loans, such as those for SMEs and personal loans centered on housing loans, interest on loans and bills discounted increased steadily. In addition, interest and dividends on securities also increased.

General and administrative expenses increased due to factors such as higher property expenses aimed at improving productivity and higher personnel costs resulting from wage increases, while credit costs decreased.

The Bank will establish a sustainable profit structure primarily by increasing the top line, which will be achieved by increasing loans and expanding non-interest income from consulting services, and by reviewing the business processes drastically and improving productivity through digital transformation (DX).

Regarding investments in securities, the Bank will ensure stable earnings and improve the quality of its portfolio by working together with Yamanashi Mirai Investment, an investment advisory subsidiary, to flexibly adjust the asset allocation through analysis of market conditions and individual assets, based on the basic portfolio determined from a medium- to long-term perspective.

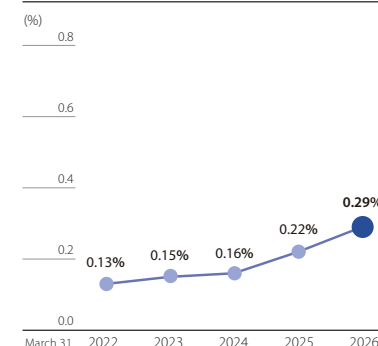
ROA = Core net business profit / (Average balance of total assets – Average balance of customers' liabilities for acceptances & guarantees)

Capital adequacy ratio = Domestic standard (on a consolidated basis) OHR = Operating expenses / Core gross business profit

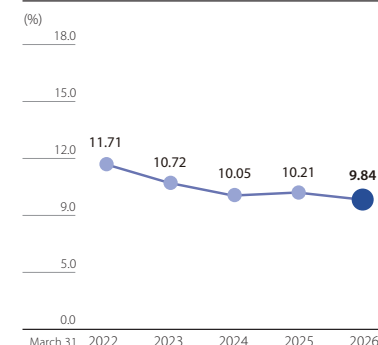
Notes: 1. All except for the capital adequacy ratio are on a non-consolidated basis.

2. Similar changes have been made to fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 only to reflect the revisions to presentation method of ROA and OHR in fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

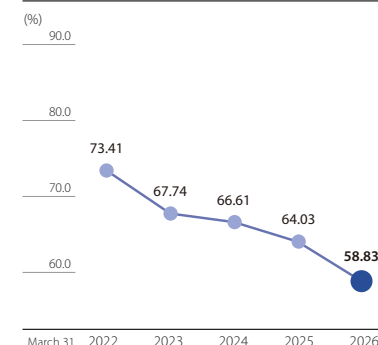
ROA



Capital adequacy ratio (Domestic standard)



OHR



Consolidated Financial Highlights
The Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Fiscal years ended March 31

	Millions of yen				
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Ordinary income	46,310	60,552	56,525	60,481	86,104
Ordinary profit	6,624	7,721	7,641	10,620	13,832
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent	4,241	5,061	5,658	7,669	9,987
Comprehensive income	(8,867)	(15,637)	27,845	(3,045)	23,520
Net assets	211,494	193,263	218,301	213,241	233,694
Total assets	4,469,779	4,380,458	4,366,180	4,527,011	4,581,480
Net assets per share (Yen)	6,515.85	6,129.98	7,143.86	6,957.87	7,596.93
Profit per share (Yen)	132.73	161.78	185.79	251.43	325.99
Capital adequacy ratio (Domestic standard, %)	4.66	4.35	4.97	4.69	5.08
Return on equity (%)	1.98	2.53	2.77	3.56	4.48
Price-to-earnings ratio (PER)	7.17	7.05	10.13	8.57	15.92
Cash flows from operating activities	267,979	(293,875)	(290,768)	(14,439)	(221,027)
Cash flows from investing activities	(112,069)	297,562	92,619	(124,529)	(48,227)
Cash flows from financing activities	(1,120)	(2,635)	(2,798)	(1,963)	(2,911)
Cash and cash equivalents	895,241	896,292	695,345	554,413	282,247

Notes: The capital adequacy ratio is calculated on a consolidated basis in accordance with Bulletin Notification No. 19 issued by the Financial Services Agency in 2006 under Paragraph 2, Article 14 of the Banking Law. The Bank has adopted the Japanese standard for the calculation.

Financial and Economic Environment

During FY2025, the Japanese economy maintained a moderate recovery trend against the backdrop of the following factors. While production remained flat due to the impact of U.S. trade policies and a slowdown in external demand, on the demand side, capital investment remained robust, backed by strong corporate revenue, and personal consumption showed signs of recovery following improvements in the employment and income environment. However, toward the end of the fiscal year, uncertainty about the future began to become apparent due to the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East.

As for Yamanashi Prefecture's economy, while production activity remained sluggish, signs of improvement emerged in early fall, driven primarily by the generative AI-related sector and semiconductor manufacturing equipment. On the other hand, personal consumption remained weak as consumers became increasingly inclined to economize amid rising prices, while a cautious stance was observed in certain areas of capital investment, partly due to rising material costs; as a result, the economy as a whole remained broadly flat. Furthermore, demand in the tourism sector, which had maintained strong momentum, began to slow after the start of the year, due to strained Japan-China relations.

As for financial conditions during FY2025, the foreign exchange market showed a gradual trend toward yen depreciation, partly due to the resilience of the U.S. economy. In addition, domestic long-term interest rates rose to the 2% range against the backdrop of the outlook for future inflation. The Nikkei Stock Average temporarily surpassed ¥59,000 and hit a new all-time high during trading hours amid improving corporate performance, but the market weakened toward the end of the fiscal year due to the deteriorating situation in the Middle East.

Overview of Financial Position

As for the financial position at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, deposits increased by ¥180 billion during the period, mainly due to increases in deposits from public entities, individuals, and corporations, resulting in a year-end balance of ¥3,727.3 billion. Total deposits, including negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs), were up ¥176.6 billion from a year ago to ¥3,796.1 billion as of the fiscal year-end. Loans and bills discounted increased by ¥268.9 billion from a year earlier to ¥3,017.8 billion as of the fiscal year-end. This increase was mainly due to increases in loans to small and medium-sized enterprises and individuals. As for securities, although municipal bonds decreased, the total increased by ¥38.6 billion during the period, mainly due to an increase in Japanese Government bonds, resulting in a year-end balance of ¥1,157.3 billion.

Overview of Operating Results

In terms of the operating results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, interest income (the balance of interest income and expenses) increased by ¥7,634 million year on year. This was because deposit interest increased while interest on loans and bills discounted, and interest and dividends on securities increased. The overall fees and commissions (the balance of fees and commissions income and expenses) decreased by ¥1,038 million year on year mainly because of a decrease in commission revenue from the sale of insurance and other products in the agency business. Other operating income (the balance of other operating income and expenses) decreased by ¥10,727 million year on year, mainly due to a decrease in Japanese government bonds and other bond transactions. Operating expenses increased by ¥758 million year on year, while credit-related expenses decreased by ¥1,023 million, and stock and other related income increased by ¥7,042 million. As a result, ordinary profit increased by ¥3,211 million year on year to ¥13,832 million.

The balance of extraordinary income and losses increased by ¥23 million year on year. Total income taxes increased by ¥948 million year on year. As a result of the above, profit attributable to shareholders of the parent was up by ¥2,317 million year on year to ¥9,987 million.

Cash Flows

A Cash flows from operating activities

Although deposits and other cash accounts increased by ¥176.6 billion, loans also increased by ¥268.9 billion, while payables under securities lending transactions decreased by ¥93.7 billion and borrowed money decreased by ¥54.1 billion. As a result, net cash used in operating activities amounted to ¥221.0 billion (compared with a net outflow of ¥14.4 billion in the previous year).

B Cash flows from investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities totaled ¥48.2 billion (compared with a net outflow of ¥124.5 billion in the previous year). The main contributing factors were the sale and redemption of securities worth ¥906.8 billion and the acquisition of securities worth ¥952.1 billion.

C Cash flow from financing activities

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Major Stockholders

(as of March 31, 2026)

Name	Number of shares held (thousands)	Percentage of shares held to total shares issued (excluding treasury stock)
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee Account)	3,805	12.18
The Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings	1,325	4.24
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee Account)	980	3.14
Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company (Standing proxy: Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd.)	968	3.10
BBH FOR BBH TSIL NEUBERGER BERMAN INVESTMENT FUNDS PLC-NEUBERGER BERMAN JAPAN EQUITY ENGAGEMENT FUND (Standing proxy: MUFG Bank, Ltd.)	720	2.30
Teikyo University	629	2.01
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL (Standing proxy: Goldman Sachs Japan Co. Ltd.)	628	2.01
GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY (Standing proxy: Citibank, N.A. Tokyo Branch)	618	1.98
Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Company (Standing proxy: Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd.)	600	1.92
The Nomura Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. (Exclusive trust account for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings)	540	1.72
Total	10,816	34.64

[Consolidated Financial Statements]

1) [Consolidated Balance Sheets]

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	End of FY2024 (March 31, 2025)	End of FY2025 (March 31, 2026)	End of FY2025 (March 31, 2026)
Assets:			
Cash and due from banks	¥554,863	¥282,651	\$1,767,899
Call loans and bills bought	206	1,917	11,995
Monetary claims bought	17,190	7,378	46,152
Money held in trust	6,696	7,117	44,517
Securities ^{*1, *2, *4, *9}	1,118,735	1,157,390	7,239,118
Loans and bills discounted ^{*2, *3, *4, *6}	2,748,878	3,017,800	18,875,410
Foreign exchanges ^{*2}	2,837	2,485	15,548
Other assets ^{*2, *4, *5}	23,671	51,075	319,463
Tangible fixed assets ^{*7, *8}	21,482	21,909	137,040
Buildings	7,465	7,800	48,790
Land	11,067	11,125	69,588
Construction in progress	310	71	448
Other tangible fixed assets	2,639	2,911	18,214
Intangible fixed assets	4,272	3,817	23,874
Software	3,706	3,237	20,250
Software in progress	302	319	2,000
Other intangible fixed assets	263	259	1,624
Net defined benefit asset	26,935	30,968	193,701
Deferred tax assets	4,551	363	2,276
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees ^{*2}	6,609	6,469	40,465
Allowance for possible loan losses	(9,920)	(9,866)	(61,711)
Total assets	¥4,527,011	¥4,581,480	\$28,655,746

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	End of FY2024 (March 31, 2025)	End of FY2025 (March 31, 2026)	End of FY2025 (March 31, 2026)
Liabilities:			
Deposits ^{*4}	¥3,547,334	¥3,727,387	\$23,313,659
Negotiable certificates of deposit	72,144	68,771	430,142
Payables under securities lending transactions ^{*4}	145,897	52,155	326,215
Borrowed money ^{*4, *5}	493,584	439,456	2,748,664
Foreign exchanges	168	1,137	7,117
Other liabilities	41,447	44,081	275,717
Provision for bonuses	1,946	2,040	12,761
Accrued bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	50	65	409
Reserve for directors' and corporate auditors' retirement benefits	11	5	37
Reserve for reimbursement of deposits	156	127	797
Reserve for contingent losses	131	106	665
Deferred tax liabilities	4,286	5,981	37,415
Acceptances and guarantees	6,609	6,469	40,465
Total liabilities	4,313,769	4,347,786	27,194,063
Net assets:			
Common stock	15,400	15,400	96,322
Capital surplus	10,031	10,055	62,892
Retained earnings	183,559	190,330	1,190,461
Treasury stock	(2,722)	(2,598)	(16,253)
Total shareholders' equity	206,267	213,187	1,333,422
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	(2,763)	4,935	30,868
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	291	4,361	27,282
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	8,940	10,624	66,450
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	6,468	19,920	124,599
Subscription rights to shares	48	48	301
Non-controlling interests	457	537	3,361
Total net assets	213,241	233,694	1,461,684
Total liabilities and net assets	¥4,527,011	¥4,581,480	\$28,655,746

**2) [Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income]
[Consolidated Statements of Income]**

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	FY2024 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Ordinary income:	¥60,481	¥86,104	\$538,557
Interest and dividends income	36,701	51,573	322,577
Interest on loans and bills discounted	25,094	34,073	213,122
Interest and dividends on securities	9,570	14,564	91,098
Interest on call loans and bills bought	104	154	968
Interest on due from banks	1,777	2,658	16,627
Other	154	121	762
Fees and commissions income	11,937	11,426	71,468
Other operating income	5,846	8,703	54,440
Other ordinary income	5,995	14,400	90,072
Other ^{*1}	5,995	14,400	90,072
Ordinary expenses	49,860	72,271	452,038
Interest expenses	2,941	10,190	63,740
Deposits	2,284	7,905	49,448
Negotiable certificates of deposits	82	372	2,332
Call money and bills sold	—	51	323
Payables under securities lending transactions	293	433	2,710
Borrowed money	207	845	5,286
Other	74	582	3,641
Fees and commissions expenses	2,827	3,354	20,983
Other operating expenses	14,588	28,173	176,216
General and administrative expenses ^{*2}	27,127	27,885	174,415
Other expenses	2,375	2,667	16,683
Provision of allowance for possible loan losses	1,342	344	2,152
Other expenses ^{*3}	1,032	2,323	14,531
Ordinary profit	10,620	13,832	86,519

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	FY2024 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Extraordinary income:	20	195	1,221
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	20	195	1,221
Extraordinary losses	62	214	1,343
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	62	208	1,301
Impairment losses ^{*4}	0	6	42
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interests	10,578	13,813	86,397
Income taxes – current	2,810	4,318	27,014
Income taxes – deferred	49	(510)	(3,191)
Total income taxes	2,860	3,808	23,823
Profit	7,717	10,004	62,574
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	48	16	106
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent	¥7,669	¥9,987	\$62,468

[Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income]

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	FY2024 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Profit	¥7,717	¥10,004	\$62,574
Other comprehensive income ^{*1}	(10,763)	13,516	84,539
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	(14,623)	7,762	48,550
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	291	4,070	25,459
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	3,568	1,683	10,530
Total comprehensive income	¥(3,045)	¥23,520	\$147,113
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent	¥(2,956)	¥23,439	\$146,610
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(88)	80	504

3) [Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets]

	Millions of Yen				
	Shareholders' equity				
FY2024 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of current year	¥15,400	¥9,893	¥177,854	¥(2,897)	¥200,251
Changes during year:					
Cash dividends			(1,965)		(1,965)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent			7,669		7,669
Purchases of treasury stock				(1)	(1)
Disposals of treasury stock		16		175	191
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with non-controlling interests		121			121
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during year	—	137	5,704	174	6,016
Balance at end of current year	¥15,400	¥10,031	¥183,559	¥(2,722)	¥206,267

	Millions of Yen						
	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
FY2024 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at beginning of current year	¥11,723	¥—	¥5,371	¥17,095	¥54	¥900	¥218,301
Changes during year:							
Cash dividends							(1,965)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent							7,669
Purchases of treasury stock							(1)
Disposals of treasury stock							191
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with non-controlling interests							121
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	(14,487)	291	3,568	(10,626)	(6)	(443)	(11,076)
Total changes during year	(14,487)	291	3,568	(10,626)	(6)	(443)	(5,060)
Balance at end of current year	¥(2,763)	¥291	¥8,940	¥6,468	¥48	¥457	¥213,241

	Millions of Yen				
	Shareholders' equity				
FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of current year	¥15,400	¥10,031	¥183,559	¥(2,722)	¥206,267
Changes during year:					
Cash dividends			(3,215)		(3,215)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent			9,987		9,987
Purchases of treasury stock				(5)	(5)
Disposals of treasury stock		23		129	153
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with non-controlling interests					
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during year	—	23	6,771	124	6,919
Balance at end of current year	¥15,400	¥10,055	¥190,330	¥(2,598)	¥213,187

	Millions of Yen						
	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at beginning of current year	¥(2,763)	¥291	¥8,940	¥6,468	¥48	¥457	¥213,241
Changes during year:							
Cash dividends							(3,215)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent							9,987
Purchases of treasury stock							(5)
Disposals of treasury stock							153
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with non-controlling interests							
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	7,698	4,070	1,683	13,452		80	13,532
Total changes during year	7,698	4,070	1,683	13,452	—	80	20,452
Balance at end of current year	¥4,935	¥4,361	¥10,624	¥19,920	¥48	¥537	¥233,694

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
	Shareholders' equity				
FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of current year	\$96,322	\$62,744	\$1,148,106	\$(17,031)	\$1,290,141
Changes during year:					
Cash dividends			(20,113)		(20,113)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent			62,468		62,468
Purchases of treasury stock				(32)	(32)
Disposals of treasury stock		148		811	958
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with non-controlling interests					
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during year	—	148	42,355	778	43,281
Balance at end of current year	\$96,322	\$62,892	\$1,190,461	\$(16,253)	\$1,333,422

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars						
	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at beginning of current year	\$(17,284)	\$1,823	\$55,919	\$40,458	\$301	\$2,860	\$1,333,760
Changes during year:							
Cash dividends							(20,113)
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent							62,468
Purchases of treasury stock							(32)
Disposals of treasury stock							958
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with non-controlling interests							
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	48,152	25,459	10,530	84,142		501	84,643
Total changes during year	48,152	25,459	10,530	84,142	—	501	127,924
Balance at end of current year	\$30,868	\$27,282	\$66,450	\$124,599	\$301	\$3,361	\$1,461,684

4) [Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows]

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	FY2024 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Operating activities:			
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interests	¥10,578	¥13,813	\$86,397
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation and amortization	2,171	2,312	14,467
Impairment losses	0	6	42
Increase (decrease) in allowance for possible loan losses	(1,247)	(54)	(341)
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	102	93	584
Increase (decrease) in accrued bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	10	14	93
Decrease (increase) in net defined benefit asset	(6,992)	(4,032)	(25,225)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for directors' and corporate auditors' retirement benefits	4	(5)	(32)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for reimbursement of deposits	(36)	(28)	(180)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for contingent losses	(26)	(25)	(158)
Interest income recognized on consolidated statements of income	(36,701)	(51,573)	(322,577)
Interest expenses recognized on consolidated statements of income	2,941	10,190	63,740
Losses (gains) on investment securities	3,555	6,465	40,440
Losses (gains) on investments in money held in trust	215	(22)	(140)
Foreign exchange losses (gains) – net	500	(4,282)	(26,787)
Losses (gains) on disposal of premises and equipment	41	12	81
Net decrease (increase) in loans and bills discounted	(235,792)	(268,922)	(1,682,027)
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	(30,331)	180,053	1,126,178
Net increase (decrease) in negotiable certificates of deposit	17,206	(3,373)	(21,103)
Net increase (decrease) in borrowed money	58,892	(54,128)	(338,555)
Net decrease (increase) in due from banks (excluding cash equivalents)	(20)	46	288
Net decrease (increase) in call loans	12,933	8,100	50,669
Net increase (decrease) in payables under securities lending transactions	131,384	(93,742)	(586,330)
Net decrease (increase) in foreign exchanges (assets)	(1,278)	351	2,201

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	FY2024 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	FY2025 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Net increase (decrease) in foreign exchanges (liabilities)	(230)	969	6,065
Net decrease (increase) in central clearing counterparty margin requirement	17,000	—	—
Interest income (cash basis)	36,089	49,246	308,019
Interest expenses (cash basis)	(1,960)	(8,310)	(51,981)
Other – net	8,070	(529)	(3,314)
Total adjustments	(12,919)	(217,355)	(1,359,489)
Income taxes paid	(1,519)	(3,672)	(22,968)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(14,439)	(221,027)	(1,382,457)
Investing activities:			
Purchases of investment securities	(617,858)	(952,192)	(5,955,668)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	442,927	854,374	5,343,846
Proceeds from redemption of investment securities	56,509	52,451	328,069
Increase of money held in trust	(3,298)	(469)	(2,937)
Proceeds from decrease of money held in trust	10	12	79
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,155)	(1,762)	(11,026)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	80	109	687
Purchases of intangible fixed assets	(1,745)	(751)	(4,698)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(124,529)	(48,227)	(301,648)
Financing activities:			
Dividends paid	(1,965)	(3,215)	(20,113)
Payment of dividends to non-controlling interests	(0)	(0)	(3)
Repurchases of treasury stock	(1)	(2)	(18)
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock	236	307	1,922
Purchase of shares of subsidiaries not resulting in change in scope of consolidation	(232)	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,963)	(2,911)	(18,212)
Foreign currency transaction adjustments on cash and cash equivalents	0	0	2
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(140,931)	(272,165)	(1,702,314)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	695,345	554,413	3,467,687
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year ^{*1}	¥554,413	¥282,247	\$1,765,373

[Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements]

Important items used as basis for preparing consolidated financial statements

1. Items relating to scope of consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries 6 companies

The names of consolidated subsidiaries are Yamanashi Chuo Guarantee Co., Ltd., Yamanashi Chugin Lease Co., Ltd., Yamanashi Chugin DC Card Co., Ltd., Yamanashi Chugin Management Consulting Co., Ltd., Yamanashi Mirai Investment Co., Ltd., and Yamanashi Regional Design Co., Ltd.

(Changes in the scope of consolidation)

Yamanashi Regional Design Co., Ltd. was newly established and has been included in the scope of consolidation beginning with the current consolidated fiscal year.

(2) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries 4 companies

Yamanashi Sixth Industrialization Support Investment Limited Partnership
Yamanashi Chugin Regional Revitalization Investment Limited Business Partnership
Yamanashi Chuo Bank SDGs Investment Limited Partnership
Yamanashi Sustaina Investment Limited Partnership

Non-consolidated subsidiaries are excluded from the scope of consolidation since their assets, ordinary income, and our ownership percentage of their net income and retained earnings do not have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

2. Items relating to application of equity method

(1) Non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method

Not applicable

(2) Affiliates accounted for by the equity method

Not applicable

(3) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method 4 companies

Yamanashi Sixth Industrialization Support Investment Limited Partnership
Yamanashi Chugin Regional Revitalization Investment Limited Business Partnership
Yamanashi Chuo Bank SDGs Investment Limited Partnership
Yamanashi Sustaina Investment Limited Partnership

Non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method are excluded from the scope of the equity method since our ownership percentage of their net income and retained earnings does not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

(4) Affiliates not accounted for by the equity method

Not applicable

3. Items relating to business years of consolidated subsidiaries

All of the consolidated subsidiaries have their settlement day on March 31.

4. Items relating to accounting standards

(1) Valuation standards and methods for trading account securities

Trading account securities, which are held for the purpose of earning capital gains, are reported at fair value and the related unrealized gains and losses are included in earnings.

(2) Valuation standards and methods for securities

- 1) Held-to-maturity debt securities, which management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are reported at amortized cost based on the moving-average method (straight-line method), and available-for-sale securities, which are not classified as either of the aforementioned securities, are reported at fair value (cost of securities sold is computed by the moving-average method). Available-for-sale securities without fair values are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

Valuation differences on available-for-sale securities are reported as a separate component of net assets.

- 2) Securities used as trust assets in individually operated money trusts mainly for investment securities are evaluated using fair value measurement.

(3) Valuation standards and methods for derivative transactions

Derivative transactions are measured at fair value.

(4) Methods of depreciation of fixed assets

1) Tangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets)

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated principally using the declining-balance method. (However, the straight-line method is adopted for buildings (excluding facilities attached to buildings) that were acquired on or after April 1, 1998, and for facilities attached to buildings and structures that were acquired on or after April 1, 2016.)

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets are primarily as follows:

Buildings	3 to 50 years
Other	2 to 20 years

2) Intangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets)

Amortization of intangible fixed assets is calculated principally using the straight-line method. Software for internal use by the Bank and its subsidiaries is calculated over the useful life of the software (principally five years).

3) Lease assets

Lease assets employed in leasing transactions that do not transfer ownership of the lease assets to the lessee – both premises and equipment and intangible fixed assets – are depreciated by the straight-line method over the lease period. Residual value of those lease assets is zero unless any guaranteed amount is prescribed in the lease agreement.

(5) Standards for recording the allowance for possible loan losses

The allowance for possible loan losses is recorded in accordance with internally established standards for charge-offs and provisions, as follows:

All claims undergo a self-assessment of asset quality by the operational departments based on standards for self-assessment of asset quality. The results of these self-assessments are audited by an asset audit department independent from the operational departments.

The policy for the allowance for possible loan losses of consolidated subsidiaries is similar to the Bank's.

Debtor category	Definition	Calculation method for allowance for possible loan losses
Claims on normal borrowers	Claims on debtors whose business results are favorable and who are found not to have any particular problems with their financial condition	
Quasi-equity loans	Loans that can be handled as equity as their contract conditions are found to have sufficient equity-like characteristics equivalent to equity	The allowance is calculated by estimating the prospective loss amount based on the bankruptcy probabilities according to the residual period of each claim.
Housing loans with guarantees from the Bank's subsidiary, etc.	Claims on consumers for housing loans with guarantees offered by Yamanashi Chuo Guarantee Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank	The allowance is recorded based on the prospective loss amount for the upcoming year. The prospective loss amount is calculated by determining several loss ratios based on the average value of the actual loan loss ratio over a certain period in the past based on the actual loan loss record over one year and using a prospective loss ratio determined in consideration of the outlook and other factors.
Claims other than those described above		The allowance is recorded based on the prospective loss amount for the upcoming year. The prospective loss amount is calculated by determining several loss ratios based on the average value of the actual loan loss ratio over a certain period in the past based on the actual loan loss record over one year and using a prospective loss ratio determined in consideration of the outlook and other factors.
Claims on borrowers requiring caution	Claims on debtors that require future caution with respect to supervision, such as debtors with problematic lending conditions, debtors that have problems fulfilling their obligations, debtors facing poor or unstable business conditions or debtors with a problematic financial condition	
Claims on borrowers requiring supervision	Claims on debtors that have restructured loans or are three or more months in arrears	
Quasi-equity loans	Loans that can be handled as equity as their contract conditions are found to have sufficient equity-like characteristics equivalent to equity	The allowance is calculated by estimating the prospective loss amount based on the bankruptcy probabilities according to the residual period of each claim.
Claims subject to the discounted cash flow (DCF) method	Claims for which cash flows related to the recovery of loan principal and receipt of interest can be reasonably estimated	The allowance is based on the difference between the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the initial contracted interest rate and the carrying amount of the claim (DCF method).
Claims on borrowers requiring supervision and support	Claims on debtors that require business improvement and corporate restructuring who fulfill certain conditions, such as those initiatives being found to have a high degree of uncertainty	The allowance is recorded based on a prospective loss amount for the next three years equivalent to claims on potentially bankrupt borrowers. The prospective loss amount is calculated by determining several loss ratios based on the average value of the actual loan loss ratio over a certain period in the past based on the actual loan loss record over three years for claims on potentially bankrupt borrowers and using a prospective loss ratio determined in consideration of the outlook and other factors.

Debtor category	Definition	Calculation method for allowance for possible loan losses
Housing loans with guarantees from the Bank's subsidiary, etc.	Claims on consumers for housing loans with guarantees offered by Yamanashi Chuo Guarantee Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank	The allowance is recorded based on the prospective loss amount for the upcoming three years. The prospective loss amount is calculated by determining several loss ratios based on the average value of the actual loan loss ratio over a certain period in the past based on the actual loan loss record over three years and using a prospective loss ratio determined in consideration of the outlook and other factors.
Claims other than those described above		The allowance is recorded based on the prospective loss amount for the upcoming three years. The prospective loss amount is calculated by determining several loss ratios based on the average value of the actual loan loss ratio over a certain period in the past based on the actual loan loss record over three years and using a prospective loss ratio determined in consideration of the outlook and other factors.
Claims on other borrowers requiring caution	Claims on borrowers requiring caution other than claims on borrowers requiring supervision	
Quasi-equity loans	Loans that can be handled as equity as their contract conditions are found to have sufficient equity-like characteristics equivalent to equity	The allowance is calculated by estimating the prospective loss amount based on the bankruptcy probabilities according to the residual period of each claim.
Claims subject to the discounted cash flow (DCF) method	Claims on debtors who have loans equivalent to restructured loans and loans related to their affiliates, for which cash flows related to the recovery of loan principal and receipt of interest can be reasonably estimated	The allowance is based on the difference between the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the initial contracted interest rate and the carrying amount of the claim (DCF method).
Claims on borrowers requiring supervision and support	Claims on debtors that require business improvement and corporate restructuring who fulfill certain conditions, such as those initiatives being found to have a high degree of uncertainty	The allowance is recorded based on the prospective loss amount for the next three years equivalent to claims on borrowers requiring supervision. The prospective loss amount is calculated by determining several loss ratios based on the average value of the actual loan loss ratio over a certain period in the past based on the actual loan loss record over three years for claims on borrowers requiring supervision and using a prospective loss ratio determined in consideration of the outlook and other factors.
Housing loans with guarantees from the Bank's subsidiary, etc.	Claims on consumers for housing loans with guarantees offered by Yamanashi Chuo Guarantee Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank	The allowance is recorded based on the prospective loss amount for the upcoming year. The prospective loss amount is calculated by determining several loss ratios based on the average value of the actual loan loss ratio over a certain period in the past based on the actual loan loss record over one year and using a prospective loss ratio determined in consideration of the outlook and other factors.
Claims other than those described above		The allowance is recorded based on the prospective loss amount for the upcoming year. The prospective loss amount is calculated by determining several loss ratios based on the average value of the actual loan loss ratio over a certain period in the past based on the actual loan loss record over one year and using a prospective loss ratio determined in consideration of the outlook and other factors.

Debtor category	Definition	Calculation method for allowance for possible loan losses
Claims on potentially bankrupt borrowers	Claims on debtors who are deemed not to be currently legally bankrupt but are highly likely to become bankrupt	The allowance is recorded in the amount deemed to be necessary based on a comprehensive assessment of the overall repayment ability of the debtor. The amount necessary shall be within the outstanding balance of the claims after deduction of the amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees.
Effectively bankrupt borrowers	Claims on debtors under the same circumstances as bankrupt borrowers	The allowance is recorded based on the outstanding balance of the claims after deduction of the amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees.
Legally bankrupt borrowers	Claims on debtors who are legally bankrupt based on bankruptcy, special liquidation, or other proceedings	The allowance is recorded based on the outstanding balance of the claims after deduction of the amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees.

(6) Provision for bonuses

Provision for bonuses is provided to cover the payment of bonuses to employees, in the amount of the estimated bonuses payable to employees attributable to each fiscal year.

(7) Accrued bonuses to directors and corporate auditors

Accrued bonuses to directors and corporate auditors are provided in the amount of the estimated bonuses which are attributable to each fiscal year.

(8) Reserve for directors' and corporate auditors' retirement benefits

A reserve for directors' and corporate auditors' retirement benefits is provided at the amount which would be required if all directors and corporate auditors retired at the balance sheet date.

(9) Reserve for reimbursement of deposits

Provision is made for possible losses on future claims of withdrawal of deposits which were derecognized as liabilities under certain conditions in an amount deemed necessary based on historical reimbursement experience.

(10) Reserve for contingent losses

Reserve for contingent losses, which is provided for possible losses from contingent events, is calculated by estimation of the impact of those contingent events.

(11) Accounting procedures for retirement benefits

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the Bank used the benefit formula as the method of attributing the estimated retirement benefits to periods of service to the end of the consolidated fiscal year under review.

In addition, the method of recording expenses for past service costs and actuarial gains and losses is as follows:

Past service costs: Recognized in profit and loss using the straight-line method over a fixed period (10 years) within the average remaining service period of employees at the time they occur.

Actuarial gains and losses: Recognized the amount equally divided by using the straight-line method over a fixed period (10 years) based on the average remaining service period in each consolidated fiscal year in which they occur and recorded in profit and loss from each of the following years of the occurrence.

(12) Standards for recording significant revenue and expenses

Revenue from contracts with customers to which the accounting standard for revenue recognition applies is recognized when (or as) the customer obtains the benefit and the performance obligation (provision of services) is satisfied.

(13) Foreign currency items

Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date.

(14) Lease transactions

(Lessor)

Revenues and cost of revenues of finance lease transactions are recognized when lease payments are made.

(15) Major hedge accounting methods

Interest rate risk and hedges

Hedge accounting method for interest rate risk resulting from financial assets is based on deferred hedges. Hedge transactions are meant to avoid interest rate risks arising from the financial asset being hedged. Therefore, "micro hedges," in which derivative transactions such as individual interest rate swaps are conducted for each transaction, are performed as a hedging instrument.

Evaluation of hedge effectiveness is taken as an evaluation of effectiveness when the conditions of the hedge instrument and hedge object are largely identical.

(16) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash and due from the Bank of Japan.

(Important Accounting Estimates)

1. Estimates of allowance for possible loan losses

- (1) Amounts recorded on the consolidated financial statements in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Allowance for possible loan losses	¥9,866

- (2) Other information to aid the understanding of estimates among individuals using the consolidated financial statements

1) How estimates are calculated

The standards for recording the allowance for possible loan losses are presented in “(5) Standards for recording the allowance for possible loan losses” under “4. Items relating to accounting standards” in “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Important items used as a basis for preparing consolidated financial statements).”

2) Assumptions used to calculate estimated amounts

- (A) Assumptions regarding forecasts of debtors' business results, which are used to determine debtor categories are set based on information available to the Bank. In particular, for debtors whom the Bank supports in business improvement, the Bank determines the category of a debtor based on its future prospects, including earnings projections, the reasonableness and feasibility of its business improvement plan or the prospect of formulating a reasonable and feasible business improvement plan (hereinafter “effective business improvement plan”). Business improvement plans are prepared based on various assumptions and data. The Bank comprehensively judges the reasonableness and feasibility of those assumptions and data by considering factors such as the debtor's financial status, the business environment of the debtor's industry, the effects of various measures in the business improvement plan, the past record of progress, and the outlook for achieving goals. In cases where the debtor is in the process of formulating a business improvement plan as of the end of the fiscal year, the Bank determines the debtor category by assessing the likelihood of the debtor formulating an effective business improvement plan while taking into consideration the debtor's willingness to formulate such a plan and the resources available for rebuilding.
- (B) The Bank assumes that claims on normal borrowers except for quasi-equity loans, claims subject to the DCF method and claims on borrowers requiring supervision and support will generate similar losses as the claims to normal borrowers the Bank held in the past. The Bank further assumes that claims on borrowers requiring supervision will generate similar losses as claims on borrowers requiring supervision the Bank held in the past, and that claims on other borrowers requiring caution will generate similar losses as claims on other borrowers requiring caution the Bank held in the past. The Bank also assumes that claims on borrowers requiring supervision and support who are classified as borrowers requiring supervision will generate similar losses as claims on potentially bankrupt borrowers the Bank held in the past, and that claims on borrowers requiring supervision and support who are classified as other borrowers requiring caution will generate similar losses as claims on borrowers requiring supervision the Bank held in the past.
- 3) Impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year
- (A) Forecasts of debtors' business results, which are used to determine debtor categories may differ from results that were initially assumed due to factors such as changes in anticipated events and the external environment. If the forecasts need to be revised, these revisions could have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year.
- (B) The Bank assumes that claims except for quasi-equity loans, claims subject to the DCF method and claims on borrowers requiring supervision and support will generate similar losses as claims on normal borrowers, claims on borrowers requiring caution and claims on other borrowers requiring supervision the Bank held in the past. The Bank further assumes that claims on borrowers requiring supervision and support will generate similar losses as claims on potentially bankrupt borrowers and claims on borrowers requiring supervision the Bank held in the past. These assumptions could differ markedly from the actual loss experience due to factors such as changes in the business environment of debtors. In this case, there could be a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year.

(Unapplied Accounting Standards, etc.)

- Accounting Standard for Leases (ASBJ Statement No. 34, September 13, 2024)
- Implementation Guidance on the Accounting Standard for Leases (ASBJ Guidance No. 33, September 13, 2024)

(1) Overview

Like other international accounting standards, this standard stipulates the handling of assets and liabilities to be recorded for all leases of the borrower and so forth.

(2) Scheduled adoption date

The Bank plans to adopt this standard starting from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 2028.

(3) Impact of adopting revised accounting standards and implementation guidance

The amount of the impact is currently under evaluation.

(Additional Information)

(Trust-based Employee Shareholding Incentive Plan)

The Bank, by a resolution at its Board of Directors meeting held on May 15, 2023, introduced a Trust-based Employee Shareholding Incentive Plan to provide its employees with incentives to enhance its corporate value over the medium to long term as well as to support asset building by encouraging them to acquire and hold its shares through expansion of the stockholding association as a measure to enhance benefits and welfare.

1. Outline of the transaction

The Bank establishes an exclusive trust for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings (hereinafter referred to as the “Trust”) at a trust bank. The Trust will acquire in advance the number of the Bank's shares expected to be acquired by the stockholding association over the Trust period. Thereafter, the Trust will regularly transfer the Bank's shares to the stockholding association, and if an amount equivalent to the gain on the sale of shares has accumulated in the Trust as of the time of termination of the Trust, such amount will be distributed as residual assets to those who satisfy the eligibility requirements for beneficiaries. The Bank guarantees the borrowings by the Trust to acquire the Bank's shares. Therefore, if an amount equivalent to the loss on sale of shares accumulates in the Trust due to a decline in the Bank's stock price, and if there is a balance in the Trust equivalent to such loss on sale of shares at the time of termination of the Trust, the Bank will repay such remaining borrowings in accordance with the Guarantee Agreement.

2. Matters concerning the Bank's shares held by the Trust

- (1) The Bank's shares held by the Trust are recorded as treasury shares included in shareholders' equity.
- (2) The book value of the shares held in the Trust was ¥719 million as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year and is ¥611 million as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.
- (3) The number of the Bank's shares held by the Trust was 635 thousand shares as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year and is 540 thousand shares as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

3. The book value of loans recorded under the gross method

The carrying amount of loans recorded under the gross method was ¥521 million at the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year and is ¥160 million at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

(Relating to Consolidated Balance Sheets)

***1 Shares held or investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates**

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Investments	¥964

***2 Claims to be disclosed under the Banking Act and Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions are included in the following accounts in the consolidated balance sheet: corporate bonds (limited to those whose principal and interest are fully or partially secured and issued under private placements as permitted in Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) under "Securities," loans and bills discounted, foreign exchange, accrued interest, suspense payments under "Other assets," including customer liability for acceptances and guarantees.**

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Distressed claims and equivalents	¥6,809
Claims with risk	12,260
Claims three or more months past due	—
Restructured loans for which the Bank has relaxed lending conditions	5,355
Total	24,424

Distressed claims and equivalents represent loans to debtors in bankruptcy procedures including the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, reorganization proceedings, rehabilitation proceedings, and other similar claims.

Claims with risk represent loans other than distressed claims and equivalents for which the debtors have not yet entered into bankruptcy but their financial condition and business performance have deteriorated, and therefore, it is highly probable that the principal and interest cannot be collected in accordance with the contracts.

Claims three or more months past due represent loans whose principal or interest payments are three or more months past due but are not classified as distressed claims and equivalents or claims with risk.

Restructured loans for which the Bank has relaxed lending conditions represent loans on which certain concessions favorable to debtors, including reductions or waivers of interest, deferred payment of principal or interest, and debt forgiveness, are granted but are not classified as distressed claims and equivalents, claims with risk, or claims three or more months past due.

The above claim amounts are before deducting allowances for possible loan losses.

***3 Bills discounted are accounted for as financial transactions in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24. Accordingly, the Bank has the right to sell or (re)pledge commercial bills discounted and foreign exchanges bought without restrictions. The face amount was as follows:**

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
	¥1,056

***4 Assets pledged as collateral were as follows:**

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Assets pledged as collateral	
Investment securities	¥449,275
Loans and bills discounted	145,704
Liabilities related to pledged assets	
Deposits	9,266
Payables under securities lending transactions	52,155
Borrowed money	437,200

In addition to the assets listed above, those listed below have been pledged mainly as collateral for transactions such as foreign exchange settlements.

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Investment securities	¥9,710

Other assets include guarantee deposits, etc., the amounts of which are as follows:

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Guarantee deposits, etc.	¥267

***5 Lease contract assets (the total sum of lease investment assets included in Other assets and interest receivables on lease investment assets) for the remaining lease periods, which were pledged as collateral for a portion of borrowed money, were as follows:**

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Lease contract assets	¥145
Corresponding borrowed money	96

***6 Commitment line contracts on overdrafts and loans are agreements to lend to customers when they apply for borrowing, up to a prescribed amount, as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. The amounts of unused commitments as of March 31, 2026 were as follows:**

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Total amount of unused commitments as of the end of the period:	¥453,913
Amount of unused commitments whose original contract terms were within one year or unconditionally cancelable at any time	415,978

Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total amount of unused commitments does not necessarily represent actual future cash flow requirements. Many of these commitments have clauses that allow the Bank to withdraw the commitment line offer or reduce the contract amounts in situations where economic conditions are changed, the Bank needs to secure claims, or other conditions are triggered. In addition, the Bank requires the customers to pledge collateral such as premises and securities and takes necessary measures such as seizing the customers' financial positions, revising contracts when the need arises and securing claims after conclusion of the contracts.

***7 Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets**

	(Millions of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Total amount of accumulated depreciation	¥33,513	¥33,849

***8 Deferred gains on tangible fixed assets deductible for tax purposes:**

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Deferred gains	¥770
(Reduction entry amount for the consolidated fiscal year)	(29)

***9 The amount of guarantee liabilities for private placement bonds in "Securities" (provided in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, Article 2, Paragraph 3) was as follows:**

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
	¥4,233

(Relating to Consolidated Statements of Income)

*1 "Other ordinary income" includes the following item:

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Gain on sales of equity securities	¥13,496

*2 "General and administrative expenses" include the following:

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Salary allowance	¥12,193

*3 "Other ordinary expenses" include the following:

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Loss on sales of equity securities	¥1,469
Loss on devaluation of stocks and other securities	44

*4 In the case of the following asset groups, book values were written down to the recoverable levels due to falling land prices and lower net cash from operating activities, and differences have been recorded as impairment losses.

From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025				(Millions of yen)
Location	Use	Category	Total impairment loss	
Yamanashi Prefecture	Idle assets	Land	¥0	
Total	—	—	¥0	

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026				(Millions of yen)
Location	Use	Category	Total impairment loss	
Yamanashi Prefecture	Idle assets	Land	¥6	
Total	—	—	¥6	

In this method of asset grouping, operating assets as a rule are treated as business premises units (however business premises groups that handle combined businesses are treated as Group units), and idle assets are treated as individual asset units. Head Office, computing centers, company residences and dormitories, etc., are regarded as shared assets.

Recoverable amounts are whichever is the higher of net selling prices and value in use. In the case of net selling prices, the calculation involves deduction of expected disposal expenses from the sum reasonably calculated by real estate asset valuation, etc. In the case of value in use, the calculation involves discounting future cash flows by a discount rate.

All of the recoverable amounts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 represent net selling prices.

(Relating to Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income)

*1 Reclassification adjustment, corporate tax, etc., and tax effect related to other comprehensive income

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities:	
Difference arising during the fiscal year	¥2,940
Reclassification adjustment to profit and loss	8,587
Before corporate tax, etc. and tax effect adjustment	11,527
Amount of corporate tax, etc. and tax effect	(3,765)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	7,762
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	
Difference arising during the fiscal year	8,085
Reclassification adjustment to profit and loss	(2,156)
Before corporate tax, etc. and tax effect adjustment	5,929
Amount of corporate tax, etc. and tax effect	(1,858)
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	4,070
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	
Gains (losses) arising during the fiscal year	3,220
Reclassification adjustment to profit and loss	(767)
Before corporate tax, etc. and tax effect adjustment	2,452
Amount of corporate tax, etc. and tax effect	(768)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,683
Total other comprehensive income	¥13,516

(Relating to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets)

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

1. Items relating to kind and total number of shares outstanding and treasury stock

(Thousands of shares)					
	Number of shares at the beginning of FY2025	Increase in number of shares during FY2025	Decrease in number of shares during FY2025	Number of shares at the end of FY2025	Remarks
Shares outstanding					
Common stock	32,783	—	—	32,783	
Treasury stock					
Common stock	2,208	2	112	2,098	Note

Notes: 1. The number of treasury shares as of the beginning and end of the current consolidated fiscal year includes 635 thousand and 540 thousand of the Bank's shares held by the exclusive trust for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings, respectively.

2. The breakdown of the increase in the number of treasury shares during the current consolidated fiscal year is as follows:
Increase resulting from requests for the purchase of shares less than one unit: 0 thousand shares
Increase resulting from the acquisition of restricted shares without consideration: 1 thousand shares

3. The breakdown of the decrease in the number of treasury shares during the current consolidated fiscal year is as follows:
Decrease resulting from requests for the additional purchase of shares less than one unit: 0 thousand shares
Decrease due to allotment of restricted shares: 17 thousand shares
Decrease due to sales of the Bank's shares by the exclusive trust for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings: 95 thousand shares

2. Items relating to share subscription rights and own share options

Number of shares to be issued or transferred upon the exercise of share subscription rights and end of share options							
Classification	Breakdown of share subscription rights	Class of shares to be issued or transferred upon the exercise of share subscription rights	Number of shares to be issued or transferred upon the exercise of share subscription rights (shares)			Balance as of the end of FY2025 (Millions of yen)	
			Beginning of FY2025	FY2025			End of FY2025
				Increase	Decrease		
The Bank	Stock options as share subscription rights			—		¥48	
Total				—		¥48	

3. Items relating to dividends

(1) Dividend paid during FY2025

(Resolution)	Type of stock	Total dividend (Millions of yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Reference date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 25, 2025	Common stock	¥1,373	¥44.00	March 31, 2025	June 26, 2025
Board of Directors' Meeting on November 14, 2025	Common stock	1,842	59.00	September 30, 2025	December 3, 2025

Note: 1. The total amount of dividends resolved at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 25, 2025 includes ¥27 million of dividends for the Bank's shares held by the exclusive trust for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings.
2. The total amount of dividends resolved by the Board of Directors meeting held on November 14, 2025 includes ¥34 million of dividends for the Bank's shares held by the exclusive trust for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings.

(2) Dividends whose reference date falls in the current fiscal year, but where the effective date of dividend occurs after the end of FY2026.

The following dividend from retained earnings will be submitted for approval at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for June 24, 2026.

(Resolution)	Type of stock	Total dividend (Millions of yen)	Fund for dividend	Dividends per share (Yen)	Reference date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 24, 2026	Common stock	¥2,248	Retained earnings	¥72.00	March 31, 2026	June 25, 2026

Note: The total amount of cash dividends includes ¥38 million of dividends for the Bank's shares held by the exclusive trust for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings.

(Relating to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows)

*1 The reconciliation of the cash and due from banks in the consolidated balance sheets and the cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2026, is as follows:

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Cash and due from banks	¥282,651
Due from banks, excluding due from Bank of Japan	(403)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥282,247

(Relating to Lease Transactions)

Finance leases

(Lessor)

1. Details of net investment in leases for the year ended March 31, 2026 are as follows:

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)
Gross lease receivables	¥14,184
Estimated residual value	170
Unearned interest income	(1,439)
Net investment in leases	¥12,914

2. Expected amounts from the collection of gross lease receivables and net investment in leases for the year ended March 31, 2026 are as follows:

As of March 31, 2026	(Millions of yen)	
	Gross lease receivables	Net investment in leases
1 year or less	¥847	¥3,775
1 to 2 years	828	3,318
2 to 3 years	775	2,830
3 to 4 years	638	2,002
4 to 5 years	396	1,132
Over 5 years	1,267	1,125
Total	¥4,753	¥14,184

(Financial Instruments and Related Disclosure)

1. Qualitative Information of Financial Instruments

(1) Policy for financial instruments

The Group is involved in financial services including the leasing and the credit card business, etc., around the banking business. Within banking, we are involved in the business of taking deposits, making loans, and trading securities, as well as domestic and foreign exchange operations, corporate bond underwriting, over-the-counter sales of public bonds such as Japanese government bonds, investment trusts and insurance, and various consulting services. In addition, for the purpose of short-term fund raising, we enter into call loans and call money in the interbank market. Derivative transactions are primarily meant as a response to the diverse investment and financing needs of customers, hedges against interest rate risk or the risk of exchange fluctuations and may involve transactions such as interest rate swaps, coupon swaps, forward exchanges or currency swaps. However, we do not conduct transactions which have complicated structures and are speculative. Because we hold financial assets and liabilities with interest rate risk, we conduct Asset Liability Management (ALM) to limit the disadvantageous influence from interest rate fluctuations.

(2) Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The financial assets that the Group holds are loans for domestic customers and domestic and foreign securities. Loans have credit risk, brought about by the borrower's nonperformance of contractual obligations. The contents of securities are mainly bonds, stocks and investment trusts. The Group holds these securities for the purpose of holding to maturity, investment available for sale and policy investment. Securities have issuer's credit risk, interest rate risk and market price risk.

The Group regards the deposits from customers as its main supply of financial funds. The Group secures stable financing by maintaining the soundness of its financial affairs, but has liquidity risk that it may not be possible to obtain necessary funds due to the outflow of unexpected funds.

As with other transactions, derivative transactions are subject to risks such as market, credit, and liquidity risks. Hedge accounting is applied for derivative transactions that meet the requirements of hedge accounting based on internal standards in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25, October 8, 2020, "Treatment of Accounting and Auditing concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry."

(3) Risk management systems for financial instruments

1) *Credit risk management*

The Group performs maintenance of the credit screening system, fosters talented human resources and positively advances credit risk management. The credit screening system keeps the credit screening section independent and performs strict screening in advance, performs interim screening and assesses credit enhancements and credit risk management after lending. Regarding administration, the marketing section and credit screening section or the headquarters and business offices perform mutual check functions. The Group strives for the observance of the financing rule and appropriate use and thereby acts in enhancement of system support such as the practical use of the financing support system. Furthermore, for coping with risk fluctuating continually, the Group monitors the actual condition of customers through credit rating and self-assessment to be performed regularly or at any time. The Group introduced the "Credit risk information integration service," which is a joint undertaking of the banks that joined the Regional Bank Association, aiming at upgrading credit risk management and refining measurement of value at risk (VaR).

We monitor credit information, fair values and VaR, and manage the credit risk of issuers of securities and counterparty risk of derivative transactions in the risk management section.

The situation of these risk management activities is reported to management regularly in the ALM Committee and the board of directors.

2) *Market risk management*

(A) Interest-rate risk management

The Group supports the needs of customers properly and, for the earning capacity improvement of the Bank, conducts interest rate risk management as a basic policy. We devised "the basic policy for the interest rate risk hedge" as a general rule every half term to control interest rate risk properly in the ALM Committee in which management is involved as the main members and involved in examining interest rate changes and reviews it regularly. In addition, in the ALM committee meeting held monthly, the Group examines a market predictive report that the market prediction committee produces and monitors the change in the interest rate risk amount of the whole bank account closely. In the risk management section, the Group calculates VaR and basis point value (BPV), and manages the interest rate risk amount of the banking account. In addition, the Group performs stress tests based on a stress scenario extending to each risk category. These results are reported to management regularly in the ALM Committee and the board of directors.

(B) Foreign exchange risk management

The Group manages foreign exchange risk by monitoring exposure to foreign exchange and VaR in the risk management section. Moreover, it reports regularly to management in the ALM committee and board of directors, etc.

(C) Market price risk management

Regarding investment in financial instruments including securities, the Group conducts risk management in conformity with a basic administration policy. The basic administration policy is as follows. The Group executes the market business while attempting to secure fairness and prompt correspondence. The Group realizes the opportunity for earnings by actively taking risks that can be measured and managed. The proof of maximizing management vitality, like earnings and equity capital, is assumed to be a precondition. The operative plans are decided by the board of managing directors after discussion with the ALM Committee. In making the plans, the Group examines the expected rate of return based on the prospect of interest rate and stock prices, market price risk and return in consideration of the correlation between the financial instruments invested in. The Group measures market price risks such as stock price risk using the VaR method. The ALM Committee monitors VaR based on risk limits and the results of stress tests and strives for a coexistence of securing between financial soundness and earning profit.

(D) Quantitative information regarding market risk

In principle, the Group undertakes a quantitative analysis of the market risks applicable to all of its financial instruments. The volume of market risk is mainly managed utilizing the VaR method. In specific terms, market risks are managed in a manner that ensures that VaR does not exceed the maximum amount of risk (amount of capital allocation) determined by a resolution of the Board of Directors or other appropriate bodies. The variance-covariance method (holdings period: 120 days; confidence interval: 99%; observation period: 1,200 business days) is used to measure VaR (excluding trading account securities) while taking into consideration the correlation among interest rates for shares and investment trusts.

In addition, with respect to the yen-denominated interest risk applicable to demand deposits, internal models are used to estimate core deposits and VaR is used as the means for measurement. Trading account securities (trading securities) VaR is measured using the separate holding period of 10 days. Financial instruments that are considered to have little relevance to market risks, including shares of non-listed companies, are managed on a credit risk basis. Taking into consideration the nominal amount of market risk applicable to the financial instruments held by consolidated subsidiaries, these financial instruments are excluded from the scope of VaR measurement.

The Group's VaR (excluding trading account securities) amounted to ¥41,444 million as of March 31, 2026 compared with ¥40,941 million as of the end of the previous fiscal year. The VaR of trading account securities amounted to ¥0 million. (Previous fiscal year: ¥0 million). The Group undertakes backtesting to compare VaR, calculated using VaR measurement models with actual income and loss. The results of this comparison are reported to the ALM Committee on a monthly basis. As a result of this backtesting, the Group is confident that the VaR measurement models used are more than adequate in accurately identifying market risks. However, VaR represents the amount of market risks arising with a certain probability using a statistical methodology based on historical market volatilities. Accordingly, situations may arise where it is not possible to identify risks appropriately due to market environment volatility that exceeds normally recognized parameters.

3) *Liquidity risk management*

The Group controls liquidity risk by managing the mismatch between the terms of investing and procuring funds as well as holding highly liquid assets. Financing risk is limited by holding assets with high liquidity as payment reserves for unexpected capital outflows, and a smooth financing resource is secured. Moreover, the Group reports regularly to management in the risk management committee and the board of directors, etc.

(4) Supplementary explanation of the fair value of financial instruments

Certain assumptions are used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments. Accordingly, the results of such measurements may vary if different assumptions are used.

2. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount, fair value and the difference between the two for financial instruments are shown below. Stocks, etc. with no market price and investments in partnerships are not included in the table (see Note 1). For cash and due from banks, call loans and bills purchased, foreign exchanges (assets/liabilities), and payables under securities lending transactions, the disclosure is omitted since their fair value approximates their carrying amount due to short maturity.

As of March 31, 2026		(Millions of yen)	
	Carrying amount in consolidated balance sheets	Fair value	Difference
(1) Securities			
Held-to-maturity	¥7,069	¥6,699	¥(370)
Available-for-sale securities ^{*1}	1,133,796	1,133,796	—
(2) Loans and bills discounted	3,017,800		
Accrued income (Interest on loans)	2,039		
Deferred income (Interest on loans and guarantee charge) ^{*2}	(3,245)		
Allowance for possible loan losses ^{*3}	(9,599)		
	3,006,994	2,971,461	(35,533)
Total assets	¥4,147,860	¥4,111,956	¥(35,903)
(1) Deposits	¥3,727,387		
Accrued expenses (Interest on deposits)	2,471		
	¥3,729,859	¥3,727,315	¥(2,544)
(2) Negotiable certificates of deposits	68,771		
Accrued expenses (Interest on NCDs)	50		
	68,821	68,857	36
(3) Borrowed money	439,456	439,444	(12)
Total liabilities	¥4,238,137	¥4,235,617	¥(2,520)
Derivatives ^{*4}			
Hedge accounting is not applied	¥(1,603)	¥(1,603)	¥ —
Hedge accounting is applied	6,353	6,353	—
Total derivatives	¥4,749	¥4,749	¥ —

^{*1} Available-for-sale securities include investment trusts where the net asset value is deemed as fair value by applying the treatment in Paragraphs 24-3 and 24-9 of the "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Measurement of Fair Value" (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021).

^{*2} Represents deferred interest received on loans and deferred guarantee fees received from a consolidated subsidiary performing guarantees on the Bank's loans to customers.

^{*3} General allowance for possible loan losses and specific allowance for possible loan losses provided to "Loans and bills discounted" are separately presented in the above table.

^{*4} Derivative transactions recorded in "Other assets" and "Other liabilities" are aggregated and shown herein. Assets and liabilities attributable to the derivative transactions are totally offset and the net liability position as a consequence of offsetting would be represented with brackets.

(Note 1) The consolidated balance sheet amounts for stocks, etc. with no market price and contributions to unions, etc. are as follows and are not included under "available-for-sale securities" in fair value financial instruments.

As of March 31, 2026		(Millions of yen)
		Carrying amount
Stocks, etc. with no market price ^{*1 *2}		¥965
Contributions to unions ^{*3}		¥15,558

^{*1} Stocks, etc. with no market price are not subject to fair value disclosure in accordance with Paragraph 5 of the "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No. 19, March 31, 2020).

^{*2} Classified as available-for-sale securities; in the current consolidated fiscal year, an impairment loss of ¥44 million was recognized.

^{*3} Contributions to unions are not subject to fair value disclosure in accordance with Paragraph 24-16 of the "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021).

(Note 2) Maturity analysis for monetary claims and securities with contractual maturities

As of March 31, 2026		(Millions of yen)				
	1 year or less	Over 1 year less 3 years	Over 3 years less 5 years	Over 5 years less 7 years	Over 7 years less 10 years	Over 10 years
Due from banks	¥257,772	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Securities	120,528	180,566	238,706	92,288	106,075	135,982
Held-to-maturity	1,310	2,006	1,280	2,476	—	—
Municipal bonds	—	—	840	2,000	—	—
Corporate bonds	1,310	2,006	440	476	—	—
Available-for-sale securities that have maturities	119,218	178,559	237,426	89,811	106,075	135,982
Japanese government bonds	105,400	65,200	85,900	44,000	80,000	106,200
Municipal bonds	8,599	29,046	19,507	25,171	15,515	28,592
Corporate bonds	5,218	63,528	98,443	20,640	10,560	1,190
Others	—	20,784	33,574	—	—	—
Loans and bills discounted [*]	355,013	641,041	592,684	426,278	274,573	552,720
Total	¥733,314	¥821,608	¥831,390	¥518,567	¥380,648	¥688,703

^{*} Of loans and bills discounted, the portion whose timing of collection is unforeseeable, such as loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy, in virtual bankruptcy and in possible bankruptcy, amounting to ¥19,009 million, is not included in the above table. Loans that do not have contractual maturities, amounting to ¥156,447 million are not included either.

(Note 3) Maturity analysis for interest-bearing debt

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

	1 year or less	Over 1 year less 3 years	Over 3 years less 5 years	Over 5 years less 7 years	Over 7 years less 10 years	Over 10 years
Deposits *	¥3,383,329	¥188,627	¥43,723	¥—	¥—	¥—
Negotiable certificates of deposit	68,771	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under securities lending transactions	52,155	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed money	376,858	62,398	200	—	—	—
Total	¥3,881,113	¥251,026	¥43,923	¥—	¥—	¥—

* Non-interest-bearing deposits such as checking accounts are excluded. Demand deposits are included in "1 year or less."

3. Fair value of financial instruments breakdown by level

The fair value of financial instruments is classified into the following three levels according to the observability and materiality of the inputs used to measure fair value.

Fair value level 1: Fair value measured using observable inputs, i.e. quoted prices in active markets for assets or liabilities that are the subject of the measurement.

Fair value level 2: Fair value measured using observable inputs other than those in level 1.

Fair value level 3: Fair value measured using unobservable inputs.

If multiple inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement are used, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the level of the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

(1) Financial instruments measured at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities				
Available-for-sale securities				
Japanese government bonds, municipal bonds, etc.	¥453,017	¥109,633	—	¥562,651
Corporate bonds	—	191,678	—	191,678
Equity securities	64,995	—	—	64,995
Investment trusts	43,837	176,569	—	220,407
Foreign bonds	53,422	712	—	54,135
Others	—	—	5	5
Derivative transactions				
Interest-related	—	6,473	—	6,473
Currency-related	—	83	—	83
Total assets	¥615,273	¥485,151	¥5	¥1,100,430
Derivative transactions				
Interest-related	—	¥95	—	¥95
Currency-related	—	1,711	—	1,711
Total liabilities	—	¥1,807	—	¥1,807

* Securities do not include investment trusts where the net asset value is deemed as fair value by applying the treatment in Paragraphs 24-3 and 24-9 of the "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Measurement of Fair Value" (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021). The consolidated balance sheet amount of investment trusts to which the treatment in Paragraph 24-3 is applied amounted to ¥27,173 million, and that to which the treatment in Paragraph 24-9 is applied amounted to ¥12,749 million.

(i) Reconciliation from the beginning balance to the ending balance for the fiscal year of the investment trusts to which the treatment in Paragraph 24-3 is applied

(Millions of yen)

Balance at beginning of year	Profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the period		Net amount of purchase, sale, and redemption	Amount of net asset value of investment funds determined to be deemed fair value	Amount of net asset value of investment funds determined not to be deemed fair value	Balance at end of year	Unrealized gains (losses) on investment trusts held at the balance sheet date recognized in profit or loss for the period
	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income					
27,110	—	62	—	—	—	27,173	—

(ii) Reconciliation from the beginning balance to the ending balance for the fiscal year of the investment trusts to which the treatment in Paragraph 24-9 is applied

(Millions of yen)

Balance at beginning of year	Profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the period		Net amount of purchase, sale, and redemption	Amount of net asset value of investment funds determined to be deemed fair value	Amount of net asset value of investment funds determined not to be deemed fair value	Balance at end of year	Unrealized gains (losses) on investment trusts held at the balance sheet date recognized in profit or loss for the period
	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income					
13,426	121	200	(999)	—	—	12,749	—

(iii) Breakdown by item of restrictions on cancellation or repurchase requests as of the consolidated balance sheet date

(Millions of yen)

Principal restrictions on cancellation or repurchase	Consolidated balance sheet amount
Items that require several months for cancellation from application to refund	27,173

(2) Financial instruments other than those measured at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities				
Held-to-maturity debt securities				
Municipal bonds	—	¥2,570	¥—	¥2,570
Corporate bonds	—	—	4,128	4,128
Loans and bills discounted	—	—	2,971,461	2,971,461
Total assets	—	¥2,570	¥2,975,589	¥2,978,160
Deposits	—	¥3,727,315	¥—	¥3,727,315
Negotiable certificates of deposit	—	68,857	—	68,857
Borrowed money	—	439,444	—	439,444
Total liabilities	—	¥4,235,617	¥—	¥4,235,617

(Note 1) Description of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement

Assets

Securities

Securities for which unadjusted quoted prices in active markets are available are classified as fair value level 1. Such securities mainly include listed equity securities, listed investment trusts, and government bonds.

Even if available quoted prices are used, securities are classified as fair value level 2 when the relevant markets are not active. Such securities mainly include municipal bonds and corporate bonds. For investment trusts for which no quoted market prices are available, the net asset value is used as fair value if there are no material restrictions that would require compensation for the risk from the market participants with respect to cancellation or repurchase requests, and their fair values are classified as level 2.

When quoted prices are not available, the fair value is measured by using valuation techniques such as the present value technique discounting future cash flows. Observable inputs are used in the valuation to the maximum extent possible. Inputs include TIBOR, government bond yields, credit spreads, and probability of default. When significant unobservable inputs are used for the measurement, the fair value is classified as level 3.

The fair value of share subscription rights is estimated using valuation techniques including option valuation models. The main input is the listing probability. The listing probability is classified as fair value level 3 because it is an unobservable input.

Loans

The fair value of loans is measured by discounting the aggregate value of principal and interest at the market interest rate that reflects credit risks, etc. for each category based on the type of loan, internal rating, and maturity. Loans with floating interest rates reflect the market interest rates in the short-term; thus, the acquisition cost or amortized cost is used as the fair value of those loans as the fair value approximates the acquisition cost or amortized cost where the credit situation of the borrowers does not vary significantly after executing the loans. With respect to claims on borrowers in legal bankruptcy, virtual bankruptcy, or possible bankruptcy, the fair value is measured at the discounted present value of estimated future cash flows or the discounted present value of estimated collectible amounts through collateral or guarantee. Such fair value is classified as level 3.

Liabilities

Deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit

For demand deposits payable immediately on demand as of the consolidated balance sheet date, the fair value is measured at the amount payable. The fair value of time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit is measured at the discounted present value of future cash flows based on each category during a certain period of time. Market rates are used to discount future cash flows. For deposits with short maturities (less than one year), the carrying amount is presented as the fair value since the fair value approximates the carrying amount. The said fair value is classified as level 2.

Borrowed money

The fair value of borrowed money is measured at the present value calculated by discounting the aggregate amount of principal and interest at the interest rate that reflects the remaining period of each borrowing and its credit risk based on each category during a certain period of time. Of which, borrowed money with floating interest rates reflects the market interest rates in the short-term, and the credit status of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries has not significantly been changed after the execution of the borrowings; thus, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value since it is deemed that the fair value approximates the carrying amount. For borrowed money with short contractual terms (less than one year), the carrying amount is presented as the fair value since the fair value approximates the carrying amount. The said fair value is classified as level 2.

Derivative transactions

Since derivative transactions are over-the-counter transactions without published quoted prices, their fair values are measured using the present value technique depending on the type of transaction and the maturity period. The main inputs used in those valuation techniques are interest rate and exchange rate, among others. The said fair value is classified as level 2.

(Note 2) Information on financial instruments carried at fair value level 3 in the consolidated balance sheets

(1) Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs

As of March 31, 2026

Classification	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Scope of inputs	Weighted average of inputs
Securities				
Available-for-sale securities				
Subscription rights to shares	Option valuation model	Listing probability	0 to 50.0%	10.8%

(2) Table of reconciliation of opening balances to closing balances, unrealized gains (losses) recognized in profit or loss for the period under review

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

	Balance at beginning of year	Profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the period		Net amount of purchase, sale, and settlement	Transfer to fair value level 3	Transfer from fair value level 3	Balance at end of year	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held at the balance sheet date recognized in profit or loss for the period
		Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income					
Securities								
Available-for-sale securities								
Subscription rights to shares	5	—	0	—	—	—	5	—

(3) Description of the fair value valuation process

The Bank verifies the validity of the valuation techniques and inputs used to calculate fair value as well as the appropriateness of the classification of fair value levels regarding the calculated fair value.

In calculating fair value, the Bank uses valuation models that most appropriately reflect the nature, characteristics, and risks of individual assets. When using market prices obtained from third parties, the Bank also verifies the validity of the prices by confirming the valuation techniques and inputs used and by other appropriate methods.

(4) Explanation of the effect on fair value when significant unobservable inputs are changed

Listing probability is the significant unobservable input used to calculate the fair value of share subscription rights. A significant increase or decrease in listing probability will result in a significant increase or decrease in fair value.

(Relating to Securities)

*1 In addition to including the "Securities" listed on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, this includes "Trading account securities."

*2 Subsidiary and affiliated company shares are listed as notes to the financial statements.

1. Trading securities

As of March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen)

	Unrealized gains/losses recognized as income
Trading securities	¥ —

2. Held-to-maturity debt securities

As of March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen)

	Type	Carrying amount in consolidated balance sheets	Fair value	Differences
Fair value exceeded carrying amount:	Municipal bonds	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
	Corporate bonds	13	13	0
	Sub-total	13	13	0
Fair value not exceeded carrying amount:	Municipal bonds	2,836	2,570	(265)
	Corporate bonds	4,219	4,114	(104)
	Sub-total	7,056	6,685	(370)
Total		¥7,069	¥6,699	¥(370)

3. Available-for-sale securities

As of March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen)

	Type	Fair value in consolidated balance sheets	Cost	Valuation differences
Fair value exceeded cost:	Japanese stocks	¥63,445	¥12,928	¥50,517
	Bonds total	40,200	40,199	1
	Japanese Government bonds	40,200	40,199	1
	Japanese municipal bonds	—	—	—
	Japanese corporate bonds	—	—	—
	Other securities	104,281	100,698	3,583
	Investment trusts	104,275	100,693	3,581
	Foreign bonds	—	—	—
	Others	5	4	1
	Sub-total	207,928	153,825	54,102
Fair value not exceeded cost:	Japanese stocks	1,549	1,690	(140)
	Bonds total	714,129	757,777	(43,648)
	Japanese Government bonds	412,816	431,985	(19,168)
	Japanese municipal bonds	109,633	125,737	(16,103)
	Japanese corporate bonds	191,678	200,054	(8,375)
	Other securities	210,189	214,205	(4,016)
	Investment trusts	156,053	159,391	(3,338)
	Foreign bonds	54,135	54,814	(678)
	Others	—	—	—
	Sub-total	925,867	973,673	(47,805)
Total		¥1,133,796	¥1,127,499	¥6,296

4. Held-to-maturity debt securities sold

Not applicable

5. Available-for-sale securities sold

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen)

Type	Sale proceeds	Gross realized gains	Gross realized losses
Japanese stocks	¥13,403	¥7,907	¥136
Bonds total	196,629	187	15,895
Japanese Government bonds	78,943	171	9,961
Japanese municipal bonds	110,725	15	5,814
Japanese corporate bonds	6,961	—	119
Other securities	531,606	7,929	2,235
Investment trusts	301,993	6,981	2,219
Foreign bonds	229,612	948	16
Total	¥741,638	¥16,024	¥18,267

6. Securities for which the purpose of holding has changed

Not applicable

7. Securities recognized for revaluation loss

Among securities other than securities for trading purposes (excluding stocks, etc. with no market price and contributions to unions), for securities that are not recognized as having prospects of recovery after their fair value fell sharply compared with the acquisition costs, fair value is recognized in the consolidated balance sheets, and valuation difference is treated as an impairment loss ("revaluation loss") in the consolidated year under review.

No impairment loss was recognized in the current consolidated fiscal year.

The impairment accounting standards applied in cases where fair value is judged to have fallen significantly are as follows:

- (1) Across-the-board impairment losses shall be booked for securities whose fair values as of the consolidated balance sheet date decline by 50% or more compared with their acquisition costs.
- (2) Impairment losses shall be booked for securities whose fair values decline by 30% or more, but less than 50% where it is deemed that there is little likelihood of a recovery in value after taking into consideration fair value levels over the past year.
- (3) Impairment losses shall be booked for securities whose fair values decline by less than 30% as and when deemed necessary after taking into consideration the financial standing and related factors of the issuer.

(Relating to Money Held in Trust)**1. Money held in trust for investment**

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

	Balance sheet amount	Valuation difference included in consolidated gains or losses
Money held in trust for investment	¥5,987	¥0

2. Money held in trust to maturity

Not applicable

3. Other money held in trust (for objectives beside investment and held-to-maturity)

As of March 31, 2026

	Consolidated balance sheet amount (Millions of yen)	Acquisition cost (Millions of yen)	Difference (Millions of yen)	Those whose consolidated balance sheet amount exceeds the acquisition cost (Millions of yen)	Those whose consolidated balance sheet amount does not exceed the acquisition cost (Millions of yen)
Other money held in trust	1,129	1,129	—	—	—

Note: "Those whose consolidated balance sheet amount exceeds the acquisition cost" and "Those whose consolidated balance sheet amount does not exceed the acquisition cost" are the respective breakdowns of differences.

(Relating to Net Unrealized Gains/Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities)

Available-for-sale securities were valued at market and net unrealized gains/losses on valuation were as follows:

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

	Amounts
Valuation difference	¥7,445
Other securities	7,445
Other money held in trust	—
Deferred tax assets	—
Deferred tax liabilities	2,285
Net unrealized gains (before non-controlling interests)	5,160
Non-controlling interests	225
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	¥4,935

Note: Stocks, etc. with no market price, foreign currency translation differences related to foreign currency denominated and other securities classified into investments in partnerships, and valuation differences related to other securities that constitute assets of partnerships, etc. are included in "Other securities" in the breakdown of "Valuation differences."

(Relating to Derivative Transactions)**1. Derivative instruments not accounted for as hedges**

Regarding the derivative instruments which are not accounted for as hedge transactions, Contract Amount or Notional Amount, Fair Value and Unrealized Gain or Loss for each type of derivative transactions, respectively, at the end of the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows. Contract or Notional Amounts do not show market risk of derivative instruments.

(1) Interest-related derivative instruments

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

	Type	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Financial instruments exchange	Interest rate futures				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
	Buy	—	—	—	—
	Interest rate options				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
	Buy	—	—	—	—
OTC	Interest rate forward contracts				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
	Buy	—	—	—	—
	Interest rate swaps				
	Fixed receipt and variable interest payment	¥1,800	¥1,800	¥(85)	¥(85)
	Variable receipt and fixed interest payment	1,800	1,800	109	109
	Variable receipt and variable interest payment	—	—	—	—
	Interest rate options				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
	Buy	—	—	—	—
	Other				
	Sold	2,351	720	(9)	(9)
	Buy	2,351	720	9	9
Total		¥ —	¥ —	¥23	¥23

Note: Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

(2) Currency-related derivative instruments

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

	Type	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Financial instruments exchange	Currency futures				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
	Buy	—	—	—	—
	Currency options				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
	Buy	—	—	—	—
OTC	Currency swaps	¥63,324	¥25,216	¥(164)	¥(164)
	Forward exchange agreements				
	Sold	58,045	—	(1,463)	(1,463)
	Buy	593	—	(0)	(0)
	Currency options				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
	Buy	—	—	—	—
	Other				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
	Buy	—	—	—	—
Total		¥ —	¥ —	¥(1,627)	¥(1,627)

Note: Derivative instruments are revalued to fair value. Changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of operations.

(3) Share-related transactions

Not applicable

(4) Liability-related transactions

Not applicable

(5) Commodity-related derivative instruments

Not applicable

(6) Credit derivative transactions

Not applicable

2. Derivative instruments accounted for as hedges

With regard to derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied, the contract amount or notional principal amount determined in the contract and fair value as of the consolidated balance sheet date for each type of transaction and hedge accounting method are as follows. Furthermore, the contract amount itself does not indicate the market risk associated with the derivative transaction.

(1) Interest-rate related transaction

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

Hedge accounting method	Type	Major transactions hedged	Contract Amount or Notional Amount	Over 1 Year	Fair Value
Basic hedging method	Interest rate swaps				
	Fixed receipt and variable interest payment		—	—	—
	Variable receipt and fixed interest payment	Other securities (bonds)	70,000	70,000	6,353
	Interest rate futures		—	—	—
	Interest rate options		—	—	—
	Other		—	—	—
Special hedging of interest rate swaps	Interest rate swaps				
	Fixed receipt and variable interest payment	—	—	—	—
	Variable receipt and fixed interest payment		—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	6,353

(2) Currency-related transactions

Not applicable

(3) Share-related transactions

Not applicable

(4) Liability-related transactions

Not applicable

(Relating to Employees' Retirement Benefits)**1. Outline of employees' retirement benefits**

To provide for employees' retirement benefits, the Bank has adopted a funded defined-benefit pension plan and a defined contribution pension plan.

The defined-benefit corporate pension plan (funded plan) pays a lump sum or a pension based on employee compensation and length of service.

A retirement benefit trust has been established within the defined-benefit corporate pension plan.

The lump-sum retirement plan (an unfunded plan, but as a result of the establishment of the retirement benefit trust, it has become a funded plan) pays a lump sum based on employee compensation and length of service.

2. Funded defined benefit pension plan

(1) Reconciliation of retirement benefits obligations at beginning of year and end of year

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

Retirement benefit obligations at beginning of year	¥25,011
Service cost	683
Interest cost	496
Actuarial gains and losses	(2,171)
Retirement benefits payment	(1,220)
Past service cost	—
Other	—
Retirement benefits obligations at end of year	¥22,799

(2) Reconciliation of pension assets at beginning of year and end of year

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen)

Pension assets at beginning of year	¥51,946
Expected return on plan assets	1,234
Actuarial gains and losses	1,048
Employer's contribution	314
Retirement benefits payment	(777)
Other	—
Pension assets at end of year	¥53,768

(3) Reconciliation of retirement benefits obligations and pension assets at end of year and liabilities and assets of retirement benefits recorded in the consolidated balance sheets

As of March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen)

Retirement benefits obligations of funded plan	¥22,799
Pension assets	(53,768)
	(30,968)
Retirement benefits obligations of unfunded plans	—
Assets and liabilities recorded in consolidated balance sheets, net	¥(30,968)

(Millions of yen)

Liability of retirement benefits	—
Assets of retirement benefits	¥(30,968)
Liabilities and assets recorded in the consolidated balance sheets, net	¥(30,968)

(4) Breakdown of retirement benefit costs

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen)

Service cost	¥683
Interest cost	496
Expected return on plan assets	(1,234)
Actuarial gains and losses recorded in expenses	(760)
Past service costs recorded in expenses	(7)
Other	—
Retirement benefit costs of defined benefit plan	¥(822)

(5) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans

The breakdown of items (before corporate tax, etc. and tax-related effects) recorded in remeasurements of defined benefit plans is as follows:

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen)

Past service costs	¥7
Actuarial gains and losses	(2,459)
Other	—
Retirement benefit costs of defined benefit plan	¥(2,452)

(6) Accumulated adjustment for retirement benefits

The breakdown of items (before corporate tax, etc. and the deduction of tax effects) recorded in accumulated adjustment for retirement benefits is as follows:

As of March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen)

Unrecognized past service costs	¥(9)
Unrecognized actuarial gains and losses	(15,465)
Other	—
Retirement benefit costs of defined benefit plan	¥(15,475)

(7) Pension assets

1) The percentage of each main category for total pension assets is as follows:

As of March 31, 2026

Stocks	39%
Bonds	18
Life insurance general account	10
Other	33
Total	100%

Note: Included in total pension assets is 22% (compared with 26% in the previous fiscal year) for retirement benefit trusts established in the corporate pension plan, and 21% (compared with 21% in the previous fiscal year) for retirement benefit trusts established in the lump-sum retirement plan.

2) Method for calculating the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets

To determine the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets, the Bank considers the current and projected pension assets allocations, as well as the current and expected long-term rate of return for the various assets that make up the pension assets.

(8) Basis for calculating actuarial calculations

Basis for calculating main actuarial calculations (weighted average)

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

Discount rate	2.9%
Long-term expected rate of return on plan assets	2.4
Rate of salary increase	
Defined-benefit corporate pension plan	3.4
Lump-sum retirement plan	3.5%

3. Defined contribution funds

The required contribution for the current consolidated fiscal year under the Bank's defined-contribution pension plan is ¥232 million compared with ¥217 million as of the end of the previous fiscal year.

(Stock Options and Other Related Information)

1. Accounting line item and the amount of stock options charged as expenses

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

General and administrative expenses	¥46
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2. Description of stock options/Changes in the size of stock options

(1) Description of stock options

	Stock Options
Category and number of people to whom stock options are granted	No stock options were granted in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.
Type and number of shares granted as stock options	
Date on which stock options were granted	
Vesting terms and conditions	
Vesting period	
Exercise period	

Note: Reflecting the five-to-one stock consolidation conducted on the effective date of October 1, 2018.

(2) Changes in the size of stock options

The following describes changes in the size of stock options that existed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. The number of stock options is converted into the number of shares.

1) Number of stock options

	2016 Stock Options	2017 Stock Option	2018 Stock Option	2019 Stock Option
Stock options which are not yet vested (shares):				
As of March 31, 2025	—	—	—	—
Granted	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	—	—	—	—
Vested	—	—	—	—
Balance of stock options not vested	—	—	—	—
Stock options which have already been vested (shares):				
As of March 31, 2025	2,680	2,760	2,640	7,780
Vested	—	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	—	—	—	—
Balance of stock options not exercised	2,680	2,760	2,640	7,780

Note: Reflecting the five-to-one stock consolidation conducted on the effective date of October 1, 2018.

2) Per share price information

	2016 Stock Options	2017 Stock Option	2018 Stock Option	2019 Stock Option
Exercise price (Yen)	¥1	¥1	¥1	¥1
Average price per share upon exercise (Yen)	—	—	—	—
Fair value per share at the grant date (Yen)	2,025	2,115	2,050	1,061

Note: The average price per share upon exercise and the fair value per share at the grant date reflect the five-to-one stock consolidation conducted on the effective date of October 1, 2018.

3. Description of restricted stock/Changes in the size of restricted stock

(1) Description of restricted stock

	Granted on August 7, 2020
Category and number of people to whom restricted stock compensation was granted	The Bank's directors (excluding outside directors): 9 The Bank's executive officers: 9
Type and number of shares granted	Common stock: 53,300 shares
Grant date	August 7, 2020
Eligible service period	The period from the Bank's 117th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to its 118th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, which is scheduled to be held in June 2021 (The period for executive officers is from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.)
Transfer restriction period	The period from the grant date of the restricted stock to the date of resignation or retirement of eligible individuals from the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee
Conditions for removal of transfer restrictions	During the period from the start of the transfer restriction period to the date on which the first subsequent Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank is held (The period for executive officers is from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.), the eligible individuals shall continuously hold the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee.
Fair value per share at the grant date	840 yen

	Granted on August 5, 2021
Category and number of people to whom restricted stock compensation was granted	The Bank's directors (excluding outside directors): 6 The Bank's executive officers: 12
Type and number of shares granted	Common stock: 51,500 shares
Grant date	August 5, 2021
Eligible service period	The period from the Bank's 118th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to its 119th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, which is scheduled to be held in June 2022 (for executive officers, the period from the date of appointment to the date of retirement as determined by the board of directors).
Transfer restriction period	The period from the grant date of the restricted stock to the date of resignation or retirement of eligible individuals from the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee
Conditions for removal of transfer restrictions	During the period from the start of the transfer restriction period to the date on which the first subsequent Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank is held (for executive officers, the period from the date of appointment to the date of retirement as determined by the board of directors), the eligible individuals shall continuously hold the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee.
Fair value per share at the grant date	821 yen

	Granted on July 29, 2022
Category and number of people to whom restricted stock compensation was granted	The Bank's directors (excluding outside directors): 6 The Bank's executive officers: 12
Type and number of shares granted	Common stock: 36,600 shares
Grant date	July 29, 2022
Eligible service period	The period from the Bank's 119th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to its 120th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, which is scheduled to be held in June 2023 (for executive officers, the period from the date of appointment to the date of retirement as determined by the board of directors).
Transfer restriction period	The period from the grant date of the restricted stock to the date of resignation or retirement of eligible individuals from the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee
Conditions for removal of transfer restrictions	During the period from the start of the transfer restriction period to the date on which the first subsequent Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank is held (for executive officers, the period from the date of appointment to the date of retirement as determined by the board of directors), the eligible individuals shall continuously hold the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee.
Fair value per share at the grant date	1,156 yen

	Granted on July 28, 2023
Category and number of people to whom restricted stock compensation was granted	The Bank's directors (excluding outside directors): 6 The Bank's executive officers: 12
Type and number of shares granted	Common stock: 32,200 shares
Grant date	July 28, 2023
Eligible service period	The period from the Bank's 120th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to its 121st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, which is scheduled to be held in June 2024 (for executive officers, the period from the date of appointment to the date of retirement as determined by the board of directors).
Transfer restriction period	The period from the grant date of the restricted stock to the date of resignation or retirement of eligible individuals from the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee
Conditions for removal of transfer restrictions	During the period from the start of the transfer restriction period to the date on which the first subsequent Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank is held (for executive officers, the period from the date of appointment to the date of retirement as determined by the board of directors), the eligible individuals shall continuously hold the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee.
Fair value per share at the grant date	1,307 yen

	Granted on July 31, 2024
Category and number of people to whom restricted stock compensation was granted	The Bank's directors (excluding outside directors): 6 The Bank's executive officers: 13
Type and number of shares granted	Common stock: 22,900 shares
Grant date	July 31, 2024
Eligible service period	The period from the Bank's 121st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to its 122nd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, which is scheduled to be held in June 2025 (for executive officers, the period from the date of appointment to the date of retirement as determined by the board of directors).
Transfer restriction period	The period from the grant date of the restricted stock to the date of resignation or retirement of eligible individuals from the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee
Conditions for removal of transfer restrictions	During the period from the start of the transfer restriction period to the date on which the first subsequent Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank is held (for executive officers, the period from the date of appointment to the date of retirement as determined by the board of directors), the eligible individuals shall continuously hold the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee.
Fair value per share at the grant date	1,961 yen

	Granted on August 1, 2025
Category and number of people to whom restricted stock compensation was granted	The Bank's directors (excluding outside directors): 6 The Bank's executive officers: 15
Type and number of shares granted	Common stock: 17,200 shares
Grant date	August 1, 2025
Eligible service period	The period from the Bank's 122nd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to its 123rd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, which is scheduled to be held in June 2026 (for executive officers, the period from the date of appointment to the date of retirement as determined by the board of directors).
Transfer restriction period	The period from the grant date of the restricted stock to the date of resignation or retirement of eligible individuals from the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee
Conditions for removal of transfer restrictions	During the period from the start of the transfer restriction period to the date on which the first subsequent Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank is held (for executive officers, the period from the date of appointment to the date of retirement as determined by the board of directors), the eligible individuals shall continuously hold the position of the Bank's director, executive officer or employee.
Fair value per share at the grant date	2,704 yen

(2) Changes in the size of restricted stock

	Granted on August 7, 2020	Granted on August 5, 2021	Granted on July 29, 2022	Granted on July 28, 2023
Prior to removal of transfer restrictions (shares)				
End of previous consolidated fiscal year	14,900	23,600	17,900	28,500
Granted	—	—	—	—
Acquired without compensation	—	—	—	800
Removal of transfer restrictions	1,600	2,900	3,000	4,400
Balance with restrictions left in place	13,300	20,700	14,900	23,300

	Granted on July 31, 2024	Granted on August 1, 2025
Prior to removal of transfer restrictions (shares)		
End of previous consolidated fiscal year	22,900	—
Granted	—	17,200
Acquired without compensation	600	400
Removal of transfer restrictions	3,200	—
Balance with restrictions left in place	19,100	16,800

(Relating to Tax Effect Accounts)

1. The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

As of March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen)

Deferred tax assets:	
Net defined benefit liability	¥3,233
Allowance for possible loan losses	2,595
Losses on investment securities	1,368
Depreciation	542
Tax loss carryforward	3
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	—
Other	3,609
Sub-total	11,353
Valuation allowance	(4,096)
Total deferred tax assets	7,256
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(4,851)
Net defined benefit asset	(3,108)
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	(2,285)
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(1,991)
Other	(637)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(12,874)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	¥(5,618)

(Change in presentation)

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, retirement benefit asset, and deferred gains or losses on hedges, which were previously included in "Other" under deferred tax liabilities in the previous consolidated fiscal year, are presented separately beginning with the current consolidated fiscal year due to their increased materiality.

To reflect this change in presentation, the (¥7,446 million) previously reported under "Other" in deferred tax liabilities for the previous consolidated fiscal year has been reclassified as "Remeasurements of defined benefit plans" of (¥4,082 million), "Net defined benefit asset" of (¥2,635 million), "Deferred gains or losses on hedges" of (¥133 million), and "Other" of (¥595 million).

2. A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rate and the actual effective tax rate reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of income is as follows:

As of March 31, 2026

Normal effective statutory tax rate	30.4%
Valuation allowance	(0.4)
Income not taxable for income tax purposes	(1.1)
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	0.2
Impact of tax rate changes	(0.4)
Other – net	(1.2)
Actual effective tax rate	27.5%

(Relating to Asset Retirement Obligations)

Not applicable

(Relating to Investment and Rental Property)

Not applicable

(Relating to Revenue Recognition)

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Consolidated fiscal year under review (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Fees and commissions	11,426
Deposits and loans business	4,318
Foreign exchange business	1,611
Securities-related business	1,408
Agency business	1,624
Custody and safety deposit box business	204
Guarantee business	361

The above table also includes revenues based on ASBJ Statement No. 10, "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments."

(Segment Information by Type of Business)**[Segment information]**

Segment information is not shown in these statements, since the banking business is the only reportable segment.

[Related information]

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

1. Information for service segment

(Millions of yen)

	Loans	Securities investment	Other	Total
Ordinary income from customers	¥36,207	¥30,660	¥19,237	¥86,104

Note: Instead of the net sales of a non-financial company, ordinary income in gross is indicated.

2. Information for geographic areas**(1) Ordinary income**

Since the amount classified as ordinary income from external customers in Japan exceeds 90% of ordinary income on the consolidated statement of income, it has been omitted here.

(2) Tangible fixed assets

Since the amount of tangible fixed assets located in Japan exceeds 90% of the amount of tangible fixed assets on the consolidated balance sheet, it has been omitted here.

3. Information about major customers

Since no ordinary income from specific customers represents more than 10% of ordinary income on the consolidated statement of income, it has been omitted here.

[Information about impairment loss of fixed assets in segment]

Since the Group has only a single reporting segment (Banking), disclosure of segments lacks importance and has thus been omitted here.

[Information about the amortization of goodwill and unamortized balance by reportable segment]

Not applicable.

[Information about the gain recognized on negative goodwill by reportable segment]

Not applicable.

[Related-party transactions]**1. Related-party transactions****(1) Transactions with parties related to the company submitting consolidated financial statements**

1) The parent company and major shareholders of the company submitting consolidated financial statements (limited to companies, etc.)

Not applicable

2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries and related companies, etc. of the company submitting consolidated financial statements

Not applicable

3) Companies, etc. with the same parent company as the company submitting consolidated financial statements, and subsidiaries, etc. of other related companies of the company submitting consolidated financial statements

Not applicable

4) Related-party transactions involving directors, corporate auditors and major stockholders (individuals only) of the Bank

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

Relationship	Name	Address	Paid-in capital	Position	Voting rights (%)	Details of business relationship	Transactions	Transaction amount	Accounting name	Year-end balance
Officer or his/her relatives	Eiichiro Yamadera	—	—	Brother-in-law of the Bank's Director	0.11	Lending	Lending	¥—	Loans	¥136
							Interest income	2	—	—
Company, etc. controlled by an officer or his/her relatives through majority ownership of voting rights	ITUTUYA SHOUYU CO., LTD. (Note 2)	Nirasaki City, Yamanashi Prefecture	10	Manufacturing and sale of soy sauce and miso	—	Lending	Lending	¥4	Loans	¥9
							Interest income	0	—	—

Notes: 1. Transaction terms and policies for determining transaction terms

Transaction terms are determined in the same manner as with clients in general.

2. A relative of Masahiko Yamadera, a director of the Bank, owns a majority of voting rights.

(2) Transactions with consolidated subsidiaries and related parties of the company submitting consolidated financial statements

Not applicable

2. Notes regarding parent company or other important related companies

Not applicable

(Relating to Business Combinations, etc.)

Not applicable

(Per Share Information)

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

(Yen)

Net assets per share	¥7,596.93
Profit per share	325.99
Diluted net income per share	325.69

Note: The basis for calculating net income per share and diluted net income per share is presented as follows:

From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

Profit per share	
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent	¥9,987
Amount not attributable to owners of common stock	—
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent related to common stock	9,987
Average balance of common stock (Thousands of shares)	30,636
Diluted profit per share	
Adjustment amount of profit attributable to shareholders of the parent	¥ —
Increase in the number of common stock (Thousands of shares)	28
New share subscription rights (Thousands of shares)	28

Note: The Bank's shares held by the exclusive trust for the Yamanashi Chuo Bank, Ltd. Employees' Stockholdings are recorded as treasury shares included in shareholders' equity. The Bank has included these shares in the treasury shares to be excluded from the calculation of the total number of shares issued and outstanding at the end of the fiscal year and the average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal year for the purpose of calculating net assets per share, net income per share, and diluted net income per share.

The number of such treasury shares deducted in the calculation of net assets per share was 635 thousand shares at the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year and 540 thousand shares at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, and the average number of such treasury shares deducted in the calculation of net income per share and diluted net income per share was 696 thousand shares during the previous consolidated fiscal year and is 584 thousand shares during the current consolidated fiscal year.





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