Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 444 of the Companies Act, we have been audited the consolidated financial statements, namely, the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of income and consolidated statement of changes in net assets for the fiscal year from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025, and the related notes by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC, and have received the Independent Auditor's Report dated May 8, 2025. These documents are English translations of the audited Japanese consolidated financial statements translated and edited by the Company.

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of yen)

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

		March 31, 2025
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	¥	19,548,812
Call loans and bills bought		236,180
Deposits paid for bonds borrowing transactions		1,529
Monetary claims bought		600,860
Trading assets		443,299
Money held in trust		336
Securities		10,307,505
Loans and bills discounted		44,534,541
Foreign exchange assets		204,928
Lease receivables and investments in leases		200,177
Other assets		628,979
Tangible fixed assets		311,967
Buildings		110,921
Land		164,660
Leased assets		16,375
Construction in progress		855
Other tangible fixed assets		19,154
Intangible fixed assets		50,012
Software		19,385
Leased assets		24,644
Other intangible fixed assets		5,982
Net defined benefit asset		109,224
Deferred tax assets		9,877
Customers’ liabilities for acceptances and guarantees		373,013
Reserve for possible loan losses		(190,421)
Reserve for possible losses on investments		(8)
Total Assets	¥	77,370,816
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Deposits	¥	63,418,436
Negotiable certificates of deposit		654,990
Call money and bills sold		1,678,718
Payables under securities lending transactions		2,201,282
Trading liabilities		181,100
Borrowed money		3,908,005
Foreign exchange liabilities		7,819
Bonds		195,859
Due to trust account		1,026,603
Other liabilities		883,550
Reserve for employees’ bonuses		21,983
Net defined benefit liability		5,440
Other reserves		23,338
Deferred tax liabilities		22,122
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation		15,735
Acceptances and guarantees		373,013
Total Liabilities		74,618,000
Net Assets		
Capital stock		50,552
Capital surplus		69,813
Retained earnings		2,238,761
Treasury stock		(6,622)
Total stockholders’ equity		2,352,504
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		344,603
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges		(32,804)
Revaluation reserve for land		32,614
Foreign currency translation adjustments		6,505
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		25,732
Total accumulated other comprehensive income		376,652
Stock acquisition rights		126
Non-controlling interests		23,532
Total Net Assets		2,752,815
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥	77,370,816

(2) Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	
Ordinary income	¥	1,117,491
Interest income		617,156
Interest on loans and bills discounted		416,168
Interest and dividends on securities		112,827
Interest on call loans and bills bought		6,524
Interest on receivables under securities borrowing transactions		367
Interest on due from banks		52,657
Other interest income		28,611
Trust fees		25,670
Fees and commissions		284,592
Trading income		3,884
Other operating income		70,392
Other ordinary income		115,795
Reversal of reserve for possible loan losses		4,011
Recoveries of written-off loans		14,722
Other		97,061
Ordinary expenses		825,330
Interest expenses		136,673
Interest on deposits		68,216
Interest on negotiable certificates of deposit		1,428
Interest on call money and bills sold		10,140
Interest on payables under repurchase agreements		9
Interest on payables under securities lending transactions		50,599
Interest on borrowed money		200
Interest on bonds		1,889
Other interest expenses		4,188
Fees and commissions payments		82,269
Trading expenses		15
Other operating expenses		91,072
General and administrative expenses		447,776
Other ordinary expenses		67,523
Other		67,523
Ordinary profits		292,160
Extraordinary gains		9,775
Gains on disposal of fixed assets		9,775
Extraordinary losses		7,993
Losses on disposal of fixed assets		4,076
Impairment losses on fixed assets		3,916
Income before income taxes		293,942
Income taxes – current		83,622
Income taxes – deferred		(4,478)
Total income taxes		79,144
Net income		214,798
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		1,474
Net income attributable to owners of parent	¥	213,324

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Stockholders' equity					Accumulated other comprehensive income	
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total stockholders' equity	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 50,552	¥ 109,501	¥ 2,072,691	¥ (7,322)	¥ 2,225,423	¥ 473,960	¥ 9,102
Changes during the fiscal year							
Dividends paid			(52,474)		(52,474)		
Net income attributable to owners of parent			213,324		213,324		
Purchase of treasury stock				(40,012)	(40,012)		
Disposal of treasury stock		(12)		1,045	1,032		
Cancellation of treasury stock		(39,667)		39,667	–		
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land			5,220		5,220		
Changes in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with non-controlling interests		(7)			(7)		
Net changes except for stockholders' equity during the fiscal year						(129,356)	(41,906)
Total changes during the fiscal year	–	(39,688)	166,069	700	127,081	(129,356)	(41,906)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 50,552	¥ 69,813	¥ 2,238,761	¥ (6,622)	¥ 2,352,504	¥ 344,603	¥ (32,804)

	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Stock acquisition rights	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasure-ments of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other com-prehensive income			
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 38,280	¥ (137)	¥ 13,714	¥ 534,920	¥ 137	¥ 17,691	¥ 2,778,173
Changes during the fiscal year							
Dividends paid							(52,474)
Net income attributable to owners of parent							213,324
Purchase of treasury stock							(40,012)
Disposal of treasury stock							1,032
Cancellation of treasury stock							—
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land							5,220
Changes in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with non-controlling interests							(7)
Net changes except for stockholders' equity during the fiscal year	(5,665)	6,643	12,018	(158,268)	(11)	5,840	(152,439)
Total changes during the fiscal year	(5,665)	6,643	12,018	(158,268)	(11)	5,840	(25,357)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 32,614	¥ 6,505	¥ 25,732	¥ 376,652	¥ 126	¥ 23,532	¥ 2,752,815

(4) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts of less than one million Japanese yen ("yen") are rounded down.

Definitions of "subsidiaries" and "affiliates" are based on Article 2, Paragraph 8 of the Banking Act and Article 4-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Banking Act.

Significant Accounting Policies Applied in Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 33
Names of principal companies: Resona Bank, Ltd.
Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd.
Kansai Mirai Bank, Ltd.
The Minato Bank, Ltd.

(Changes in the scope of consolidation)
Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. has been excluded from the scope of consolidation since it was merged into the Company. DFL Lease Co., Ltd. ("DFL") and Shutoken Leasing Co., Ltd. ("Shutoken") were also excluded from the scope of consolidation since the two companies were merged, with DFL being the absorbed company and Shutoken the surviving company, and the merged firm changed its business name to Resona Leasing Co., Ltd. Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, Resona Real Estate Asset Management, Limited has been included in the scope of consolidation due to new establishment. Kofuku Card Co., Ltd. ("Kofuku") and Kansai Sogo Shinyo Co., Ltd. ("KSS") were excluded from the scope of consolidation since the two companies were merged, with Kofuku as the absorbed company and KSS as the surviving company.

(2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries
Name of principal companies: Katsushika Leiki Center Co., Ltd.
Endo KankoSetsubi Co., Ltd.

Non-consolidated subsidiaries are immaterial with respect to assets, ordinary income, net income/loss (based on the owned interest) and retained earnings (based on the owned interest), accumulated other comprehensive income (based on the owned interest), etc. They are excluded from the consolidation as reasonable judgment on the financial conditions and operating results of the Group can still be expected even if they were not consolidated.

(3) Companies that are not accounted as subsidiary even though the majority of the voting rights are held under the account of the Company
Name of the companies: Nippon Valve Controls, Inc.
Kokusai Bunkazai Co., Ltd.
Kanto Tsusho Co., Ltd.
Yuing Co., Ltd.
Gakuyu Shuppan Corporation

A consolidated subsidiary of the Company that is a venture capital company is holding the shares of these companies, as a business transaction for investment and development purposes. Since the shareholding is not for the purpose of making such companies as a group company, the Company does not regard such companies as its subsidiaries.

2. Application of the equity method

(1) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method: None

(2) Number of affiliates accounted for by the equity method: 5 companies
Name of principal company: Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd.

(3) Non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method
Name of principal company: Katsushika Leiki Center Co., Ltd.
Endo KankoSetsubi Co., Ltd.

(4) Affiliates not accounted for by the equity method
Name of principal company: SAC Capital Private Limited

Non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which are not accounted for by the equity method, are not material to the consolidated financial statements with respect to net income/loss (based on the owned interest), retained earnings (based on the owned interest), accumulated other comprehensive income (based on owned interest), etc. and accordingly, the equity method is not applied to them.

3. Balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries

(1) Balance sheet dates of the consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:
End of December: 3 companies
End of March: 30 companies

(2) All subsidiaries have been consolidated based on their accounts at their respective balance sheet dates.

Appropriate adjustments have been made for significant transactions occurring during the period from the respective balance sheet dates of the above subsidiaries to the consolidated balance sheet date.

4. Amortization of goodwill

Goodwill is amortized in equal amounts for the duration of effectiveness of the goodwill up to 20 years. Goodwill of an insignificant amount is accounted as expenses in the fiscal year when it occurred.

5. Accounting policies

(1) Trading assets/trading liabilities and trading income/trading expenses

Transactions whose purpose are to earn a profit by taking advantage of short-term fluctuations in the market or discrepancies in interest rates, currency exchange rates, share prices or other market indices on different markets (“transactions for trading purposes”) are included in “Trading assets” or “Trading liabilities” as appropriate in the consolidated balance sheet on a trade-date basis. Income and expenses on the transactions for such trading purposes are included in “Trading income” and “Trading expenses” in the consolidated statement of income on a trade-date basis.

Securities and monetary claims etc. held for trading purposes are stated at fair value as of the consolidated balance sheet date. Derivatives, including swaps, futures and options, held for trading purposes, are stated at the fair values as if they were closed out value assuming the respective contracts are closed-out at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading income and trading expenses include interest received and paid during the fiscal year, net changes in fair value of securities and monetary claims, etc., and changes in the close-out value of derivatives during the fiscal year.

(2) Securities

Held-to-maturity debt securities are stated at amortized cost determined by the moving average method (the amortization/accumulation is calculated by the straight-line method).

Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates which are not accounted for by the equity method are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

Available-for-sale securities are stated at their respective market value and the cost of these securities sold is principally determined by the moving average method. Stocks that do not have market price are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

Net unrealized gains or losses, net of applicable taxes, on available-for-sale securities are included as a component of net assets.

(3) Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions (excluding “transactions for trading purposes”) are stated at fair value.

(4) Depreciation for fixed assets

(i) Tangible fixed assets (except for leased assets)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is mainly computed by the straight-line method for buildings and by the declining-balance method for equipment. The estimated useful lives of major tangible fixed assets are as follows:
- Buildings: 3–50 years
- Other: 2–20 years

(ii) Intangible fixed assets (except for leased assets)
Amortization of intangible fixed assets is computed by the straight-line method. Software for internal use is amortized over the estimated useful lives (mainly 5 years) determined by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

(iii) Leased assets
Finance leases other than those which are deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to the lessee, which are included in tangible fixed assets or intangible fixed assets, are depreciated by a straight-line method over the lease term. Residual value of those leased assets is zero unless any guaranteed amount is prescribed in the lease agreement.

Depreciation of leased assets deemed to transfer ownership to the lessee is computed by the same method used for owned assets.

(5) Deferred charges

Bond issuance costs and share delivery costs are charged to expense as paid.

(6) Reserve for possible loan losses

The principal consolidated subsidiaries have provided reserve for possible loan losses in accordance with their internal standards for write-offs and reserves as follows:

For claims to insolvent borrowers who are undergoing bankruptcy or special liquidation, etc. (hereinafter, “bankrupt obligors”) or who are in substantially the same deteriorating financial condition, although not yet in formal bankruptcy proceedings (hereinafter “effectively bankrupt obligors”), a reserve is provided at the full amount of claims after deducting any direct write-offs and excluding the amounts deemed collectible from the disposal of collateral and the amounts recoverable from the execution of guarantees.

For claims to borrowers who are not currently in the condition of bankruptcy or insolvency but with a high probability of becoming insolvent (hereinafter, “potentially bankrupt obligors”) and certain identified claims subject to close watch, which exceeds a certain threshold, the Discounted Cash Flows Method (the “DCF Method”) is applied to determine the amount of reserve for individually large balances which exceeds a certain pre-established threshold amount. The DCF method, however, is applied only when future cash flows from collection of principal and interest can be reasonably estimated. Under the DCF Method, a reserve is provided for the difference between the present value of future cash flows discounted by the original interest rate and the carrying value of the claim.

For claims to potentially bankrupt obligors and claims to borrowers who require special attention for further management (hereinafter, “special attention obligors”) including borrowers with problems in lending terms or status of performance, borrowers whose business results are poor or unstable and borrowers with problems in their financial condition and all or part of loans to whom are special attention claims (hereinafter, “obligors under special management”), a reserve is computed by estimating mainly the expected loss for the next three years. For claims to borrowers who are special attention obligors but not obligors under special management and borrowers whose business performance is satisfactory and financial condition does not have a noteworthy problem (hereinafter, “normal obligors”), a reserve is computed by estimating mainly the expected loss for the next one year. The expected loss ratio that will be the basis for calculating the amount of the expected loss is computed by calculating the loss ratios based upon the average of the actual loss ratios for a specified period derived from the historical loss experience for one year or three years, with necessary adjustments such as future outlook. Such adjustments are made by adding an excess if a loss ratio based on the average over a specified longer period in the past taking into account the business cycle, etc. exceeds the foregoing loss ratio, and by considering the ratio of increase in the actual loan loss rate over the recent period for certain special attention obligors, obligors under special management and potentially bankrupt obligors, to appropriately incorporate uncertainty of a future loan loss.

For claims to certain foreign borrowers with country risk exposure, a reserve is provided for the estimated losses determined by considering the political and economic situation of respective countries.

The operating divisions initially assess all claims based on the internal standards for self-assessment of asset quality. The Internal Audit Division, which is independent from the operating divisions, examines their assessments.

For collateralized or guaranteed claims, etc. to bankrupt obligors and effectively bankrupt obligors, uncollectible amount (i.e., the carrying value less the amounts collectible from the disposal of collateral and execution of guarantees) are directly written-off. Such uncollectible amount is determined considering a valuation of the collateral and guarantees and is ¥122,737 million.

Other consolidated subsidiaries mainly provide a general reserve against claims at the amount deemed necessary based on their historical loan-loss experience and a reserve for specific claims individually determined to be uncollectible such as those to bankrupt obligors.

(7) Reserve for possible losses on investments

Reserve for possible losses on investments is provided for possible losses on investments in securities based on assessment of the issuers’ financial condition and other factors.

(8) Reserve for employees’ bonuses

The reserve for employees’ bonuses is provided for the payment of performance incentive bonuses to be paid to employees at an estimated amount accrued as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

(9) Other reserves

Other reserves are provided to cover future expenses and losses that can be reasonably estimated.
Major components are as follows:

(i) Reserve for losses on reimbursement of dormant deposits: ¥10,639 million
A reserve for losses on reimbursement of dormant deposits is provided for the estimated future losses resulting from reimbursements of dormant deposits subsequent to the period of derecognition of the related liabilities.

(ii) Reserve for Resona Club points: ¥5,990 million
A reserve for Resona Club points is provided for the estimated future losses by usage of the points awarded to the Resona Club members.

(iii) Reserve for losses on burden charge under the credit guarantee system: ¥4,560 million
A reserve for losses on burden charge under the credit guarantee system is provided for the estimated future losses to be charged by the credit guarantee corporation under the burden sharing system for credit losses on loans.

(10) Employees’ retirement benefits

Regarding determination of retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis is adopted as the method of attributing expected benefit to the periods until this fiscal year end. Prior service cost and unrecognized actuarial gains and losses are accounted for as follows:

Prior service cost:	charged to expense in the fiscal year it is incurred
Unrecognized actuarial gains and losses:	charged to income/expense from the next fiscal year of the incurrence by the straight-line method over a period defined within the average remaining service years of eligible employees (10 years).

Certain consolidated subsidiaries estimated net defined benefit liability and retirement benefit costs using the simplified method whereby the retirement benefit obligations amount that would be payable if the eligible employees terminate the employment.

(11) Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into Japanese yen

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries, except for the investments in affiliates on which historical foreign exchange rates are used, are translated into Japanese yen, primarily at the exchange rates on the consolidated balance sheet dates.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of other consolidated subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates on the respective balance sheet dates.

(12) Lease transactions

Finance lease transactions are accounted for by the method for normal buying and selling transactions, and the amount equivalent to interest income is allocated to each period.

(13) Revenue

The “Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition” (ASBJ Statement No. 29 issued on March 31, 2020) is applied to recognize revenue based on the amount expected to be received in exchange for the promised goods or service when the control of such promised goods or service is transferred to the customer.
Revenues generated from contracts with customers that are subject to the application of the above standard are included in “trust fees” and “fees and commissions income.”
“Trust fees” are revenue from the custody and management of the trust assets entrusted by customers, and revenue is mainly recognized over the period in which such services are provided.
“Fees and commissions income” mainly consist of revenue from the provision of services such as deposits, loans and foreign exchanges.
Service revenue related to deposits and loans includes revenue from account transfer business, internet banking services, syndicated loans and commitment lines. Revenue from account transfer business and internet banking services are recognized mainly at the time when such services are provided, and revenue from syndicated loans and commitment lines are recognized when such services are provided or over the period in which such services are provided.
Service revenue related to foreign exchange businesses is mainly revenue from domestic and overseas remittance fees, which is recognized mainly at the time when such services are provided.

(14) Hedge accounting

(i) Hedges of interest rate risk
Consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries apply the deferral hedge accounting to the hedge of interest rate risk associated with their financial assets and liabilities in accordance with the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“JICPA”) Industry Committee Practical Guideline No. 24 “Accounting and Auditing Treatments on the Application of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments in the Banking Industry”, issued on March 17, 2022. Individual hedges are also used in some cases.

In assessment of effectiveness of fair value hedge, the hedged instruments such as loans and deposits and hedging instruments such as interest swaps are specified as a group with similar remaining term. In assessing effectiveness of cash flow hedge, the correlation of the interest sensitivities of the hedged instruments and the hedging instruments are examined. With regard to an individual hedge, since principal conditions underlying the hedged items and hedging instruments are substantially the same, the hedge is deemed effective based on this.

(ii) Hedges of foreign currency risk
Certain consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries apply the deferral hedge accounting to hedge of the foreign currency risk associated with their financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies in accordance with JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No. 25 “Accounting and Auditing Treatments for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry”.

Assessment of the effectiveness of these hedge transactions is conducted by confirming whether notional amount of hedging currency swaps, foreign exchange swaps, etc. is corresponding to hedged receivables or payables denominated in foreign currencies.

In addition, in application of the deferral hedge accounting or the fair value hedge accounting to hedges of foreign exchange risk of securities denominated in foreign currencies other than bonds, at the inception of each hedge, the hedge effectiveness is assessed by confirming whether the foreign currency payable amount of hedging spot or forward exchange contracts exceed the acquisition costs of the hedged securities denominated in foreign currencies.

(iii) Transaction among consolidated subsidiaries

Because internal interest swaps, currency swaps, and other derivative transactions specified as hedging instruments are strictly processed based on the appropriate market pricing and covered by corresponding external transactions as required by the JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24 and No. 25, gains and losses on these internal derivative transactions within consolidated banking subsidiaries or with their trading accounts, are not eliminated, and are recognized as profit or deferred.

The hedging of certain assets and liabilities are accounted for by the deferral hedge accounting, fair value hedge accounting and the special treatment of interest rate swaps.

(15) Group tax sharing system

The Company and certain consolidated domestic subsidiaries adopt group tax sharing system with the Company being a parent company under the system.

(16) Share benefit trust for officers

The Company has introduced the performance share unit plan using a share benefit trust scheme for the executive officers of the Company and the representative directors, directors with executive power, and executive officers of Resona Bank, Ltd., Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd., Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc., Kansai Mirai Bank, Ltd., and The Minato Bank, Ltd. It is accounted in line with the “Practical Treatments of Transactions for Delivery of Own Shares to Employees, etc. through Trust” (Practical Issues Task Force No. 30 of March 26, 2015). Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. was merged into the Company effective April 1, 2024.

(Important Estimates in Accounting)

The item whose amount is included in the consolidated financial statements for this fiscal year based upon estimates for accounting purposes and which may significantly affect consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year is reserve for possible loan losses.

(1) Amount included in the consolidated financial statements for this fiscal year: ¥190,421 million

(2) Other information helpful to understand contents of important estimates in accounting

(i) Method of calculation

In its treatment of claims including loans, when calculating the reserve for possible loan losses, the Company, in principle, conducts a credit rating on the borrower to determine the borrower category, individually examines the details of the use of funds etc. of the claims, and assesses and classifies them according to the degree of risk of collectability or damage to value, while taking into account the status of collateral and guarantees, etc.

Details of the method of calculation of reserve for possible loan losses are described in “Significant Accounting Policies Applied in Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements; 5. Accounting policies; (6) Reserve for possible loan losses.”

(ii) Principle assumptions

The principal assumption regarding reserve for possible loan losses is “prospect of future business performance of borrowers in determining borrower category” and “future outlook in the calculation of the estimated loss amount.” “Prospect of future business performance of borrowers in determining borrower category” is determined by individually judging each borrower’s ability to gain profits. “Future outlook in the calculation of the estimated loss amount” is determined by applying the necessary adjustments to loss ratios based on past averages.

These assumptions may be affected by future changes in economic conditions and various other circumstances.

(iii) Effect on consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year

If the assumption used for the initial estimate is changed due to change in business performance of individual borrowers, etc., there can be a material effect on reserve for possible loan losses in consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year.

(Additional Information)

ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association

With the purpose of giving an incentive to enhance corporate value on a medium-to-long term basis, the Company effects transactions to deliver the Company’s own shares to the Employee Shareholding Association through a trust (ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association).

(1) Outline of transactions

The Company sets up a trust whose beneficiaries are the employees who belong to the Employee Shareholding Association of Resona Holdings (hereinafter called “the Company’s Shareholding Association”) and fulfill certain conditions. The trust acquires the number of shares of the Company that the Company’s

Shareholding Association is expected to acquire during the trust period, within the purchase period determined in advance. Subsequently, the trust sells the shares of the Company to the Company's Shareholding Association at a certain date of every month. If as of the end of the trust period, a trust profit is recognized as a result of a rise in the stock price and other factors, the profit is distributed in cash to the employees and others who are beneficiaries of the trust in proportion to the number of shares purchased during the period and other factors. If a transfer loss arises due to a decline in the stock price and a liability on the trust assets remains, the Company is responsible for fully settling the liability based on the indemnity clause stipulated in the non-recourse loan agreement.

(2) Company's own shares remaining in the trust

The Company's own shares remaining in the trust are accounted as treasury stock in the net assets at their book value in the trust (excluding associated expenses). The book value and number of shares of such treasury stock are ¥4,189 million and 7,711 thousand shares, respectively.

Share Benefit Trust for Officers

The Company has introduced the performance share unit plan using a share benefit trust scheme for the executive officers of the Company and the representative directors, officers with executive power, and executive officers of Resona Bank, Ltd., Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd., Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc., Kansai Mirai Bank, Ltd., and The Minato Bank, Ltd (hereinafter, collectively with the Company's executive officers, "the Company's Group Officers"). Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. was merged into the Company effective April 1, 2024.

(1) Outline of transactions

The Company sets up a trust whose beneficiaries are the Company's Group Officers and fulfill certain conditions set forth in the rules for grant of shares. The trust acquires a certain number of shares of the Company, within the purchase period determined in advance. The Company's Group Officers are given points according to their positions and achievements during the trust period, pursuant to the rules for grant of shares. The Company's Group Officers who meet the conditions for beneficiaries set forth in the rules for grant of shares will receive delivery of shares of the Company, etc. corresponding the number of the points given, in principle after the results of the final fiscal year of the medium-term management plan are fixed. No voting rights in respect of shares of the Company under this trust will be exercised during the trust period, in order to ensure neutrality to the management.

(2) Company's own shares remaining in the trust

The Company's own shares remaining in the trust are accounted as treasury stock in the net assets at their book value in the trust (excluding associated expenses). The book value and number of shares of such treasury stock are ¥1,514 million and 2,770 thousand shares, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Equity investments and capital subscriptions to subsidiaries and affiliates (excluding consolidated subsidiaries) amounted to ¥57,376 million in total.

2. There is no stock lent under consumption agreements in "Securities." There is no portion of unsecured borrowed securities and securities purchased under resale agreements. Of securities borrowed with cash collateral under lending agreements that permit borrowers to freely dispose of such securities by selling or repledging them, ¥1,551 million was held without such disposal as of the end of this fiscal year.

3. The claims based on the Banking Act and the Act on Emergency Measures for Revitalization of Financial Functions are as described below. The claims are the items recorded as the corporate bonds in the "securities" on the consolidated balance sheet (the redemption of the principal and the payment of interest of which are guaranteed in whole or in part, and limited to those the issuance of which was by way of private placement (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) of securities), loans and bills discounted, foreign exchange assets, accrued interest and provisional payments in "other assets" and customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees as well as the securities on loan for securities loan as provided in the notes (limited to those for loan for use or lease contract).

Bankruptcy or reorganization claims and similar claims	¥	54,257 million
Claims with risk		334,292 million
Loans past due 3 months or more		1,610 million
Restructured loans		219,144 million
Total amount		609,303 million

Bankruptcy or reorganization claims and similar claims are claims against debtors with failed business status due to commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, commencement of reorganization proceedings, or commencement of rehabilitation proceedings or the like and claims similar thereto.
Claims with risk are claims of which debtor is not yet in a failed business status but such debtor's financial status and business performance are worsening, and for which it is highly likely that the collection of principal or receipt of interest in accordance with the contract is not made, other than claims that fall under "bankruptcy or reorganization claims or similar claims."
Loans past due 3 months or more are loans whose principal or interest payments are delinquent for three months or more from the day following the contract payment date which do not fall under "bankruptcy or reorganization claims or similar claims" or "claims with risk."
Restructured loans are loans for which an agreement is made to waive or reduce interest, defer payment of interest, defer payment of principal, waive claims or make other arrangement favorable to the debtor, for the purpose of facilitating reorganization of the debtor's management or support of the debtor, which do not fall under "bankruptcy or reorganization claims or similar claims," "claims with risk" or "loans past due 3 months or more."
The amounts presented above are stated at the amounts before deduction of the reserve for possible loan losses.

4. Bills discounted are recorded as lending/borrowing transactions in accordance with the JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24. The Group has a right to sell or collateralize such bills at their discretion. The total face value of bank acceptance bills, commercial bills, documentary bills and foreign currency bills bought, etc., which were obtained at a discount, was ¥60,617 million.

5. For loan participations, the total balance of principal of loans and bills discounted that was accounted for as sale to participants was ¥2,600 million in accordance with the "Accounting and Presentation of Loan Participations" (the Transferred Guidance No. 1, issued by ASBJ on July 1, 2024). In addition, of the amount of participation in principal accounted for as loans to original borrowers, ¥33,801 million was included in the consolidated balance sheet.

6. Assets pledged as collateral were as follows:

Assets pledged as collateral:		
• Securities	¥	6,293,537 million
• Loans and bills discounted		2,509,718 million
• Other assets		8,001 million
Debt collateralized:		
• Deposits	¥	182,262 million
• Payables under securities lending transactions		2,201,282 million
• Borrowed money		3,892,290 million
• Other debt		22,229 million

Other than noted on the table, "Securities" and "Other assets," in the amount of ¥1,153,025 million and ¥677 million, respectively, were pledged as collateral for settlement of foreign exchange or futures transactions and others.

"Other assets" include the initial margins for future transactions in the amount of ¥99,314 million, cash collateral paid for financial instruments in the amount of ¥45,254 million and guarantee deposits in the amount of ¥19,837 million.

7. Overdrafts agreements on current accounts and commitment line agreements for loans are agreements to extend loans up to the prearranged amount upon customers' requests, unless any terms or conditions in the agreements are violated. Unused balances related to these agreements amounted to ¥11,853,289 million including ¥10,954,058 million of agreements with original terms of one year or less or those that are unconditionally cancellable by the Group at any time without penalty.

   The unused balances do not necessarily affect future cash flows of the consolidated subsidiaries because most of those agreements are expected to expire without being exercised. In addition, most agreements contain provisions, which stipulate that the consolidated subsidiaries may decline to extend loans or reduce the prearranged commitment amount when there are adverse changes in the financial conditions of the borrowers or for other reasons.

   When extending loans to customers, the Group may request collateral or guarantees such as real estate and securities if deemed necessary.

   After originating loans, the Group periodically checks the financial condition of the borrowers based on its internal rules and, if necessary, takes measures to ensure the security of the loans.

8. Certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries adopted a special one-time measure to revalue their land used in operations in accordance with the "Act Concerning Land Revaluation" (Act 34, announced on March 31, 1998). The land revaluation differences have been recorded in "revaluation reserve for land" as a separate component of net assets with the related income taxes included in "deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation."

   Revaluation date: March 31, 1998

   The revaluation method as stated in Article 3, Item 3 of the Act Concerning Land Revaluation:

   The revaluation was based on the official notice prices stated in the "Act of Public Notice of Land Prices (assessed date, January 1, 1998)" as stipulated in Article 2, Item 1 of the "Ordinance for the Act Concerning Land Revaluation (Government Ordinance No. 119, announced on March 31, 1998) after making reasonable adjustments for the location and quality of the sites.

9. Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets: ¥349,448 million

10. Deferred profit on tangible fixed assets deducted for tax purposes: ¥43,635 million

11. Bonds include ¥36,000 million of subordinated bonds with a covenant that performance of the obligation is subordinated to that of other obligations.

12. The principal amount of trust with the principal indemnification agreement which a consolidated domestic banking subsidiary as a trustee has been administrating and operating is ¥1,029,397 million.

13. Guarantees are provided on certain privately placed bonds, in accordance with Article 2, Item 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, included in "Securities." The amount of the guarantees is ¥639,632 million.

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Income)

1. “Other ordinary income” includes gains on sales of stocks and other securities in the amount of ¥88,723 million.

2. “Other ordinary expenses” includes:

• Write-offs of loans	¥ 21,113 million
• Losses on sales of stocks and other securities	434 million
• Impairment losses on stocks and other securities	613 million
• Temporary expenses incurred in connection with office system integration at consolidated subsidiaries	27,132 million

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets)

1. The changes in the number and class of shares issued and treasury stock are as follows:

(Shares in thousand)

	Number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year	During the fiscal year		Number of shares at the end of the fiscal year	Remarks
		Number of shares Increased	Number of shares decreased		
Issued stock					
Common stock	2,342,989	—	35,852	2,307,136	(Note 1)
Treasury stock					
Common stock	13,119	35,864	37,751	11,233	(Note 2)

Notes:
1. The decrease in the number of shares of the issued common stock represents cancellation of shares of the Company pursuant to Article 178 of the Companies Act.
2. The increase in the number of treasury stock represents acquisition of 19,579 thousand shares resulting from the acquisition of treasury stock resolved at the board of directors meeting on May 14, 2024, acquisition of 16,273 thousand shares resulting from the acquisition of treasury stock resolved at the board of directors meeting on November 13, 2024, and acquisition of 11 thousand shares of the shares less than one unit.
The decrease in the number of treasury stock represents cancellation of 35,852 thousand shares described in above (1), disposal of 0 thousand shares of the shares less than one unit, sale of 1,654 thousand shares held by the ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association of the Company to the Employee Shareholding Association, the exercise of stock acquisition rights (stock options) for 20 thousand shares as well as the provision of 223 thousand shares by the share benefit trust for officers to the Company’s Group Officers.
The number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year includes 9,365 thousand shares owned by the ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association and 2,993 thousand shares owned by the share benefit trust for officers. The number of shares at the end of the fiscal year include 7,711 thousand shares owned by the ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association and 2,770 thousand shares owned by the share benefit trust for officers.

2. The stock acquisition rights and stock acquisition rights held by the Company are as follows:

Category	Type of stock subscription right	Class of shares that are the subject of stock subscription right	Number of shares that are the subject of stock subscription right				Balance at the end of the consolidated fiscal year (millions of yen)	Remarks
			At the beginning of the fiscal year	During the fiscal year		At the end of the fiscal year		
				Increase	Decrease			
Company	Stock subscription right for stock option	–					126	
Total		–					126	

3. Detail of cash dividend

(1) Dividends paid in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Resolution	Type of stock	Cash dividends	Dividend per share	Source of dividends	Dividend record date	Effective date
		Millions of yen	*Yen*			
The board of directors meeting held on May 14, 2024	Common stock	¥25,764	¥11.00	Retained earnings	March 31, 2024	June 11, 2024

Note: Total cash dividends for common stock include ¥103 million of dividends paid to ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association and ¥32 million of dividends paid to the share benefit trust for officers.

Resolution	Type of stock	Cash dividends	Dividend per share	Source of dividends	Dividend record date	Effective date
		Millions of yen	*Yen*			
The board of directors meeting held on November 12, 2024	Common stock	¥26,710	¥11.50	Retained earnings	September 30, 2024	December 10, 2024

Note: Total cash dividends for common stock include ¥98 million of dividends paid to ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association and ¥33 million of dividends paid to the share benefit trust for officers.

(2) Dividends with record dates falling on or before this fiscal year end and effective dates after this fiscal year end

The following dividends are proposed to the board of directors meeting held on May 13, 2025.

Type of stock	Cash dividends	Dividend per share	Source of dividends	Dividend record date	Effective date
	Millions of yen	*Yen*			
Common stock	¥31,136	¥13.50	Retained earnings	March 31, 2025	June 10, 2025

Note: Total cash dividends for common stock include ¥104 million of dividends paid to ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association and ¥37 million of dividends paid to the share benefit trust for officers.

(Financial Instruments)

1. Conditions of financial instruments

(1) Policies and objectives for using financial instruments

The Group aims to become a financial services group useful to customers and provide various financial instruments corresponding to customer needs. In addition, the Group utilizes financial instruments for risk-taking and risk-control in order to improve its profitability and secure sound operations.

The Group responds to customers' funding needs through providing credit such as lending, loans, undertaking private placement bonds and guarantees to individuals and corporate customers. It holds bonds such as Japanese government bonds as stable investments and securities such as stocks for maintaining strong relationship with customers. Recently the Group began providing interest rate-related and currency-related derivatives to meet sophisticated and diversified customer needs.

To provide these financial services, the Group raises funds by using financial instruments such as customer deposits, issuance of bonds and funding from the inter-bank market.

Asset and Liability Management (ALM) is in place to manage the interest rate gap between short-term and long-term and interest fluctuation risk resulting from its investment and funding activities, and to improve profitability management across business divisions. As part of ALM, the Group executes derivative transactions, which are designated to hedge the interest rate gap between short-term and long-term and interest fluctuation risks, as well as covering transactions related to customers' derivative contracts.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates conduct domestic banking services such as credit guarantee, and foreign banking services under foreign regulations.

(2) Type of and risks associated with financial instruments

(i) Type of and risks associated with loans and bills discounted

The Group's primary geographical business area is the metropolitan areas of Tokyo and Saitama, and the Kansai region mainly Osaka. Loans to small-to-mid-size companies and individual mortgages comprise a significant portion of our credit portfolio. These loans are exposed to credit risks in which the Group may suffer losses due to a decline or the disappearance of an asset's value as a result of deterioration of the financial position of obligors.

(ii) Type of and risks associated with securities

Securities, which each bank of the Group holds, are bonds, stocks, investment limited partnerships, investment trusts in partnership and others. The Group holds them to promote business in addition to generating investment income and capital appreciation, and smooth cash flow operation.

Securities are exposed to market risks in which the Group may suffer losses due to changes in values of assets and liabilities or revenues generated from them by variance of risk factors such as interest rate, stock market and foreign exchange market, and credit risks in which the Group may suffer losses due to a decline or the disappearance of asset's value as a result of deterioration of the financial position of obligors.

(iii) Type of and risks associated with derivative transactions

The Group utilizes derivative instruments such as interest rate-related products, currency-related products, stock-related products and bond-related products.

- Interest rate-related products: futures, future options, forward rate agreements, swaps and options
- Currency-related products: forward exchange contracts, swaps and options
- Stock-related products: index futures, index options and over-the-counter options
- Bond-related products: futures, future options and over-the-counter options

Derivative transactions are essential to satisfy the sophisticated and diverse financial needs of customers and to control various risks to which each bank of the Group is exposed. The Group's basic policy is to execute derivative transactions in line with its business strategy and resources under the appropriate risk management system after accurately identifying risks associated with the transactions.

Each bank of the Group executes derivative transactions in order to respond to customers' risk hedging needs, hedging risks of financial assets and liabilities, and for trading purposes as follows.

(a) Customers' risk hedging needs

Customers are exposed to various risks and, accordingly, their needs to hedge these risks are essential and diverse. One of the primary purposes of derivative transactions for each bank of the Group is to provide customers with financial products which enable them to achieve their objectives of hedging and mitigating risks. Each bank of the Group develops a variety of derivatives and makes an effort to increase its ability to provide those financial products in order to offer sophisticated financial solutions to customers.

Derivative transactions may, however, result in significant losses to customers depending upon the design and nature of the products. Accordingly, in offering such products to customers, each bank of the Group follows the approach which ensure that:

- Sufficient explanation of the products and associated risks

Customers are given sufficient explanation on the nature of products and their risks in writing. A description of the product, structure, hedge effectiveness (including explanation of which customers would not be able to gain expected economic effects and which the economic effects from the hedge transactions would be against customers' interests), market risk and credit risk associated with the product are required to be included in the explanation documents (proposal, written explanation of derivative risks).

Customers are given explanation in accurate and simplified terms instead of difficult technical terms. Customers are given cooperation to confirm completeness of the explanation and full understanding by using designated documents with check column.

- Customers' responsibility and capability to enter into a transaction

Customers are ready to take responsibility for the products fully, and are capable and willing to enter into the transactions based on their own judgment.

Customers are not engaged in transactions which are recognized as improper from the points of transaction amount, term, and level of risk of view, according to customers' knowledge, experience, assets, purpose of transaction, capacity to meet loss and internal management systems.

- Providing relevant fair value information

Customers are provided with relevant fair value information (i.e., unrealized gains and losses on customers' positions) to assist them in evaluating the products and transactions, periodically or whenever considered necessary.

(b) Hedging risks of financial assets and liabilities

Each bank of the Group uses derivatives to manage interest rate and foreign currency risks associated with various financial assets and liabilities, such as loans and deposits. Each bank of the Group uses fair value hedges to protect the fair value of assets and liabilities against risks such as interest rate fluctuations, and cash flow hedges to ensure future cash flows from their variability on an individual and a portfolio basis. As for foreign currency risks, each bank of the Group uses foreign currency hedges to protect future fair value of assets and liabilities against risks such as foreign currency fluctuations.

Derivative transactions designated as hedges are strictly monitored by assessing hedge effectiveness periodically in accordance with the relevant hedge accounting guidelines.

For a portfolio hedge of interest rate risks, hedge effectiveness is assessed by grouping hedging instruments and hedged items according to their maturities to determine that certain critical conditions are satisfied, or confirming high correlation between the changes in interest rate factors underlying the hedging instruments and hedged items by means of regression analyses. For an individual hedge, hedge effectiveness is assessed individually by, for example, ensuring that certain terms of the hedged items, such as interest rates, are appropriate for the hedging instruments used. For a foreign currency hedge, hedge effectiveness is assessed by confirming that the principal and interest amount of receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies exceed the principal and interest amount of hedging instruments.

(c) Trading activities

Each bank of the Group engages in derivative transactions for trading activities to earn profits by taking advantage of short-term fluctuations in market indices or market gaps, as well as to hedge risks to which we may be exposed and to cover transactions we conduct with our customers in the market.

Risks associated with derivative transactions are credit risks and market risks. Each bank of the Group determines and monitors credit exposures by measuring credit risks based on the SA-CCR method periodically, adding the credit exposure together with the on-balance sheet transactions such as loans, and the Loan and Credit Division, independent from Market Divisions and Operation Divisions, establishing individual credit limits. The division reviews the transaction and credit limits applicable to each of the counterparties, on an on-going basis, in response to the changes in creditworthiness of the counterparties.

Refer to following "(3) (ii) Market risk management."

(iv) Type of and risks associated with financial liabilities

Each bank of the Group raises funds through acceptance of customer deposits, funding in the market and issuing bonds. These are exposed to risks of fluctuation in interest rates and foreign exchange rates and liquidity risk and may be difficult to raise due to the fluctuation of the financial economic environment.

(v) Type of and risks associated with non-banking subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method

Non-banking subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method include Resona Guarantee Co., Ltd. which conducts a credit guarantee business and Resona Card Co., Ltd. which conducts a credit card administration and credit guarantee business. They are exposed to credit risk and market risk related to each business activity.

(3) Risk management system related to financial instruments

The Company has established the Group Risk Management Policy that serves as the basic risk management policy. Based on the Group Risk Management Policy, and understanding its own operational characteristics, each bank of the Group established its own risk management policy "Basic Policy for Risk Management," approved by the Board of Directors of each bank of the Group, including basic policies for credit risk management, market risk management and liquidity risk management. In accordance with the Basic Policy for Risk Management, each bank of the Group manages risks and establishes detailed rules over risk management activities.

Each bank of the Group plans and conducts internal audits depending on the degree of intrinsic risks and the risk management system.

(i) Credit risk management

In accordance with the Basic Policy for Risk Management, Credit Risk Management-related Departments, independent from sales promotion-related divisions, are responsible for determining and monitoring credit exposures at each bank of the Group. As an organization responsible for credit risk management, each bank of the Group sets up Credit Committee and Credit Risk Management-related Departments, which include the Credit Risk Management Division, Credit Analysis Division and Administration of Problem Loans. The Credit Committee has been established to resolve, discuss and report significant credit matters as a whole. The Credit Risk Management Division is a division to propose policies and procedures over credit rating and a framework necessary for appropriate credit risk management such as credit analysis. The Credit Analysis Division is a division to review operational and financial conditions, qualitative factors, funding purpose, repayment plan, etc. of counterparties, and determine credit exposures by considering the nature of risks associated with the transaction appropriately. The Administration of Problem Loans is a division to understand the business condition of the counterparties with problems and engage in rehabilitation, resolution and correction of the business.

Under the foregoing organizational structure, each bank of the Group makes an effort to control and reduce credit risk. For instance, each bank of the Group applies strict control of credit concentration risk to a specific customer (or customer group) by measures such as establishing a credit limit (credit ceiling), as such risk may materially affect the operation of the Group.

Each bank of the Group controls credit risks within certain amounts by measuring credit risks from the perspective of managing the whole credit portfolio and setting credit limits.

(ii) Market risk management

(a) Market risk management system

In accordance with the Basic Policy for Risk Management, each bank of the Group established the Risk Management Division (middle-office) and Office Management Division (back-office), independent from Transaction Divisions (front-office), to enable mutual checks and balances. The ALM Committee has been established to manage changes and conditions of funding, revenue, risk and cost, and to discuss and report corresponding actions to the circumstances.

Each bank of the Group establishes policies such as “Market Risk Management Policy” to manage market risk appropriately and strictly in accordance with the Basic Policy for Risk Management.

As for market risks resulting from fair market valuation of transactions or changes in risk factors such as interest, market prices, and foreign currency exchange, each bank of the Group measures risk exposures by Value at Risk (“VaR”), establishes limits of risk exposure, limits of loss and limits of sensitivity by product, and monitors those observance conditions. In addition, each bank of the Group regularly measures potential loss amounts based on stress-scenario testing.

Each bank of the Group monitors and reports to management about risk exposures and profit/loss conditions, including observance of the conditions of the credit limits. It also leads checks and balances by the Risk Management Division (middle-office) to the Transaction Divisions (front-office).

(b) Quantitative information on market risk

Each bank of the Group measures VaR of market risks based on the purpose of holding financial instruments: trading, banking and cross-shareholdings. The CVA (credit valuation adjustment for derivative transactions) is included in the risks for banking. Market risk exposure of the Group is measured by simply aggregating VaR of Resona Bank, Ltd., Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd., Kansai Mirai Bank, Ltd., and the Minato Bank, Ltd.

Risk exposures of certain products and affiliated companies are excluded from the market risk exposure of the Group, as the effect is confirmed to be immaterial.

(Trading)

The Group adopts a historical simulation method (holding period is 10 business days, confidence interval is 99%, observation period is 250 business days) in order to measure VaR associated with securities held for trading and derivative instruments. The market risk exposure of the Group in the trading operation as of March 31, 2025 is ¥738 million.

(Banking)

In the banking operation, each bank of the Group deals with financial instruments other than those held for trading and cross-shareholdings, and any other assets and liabilities. The Group adopts a historical simulation method (holding period is 20, 125, or 250 business days, confidence interval is 99%, observation period is 1,250 business days) in order to measure VaR associated with the banking operation. The market risk exposure of the Group in the banking operation as of March 31, 2025 is ¥76,476 million.

(Cross-shareholdings)

Each bank of the Group measures VaR or manages risks associated with cross-shareholdings separately from the trading and the banking operation. The Group adopts a historical simulation method (holding period is 125 business days, confidence interval is 99%, observation period is 1,250 business days) in order to measure VaR associated with cross-shareholdings, and measures risk exposure by considering impairment risks. The market risk exposure of the Group on the cross-shareholdings as of March 31, 2025 is ¥10,651million.

(c) Verification system of VaR

Each bank of the Group performs a backtesting which reconciles VaR measured by the model for each measurement unit with actual market fluctuations in order to verify reliability and effectiveness of the risk measurement model.

VaR represents a risk exposure under a certain probability calculated statistically based on the historical market movements. In the case that the actual market fluctuates over the ranges anticipated by the historical market movements, fair market values may fluctuate over VaR.

(iii) Liquidity risk management

In accordance with the Basic Policy for Risk Management, each bank of the Group has established the Cash Management Division and the Liquidity Risk Management Division, to enable mutual checks and balances. The ALM Committee, the Liquidity Risk Management Committee and others monitor and report to management timely and appropriately.

Each bank of the Group establishes policies such as the “Liquidity Risk Management Policy” to manage liquidity risk appropriately and strictly in accordance with the Basic Policies for Risk Management.

For cash flow management, each bank of the Group establishes liquidity risk phases (normal and 3 levels under emergency condition) and carries out corresponding actions at each phase determined in advance.

Each bank of the Group monitors liquidity risks by defining a key indicator for liquidity risk management based on its size and nature of the business and circumstances over a liquidity risk. Each bank of the Group establishes guidelines of a key indicator for liquidity risk management as necessary.

As for market liquidity risks in which each bank of the Group may suffer losses because it cannot make transactions on market or is forced to make significantly unfavorable transactions due to market turmoil, each bank of the Group investigates and reports on the conditions of the market liquidity risk and properly manages such risks by setting guidelines as necessary and monitoring them on a daily basis.

(4) Supplementary explanation relating to fair value of financial instruments and other

Since the calculation of the fair value of financial instruments uses certain assumptions, the result of such calculation may vary, if different assumptions are used.

2. Fair value of financial instruments

Amounts on consolidated balance sheet, fair value and difference between them as of March 31, 2025 were as follows. Stocks that do not carry quoted market prices and investments in partnerships are not included in the table below (Refer to Note 1). Since cash and due from banks, call loans and bills bought, deposits paid for bonds borrowing transactions, foreign exchanges (assets and liabilities), call money and bills sold, payables under repurchase agreements, payables under securities lending transactions and due to trust accounts are settled within a short period and the fair values are approximate to the book values, these products have been omitted.

(Millions of yen)

	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
(1) Monetary claims bought (*1)	¥ 600,791	¥ 594,712	¥ (6,079)
(2) Trading assets			
Trading securities	254,033	254,033	−
(3) Securities			
Held-to-maturity debt securities	5,094,210	4,701,415	(392,794)
Available-for-sale securities (*2)	5,066,328	5,066,328	−
(4) Loans and bills discounted	44,534,541		
Reserve for possible loan losses (*1)	(182,141)		
	44,352,400	44,193,272	(159,127)
Total assets	¥ 55,367,764	¥ 54,809,762	¥ (558,002)
(1) Deposits	¥ 63,418,436	¥ 63,400,928	¥ (17,508)
(2) Negotiable certificates of deposit	654,990	654,985	(4)
(3) Borrowed money	3,908,005	3,901,339	(6,666)
(4) Bonds	195,859	194,759	(1,099)
Total liabilities	¥ 68,177,291	¥ 68,152,012	¥ (25,278)
Derivative transactions (*3)			
Hedge accounting not applied	23,444	23,444	−
Hedge accounting applied	(48,460)	(48,309)	150
Total derivative transactions	¥ (25,015)	¥ (24,865)	¥ 150

Notes:

(*1) General reserve for possible loan losses, specific reserve for possible loan losses and special reserve for certain overseas loans corresponding to loans and bills discounted are deducted. Reserve for possible loan losses corresponding to monetary claims bought are excluded from the amount on consolidated balance sheet directly due to immateriality.

(*2) Available-for-sale securities include investment trusts subject to the application of the treatment to deem the net asset value as fair value as stipulated in Paragraph 24-9 of the “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Statement No. 31 issued on June 17, 2021).

(*3) Derivative financial instruments included in trading assets/liabilities and other assets/liabilities are presented in total. Assets (positive amount) and liabilities (negative amount) arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis.

(Note 1) The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheet of stocks that do not carry quoted market prices and investments in partnerships were as follows. These financial instruments are not included in “Available-for-sale securities” in the table above for fair value of financial instruments.

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Amount on consolidated balance sheet
Unlisted stocks (*1) (*2)	¥ 57,700
Investments in partnerships (*3)	89,265

Notes:

(*1) The fair values of unlisted stocks are not disclosed pursuant to Paragraph 5 of the “Application Guidelines for the Disclosure of the Fair Values and others of Financial Instruments” (PITF No. 19 issued on March 31, 2020).

(*2) For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, impairment losses of unlisted stocks amounted to ¥202 million.

(*3) The fair values of investments in partnerships are not disclosed pursuant to Paragraph 24-16 of the “Guidelines for the Application of the Accounting Standard to Fair Value Calculation” (PITF No. 31 issued on June 17, 2021).

3. Breakdown of the fair value of financial instruments by each level

The fair values of financial instruments are categorized into the following 3 levels, based on the observability and significance of the inputs used for the fair value calculation.
Level 1 fair value: Fair values calculated using, among the observable inputs concerning the calculation of fair value, the quoted prices in active markets for the assets or liabilities subject to fair value calculation.
Level 2 fair value: Fair values calculated using, among the observable inputs concerning the calculation of fair value, the inputs for fair value calculation other than Level 1 inputs.
Level 3 fair value: Fair values calculated using the unobservable inputs concerning the calculation of fair values.

If multiple inputs that have significant impact on the fair value calculation are used, the fair value is categorized under the level of the lowest priority in fair value calculation among the levels which each such input belongs to.

(1) Financial instruments provided in fair values in the consolidated balance sheet (March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

Category	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary claims bought	¥ −	¥ −	¥ −	¥ −
Trading assets				
Trading securities				
Japanese government bonds	176	−	−	176
Japanese local government bonds	−	5,884	−	5,884
Others	−	247,972	−	247,972
Securities				
Available-for-sale securities				
Japanese stocks	877,166	−	−	877,166
Japanese government bonds	1,383,298	−	−	1,383,298
Japanese local government bonds	−	585,233	−	585,233
Japanese corporate bonds	−	187,661	637,532	825,194
Others	359,511	1,026,367	85	1,385,964
Total assets	¥ 2,620,153	¥ 2,053,119	¥ 637,618	¥ 5,310,890
Derivative transactions				
Interest-rate related	¥ −	¥ (24,518)	¥ −	¥ (24,518)
Currency-related	−	133	−	133
Stock-related	−	−	−	−
Bond-related	(631)	−	−	(631)
Total derivative transactions	¥ (631)	¥ (24,384)	¥ −	¥ (25,015)

(*) Investment trusts subject to the treatment to deem the net asset value as fair value as stipulated in Paragraph 24-9 of the “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Statement No. 31

issued on June 17, 2021) are not included in available-for-sale securities. The amount of investment trusts subject to the application of the treatment of Paragraph 24-9 in the consolidated balance sheet amounts to ¥9,471 million.

(2) Financial instruments other than those provided in fair values in the consolidated balance sheet (March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

Category	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary claims bought	¥ −	¥ −	¥ 594,712	¥ 594,712
Securities				
Held-to-maturity debt securities	2,846,110	1,855,088	216	4,701,415
Japanese government bonds	2,846,110	−	−	2,846,110
Japanese local government bonds	−	1,405,514	−	1,405,514
Japanese corporate bonds	−	435,275	216	435,491
Others	−	14,298	−	14,298
Loans and bills discounted	−	−	44,193,272	44,193,272
Total assets	¥2,846,110	¥ 1,855,088	¥44,788,200	¥49,489,400
Deposits	¥ −	¥63,400,928	¥ −	¥63,400,928
Negotiable certificates of deposits	−	654,985	−	654,985
Borrowed money	−	3,901,339	−	3,901,339
Bonds	−	194,759	−	194,759
Total liabilities	¥ −	¥68,152,012	¥ −	¥68,152,012

(Note 1) Valuation method used for the fair value calculation and inputs concerning the fair value calculation

Assets

Monetary claims bought

For certificates of beneficial interest in loan claims trusts, the prices presented by external vendors (brokers) as well as the prices calculated by applying similar calculation method for the fair value of loans are used as the fair values, which are categorized under Level 3 fair value. For monetary claims bought that do not fall under the above category, the book values are used as their fair values, since these monetary claims are short-term and the fair values approximate the book values. These are categorized under Level 3 fair value.

Trading assets

Trading assets for which unadjusted quoted prices in an active market can be used are categorized under Level 1 fair value. Japanese government bonds are the main components of this category.
Trading assets for which publicly announced quoted prices are used but the market is not active are categorized under Level 2 fair value. Japanese local government bonds and short-term corporate bonds are the main components of this category.

Securities

Securities for which unadjusted quoted prices in an active market can be used are categorized under Level 1 fair value. Listed stocks and Japanese government bonds are the main components of this category. Securities for which publicly announced quoted prices are used but the market is not active are categorized under Level 2 fair value. Japanese local government bonds and corporate bonds are the main components of this category. For investment trusts for which no market trading prices exist, if there were no material restrictions that are expected to cause market participants to demand compensation for the risk with respect to cancellation or repurchase requests, their net asset value is used as the fair value and they are categorized under Level 2 fair value.
For privately placed bonds and others, the fair value is principally calculated by discounting the total of principal and interest by a discount rate reflecting risk factors such as credit risks for respective category and preservation rate based on the internal rating. They are categorized under Level 3 fair value since discount rates are not observable.
The fair value for stock subscription right is calculated using the option pricing model. Because the listing probability, expected rate of return on stock, and stock price volatility, which are inputs for the calculation, are unobservable, stock acquisition rights are categorized into Level 3 fair value.
The notes related to the securities based on the purpose of holding are provided under the section (Securities).

Loans and bills disconnected

For loans, the fair values are calculated by discounting the total of principal and interest by a discount rate, which is a market rate adjusted to reflect credit risks and others, for each category based on the type, internal rating and period of the loan. For floating rate loans, the book values are used as their fair values, since they reflect market rates in a short period and the fair values and book values are approximate so long as the credit status of the borrower has not significantly changed after the making of the loan. For the claims against bankrupt obligors, effectively bankrupt obligors and potentially bankrupt obligors, the fair values are calculated using the discounted present value of the estimated future cash flows or the discounted present value calculated using the estimated recovery amount on collaterals and guarantees. These are categorized under Level 3 fair value.

Liabilities

Deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits

For demand deposits, the amounts of payment if demanded on the consolidated balance sheet date (book value) are considered as the fair value. For the fair values of time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits, the present values are calculated by categorizing such deposits into certain periods and discounting the future cash flows where market rates are used as the discount rate therefor. For those with short remaining term (less than one year), the book values are principally used as the fair values, since the fair values approximate the book values. These are categorized under Level 2 fair value.

Borrowed money

For the borrowed money under floating rates, as the interest rates for such borrowed money reflects market rates in a short period and the credit status of the Company and the consolidated subsidiaries has not significantly changed from the dates of the borrowing, the fair values are believed to approximate the book values. Therefore, the book values are used as the fair values. For borrowed money with fixed interest rate, the present values are calculated by discounting the total of the principal and interest of the borrowed money concerned by a market rate adjusted to reflect the premium applicable to the Company or the consolidated subsidiary. For such borrowed money with short loan period, the book values are used as the fair values since the fair values approximate the book values. These are categorized under Level 2 fair value.

Bonds

Market prices are mainly used as the fair values of the bonds issued by the Company and the consolidated subsidiaries of the Company. In addition, for certain bonds, prices offered by financial institutions are used. These are categorized under Level 2 fair value.

Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions for which unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used are categorized under Level 1 fair value. The main components of this category are bond futures and interest rate futures.
However, since most of the derivative transactions are over-the-counter transactions and publicly announced quoted prices are not available, the fair values for them are calculated using valuation methods such as the present value method and the Black-Scholes model depending on the type of transaction and the period until maturity. The main inputs used in these valuation methods include interest rates, exchange rates and volatilities. Adjustments are made according to the credit risk of the counterparty and the credit risk of the Company itself. These transactions are categorized under Level 2 fair value if unobservable inputs are not used or the impact of such unobservable inputs are insignificant. The main components of this category include plain vanilla interest rate swap transactions and forward exchange transactions.

(Note 2) Information on Level 3 fair values of the financial instruments provided in the consolidated balance sheet in fair values

(1) Quantitative information on the significant unobservable inputs (March 31, 2025)

Category	Valuation method	Significant unobservable input	Range of input	Weighted average of input
Securities				
Corporate bonds				
Privately placed bonds	Present value	Discount rate	0.6% to 26.8%	1.4%
Other				
Stock acquisition rights	Option pricing model	Listing probability	10.0%	
		Expected rate of return on stock	15.0% to 22.0%	
		Stock price volatility	52.3% to 105.2%	

(2) Adjustments of the balance from the beginning to the end of the fiscal year and the valuation profit (or loss) recognized in the profit (or loss) of this fiscal year (March 31, 2025)

Millions of yen

	Balance as of the beginning of the year	Profit / loss or other comprehensive income of the year		Net amount of purchase, sale, issue and settlement	Entry into Level 3 fair value	Entry from Level 3 fair value	Balance as of the end of the year	Valuation profit / loss of financial assets and liabilities held on the consolidated balance sheet date among profit / loss of the year
		Reported in profit / loss (*)	Reported in other compre-hensive income					
Monetary claims bought	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Securities								
Other securities								
Corporate bond	680,920	(889)	(2,835)	(39,663)	—	—	637,532	—
Other	31	—	(0)	54	—	—	85	—

(*) Included in “other operating income” and “other operating expenses” of the consolidated statement of income.

(3) Fair value evaluation process

The Group establishes the policy and procedures for fair value calculation at the middle office, and each trading section conducts fair value calculation according to them. The calculated fair values are subject to the verification of the reasonableness of the valuation method and the inputs used in the fair value calculation and the appropriateness of the categorization of fair value level by an independent evaluation section. A valuation model that most appropriately reflects the characteristics, nature and risks of each asset is used in fair value calculation. In case of using quoted prices obtained from a third party, the reasonableness of the price is verified by using appropriate methods such as verification of the valuation method and inputs used and comparing with the fair value of similar financial instruments.

(4) Impact on fair values by changes in significant unobservable inputs

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value calculation for privately placed bonds are discount rates. A discount rate is a coefficient for converting future cash flows into the present value, and mainly consists of risk premium, which is the amount of return required by market participants to compensate for uncertainty of the cash flows of a financial instrument due mainly to credit risks. Generally speaking, when a discount rate goes up, the present value goes down.

Significant unobservable inputs used to calculate the fair value of stock acquisition rights are listing probability, expected rate of return on stock, and stock price volatility. When the listing probability goes up, the present value goes up. When the expected rate of return on stock goes up, the present value goes up. When the stock price volatility goes up, the present value goes up.

(Securities)

“Securities” in the consolidated balance sheet, negotiable certificates of deposit in “Cash and due from banks,” trust beneficiary certificate in “Monetary claims bought,” and trading securities and short-term bonds in “Trading assets” were included in the following tables.

1. Trading securities (As of March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Net unrealized gains (losses) recorded in the consolidated statement of income during the fiscal year
Trading securities	(¥169)

2. Held-to-maturity debt securities (As of March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Type	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Estimated fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
Fair value exceeding amount on consolidated balance sheet	Japanese government bonds	¥ 2,953	¥ 3,074	¥ 121
	Japanese local government bonds	7,099	7,100	0
	Japanese corporate bonds	620	621	1
	Total	10,673	10,795	122
Fair value below amount on consolidated balance sheet	Japanese government bonds	3,128,029	2,843,035	(284,993)
	Japanese local government bonds	1,459,224	1,398,414	(60,809)
	Japanese corporate bonds	481,331	434,870	(46,460)
	Other	14,953	14,298	(654)
	Total	5,083,537	4,690,620	(392,917)
Grand Total		¥5,094,210	¥4,701,415	¥(392,794)

3. Available-for-sale securities (As of March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Type	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Acquisition/ amortized cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)
Amount on consolidated balance sheet exceeding acquisition or amortized cost	Japanese stocks	¥ 853,999	¥ 228,123	¥ 625,876
	Bonds	196,026	195,064	961
	Japanese government bonds	114,591	114,287	304
	Japanese local government bonds	837	836	1
	Japanese corporate bonds	80,597	79,941	655
	Other	560,496	549,180	11,315
	Total	1,610,522	972,369	638,153
Amount on consolidated balance sheet below acquisition or amortized cost	Japanese stocks	23,166	28,179	(5,012)
	Bonds	2,597,699	2,720,050	(122,351)
	Japanese government bonds	1,268,706	1,352,301	(83,595)
	Japanese local government bonds	584,395	607,820	(23,424)
	Japanese corporate bonds	744,597	759,928	(15,331)
	Other	834,939	868,891	(33,952)
	Total	3,455,805	3,617,122	(161,316)
Grand Total		¥5,066,328	¥4,589,491	¥ 476,837

4. Held-to-maturity debt securities sold during the fiscal year (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

None

5. Available-for-sale securities sold during the fiscal year (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

Type		Proceeds from sales	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
Japanese stocks		¥ 122,730	¥ 87,490	¥ 194
Bonds		555,787	659	27,632
	Japanese government bonds	423,967	366	9,706
	Japanese local government bonds	880	−	−
	Japanese corporate bonds	130,940	292	17,926
Other		1,256,574	9,584	18,411
Total		¥1,935,092	¥ 97,735	¥ 46,238

6. Impairment of securities

Securities except trading securities (excluding stocks that do not carry quoted market prices and investments in partnerships), of which market values substantially declined in comparison with acquisition cost and the market value rarely recovers to the acquisition cost, are recorded at the market value on the consolidated balance sheet and the valuation difference is recognized as an impairment loss.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, an impairment loss amounted to ¥1,670 million.

To assess whether or not a decline in fair values is substantial, the Group considers not only the severity and duration of the decline in value but also the classification of the security issuer which is used in the self-assessment of asset quality as follows:

(i) For issuers who are classified as bankrupt obligors, effectively bankrupt obligors, and borrowers with a high probability of becoming insolvent:

where the fair value is lower than the amortized cost or acquisition cost.
(ii) For issuers who are classified as borrowers under close watch:
where the fair value declined by 30% or more compared to the amortized cost or acquisition cost.
(iii) Other: where the fair value declined by 50% or more compared to the amortized cost or acquisition cost.

(Revenue recognition)
Information on the breakdown of the revenue generated from contracts with customers

(*Millions of yen*)

Category	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Ordinary income	¥1,117,491
Trust fees	25,670
Fees and commissions	284,592
Deposit & loan business	79,902
Foreign exchange business	39,345
Trust-related business	44,262
Securities-related business	30,246
Agency business	10,173
Custody & rental safety deposit box business	2,782
Guarantee business	9,576

(Note) Revenues pursuant to the “Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Statement No. 10) are included in the above table. The breakdown of the fees and commissions is provided for major businesses.

(Per Share Information)

1.	Net assets per share of common stock	¥ 1,188.70
2.	Net income attributable to owners of parent per share	92.40
3.	Diluted net income per share of common stock	92.39

(Stock Options)

Terms and size of stock opinions and changes thereto
The Company’s stock option came by giving the equal number of the stock acquisition rights of the Company to the holders of each series of the stock acquisition rights of Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. in exchange for such stock acquisition rights as part of the summary share exchange between the Company and Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. that took effect on April 1, 2021. Such stock acquisition rights were given by Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. in exchange for the stock option granted by The Minato Bank, Ltd. on April 1, 2018.

(1) Terms of stock options

	Resona Holdings, Inc. Series 2 Stock Subscription Right
Types and number of grantees	5 Directors of The Minato Bank, Ltd. (including 1 Outside Director) 9 Executive Officers of The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Number of stock options per class of shares	77,280 ordinary shares
Date of grant	April 1, 2021
Conditions for vesting	When the grantee loses the position as Director or Executive Officer of The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Relevant service period	From June 27, 2013 to the close of ordinary general meeting of shareholders of The Minato Bank, Ltd. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014
Exercise period	From April 1, 2021 to July 19, 2043

	Resona Holdings, Inc. Series 3 Stock Subscription Right
Types and number of grantees	5 Directors of The Minato Bank, Ltd. (including 1 Outside Director) 15 Executive Officers of The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Number of stock options per class of shares	80,976 ordinary shares
Date of grant	April 1, 2021
Conditions for vesting	When the grantee loses the position as Director or Executive Officer of The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Relevant service period	From June 27, 2014 to the close of ordinary general meeting of shareholders of The Minato Bank, Ltd. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Exercise period	From April 1, 2021 to July 18, 2044

	Resona Holdings, Inc. Series 4 Stock Subscription Right
Types and number of grantees	7 Directors of The Minato Bank, Ltd. (including 2 Outside Directors) 16 Executive Officers of The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Number of stock options per class of shares	63,168 ordinary shares
Date of grant	April 1, 2021
Conditions for vesting	When the grantee loses the position as Director or Executive Officer of The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Relevant service period	From June 26, 2015 to the close of ordinary general meeting of shareholders of The Minato Bank, Ltd. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016
Exercise period	From April 1, 2021 to July 17, 2045

	Resona Holdings, Inc. Series 5 Stock Subscription Right
Types and number of grantees	7 Directors of The Minato Bank, Ltd. (including 2 Outside Directors) 15 Executive Officers of The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Number of stock options per class of shares	116,928 ordinary shares
Date of grant	April 1, 2021
Conditions for vesting	When the grantee loses the position as Director or Executive Officer of The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Relevant service period	From June 29, 2016 to the close of ordinary general meeting of shareholders of The Minato Bank, Ltd. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017
Exercise period	From April 1, 2021 to July 21, 2046

	Resona Holdings, Inc. Series 6 Stock Subscription Right
Types and number of grantees	8 Directors of The Minato Bank, Ltd. (including 2 Outside Directors) 18 Executive Officers of The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Number of stock options per class of shares	99,456 ordinary shares
Date of grant	April 1, 2021
Conditions for vesting	When the grantee loses the position as Director or Executive Officer of The Minato Bank, Ltd.
Relevant service period	From June 29, 2017 to the close of ordinary general meeting of shareholders of The Minato Bank, Ltd. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018
Exercise period	From April 1, 2021 to July 21, 2047

(2) Size of stock options and changes thereto

The descriptions below are for the stock options existing for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and the number of stock options are described as converted into shares.

(i) Number of stock options

	Series 2 Stock Subscription Right	Series 3 Stock Subscription Right	Series 4 Stock Subscription Right	Series 5 Stock Subscription Right	Series 6 Stock Subscription Right
Before vesting					
At the end of the previous fiscal year	—	—	8,736	20,832	25,200
Grant	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	—	—	6,384	17,136	11,424
Balance not vested	—	—	2,352	3,696	13,776
After vesting					
At the end of the previous fiscal year	16,464	29,904	32,592	56,784	42,672
Vested	—	—	6,384	17,136	11,424
Exercise of right	7,728	9,072	1,344	—	2,688
Expiration	—	—	—	—	—
Balance not exercised	8,736	20,832	37,632	73,920	51,408

(ii) Unit price information

	Series 2 Stock Subscription Right	Series 3 Stock Subscription Right	Series 4 Stock Subscription Right	Series 5 Stock Subscription Right	Series 6 Stock Subscription Right
Exercise price (Yen)	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1	¥ 1
Average stock price at the time of exercise (Yen)	1,123	1,056	1,223	—	1,116
Fair value per share on the date of grant (Yen)	494	538	919	455	592

(Business Combinations)

Absorption-type merger

1. Outline of the transaction

(1) Name of an entity subject to business combination
Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. (wholly owned subsidiary of the Company)

(2) Date of business combination
April 1, 2024

(3) Legal form of the business combination
An absorption-type merger with the Company being the surviving company and Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. the disappearing company

(4) Name of an entity after the business combination
Resona Holdings, Inc.

(5) Purpose of the merger
The purpose of the merger is to establish an optimal organizational structure to evolve into the next stage of Resona's endeavors to "strengthen Group governance," which is a measure to contribute to "further strengthening the consolidated management of Group companies," a key concept set forth in the Company's current Medium-term Management Plan.

2. Outline of accounting procedures applied

The transaction was accounted for as transactions under common control in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Business Combinations (ASBJ Statement No. 21, January 16, 2019) and the Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures (ASBJ Guidance No. 10, January 16, 2019).

2. Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

		March 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets	¥	78,860
Cash and due from banks		77,121
Prepaid expenses		12
Temporary payment		23
Accrued income		302
Other receivable		1,375
Income taxes refund receivable		24
Non-current assets		1,431,351
Tangible fixed assets		6
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net		6
Intangible fixed assets		16
Trademark right		6
Software		10
Investments and other assets		1,431,328
Securities		27,448
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates		1,404,838
Other		0
Reserve for possible losses on investments		(959)
Total Assets	¥	1,510,211
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	¥	14,981
Bonds redeemable within one year		10,000
Other payable		2,600
Accrued expenses		404
Income taxes payable		43
Accrued consumption taxes		239
Reserve for employees' bonuses		1,025
Reserve for officers' bonuses		192
Other		476
Non-current liabilities		277,755
Bonds		105,000
Long-term debts to subsidiaries and affiliates		171,216
Deferred tax liabilities		1,323
Reserve for share compensation for officers		214
Total Liabilities		292,736
Net Assets		
Stockholder's equity		1,213,959
Capital stock		50,552
Capital surplus		147,923
Capital reserve		147,923
Retained earnings		1,022,104
Other retained earnings		1,022,104
Retained earnings carried forward		1,022,104
Treasury stock		(6,622)
Valuation and translation adjustments		3,389
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		3,389
Stock acquisition rights		126
Total Net Assets		1,217,474
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥	1,510,211

(2) Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Operating income	¥ 122,135
Dividends from subsidiaries and affiliates	114,304
Fees from subsidiaries and affiliates	7,831
Operating expenses	12,451
Interest on debts	1,219
Interest on bonds	555
Bond issuance costs	41
General and administrative expenses	10,634
Operating profits	109,683
Non-operating income	543
Interest income	0
Dividend income	307
Commission income	63
Reversal of reserve for possible losses on investments	61
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	81
Other	30
Non-operating expenses	341
Ordinary profits	109,886
Extraordinary gains	152,333
Gain on extinguishment of tie-in shares	151,219
Gain on sale of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates	1,114
Extraordinary losses	228
Valuation loss on shares of subsidiaries and affiliates	228
Income before income taxes	261,992
Income taxes – current	(1,057)
Income taxes – deferred	0
Total income taxes	(1,056)
Net income	¥ 263,048

(3) Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Stockholders' equity			
		Capital surplus		
	Capital stock	Capital reserve	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 50,552	¥ 147,923	¥ —	¥ 147,923
Changes during the fiscal year				
Dividends paid				
Net income				
Purchase of treasury stock				
Disposal of treasury stock			(12)	(12)
Cancellation of treasury stock			(39,667)	(39,667)
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus			39,680	39,680
Total changes in items other than stockholder's equity during the fiscal year				
Total changes during the fiscal year	—	—	—	—
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 50,552	¥ 147,923	¥ —	¥ 147,923

	Stockholders' equity			Valuation and translation adjustments
	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total stockholders' equity	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities
	Other retained earnings			
	Retained earnings carried forward			
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 851,211	¥ (7,322)	¥ 1,042,365	¥ (2,254)
Changes during the fiscal year				
Dividends paid	(52,474)		(52,474)	
Net income	263,048		263,048	
Purchase of treasury stock		(40,012)	(40,012)	
Disposal of treasury stock		1,045	1,032	
Cancellation of treasury stock		39,667	—	
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus	(39,680)		—	
Total changes in items other than stockholder's equity during the fiscal year				5,643
Total changes during the fiscal year	170,893	700	171,593	5,643
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 1,022,104	¥ (6,622)	¥ 1,213,959	¥ 3,389

	Valuation and translation adjustments		
	Total valuation and translation adjustments	Stock acquisition rights	Total net assets
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ (2,254)	¥ 137	¥ 1,040,249
Changes during the fiscal year			
Dividends paid			(52,474)
Net income			263,048
Purchase of treasury stock			(40,012)
Disposal of treasury stock			1,032
Cancellation of treasury stock			—
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus			—
Total changes in items other than stockholder's equity during the fiscal year	5,643	(11)	5,631
Total changes during the fiscal year	5,643	(11)	177,225
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 3,389	¥ 126	¥ 1,217,474

(4) Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(Significant Accounting Policies)

1. Securities

(1) Held-to-maturity debt securities are stated at amortized cost determined by the moving average method.

(2) Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

(3) Available-for-sale securities are stated at their respective fair values (the cost of these securities sold is principally determined by the moving average method). Stocks that do not have market price are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method. Net unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities are included as a component of net assets.

2. Depreciation for fixed assets

(1) Tangible fixed assets (except for leased assets)

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is computed by the declining-balance method. The estimated useful lives of major tangible fixed assets are as follows:

• Tools, furniture and fixtures: 2–20 years

(2) Intangible fixed assets (except for leased assets)

• Trademark right: Amortization of trademark right is computed by the straight-line method over 10 years.
• Software: Amortization of software for internal use is computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (mainly 5 years) determined by the Company.

3. Deferred charges

Bond issuance costs and share delivery costs are charged to expense as paid.

4. Basis for reserves

(1) Reserve for possible losses on investments

Reserve for possible losses on investments is provided for possible losses on investments in subsidiaries based on assessment of the subsidiaries' financial condition and other factors.

(2) Reserve for employees' bonuses

The reserve for employees' bonuses is provided for the payment of performance incentive bonuses to be paid to employees at an estimated amount accrued as of the balance sheet date.

(3) Reserve for officers' bonuses

The reserve for officers' bonuses is provided for the payment of annual incentives to be paid to officers at an estimated amount accrued as of the balance sheet date.

(4) Reserve for share compensation for officers

The reserve for share compensation for officers is provided for the payment of compensation under share compensation scheme for officers of the Company at an estimated amount of compensation for officers that are deemed to have accrued as of the balance sheet date.

5. Revenue recognition

The Company applies the "Accounting Standards for Revenue Recognition" (ASBJ Statement No. 29 issued on March 31, 2020) and others, and recognizes revenue at the amount expected to be received in exchange for the promised goods or services at the time when the control of such goods or services is transferred to customers.

6. Group tax sharing system

The Company adopts group tax sharing system with the Company being a parent company under the system.

7. Share benefit trust for officers

The Company has introduced the performance share unit plan using a share benefit trust scheme for the executive officers of the Company and the representative directors, officers with executive power, and executive officers of Resona Bank, Ltd., Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd., Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc., Kansai Mirai Bank, Ltd., and The Minato Bank, Ltd. It is accounted in line with the "Practical Treatments of Transactions for Delivery of Own Shares to Employees, etc. through Trust" (Practical Issues Task Force No. 30 of March 26, 2015). Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. was merged into the Company effective April 1, 2024.

(Additional Information)

ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association

With the purpose of giving an incentive to enhance corporate value on a medium-to-long term basis, the Company effects transactions to deliver the Company's own shares to the Employee Shareholding Association through a trust (ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association).

(1) Outline of transactions

The Company sets up a trust whose beneficiaries are the employees who belong to the Employee Shareholding Association of Resona Holdings (hereinafter called "the Company's Shareholding Association") and fulfill certain conditions. The trust acquires the number of shares of the Company that the Company's Shareholding Association is expected to acquire during the trust period, within the purchase period determined in advance. Subsequently, the trust sells the shares of the Company to the Company's Shareholding Association at a certain date of every month. If as of the end of the trust period, a trust profit is recognized as a result of a rise in the stock price and other factors, the profit is distributed in cash to the employees and others who are beneficiaries of the trust in proportion to the number of shares purchased during the period and other factors. If a transfer loss arises due to a decline in the stock price and a liability on the trust assets remains, the Company is responsible for fully settling the liability based on the indemnity clause stipulated in the non-recourse loan agreement. Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. was merged into the Company effective April 1, 2024.

(2) Company's own shares remaining in the trust

The Company's own shares remaining in the trust are accounted as treasury stock in the net assets at their book value in the trust (excluding associated expenses). The book value and number of shares of such treasury stock are ¥4,189 million and 7,711 thousand shares, respectively.

(3) Book value of borrowings accounted for under total amount method

¥2,216 million

Share Benefit Trust for Officers

As described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(Notes to Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet)

1. Amounts of less than one million Japanese yen are rounded down.

2. Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets: ¥87 million

3. Monetary claims and monetary debts to subsidiaries and affiliates

Short-term monetary claims to subsidiaries and affiliates:	¥	77,536 million
Short-term monetary debts to subsidiaries and affiliates:		221 million
Long-term monetary debts to subsidiaries and affiliates:		171,216 million

(Notes to Non-Consolidated Statement of Income)

1. Amounts of less than one million Japanese yen are rounded down.

2. Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Operating income	¥	122,135 million
Operating expenses		1,322 million
Non-operating transactions		9 million

(Notes to Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets)

1. Amounts of less than one million Japanese yen are rounded down.

2. The changes in the number and class of treasury stock are as follows:

(Shares in thousand)

	Number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year	During the fiscal year		Number of shares at the end of the fiscal year	Remarks
		Number of shares increased	Number of shares decreased		
Treasury stock					
Common stock	13,119	35,864	37,751	11,233	(Note)

Note: The increase in the number of treasury stock represents acquisition of 19,579 thousand shares resulting from the acquisition of treasury stock resolved at the board of directors meeting on May 14, 2024, acquisition of 16,273 thousand shares resulting from the acquisition of treasury stock resolved at the board of directors meeting on November 13, 2024, and acquisition of 11 thousand shares of the shares less than one unit.

The decrease in the number of treasury stock represents cancellation of 35,852 thousand shares pursuant to Article 178 of the Companies Act, disposal of 0 thousand shares of the shares less than one unit, sale of 1,654 thousand shares held by the ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association of the Company to the Employee Shareholding Association, the exercise of stock acquisition rights (stock options) for 20 thousand shares and the provision to the Group officers of 223 thousand shares owned by the share benefit trust for officers.

The number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year includes 9,365 thousand shares owned by the ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association and 2,993 thousand shares owned by the share benefit trust for officers. The number of shares at the end of the fiscal year includes 7,711 thousand shares owned by the ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association and 2,770 thousand shares owned by the share benefit trust for officers.

(Notes to Deferred Tax Accounting)

Breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities with respect to each significant cause

Deferred tax assets:	
Write-downs of equity investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	¥ 550,875 million
Tax loss carryforwards (Note)	19,364 million
Reserve for possible losses on investments	302 million
Other	430 million
Gross deferred tax assets	570,972 million
Valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards (Note)	(19,364 million)
Valuation allowance for deductible temporary difference	(551,266 million)
Gross valuation allowance	(570,631 million)
Total deferred tax assets	341 million
Deferred tax liabilities	
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(1,557 million)
Other	(107 million)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,665 million)
Net deferred tax assets	(1,323 million)

Note: Amounts of tax loss carryforward and deferred tax assets therefrom by remaining term (millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	3 years to 4 years	4 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Tax loss carryforward (Note)	¥ 64	¥ 13,925	¥ 1,893	¥ 2,076	¥ 594	¥ 808	¥ 19,364
Valuation allowance	(64)	(13,925)	(1,893)	(2,076)	(594)	(808)	(19,364)
Deferred tax assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Note: Tax loss carryforward is calculated by multiplying statutory effective tax rate.

(Notes to Related Party Transactions)

Subsidiaries

Type	Name	Voting Rights Holding or Held (%)	Relation with the Party	Transactions	Transaction Amount (Millions of yen)	Account	Balance as of March 31, 2025 (Millions of yen)
Subsidiary	Resona Bank, Ltd.	(Holding) Directly 100.00%	Business management Deposit transactions Monetary loans Interlocking directors	Deposit of current account	¥ 72,145	Cash and due from banks	¥ 66,832
				Borrowing of funds	–	Long-term debts to subsidiaries and affiliates	127,216
				Interest on debts	921	Accrued expenses	221
Subsidiary	Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd.	(Holding) Directly 100.00%	Business management Deposit transactions Monetary loans Interlocking directors	Borrowing of funds	16,600	Long-term debts to subsidiaries and affiliates	16,600
				Interest expense on debts	95	Accrued expenses	–

Notes: (1) Transaction amount for deposit of current account represents average balance during the fiscal year.
(2) Debts are non-collateralized with a lump-sum repayment at maturity and the interest rate was determined rationally based on actual market rate.

(Notes to Per Share Information)

1.	Net assets per share of common stock	¥	530.22
2.	Net income per share		113.94
3.	Diluted net income per share		113.93

(Business Combinations)

As described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Business Combinations).

Audit Report

The Audit Committee has audited the performance of duties of Directors and Executive Officers for the 24th business year from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025. We report the method and results of our audit as follows.

1. Method and Contents of Audits

The Audit Committee regularly received reports from Directors, Executive Officers, employees, etc. on the details of the resolutions of the Board of Directors regarding the matters set forth in Article 416, Paragraph 1, Items 1(b) and (e) of the Companies Act, and the status of development and operation of the system (internal control system) maintained in accordance with such resolutions, requested explanations as necessary, expressed our opinions, and conducted audits using the following methods.

(i) In compliance with the Audit Committee audit regulations established by the Audit Committee, and in accordance with the audit policies and division of duties for the current term, etc. as well as in cooperation with the Internal Audit Division and the internal control department, etc. of the Company through means such as telephone lines and the Internet, etc., we attended important meetings, received reports from Directors and Executive Officers, etc. regarding the performance of their duties, requested explanations as necessary, and viewed important decision-making documents, etc., and inspected the status of operations and assets at the head office and main business locations. Additionally, in regard to subsidiaries, the Audit Committee communicated and exchanged information with Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members, etc. of subsidiaries and received reports on business from subsidiaries as necessary.

(ii) The Audit Committee oversaw and verified whether the accounting auditor maintained an independent position and conducted an appropriate audit, received reports from the accounting auditor on the status of the performance of its duties, and requested explanations as necessary. Additionally, the Audit Committee received notification from the accounting auditor that, in accordance with the "Quality Control Standards for Audits" (Business Accounting Council, November 16, 2021), etc., it had developed systems in order to ensure that its duties are appropriately performed (i.e., notification of the matters stated in the items of Article 131 of the Ordinance on Accounting of Companies) and requested explanations as necessary.

Using the methods above, the Audit Committee examined the business report, the supplementary schedules thereto, the financial statements (i.e., the balance sheet, statement of income, statement of changes in net assets, and notes to non-consolidated financial statements), the supplementary schedules to the financial statements, and the consolidated financial statements (i.e., the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of changes in net assets, and notes to consolidated financial statements) for the business year.

2. Audit Results

(1) Results of audit of business report, etc.

(i) We find that the business report and the supplementary schedules thereto accurately present the status of the company in accordance with laws, regulations, and the articles of incorporation.

(ii) We do not find any misconduct nor any material fact constituting a violation of any law, regulation, or the articles of incorporation in relation to the performance of Directors and Executive Officers of their duties.

(iii) We find the content of the resolutions of the Board of Directors regarding internal control systems to be reasonable. Additionally, we do not find any matters that should be commented upon in regard to the statements in the business report or the performance of Directors and Executive Officers of their duties relating to the internal control systems.

(2) Results of audit of financial statements and supplementary schedules thereto

We find the methods and results of the audit by the accounting auditor, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC, to be reasonable.

(3) Results of audit of consolidated financial statements

We find the methods and results of the audit by the accounting auditor, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC, to be reasonable.

3. Material subsequent events

At the board of directors meeting held on May 14, 2025, it was resolved to set an acquisition quota for our common shares (up to a total of 30,000,000 shares and 20 billion yen in total, respectively) with an acquisition period from May 15, 2025 to June 21, 2025. Additionally, it was decided to cancel treasury shares in accordance with the provisions of Article 178 of the Companies Act.

May 14, 2025

Resona Holdings, Inc. Audit Committee

Member of Audit Committee Masaki Yamauchi
Member of Audit Committee Katsuyuki Tanaka
Member of Audit Committee Ryuji Yasuda
Member of Audit Committee Hisahiko Oikawa

(Note) Members of the Audit Committee Masaki Yamauchi, Katsuyuki Tanaka and Ryuji Yasuda are Outside Directors as defined in Article 2, Item 15 and Article 400, Paragraph 3 of the Companies Act.

(Reference)

1. Financial Summary of Resona Bank, Ltd.

(1) Balance Sheet as of the End of the 23rd Term

(Millions of yen)

	March 31, 2025
Assets	
Cash and due from banks	¥ 11,194,754
Call loans	126,716
Monetary claims bought	328,510
Trading assets	444,843
Money held in trust	336
Securities	5,543,637
Loans and bills discounted	25,566,959
Foreign exchange assets	164,343
Other assets	432,519
Tangible fixed assets	191,387
Intangible fixed assets	43,574
Prepaid pension cost	36,381
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	239,682
Reserve for possible loan losses	(98,638)
Total Assets	¥ 44,215,010
Liabilities and Net Assets	
Liabilities	
Deposits	¥ 34,308,791
Negotiable certificates of deposit	537,500
Call money	1,687,160
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,662,680
Trading liabilities	184,790
Borrowed money	2,289,756
Foreign exchange liabilities	12,205
Bonds	80,859
Due to trust account	1,026,603
Other liabilities	446,152
Reserve for employees' bonuses	9,785
Other reserves	11,150
Deferred tax liabilities	50,973
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	15,734
Acceptances and guarantees	239,682
Total Liabilities	42,563,826
Net Assets	
Capital stock	279,928
Capital surplus	377,178
Capital reserve	279,928
Other capital surplus	97,250
Retained earnings	666,419
Other retained earnings	666,419
Retained earnings carried forward	666,419
Total stockholders' equity	1,323,527
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	316,225
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(21,143)
Revaluation reserve for land	32,573
Total valuation and translation differences	327,656
Total Net Assets	1,651,183
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 44,215,010

(2) Statement of Income for the 23rd Term

(Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	
Ordinary income	¥	650,552
Interest income		357,326
Interest on loans and bills discounted		225,971
Interest and dividends on securities		75,466
Trust fees		25,629
Fees and commissions		159,916
Trading income		3,568
Other operating income		19,031
Other ordinary income		85,079
Ordinary expenses		465,035
Interest expenses		96,757
Interest on deposits		44,673
Fees and commissions payments		64,354
Trading expenses		15
Other operating expenses		36,486
General and administrative expenses		231,484
Other ordinary expenses		35,938
Ordinary profits		185,516
Extraordinary gains		2,155
Extraordinary losses		4,334
Income before income taxes		183,337
Income taxes – current		48,979
Income taxes – deferred		1,969
Total income taxes		50,948
Net income	¥	132,388

2. Financial Summary of Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd.

(1) Balance Sheet as of the End of the 23rd Term

(Millions of yen)

		March 31, 2025
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	¥	6,836,286
Call loans		26,569
Monetary claims bought		143,138
Trading account securities		10,015
Securities		3,228,417
Loans and bills discounted		8,751,986
Foreign exchange assets		14,018
Other assets		141,090
Tangible fixed assets		53,136
Intangible fixed assets		2,663
Prepaid pension cost		12,276
Deferred tax assets		13,735
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees		27,164
Reserve for possible loan losses		(23,356)
Total Assets	¥	19,237,143
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Deposits	¥	17,743,897
Negotiable certificates of deposit		39,610
Call money		7,476
Payables under securities lending transactions		223,106
Borrowed money		634,028
Foreign exchange liabilities		902
Other liabilities		119,448
Reserve for employees' bonuses		3,484
Other reserves		5,991
Acceptances and guarantees		27,164
Total Liabilities		18,805,110
Net Assets		
Capital stock		70,000
Capital surplus		100,000
Capital reserve		100,000
Retained earnings		243,272
Legal reserve		20,012
Other retained earnings		223,260
Retained earnings carried forward		223,260
Total stockholders' equity		413,272
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		22,064
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges		(3,304)
Total valuation and translation differences		18,759
Total Net Assets		432,032
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥	19,237,143

(2) Statement of Income for the 23rd Term

(Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	
Ordinary income	¥	191,936
Interest income		118,805
Interest on loans and bills discounted		75,409
Interest and dividends on securities		24,038
Trust fees		47
Fees and commissions		53,266
Other operating income		3,241
Other ordinary income		16,575
Ordinary expenses		142,181
Interest expenses		24,279
Interest on deposits		11,963
Fees and commissions payments		22,853
Other operating expenses		3,830
General and administrative expenses		81,790
Other ordinary expenses		9,426
Ordinary profits		49,754
Extraordinary gains		88
Extraordinary losses		533
Income before income taxes		49,309
Income taxes – current		12,705
Income taxes – deferred		1,010
Total income taxes		13,715
Net income	¥	35,594

3. Financial Summary of Kansai Mirai Bank, Ltd.

(1) Balance Sheet as of the End of the 6th Term

(Millions of yen)

		March 31, 2025
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	¥	952,482
Call loans		80,563
Securities		817,721
Loans and bills discounted		7,192,759
Foreign exchange assets		7,532
Other assets		40,549
Tangible fixed assets		37,801
Intangible fixed assets		4,350
Prepaid pension cost		21,380
Deferred tax assets		15,242
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees		16,895
Reserve for possible loan losses		(28,142)
Total Assets	¥	9,159,137
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Deposits	¥	7,605,034
Negotiable certificates of deposit		279,980
Call money		1,021
Payables under securities lending transactions		182,972
Borrowed money		630,100
Foreign exchange liabilities		322
Other liabilities		71,648
Reserve for employees' bonuses		3,301
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits		5,462
Other reserves		2,610
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation		181
Acceptances and guarantees		16,895
Total Liabilities		8,799,530
Net Assets		
Capital stock		38,971
Capital surplus		170,998
Capital reserve		38,971
Other capital surplus		132,026
Retained earnings		161,418
Other retained earnings		161,418
Retained earnings carried forward		161,418
Total stockholders' equity		371,388
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		(5,584)
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges		(6,592)
Revaluation reserve for land		395
Total valuation and translation differences		(11,780)
Total Net Assets		359,607
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥	9,159,137

(2) Statement of Income for the 6th Term

(Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Ordinary income	¥ 122,206
Interest income	85,487
Interest on loans and bills discounted	76,668
Interest and dividends on securities	5,017
Trust fees	10
Fees and commissions	30,430
Other operating income	1,431
Other ordinary income	4,845
Ordinary expenses	104,197
Interest expenses	9,608
Interest on deposits	6,594
Fees and commissions payments	15,689
Other operating expenses	5,813
General and administrative expenses	65,514
Other ordinary expenses	7,571
Ordinary profits	18,008
Extraordinary gains	8,477
Extraordinary losses	2,775
Income before income taxes	23,710
Income taxes – current	4,010
Income taxes – deferred	15
Total income taxes	4,026
Net income	¥ 19,683

4. Financial Summary of The Minato Bank, Ltd.

(1) Balance Sheet as of the End of the 26th Term

(Millions of yen)

		March 31, 2025
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	¥	528,623
Call loans		2,430
Securities		701,184
Loans and bills discounted		3,271,756
Foreign exchange assets		13,214
Other assets		21,224
Tangible fixed assets		26,702
Intangible fixed assets		1,349
Prepaid pension cost		4,672
Deferred tax assets		9,080
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees		15,917
Reserve for possible loan losses		(12,776)
Total Assets	¥	4,583,380
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Deposits	¥	3,867,343
Negotiable certificates of deposit		2,800
Payables under securities lending transactions		132,523
Borrowed money		344,700
Foreign exchange liabilities		784
Other liabilities		35,110
Reserve for employees' bonuses		1,774
Other reserves		1,294
Acceptances and guarantees		15,917
Total Liabilities		4,402,248
Net Assets		
Capital stock		39,984
Capital surplus		62,109
Capital reserve		39,931
Other capital surplus		22,177
Retained earnings		68,909
Legal reserve		53
Other retained earnings		68,855
General reserve		2,325
Retained earnings carried forward		66,530
Total stockholders' equity		171,003
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		11,868
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges		(1,739)
Total valuation and translation differences		10,128
Total Net Assets		181,131
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥	4,583,380

(2) Statement of Income for the 26th Term

(Millions of yen)

		For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Ordinary income	¥	68,997
Interest income		40,686
Interest on loans and bills discounted		31,499
Interest and dividends on securities		7,048
Fees and commissions		15,071
Other operating income		651
Other ordinary income		12,587
Ordinary expenses		59,076
Interest expenses		3,621
Interest on deposits		2,756
Fees and commissions payments		4,544
Other operating expenses		4,223
General and administrative expenses		32,904
Other ordinary expenses		13,783
Ordinary profits		9,920
Extraordinary gains		71
Extraordinary losses		200
Income before income taxes		9,791
Income taxes – current		9,474
Income taxes – deferred		(7,025)
Total income taxes		2,448
Net income	¥	7,342

5. Statement of Trust Assets and Liabilities

Statement of Trust Assets and Liabilities

(Millions of yen)

		March 31, 2025
Assets		
Loans and bills discounted	¥	5,065
Securities		20
Beneficiary rights		25,896,644
Securities held in custody account		20,843
Monetary claims		795,206
Tangible fixed assets		390,981
Intangible fixed assets		13,068
Other claims		10,218
Due from banking account		1,026,603
Cash and due from banks		180,658
Total assets	¥	28,339,310
Liabilities		
Money trusts	¥	12,503,211
Pension trusts		2,769,102
Property formation benefit trusts		1,079
Securities investment trusts		11,206,438
Money entrusted other than money trusts		391,617
Securities trusts		20,845
Monetary claims trusts		798,442
Land and fixtures trusts		-
Composite trusts		648,573
Total liabilities	¥	28,339,310

Notes: (1) Amounts of less than ¥1 million have been rounded down.

(2) The trust without readily determinable monetary values was excluded.

(3) Beneficiary rights worth ¥25,896,644 million were re-entrusted for asset administration purpose.

(4) Co-managed trust funds under other trust bank's administration amounted to ¥143,320 million.

(5) Claims where the bank guarantees the principal amounted to ¥5,065 million including ¥8 million of bankruptcy or reorganization claims and similar claims, ¥108 million in claims with risks and ¥4,948 million in normal claims.

There are no loans past due 3 months or more, and restructured loans.

The total amount of bankruptcy or reorganization claims and other similar claims, claims with risks, loans past due 3 months or more, and restructured loans is ¥116 million.

(6) Subsidiaries subject to aggregation are Resona Bank, Ltd., Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd. and Kansai Mirai Bank, Ltd.

(Supplementary note) The trust in the principal indemnification agreement, including the trust that was re-entrusted for operations, consists of following.

Money trusts

(Millions of yen)

Assets		
Loans and bills discounted	¥	5,065
Other		1,024,560
Total assets	¥	1,029,626
Liabilities		
Principal	¥	1,029,397
Special loan loss reserve		15
Other		213
Total liabilities	¥	1,029,626