

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of yen)

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

March 31, 2026

Assets	
Cash and due from banks	¥ 13,785,507
Call loans and bills bought	311,367
Monetary claims bought	520,670
Trading assets	717,741
Money held in trust	5,805
Securities	11,479,559
Loans and bills discounted	47,634,668
Foreign exchange assets	156,601
Lease receivables and investments in leases	231,561
Other assets	726,719
Tangible fixed assets	307,301
Buildings	111,726
Land	156,909
Leased assets	17,581
Construction in progress	1,625
Other tangible fixed assets	19,459
Intangible fixed assets	52,109
Software	23,193
Leased assets	23,241
Other intangible fixed assets	5,674
Net defined benefit asset	149,180
Deferred tax assets	9,771
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	388,860
Reserve for possible loan losses	(179,523)
Reserve for possible losses on investments	(9)
Total Assets	¥ 76,297,892
Liabilities and Net Assets	
Liabilities	
Deposits	¥ 63,727,980
Negotiable certificates of deposit	486,810
Call money and bills sold	727,561
Payables under securities lending transactions	2,205,130
Commercial papers	5,000
Trading liabilities	395,739
Borrowed money	3,385,988
Foreign exchange liabilities	5,777
Bonds	286,958
Due to trust account	554,285
Other liabilities	1,084,404
Reserve for employees' bonuses	23,531
Net defined benefit liability	2,656
Other reserves	24,047
Deferred tax liabilities	49,804
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	14,991
Acceptances and guarantees	388,860
Total Liabilities	73,369,528
Net Assets	
Capital stock	50,552
Capital surplus	69,938
Retained earnings	2,434,855
Treasury stock	(70,688)
Total stockholders' equity	2,484,658
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	392,676
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(58,924)
Revaluation reserve for land	30,994
Foreign currency translation adjustments	5,138
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	50,623
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	420,508
Stock acquisition rights	104
Non-controlling interests	23,093
Total Net Assets	2,928,363
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 76,297,892

(2) Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	
Ordinary income	¥	1,357,218
Interest income		822,649
Interest on loans and bills discounted		555,511
Interest and dividends on securities		143,961
Interest on call loans and bills bought		7,564
Interest on receivables under securities borrowing transactions		71
Interest on due from banks		95,777
Other interest income		19,763
Trust fees		27,023
Fees and commissions		293,538
Trading income		4,749
Other operating income		69,894
Other ordinary income		139,362
Recoveries of written-off loans		9,609
Other		129,752
Ordinary expenses		966,316
Interest expenses		230,660
Interest on deposits		142,250
Interest on negotiable certificates of deposit		3,601
Interest on call money and bills sold		12,070
Interest on payables under repurchase agreements		48
Interest on payables under securities lending transactions		51,654
Interest on borrowed money		8,902
Interest on bonds		4,574
Other interest expenses		7,557
Fees and commissions payments		90,012
Trading expenses		28
Other operating expenses		88,356
General and administrative expenses		466,220
Other ordinary expenses		91,037
Provision to reserve for possible loan losses		228
Other		90,808
Ordinary profits		390,902
Extraordinary gains		3,095
Gains on disposal of fixed assets		3,095
Extraordinary losses		10,049
Losses on disposal of fixed assets		2,954
Impairment losses on fixed assets		7,095
Income before income taxes		383,947
Income taxes – current		125,158
Income taxes – deferred		(1,306)
Total income taxes		123,851
Net income		260,096
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		1,378
Net income attributable to owners of parent	¥	258,717

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

(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	¥ 69,813	¥ 2,238,761	¥ (6,622)	¥ 2,352,504	¥ 344,603	¥ (32,804)
Changes during the fiscal year							
Dividends paid			(64,243)		(64,243)		
Net income attributable to owners of parent			258,717		258,717		
Purchase of treasury stock				(65,992)	(65,992)		
Disposal of treasury stock		125		1,926	2,051		
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land			1,619		1,619		
Net changes except for stockholders' equity during the fiscal year						48,073	(26,120)
Total changes during the fiscal year	–	125	196,093	(64,066)	132,153	48,073	(26,120)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 50,552	¥ 69,938	¥ 2,434,855	¥ (70,688)	¥ 2,484,658	¥ 392,676	¥ (58,924)

	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Stock acquisition rights	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 32,614	¥ 6,505	¥ 25,732	¥ 376,652	¥ 126	¥ 23,532	¥ 2,752,815
Changes during the fiscal year							
Dividends paid							(64,243)
Net income attributable to owners of parent							258,717
Purchase of treasury stock							(65,992)
Disposal of treasury stock							2,051
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land							1,619
Net changes except for stockholders' equity during the fiscal year	(1,619)	(1,367)	24,890	43,856	(22)	(438)	43,395
Total changes during the fiscal year	(1,619)	(1,367)	24,890	43,856	(22)	(438)	175,548
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 30,994	¥ 5,138	¥ 50,623	¥ 420,508	¥ 104	¥ 23,093	¥ 2,928,363

(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.
- (2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries
 Name of principal companies: Katsushika Leiki Center Co., Ltd.
 Endo KankoSetsubi Co., Ltd.
 VIAX Co., Ltd.
 The libraries of the future research, inc.

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.
 Gakuyu Shuppan Corporation
 Covac Co., Ltd.
 GUANGZHOU COVAC CO., LTD.
 COVAC (HONG KONG) Trading Limited
 COVAC PHILIPPINES, INC.

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: 6 companies
 Name of principal company: Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd.
 (Change in scope of equity method application)
 Digital Garage, Inc. has been included in the scope of equity method accounting from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 due to the additional acquisition of its ordinary shares on September 22, 2025.
- (3) Non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method
 Name of principal company: Katsushika Leiki Center Co., Ltd.
 Endo KankoSetsubi Co., Ltd.
 VIAX Co., Ltd.
 The libraries of the future research, inc.
- (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 ¥118,793 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: ¥9,535 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: ¥6,836 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: ¥4,838 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: ¥179,523 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 ¥3,273 million and 6,027 thousand shares, respectively.

Share Benefit Trust for Employees

The Company has introduced the share benefit trust for employees as an incentive plan for employees of Resona Bank, Ltd., Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd., Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited and The Minato Bank, Ltd. (hereinafter the "Group Banks") who satisfy certain conditions (hereinafter the "Eligible Employees").

(1) Outline of transactions

The Company sets up a trust with employees of the Group Banks who fulfill the conditions for beneficiaries set forth in the rules for grant of shares, and the trust acquires a certain number of the Company's shares within the purchase period determined in advance. Points are granted to the Eligible Employees based on their rank and the level of achievement of the Company's performance, pursuant to the rules for grant of shares. The Company's shares corresponding to the points granted are delivered to the Eligible Employees who meet certain conditions for beneficiaries upon the completion of prescribed procedures. As all funds required to establish the trust are contributed by the Company, the Eligible Employees bear no financial burden.

(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 ¥976 million and 634 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 ¥1,376 million and 2,518 thousand shares, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet)

- Equity investments and capital subscriptions to subsidiaries and affiliates (excluding consolidated subsidiaries) amounted to ¥91,187 million in total.
- Stock lent under consumption agreements in “Securities” amounted to ¥332 million. 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 pledging them, there was no amount held without such disposal as of the end of this fiscal year.
- 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	¥	56,438 million
Claims with risk		319,769 million
Loans past due 3 months or more		2,220 million
Restructured loans		203,030 million
Total amount		581,459 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.

- 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 ¥52,121 million.
- For loan participations, the total balance of principal of loans and bills discounted that was accounted for as sale to participants was ¥14,100 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, ¥31,277 million was included in the consolidated balance sheet.
- Assets pledged as collateral were as follows:

Assets pledged as collateral:		
• Securities	¥	6,605,110 million
• Loans and bills discounted		2,158,219 million
• Other assets		7,673 million
Debt collateralized:		
• Deposits	¥	157,153 million
• Payables under securities lending transactions		2,205,130 million
• Borrowed money		3,342,600 million
• Other debt		17,688 million

Other than noted on the table, “Cash and due from banks,” “Securities,” and “Other assets” in the amount of ¥278 million, ¥1,309,573 million, and ¥662 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 ¥79,292 million, cash collateral paid for financial instruments in the amount of ¥57,293 million and guarantee deposits in the amount of ¥19,849 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 ¥11,980,603 million including ¥10,727,589 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: ¥359,321 million
10. Deferred profit on tangible fixed assets deducted for tax purposes: ¥41,369 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 administering and operating is ¥556,227 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 ¥474,046 million.

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Income)

- “Other ordinary income” includes gains on sales of stocks and other securities in the amount of ¥122,497 million.
- “Other ordinary expenses” includes:
 - Write-offs of loans ¥ 21,728 million
 - Losses on sales of stocks and other securities 2,248 million
 - Impairment losses on stocks and other securities 180 million
 - Share of loss of entities accounted for using equity method 44,832 million

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets)

- 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	2,307,136	—	—	2,307,136	
Treasury stock					
Common stock	11,233	45,652	2,610	54,275	(Note)

Note:

The increase in the number of treasury stock represents acquisition of 23,146 thousand shares resulting from the acquisition of treasury stock resolved at the board of directors meeting on May 13, 2025, acquisition of 21,861 thousand shares resulting from the acquisition of treasury stock resolved at the board of directors meeting on November 11, 2025, acquisition of 634 thousand shares of the Company's stock by the share benefit trust for employees, and acquisition of 10 thousand shares of the shares less than one unit.

The decrease in the number of treasury stock represents disposal of 0 thousand shares of the shares less than one unit, the exercise of stock acquisition rights (stock options) for 39 thousand shares, sale of 1,684 thousand shares held by the ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association of the Company to the Employee Shareholding Association, disposal of 634 thousand shares by way of a third-party allotment to establish the share benefit trust for employees, and the delivery of 252 thousand shares owned by the share benefit trust for officers to the Group officers. The number of shares at the beginning 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. The number of shares at the end of the fiscal year includes 6,027 thousand shares owned by the ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association, 634 thousand shares owned by the share benefit trust for employees, and 2,518 thousand shares owned by the share benefit trust for officers.

- 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		—			104		
Total			—			104		

3. Detail of cash dividend

(1) Dividends paid in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Resolution	Type of stock	Cash dividends	Dividend per share	Source of dividends	Dividend record date	Effective date
		<i>Millions of yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>			
The board of directors meeting held on May 13, 2025	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.

Resolution	Type of stock	Cash dividends	Dividend per share	Source of dividends	Dividend record date	Effective date
		<i>Millions of yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>			
The board of directors meeting held on November 11, 2025	Common stock	¥33,107	¥14.50	Retained earnings	September 30, 2025	December 9, 2025

Note: Total cash dividends for common stock include ¥99 million of dividends paid to ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association and ¥36 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 12, 2026.

Type of stock	Cash dividends	Dividend per share	Source of dividends	Dividend record date	Effective date
	<i>Millions of yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>			
Common stock	¥32,799	¥14.50	Retained earnings	March 31, 2026	June 9, 2026

Note: Total cash dividends for common stock include ¥87 million of dividends paid to ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association, ¥9 million of dividends paid to the share benefit trust for employees, and ¥36 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 aimed at enhancing the sustainable corporate value of both its customers and the Group. 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, 2026 is ¥471 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, 2026 is ¥161,017 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, 2026 is ¥6,948 million.

(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, 2026 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)	¥ 520,474	¥ 503,976	¥ (16,498)
(2) Trading assets			
Trading securities	308,405	308,405	-
(3) Securities			
Held-to-maturity debt securities	5,622,848	4,986,618	(636,230)
Available-for-sale securities (*2)	5,650,450	5,650,450	-
(4) Loans and bills discounted	47,634,668		
Reserve for possible loan losses (*1)	(171,205)		
	47,463,462	47,027,899	(435,562)
Total assets	¥ 59,565,642	¥ 58,477,349	¥ (1,088,292)
(1) Deposits	¥ 63,727,980	¥ 63,707,803	¥ (20,176)
(2) Negotiable certificates of deposit	486,810	486,810	-
(3) Borrowed money	3,385,988	3,376,953	(9,034)
(4) Bonds	286,958	283,408	(3,549)
Total liabilities	¥ 67,887,736	¥ 67,854,975	¥ (32,760)
Derivative transactions (*3)			
Hedge accounting not applied	20,097	20,097	-
Hedge accounting applied	(92,985)	(92,985)	-
Total derivative transactions	¥ (72,888)	¥ (72,888)	¥ -

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.

<i>(Millions of yen)</i>	
Classification	Amount on consolidated balance sheet
Unlisted stocks (*1) (*2)	¥ 57,026
Investments in partnerships (*3)	121,451

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, 2026, impairment losses of unlisted stocks amounted to ¥62 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, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

Category	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary claims bought	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
Trading assets				
Trading securities				
Japanese government bonds	134	-	-	134
Japanese local government bonds	-	7,179	-	7,179
Others	-	301,091	-	301,091
Securities				
Available-for-sale securities				
Japanese stocks	907,557	-	-	907,557
Japanese government bonds	1,951,054	-	-	1,951,054
Japanese local government bonds	-	517,140	-	517,140
Japanese corporate bonds	-	174,636	473,571	648,207
Others (*1)	378,365	1,234,868	121	1,613,355
Total assets	¥ 3,237,112	¥ 2,234,916	¥ 473,693	¥ 5,945,722
Derivative transactions (*2)				
Interest-rate related	¥ -	¥ (65,079)	¥ -	¥ (65,079)
Currency-related	-	(7,486)	-	(7,486)
Stock-related	-	-	-	-
Bond-related	(322)	-	-	(322)
Total derivative transactions	¥ (322)	¥ (72,566)	¥ -	¥ (72,888)

(*1) 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 ¥13,133 million.

(*2) Derivative transactions recorded under trading assets and liabilities and other assets and liabilities are presented on an aggregated basis. Net receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and items that are net payables in the aggregate are presented in parentheses.

(2) Financial instruments other than those provided in fair values in the consolidated balance sheet (March 31, 2026)
(Millions of yen)

Category	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary claims bought	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 503,976	¥ 503,976
Securities				
Held-to-maturity debt securities	3,177,416	1,809,121	80	4,986,618
Japanese government bonds	3,177,416	-	-	3,177,416
Japanese local government bonds	-	1,439,076	-	1,439,076
Japanese corporate bonds	-	354,388	80	354,469
Others	-	15,656	-	15,656
Loans and bills discounted	-	-	47,027,899	47,027,899
Total assets	¥3,177,416	¥ 1,809,121	¥47,531,956	¥52,518,494
Deposits	¥ -	¥63,707,803	¥ -	¥63,707,803
Negotiable certificates of deposits	-	486,810	-	486,810
Borrowed money	-	3,376,953	-	3,376,953
Bonds	-	283,408	-	283,408
Total liabilities	¥ -	¥67,854,975	¥ -	¥67,854,975

(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 discounted

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, 2026)

Category	Valuation method	Significant unobservable input	Range of input	Weighted average of input
Securities				
Corporate bonds				
Privately placed bonds	Present value	Discount rate	0.9% to 24.4%	2.2%
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	49.4% to 118.2%	

(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, 2026)

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 comprehensive income					
Monetary claims bought	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
Securities								
Other securities								
Corporate bond	637,532	(208)	(2,727)	(161,024)	-	-	473,571	-
Other	85	-	28	7	-	-	121	-

(*) 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, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

	Net unrealized gains (losses) recorded in the consolidated statement of income during the fiscal year
Trading securities	(101)

2. Held-to-maturity debt securities (As of March 31, 2026)

(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	¥ 2,962	¥ 2,986	¥ 23
	Japanese corporate bonds	80	80	0
	Total	3,042	3,066	24
Fair value below amount on consolidated balance sheet	Japanese government bonds	3,611,681	3,174,430	(437,251)
	Japanese local government bonds	1,528,169	1,439,076	(89,093)
	Japanese corporate bonds	463,962	354,388	(109,573)
	Other	15,993	15,656	(336)
	Total	5,619,806	4,983,551	(636,254)
Grand Total		¥5,622,848	¥4,986,618	¥(636,230)

3. Available-for-sale securities (As of March 31, 2026)

(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	¥ 890,024	¥ 180,034	¥ 709,989
	Bonds	45,658	45,012	646
	Japanese corporate bonds	45,658	45,012	646
	Other	917,269	861,447	55,821
	Total	1,852,952	1,086,494	766,457
Amount on consolidated balance sheet below acquisition or amortized cost	Japanese stocks	17,532	20,812	(3,279)
	Bonds	3,070,744	3,254,591	(183,846)
	Japanese government bonds	1,951,054	2,079,108	(128,054)
	Japanese local government bonds	517,140	545,498	(28,357)
	Japanese corporate bonds	602,548	629,984	(27,435)
	Other	709,220	736,055	(26,835)
	Total	3,797,497	4,011,459	(213,961)
Grand Total		¥5,650,450	¥5,097,953	¥ 552,496

4. Held-to-maturity debt securities sold during the fiscal year (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

None

5. Available-for-sale securities sold during the fiscal year (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

Type	Proceeds from sales	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
Japanese stocks	¥ 142,979	¥ 108,519	¥ 328
Bonds	981,721	493	37,747
Japanese government bonds	947,747	208	35,283
Japanese local government bonds	3,682	-	367
Japanese corporate bonds	30,291	285	2,097
Other	731,730	17,706	3,966
Total	¥1,856,431	¥ 126,719	¥ 42,042

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, 2026, an impairment loss amounted to ¥608 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, 2026
Ordinary income	¥1,357,218
Trust fees	27,023
Fees and commissions	293,538
Deposit & loan business	87,685
Foreign exchange business	41,501
Trust-related business	42,921
Securities-related business	27,374
Agency business	11,951
Custody & rental safety deposit box business	2,618
Guarantee business	8,848

(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	¥ 1,289.54
2. Net income attributable to owners of parent per share	113.82
3. Diluted net income per share of common stock	113.81

(Stock Options)

Terms and size of stock options 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, 2026 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	—	—	2,352	3,696	13,776
Grant	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	—	—	2,352	3,696	2,688
Balance not vested	—	—	—	—	11,088
After vesting					
At the end of the previous fiscal year	8,736	20,832	37,632	73,920	51,408
Vested	—	—	2,352	3,696	2,688
Exercise of right	7,056	14,112	4,704	11,088	2,688
Expiration	—	—	—	—	—
Balance not exercised	1,680	6,720	35,280	66,528	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)	1,575	1,634	1,683	1,534	1,492
Fair value per share on the date of grant (Yen)	494	538	919	455	592

(Material subsequent events)

Capital and business alliance between the Group and West Japan Railway Company

1. Outline of the alliance

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 1, 2026, the Company resolved to enter into a capital and business alliance agreement (the "Alliance") between the Company, Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited ("Kansai Mirai Bank"), a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, and West Japan Railway Company ("JR West"), for the purpose of promoting business collaboration towards revitalization of the local economy through JR West's investment in Kansai Mirai Bank, and entered into the agreement on the same day.

JR West will acquire 20 million shares of Kansai Mirai Bank (20% of the total number of issued shares thereof; prior to the share transfer, the total number of issued shares of Kansai Mirai Bank will be 100 million shares through an allotment of shares without contribution) from the Company on the condition that permissions or other approvals are obtained from the relevant authorities (total acquisition amount of 90.0 billion yen). As a result, Kansai Mirai Bank is expected to become an equity-method affiliate of JR West.

Kansai Mirai Bank will continue to maintain its position as a member of the Resona Group and aim to further enhance its corporate value through a strategic partnership with JR West.

The share transfer is scheduled to be executed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027.

2. Outlook

The Company expects to record a gain on sale of shares of an affiliate of approximately 40.0 billion yen as an extraordinary gain in its non-consolidated statement of accounts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027 as a result of the transfer of shares of Kansai Mirai Bank to JR West. In addition, since the gain on sale relates to shares of a consolidated subsidiary, the gain on sale to be recorded in the Company's non-consolidated statement of accounts will be eliminated on consolidation.

Going forward, the Group aims to enhance its corporate value through initiatives focused on the "creation of new financial experiences through new banking services," "further evolution of payment experiences," and "improvement of quality of lifestyles along railway lines starting with city development."

2. Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

	March 31, 2026	
Assets		
Current assets	¥	134,174
Cash and due from banks		131,717
Prepaid expenses		14
Temporary payment		70
Accrued income		668
Other receivable		1,648
Income taxes refund receivable		54
Non-current assets		1,432,646
Tangible fixed assets		6
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net		6
Intangible fixed assets		8
Trademark right		4
Software		4
Investments and other assets		1,432,631
Securities		540
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates		1,432,845
Deferred tax assets		171
Other		0
Reserve for possible losses on investments		(926)
Total Assets	¥	1,566,821
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	¥	34,569
Current portion of long-term borrowings from subsidiaries and affiliates		27,400
Other payable		4,242
Accrued expenses		621
Income taxes payable		121
Accrued consumption taxes		29
Reserve for employees' bonuses		1,191
Reserve for officers' bonuses		173
Reserve for share compensation for officers		410
Other		378
Non-current liabilities		347,400
Bonds		155,000
Long-term borrowings from subsidiaries and affiliates		192,400
Total Liabilities		381,969
Net Assets		
Stockholder's equity		1,184,747
Capital stock		50,552
Capital surplus		148,049
Capital reserve		147,923
Other capital surplus		125
Retained earnings		1,056,834
Other retained earnings		1,056,834
Retained earnings carried forward		1,056,834
Treasury stock		(70,688)
Stock acquisition rights		104
Total Net Assets		1,184,852
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥	1,566,821

(2) Non-Consolidated Statement of Income*(Millions of yen)*

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Operating income	¥ 158,389
Dividends from subsidiaries and affiliates	149,284
Fees from subsidiaries and affiliates	9,105
Operating expenses	16,020
Interest on debts	2,134
Interest on bonds	931
Bond issuance costs	162
General and administrative expenses	12,791
Operating profits	<u>142,368</u>
Non-operating income	178
Dividend income	4
Commission income	58
Reversal of reserve for possible losses on investments	33
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	52
Other	29
Non-operating expenses	<u>872</u>
Ordinary profits	<u>141,675</u>
Extraordinary gains	866
Gain on sale of investment securities	866
Extraordinary losses	<u>44,967</u>
Valuation loss on shares of subsidiaries and affiliates	44,967
Income before income taxes	<u>97,573</u>
Income taxes – current	(1,460)
Income taxes – deferred	61
Total income taxes	<u>(1,398)</u>
Net income	<u>¥ 98,972</u>

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

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

	Stockholders' equity			
	Capital stock	Capital surplus		
		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			125	125
Total changes in items other than stockholder's equity during the fiscal year				
Total changes during the fiscal year	—	—	125	125
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 50,552	¥ 147,923	¥ 125	¥ 148,049

	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	¥ 1,022,104	¥ (6,622)	¥ 1,213,959	¥ 3,389
Changes during the fiscal year				
Dividends paid	(64,243)		(64,243)	
Net income	98,972		98,972	
Purchase of treasury stock		(65,992)	(65,992)	
Disposal of treasury stock		1,926	2,051	
Total changes in items other than stockholder's equity during the fiscal year				(3,389)
Total changes during the fiscal year	34,729	(64,066)	(29,211)	(3,389)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 1,056,834	¥ (70,688)	¥ 1,184,747	¥ —

	Valuation and translation adjustments	Stock acquisition rights	Total net assets
	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	¥ 3,389	¥ 126	¥ 1,217,474
Changes during the fiscal year			
Dividends paid			(64,243)
Net income			98,972
Purchase of treasury stock			(65,992)
Disposal of treasury stock			2,051
Total changes in items other than stockholder's equity during the fiscal year	(3,389)	(22)	(3,411)
Total changes during the fiscal year	(3,389)	(22)	(32,622)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	¥ —	¥ 104	¥ 1,184,852

(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 ¥3,273 million and 6,027 thousand shares, respectively.

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

Not applicable.

Share Benefit Trust for Employees

As described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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: ¥92 million

3. Monetary claims and monetary debts to subsidiaries and affiliates

Short-term monetary claims to subsidiaries and affiliates:	¥	132,049 million
Short-term monetary debts to subsidiaries and affiliates:		27,684 million
Long-term monetary debts to subsidiaries and affiliates:		192,400 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	¥	158,389 million
Operating expenses		2,273 million
Non-operating transactions		46 million

3. Valuation loss on shares of subsidiaries and affiliates was recognized as an impairment loss in accordance with the "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments," following a decline of more than 50% in the market price at the end of the fiscal year compared with the acquisition cost of shares of Digital Garage, Inc., an affiliate of the Company accounted for by the equity method

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

- Amounts of less than one million Japanese yen are rounded down.
- 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		
Common stock	11,233	45,652	2,610	54,275	(Note)

Note: The increase in the number of treasury stock represents acquisition of 23,146 thousand shares resulting from the acquisition of treasury stock resolved at the board of directors meeting on May 13, 2025, acquisition of 21,861 thousand shares resulting from the acquisition of treasury stock resolved at the board of directors meeting on November 11, 2025, acquisition of 634 thousand shares of the Company's stock by the share benefit trust for employees, and acquisition of 10 thousand shares of the shares less than one unit.

The decrease in the number of treasury stock represents disposal of 0 thousand shares of the shares less than one unit, the exercise of stock acquisition rights (stock options) for 39 thousand shares, sale of 1,684 thousand shares held by the ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association of the Company to the Employee Shareholding Association, disposal of 634 thousand shares by way of a third-party allotment to establish the share benefit trust for employees, and the delivery of 252 thousand shares owned by the share benefit trust for officers to the Group officers.

The number of shares at the beginning 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. The number of shares at the end of the fiscal year includes 6,027 thousand shares owned by the ESOP-type Stock Benefit Trust for the Employee Shareholding Association, 634 thousand shares owned by the share benefit trust for employees, and 2,518 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	¥	565,031 million
Tax loss carryforwards (Note)		19,663 million
Reserve for possible losses on investments		291 million
Other		497 million
Gross deferred tax assets		585,484 million
Valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards (Note)		(19,663) million
Valuation allowance for deductible temporary difference		(565,416) million
Gross valuation allowance		(585,080) million
Total deferred tax assets		403 million
Deferred tax liabilities		
Other		(232) million
Total deferred tax liabilities		(232) million
Net deferred tax assets		171 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)	¥ 13,928	¥ –	¥ 1,895	¥ 2,078	¥ 595	¥ 1,165	¥ 19,663
Valuation allowance	(13,928)	–	(1,895)	(2,078)	(595)	(1,165)	(19,663)
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, 2026 (Millions of yen)
Subsidiary	Resona Bank, Ltd.	(Holding) Directly 100.00%	Business management Deposit transactions Monetary loans Interlocking directors	Deposit of current account	¥ 107,717	Cash and due from banks	¥ 121,642
				Borrowing of funds	–	Long-term borrowings from subsidiaries and affiliates	125,000
				Interest on debts	1,399	Accrued expenses	280
Subsidiary	Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd.	(Holding) Directly 100.00%	Business management Deposit transactions Monetary loans Interlocking directors	Borrowing of funds	50,800	Long-term borrowings from subsidiaries and affiliates	67,400
				Interest expense on debts	402	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	¥	525.88
2. Net income per share		43.54
3. Diluted net income per share		43.54

(Material subsequent events)

As described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Material Subsequent Events).

Audit Committee's Report

Audit Report

The Audit Committee has audited the performance of duties of Directors and Executive Officers for the 25th business year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026. 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 12, 2026, it was resolved to set an acquisition quota for our common shares (up to a total of 25,000,000 shares and 35 billion yen in total, respectively) with an acquisition period from May 13, 2026 to August 7, 2026. Additionally, it was decided to cancel treasury shares in accordance with the provisions of Article 178 of the Companies Act.

May 12, 2026

Resona Holdings, Inc. Audit Committee

Member of Audit Committee Masaki Yamauchi

Member of Audit Committee Katsuyuki Tanaka

Member of Audit Committee Jiro Seguchi

Member of Audit Committee Yukinobu Murao

(Note) Members of the Audit Committee Masaki Yamauchi, Katsuyuki Tanaka and Jiro Seguchi 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.

(Millions of yen)

(1) Balance Sheet as of the End of the 24th Term

March 31, 2026

Assets	
Cash and due from banks	¥ 7,301,533
Call loans	109,019
Monetary claims bought	307,712
Trading assets	716,149
Money held in trust	5,805
Securities	6,130,957
Loans and bills discounted	26,829,681
Foreign exchange assets	129,748
Other assets	470,820
Tangible fixed assets	187,956
Intangible fixed assets	45,965
Prepaid pension cost	40,121
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	255,398
Reserve for possible loan losses	(95,887)
Total Assets	¥ 42,434,983
Liabilities and Net Assets	
Liabilities	
Deposits	¥ 34,094,331
Negotiable certificates of deposit	273,590
Call money	730,083
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,599,537
Trading liabilities	403,813
Borrowed money	1,862,369
Foreign exchange liabilities	12,420
Bonds	131,958
Due to trust account	554,285
Other liabilities	611,406
Reserve for employees' bonuses	10,320
Other reserves	11,248
Deferred tax liabilities	73,098
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	14,991
Acceptances and guarantees	255,398
Total Liabilities	40,638,851
Net Assets	
Capital stock	279,928
Capital surplus	377,178
Capital reserve	279,928
Other capital surplus	97,250
Retained earnings	773,109
Other retained earnings	773,109
Retained earnings carried forward	773,109
Total stockholders' equity	1,430,216
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	374,649
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(39,688)
Revaluation reserve for land	30,953
Total valuation and translation differences	365,915
Total Net Assets	1,796,131
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 42,434,983

(2) Statement of Income for the 24th Term

(Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	
Ordinary income	¥	766,685
Interest income		463,331
Interest on loans and bills discounted		307,996
Interest and dividends on securities		88,633
Trust fees		27,182
Fees and commissions		164,478
Trading income		3,971
Other operating income		15,521
Other ordinary income		92,199
Ordinary expenses		488,082
Interest expenses		138,157
Interest on deposits		75,358
Fees and commissions payments		69,632
Trading expenses		264
Other operating expenses		15,775
General and administrative expenses		238,226
Other ordinary expenses		26,026
Ordinary profits		<u>278,602</u>
Extraordinary gains		2,399
Extraordinary losses		<u>1,501</u>
Income before income taxes		<u>279,500</u>
Income taxes – current		82,060
Income taxes – deferred		(279)
Total income taxes		<u>81,780</u>
Net income	¥	<u>197,719</u>

2. Financial Summary of Saitama Resona Bank, Ltd.

(Millions of yen)

(1) Balance Sheet as of the End of the 24th Term

March 31, 2026

Assets		
Cash and due from banks	¥	5,255,317
Call loans		3,353
Monetary claims bought		136,513
Trading account securities		11,775
Securities		3,548,136
Loans and bills discounted		10,292,186
Foreign exchange assets		10,889
Other assets		177,197
Tangible fixed assets		54,695
Intangible fixed assets		2,660
Prepaid pension cost		12,645
Deferred tax assets		18,972
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees		28,093
Reserve for possible loan losses		(18,558)
Total Assets	¥	19,533,877
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Deposits	¥	17,939,657
Negotiable certificates of deposit		26,640
Call money		2,878
Payables under securities lending transactions		305,517
Borrowed money		599,515
Foreign exchange liabilities		295
Other liabilities		178,986
Reserve for employees' bonuses		3,850
Other reserves		5,754
Acceptances and guarantees		28,093
Total Liabilities		19,091,190
Net Assets		
Capital stock		70,000
Capital surplus		100,000
Capital reserve		100,000
Retained earnings		270,568
Legal reserve		20,012
Other retained earnings		250,555
Retained earnings carried forward		250,555
Total stockholders' equity		440,568
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		13,625
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges		(11,505)
Total valuation and translation differences		2,119
Total Net Assets		442,687
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥	19,533,877

(2) Statement of Income for the 24th Term

(Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	
Ordinary income	¥	275,597
Interest income		176,914
Interest on loans and bills discounted		102,918
Interest and dividends on securities		34,690
Trust fees		24
Fees and commissions		54,693
Other operating income		2,427
Other ordinary income		41,536
Ordinary expenses		193,488
Interest expenses		55,000
Interest on deposits		36,913
Fees and commissions payments		23,953
Other operating expenses		20,541
General and administrative expenses		86,267
Other ordinary expenses		7,724
Ordinary profits		82,109
Extraordinary gains		12
Extraordinary losses		6,161
Income before income taxes		75,960
Income taxes – current		21,391
Income taxes – deferred		(846)
Total income taxes		20,544
Net income	¥	55,415

3. Financial Summary of Kansai Mirai Bank, Ltd.

(Millions of yen)

(1) Balance Sheet as of the End of the 7th Term

March 31, 2026

		March 31, 2026
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	¥	810,042
Call loans		161,767
Trading account securities		2
Securities		962,398
Loans and bills discounted		7,420,372
Foreign exchange assets		8,930
Other assets		47,564
Tangible fixed assets		36,851
Intangible fixed assets		3,499
Prepaid pension cost		20,392
Deferred tax assets		19,072
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees		17,206
Reserve for possible loan losses		(25,734)
Total Assets	¥	9,482,365
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Deposits	¥	7,974,525
Negotiable certificates of deposit		238,180
Call money		2,975
Payables under securities lending transactions		210,908
Borrowed money		563,800
Foreign exchange liabilities		778
Other liabilities		92,039
Reserve for employees' bonuses		3,549
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits		4,316
Other reserves		2,963
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation		164
Acceptances and guarantees		17,206
Total Liabilities		9,111,409
Net Assets		
Capital stock		38,971
Capital surplus		170,998
Capital reserve		38,971
Other capital surplus		132,026
Retained earnings		176,230
Other retained earnings		176,230
Retained earnings carried forward		176,230
Total stockholders' equity		386,200
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		(7,857)
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges		(7,746)
Revaluation reserve for land		359
Total valuation and translation differences		(15,244)
Total Net Assets		370,956
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥	9,482,365

(2) Statement of Income for the 7th Term

(Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	
Ordinary income	¥	154,505
Interest income		117,203
Interest on loans and bills discounted		98,495
Interest and dividends on securities		12,571
Trust fees		12
Fees and commissions		32,059
Other operating income		1,594
Other ordinary income		3,635
Ordinary expenses		118,947
Interest expenses		25,221
Interest on deposits		19,737
Fees and commissions payments		16,639
Other operating expenses		2,007
General and administrative expenses		68,100
Other ordinary expenses		6,978
Ordinary profits		35,557
Extraordinary gains		672
Extraordinary losses		1,848
Income before income taxes		34,381
Income taxes – current		10,062
Income taxes – deferred		(2,266)
Total income taxes		7,796
Net income	¥	26,585

4. Financial Summary of The Minato Bank, Ltd.

(Millions of yen)

(1) Balance Sheet as of the End of the 27th Term

March 31, 2026

Assets		
Cash and due from banks	¥	390,129
Call loans		25,198
Securities		815,074
Loans and bills discounted		3,375,206
Foreign exchange assets		10,801
Other assets		31,992
Tangible fixed assets		25,692
Intangible fixed assets		1,096
Prepaid pension cost		6,147
Deferred tax assets		4,492
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees		15,629
Reserve for possible loan losses		(11,582)
Total Assets	¥	4,689,878
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Deposits	¥	3,862,119
Negotiable certificates of deposit		160,500
Call money		3,198
Payables under securities lending transactions		89,167
Borrowed money		320,310
Foreign exchange liabilities		382
Other liabilities		40,393
Reserve for employees' bonuses		1,758
Other reserves		1,622
Acceptances and guarantees		15,629
Total Liabilities		4,495,080
Net Assets		
Capital stock		39,984
Capital surplus		62,109
Capital reserve		39,931
Other capital surplus		22,177
Retained earnings		77,827
Legal reserve		53
Other retained earnings		77,774
General reserve		2,325
Retained earnings carried forward		75,449
Total stockholders' equity		179,921
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities		14,724
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedges		151
Total valuation and translation differences		14,876
Total Net Assets		194,797
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥	4,689,878

(2) Statement of Income for the 27th Term

(Millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	
Ordinary income	¥	78,453
Interest income		54,586
Interest on loans and bills discounted		40,846
Interest and dividends on securities		10,710
Fees and commissions		15,512
Other operating income		1,031
Other ordinary income		7,323
Ordinary expenses		57,931
Interest expenses		10,408
Interest on deposits		8,016
Fees and commissions payments		4,869
Other operating expenses		4,282
General and administrative expenses		34,867
Other ordinary expenses		3,503
Ordinary profits		20,522
Extraordinary losses		585
Income before income taxes		19,936
Income taxes – current		4,215
Income taxes – deferred		2,398
Total income taxes		6,613
Net income	¥	13,322

5. Statement of Trust Assets and Liabilities

(Millions of yen)

Statement of Trust Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 2026

Assets		
Loans and bills discounted	¥	3,606
Securities		30
Beneficiary rights		27,340,542
Securities held in custody account		20,657
Monetary claims		2,418,280
Tangible fixed assets		417,029
Intangible fixed assets		13,068
Other claims		2,133
Due from banking account		554,285
Cash and due from banks		133,212
Total assets	¥	30,902,845
Liabilities		
Money trusts	¥	13,145,218
Pension trusts		2,627,326
Property formation benefit trusts		782
Securities investment trusts		11,586,542
Money entrusted other than money trusts		402,603
Securities trusts		20,659
Monetary claims trusts		2,428,418
Land and fixtures trusts		
Composite trusts		691,293
Total liabilities	¥	30,902,845

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 ¥27,340,542 million were re-entrusted for asset administration purpose.

(4) Co-managed trust funds under other trust bank's administration amounted to ¥149,906 million.

(5) Claims where the bank guarantees the principal amounted to ¥3,606 million including ¥ million of bankruptcy or reorganization claims and similar claims, ¥46 million in claims with risks and ¥3,559 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 ¥46 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	¥	3,606
Other		552,894
Total assets	¥	556,500
Liabilities		
Principal	¥	556,227
Special loan loss reserve		10
Other		262
Total liabilities	¥	556,500