



THE SHIMIZU BANK,LTD.

Annual Report 2026

Profile

The Shimizu Bank, Ltd. was established in 1928 with the merger of six banks and has always been a valuable partner of the local community. The Bank has its headquarters in Shizuoka City, which has the Shimizu Port, the largest in the prefecture.

Shimizu Port, located halfway between Tokyo and Osaka, plays a significant role in international trade and economic development.

We will provide customers with a wide range of financial services, seek further business expansion as a customer-friendly bank and contribute to the development of the local community.



Bank Data

As of March 31, 2026

Head Office 2-1 Fujimicho, Shimizu-ku, Shizuoka-shi,
Shizuoka 424-0941 Japan

Date of Incorporation: July 1, 1928
 Paid-up Capital: ¥10,816million
 Number of Branches: 78
 Number of Sub-branches: 1
 Number of Employees: 846
 Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio
 (based on domestic standards): 8.54%
 Non-Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio
 (based on domestic standards): 8.45%



Consolidated Subsidiaries

As of July 1, 2026

Name of Company	Capital (Millions of Yen)	Ratio of Voting Right	Ratio of Voting Right [Other Group Companies]	Established	Line of Business
The Shimizu Business Service Co., Ltd.	10	100.00%	–	December 10, 1981	Calculating cash
The Shimizu General Maintenance Co., Ltd.	30	100.00%	–	December 24, 1991	Management of real estate
The Shimizu Regional Economy Research Center, INC	12	100.00%	–	October 28, 1965	Financial and economic research services, Training
The Shimizu Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	50	100.00%	–	November 1, 1978	Credit guaranteeing
The Shimizu Lease and Card Co., Ltd.	60	15.13%	48.32%	April 14, 1999	Leasing, Credit card
The Shimizu General Computer Service Co., Ltd.	30	5.00%	50.00%	July 1, 1989	Calculation operations
Shimizu Future Design, Inc.	100	100.00%	–	July 1, 2026	Regional Trading

Towards becoming “The local consulting company that Provides Solution customers’ issues and works to achieve the sustainable enhancement of corporate value”



President and
Representative Director

Yasuhiro Iwayama

Changes in the environment surrounding the Bank Group

The Japanese economy in the current fiscal year recovered gradually, supported by a rebound in private consumption due to a favorable employment and personal income environment, and increased capital investment aimed at labor-saving and digitalization. However, uncertainties such as rising geopolitical risks, including the situation in the Middle East, continue to persist. It is necessary to closely monitor the impact of soaring resource and energy prices, supply chain disruptions, and concerns about a slowdown in overseas economies on the domestic economy.

As for the financial environment, the transition to a full-fledged “world with interest rates” is becoming more pronounced, backed by the Bank of Japan’s gradual rate hikes. While upward pressure on domestic benchmark interest rates is expected to improve the loan to deposit spread, we are entering a phase where it is crucial to carefully assess the impact of rising interest rates.

As for the economy of Shizuoka Prefecture, which is the Bank’s main business base, although there were some weak movements in areas such as housing investment, the overall economy recovered gradually. While the effects of rising prices are observed, private consumption remains resilient. The environment surrounding the local community faces various challenges, including population decline, the progression of a declining birth rate and aging of the population, and a shortage of key players supporting the community.

Summary of the 28th Medium-term Management Plan

As the second phase leading up to the Bank’s 100th anniversary in 2028, the 28th Medium-term Management Plan “SHINKA — Creating Connections —,” which started in April 2023, is positioned as a critical period for maintaining and expanding the revenue base that was elevated during the 1st phase “ZENSHIN — Building Bridges —.” We have set out three basic policies: “Improved human capital,” “More sophisticated solutions sales,” and “Implement sustainable management,” and have developed various measures accordingly.

In “Improved human capital,” we aimed to enhance the overall “strength” of the organization by accelerating investment in human capital, or “human resources,” focusing on revising the human resources systems to expand human capital investment and striving to improve employee engagement.

In “More sophisticated solutions sales,” we worked on quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement of solutions sales. We aimed to enhance our finance operations by accumulating expertise in structured finance through personnel exchanges with external organizations and syndicated financing. We have accompanied our customers closely through strengthening our sales capabilities by changing our sales structure.

In “Implement sustainable management,” we aimed to further strengthen the management base cultivated over many years and contribute to the sustainable development of the region’s “environment,” “society,” and “economy.” In May 2024, we updated the banking system to establish a system that can quickly and stably provide products and services that meet customer needs. Additionally, to improve convenience through the expansion of non-face-to-face channel services, we completely revamped the Shimizu Bank app in September 2025, and the number of downloads exceeded 30,000 by the end of June 2026. Through these efforts, we aimed to enhance services that satisfy our customers and contribute to the sustainable development of the regional economy.

Regarding the key financial target of “profit ¥2.5 billion or more” for the final year of the Medium-term Management Plan, although we fell short of the planned figure due to the agile replacement of the securities portfolio aimed at strengthening the medium- to long-term revenue base, we believe we have steadily demonstrated and provided true value through the expansion of the revenue base centered on interest on loans and discounts and fees and commissions, driven by strengthened sales capabilities and market factors such as rate hikes.



Start of the 29th Medium-term Management Plan From “ZENSHIN” to “SHINKA,” and then to “KASOKU”

We have developed the 27th Medium-term Management Plan as the 1st phase and the 28th Medium-term Management Plan as the 2nd phase leading up to the Bank's 100th anniversary in July 2028. As the final phase, we started the 29th Medium-term Management Plan “KASOKU (Acceleration) — Passing the Tasuki —” in April 2026. This Bank has positioned these three years as a critical period to return to its customer-first roots and accelerate the expansion of the revenue base that the Bank has advanced and evolved through the first and second phases. The subtitle “Passing the Tasuki” embodies the idea of using the milestone of the 100th anniversary as a stepping stone to build a sustainable business model with an eye toward the next generation. It reflects our intention to pass the “bridges” we have built with our stakeholders and the “connections” we have cultivated as a “Tasuki” from our 100th anniversary into the future. As basic policies, we have set three acceleration drivers: “Human capital,” “Solutions sales,” and “Business base.” We place the utmost importance on “Human capital,” or human resources. We believe that the realization of our management philosophy and purpose, and the enhancement of corporate value, are rooted in human capital, and we aim to improve the Bank's corporate value by interlinking each driver starting from measures designed to maximize the potential of our human capital.

The first acceleration driver, “Human capital,” involves maintaining total personnel numbers through the revision of human resources systems and the sophistication and diversification of recruitment methods, promoting strategic personnel allocation through business efficiency and productivity improvement, and changes in the sales structure, as well as supporting employee reskilling primarily through enhancing training systems. In addition to reviewing evaluation systems and treatment, we will strengthen support for child-rearing and caregiving generations, thereby fostering a culture of challenge by responding to changing lifestyles and diverse working styles.

The second driver, “Solutions sales,” aims to enhance corporate value for both customers and the Bank by advancing data utilization and expanding business matching tools to strengthen relationships and consulting, thereby addressing customer challenges. By strengthening collaboration with the SBI Group, with which we have a capital and business alliance, we will leverage expertise in new areas and specialized fields to solve

regional issues.

The third driver, "Business base," involves working to ensure a stable management base, considering the public nature of bank management. To improve profitability through business process transformation, we have newly appointed a "Productivity Improvement Officer" to advance business reforms at headquarters and sales branches. We will review operations from the perspectives of "abolition," "reduction," and "reform" to enhance productivity across the organization. To accelerate cross-departmental initiatives at headquarters for the purpose of these business reforms, we have formed the productivity improvement working group "Accel Lab." Additionally, through efforts to address climate change and strengthen Group collaboration, we will provide consulting services that meet the needs and solve the challenges of the region and our customers.

Toward improving corporate value

Due to changes in the external environment, the needs and challenges faced by all stakeholders surrounding the Bank, including the region, customers, employees, and shareholders, are diversifying. In formulating the 29th Medium-term Management Plan, we identified materialities while considering the impact on stakeholders. We will develop the measures and strategies set out in the plan based on these materialities. We recognize that improving corporate value is the greatest commitment we must fulfill to all stakeholders. As a regional financial institution, while maintaining a certain level of equity capital, we will execute highly public operations that contribute to the development of the regional economy, enhance profitability and capital efficiency, and enrich shareholder returns, thereby improving the Bank's corporate value.

Toward the sustainable development of the local community

For the local community to achieve sustainable development, regional financial institutions need to strengthen regional financial capabilities to solve customer challenges. Considering this environment, in the newly begun 29th Medium-term Management Plan, we have set forth the "Regional co-creation strategy" aimed at co-creating with the region. Through support in non-financial areas, we aim to further contribute to the region and promote regional industries, establishing Shimizu Future Design, INC, an advanced banking service company. By connecting regional resources, people, and services, and leveraging trust and networks, we will create new value and paint the future together with the region.

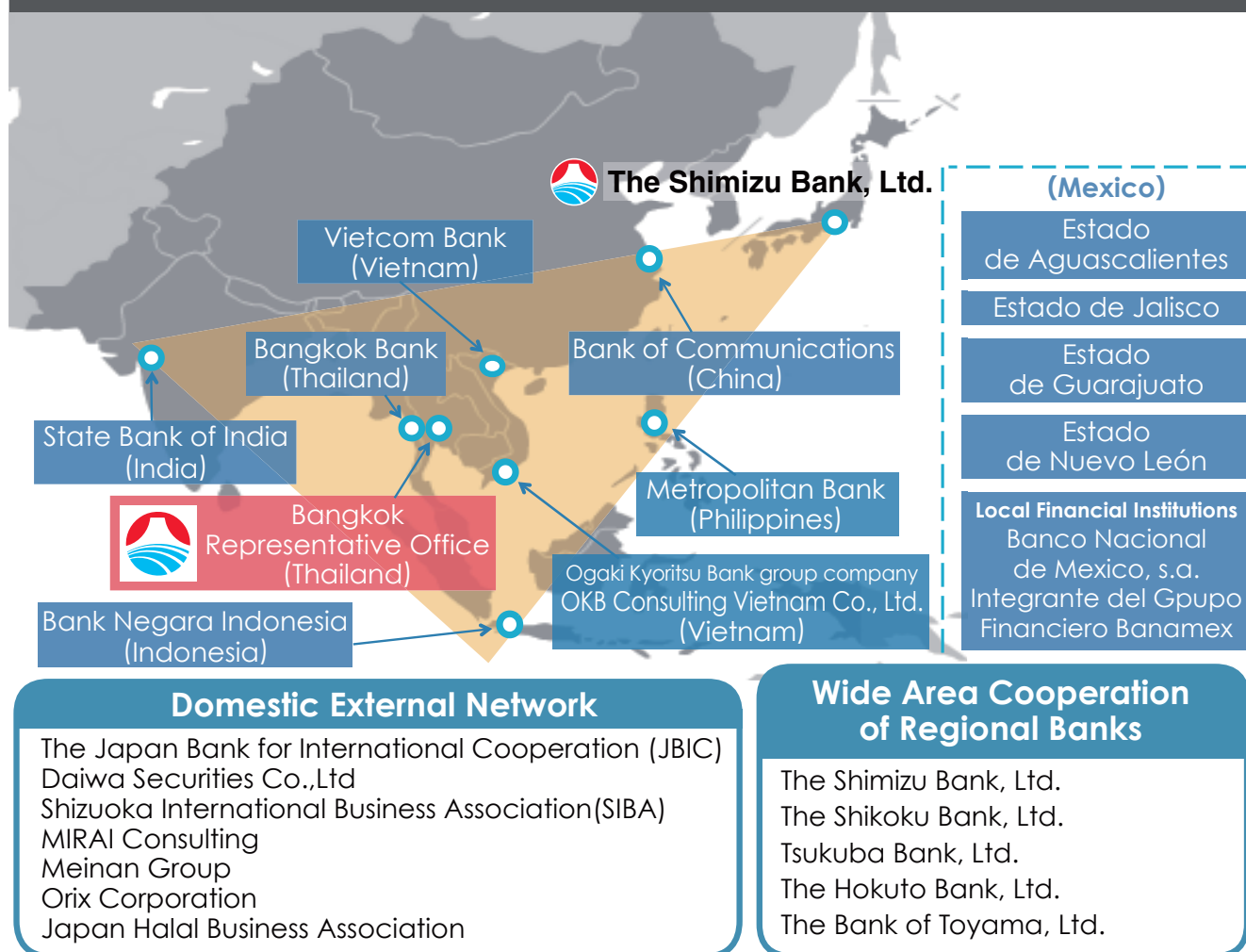
Shizuoka Prefecture, which is the Bank's main business base, is blessed with rich natural environments such as Mount Fuji, Suruga Bay, and the Southern Alps, and is home to not only agriculture and fisheries but also distinctive next-generation industries, with diverse regional industries closely linked to natural capital. The Bank has owned approximately 117 hectares of forest since its founding, conducting proper forest management while utilizing regional natural capital to continue its business. As climate change and biodiversity loss become more severe, maintaining natural capital is essential for continuing to work together with the region. We will accelerate environmental management centered on resource circulation and biodiversity conservation, including support for TNFD recommendations, to achieve coexistence with the local community.

In conclusion

The Bank has set forth three management philosophies: "Promote sound management that respects the social public interest," "Create a bank that is familiar, pleasing, and useful to its customers," and "Respect human relationships and create a rewarding workplace," and has continued its journey supported by many stakeholders. As the environment surrounding the financial industry rapidly changes, we will continue to challenge ourselves as one team toward realizing our purpose: "With love for the local community, we consider and co-create the future together with our customers." We appreciate your continued support and patronage.

July 2026

The Shimizu Bank's Network of Support for Overseas Expansion



Mt. Fuji -Our Symbol-



Mt. Fuji and The Shimizu Bank

Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan, located on the border of Shizuoka prefecture, and is widely known as a symbol of Japan, at home and abroad, for its elegant appearance.

We have published a calendar about Mt. Fuji every year since 1969 and have been using a corporate logo since 1974 whose design includes images of Mt. Fuji and Gulf of Suruga.

In June of 2013, Mt. Fuji was registered as a World Heritage Site.

In line with the growing recognition of Mt. Fuji across the world, we intend to further strengthen "demonstrate the significance of our existence" for individual customers.



Summary of Business

Consolidated Results

Ordinary income increased by ¥4,531 million year on year to ¥33,674 million mainly due to increases in interest on loans and discounts and securities-related income. Ordinary expenses increased by ¥3,698 million year on year to ¥30,540 million mainly due to an increase in interest on deposits. As a result, an ordinary profit of ¥3,134 million was posted.

In terms of deposits, as a result of striving to expand our business base, which has close ties to the region, total deposits increased by ¥36.5 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥1,631.5 billion.

In personal deposit assets, by responding to increasing diverse customer needs, we succeeded in growing retail deposits and investment trusts, leading to an increase of ¥45.4 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥1,456.8 billion.

Loans and bills discounted increased by ¥15.0 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥1,268.2 billion, as a result of responding proactively, as a regional financial institution, to demand from customers for funding.

Securities increased by ¥4.3 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥267.7 billion, as a result of keeping a close eye on market fluctuations while taking a flexible approach to management.

(Millions of Yen)

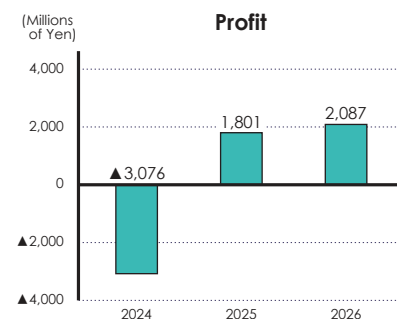
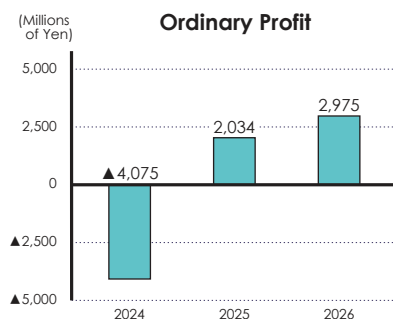
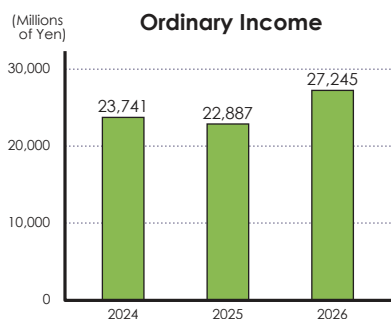
Consolidated Five-years Summary	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Ordinary Income	¥27,421	¥28,403	¥29,904	¥29,143	¥33,674
Ordinary Profit	3,984	1,596	▲4,131	2,300	3,134
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	2,580	1,474	▲3,301	1,861	2,000
Comprehensive Income	▲3,788	▲6,642	5,435	▲5,594	8,344
Total Net Assets	82,569	75,158	79,930	73,250	81,012
Total Assets	1,808,806	1,889,075	1,755,862	1,807,263	1,813,848
Net Assets per Share in Yen	6,993.66	6,384.27	6,780.19	6,364.65	7,000.01
Net Income per Share in Yen	222.69	127.55	▲286.14	163.24	177.20
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (based on domestic standards)	8.95%	8.69%	8.06%	8.53%	8.54%
Number of Employees	999	985	982	964	926

Non-Consolidated Results

Ordinary income increased by ¥4,357 million year on year to ¥27,245 million mainly due to increases in interest on loans and discounts and securities-related income. Ordinary expenses increased by ¥3,417 million year on year to ¥24,270 million mainly due to an increase in interest on deposits. As a result, an ordinary profit of ¥2,975 million was posted.

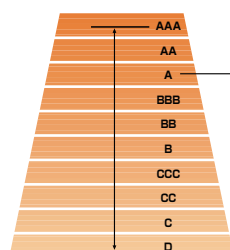
(Millions of Yen)

Non-Consolidated Five-years Summary	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Ordinary Income	¥21,229	¥21,994	¥23,741	¥22,887	¥27,245
Ordinary Profit	3,445	1,175	▲4,075	2,034	2,975
Profit	2,239	1,265	▲3,076	1,801	2,087
Capital Stock	10,816	10,816	10,816	10,816	10,816
Number of Shares Issued in Thousand Shares	11,641	11,641	11,641	11,641	11,641
Total Net Assets	77,904	70,383	73,752	67,112	73,497
Total Assets	1,797,996	1,876,516	1,743,818	1,797,098	1,802,295
Deposits	1,519,359	1,546,805	1,545,433	1,598,411	1,634,800
Loans and Bills Discounted	1,225,136	1,251,148	1,252,886	1,261,726	1,276,622
Securities	335,725	329,005	277,120	263,671	268,015
Net Assets Per Share in Yen	6,715.05	6,098.80	6,377.94	5,960.68	6,483.45
Dividends per Share in Yen	60	60	55	60	60
Dividends per Share at mid-term in Yen	30	30	30	30	30
Net Income per Share in Yen	193.24	109.40	▲266.59	158.03	184.95
Dividends Payment ratio	31.04%	54.84%	-%	37.96%	32.44%
Non-Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (based on domestic standards)	8.71%	8.47%	7.89%	8.35%	8.45%
Number of Employees	906	892	893	867	846



Credit Rating

Credit rating is assigned to debts as follows: Concerning the relevant debt, a credit rating agency, which is a fair and disinterested third party, rates the certainty of payment of its principals and interest on a contractual basis, and such rating is represented using a simple code.



Our Bank



Credit Rating : A-
 Relevant Debt : long-term Preferred Debt
 Credit Rating Agency :
 Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.
 (As of March 31, 2026)

Corporate Governance Structure

Fundamental Approach to Corporate Governance

At a time when companies are required to enhance corporate governance, the Shimizu Bank believes its mission is to perform business management fairly through delivering increased transparency to shareholders and customers.

To this end, it is necessary for us to bolster the functions of the Board of Directors, realize swift decision-making and develop a framework to strictly monitor the business management execution.

1) Outline of our corporate governance system

The Audit & Supervisory Committee composed of four Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members has been established, which conducts appropriate audits of the business execution by Directors, leading to more substantial checks on management.

The Board of Directors consists of eleven Directors (excluding Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members), of which three are Outside Directors, and four Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members, of which three are Outside Directors, for a total of 15. The President of the Bank serves as the Chair, and the Board supervises the execution of business, such as by taking decisions on important management strategies, etc., based on our business philosophy. Ordinary meetings of the Board of Directors are held once a month as a rule, in addition to which extraordinary meetings of the Board of Directors are held as required.

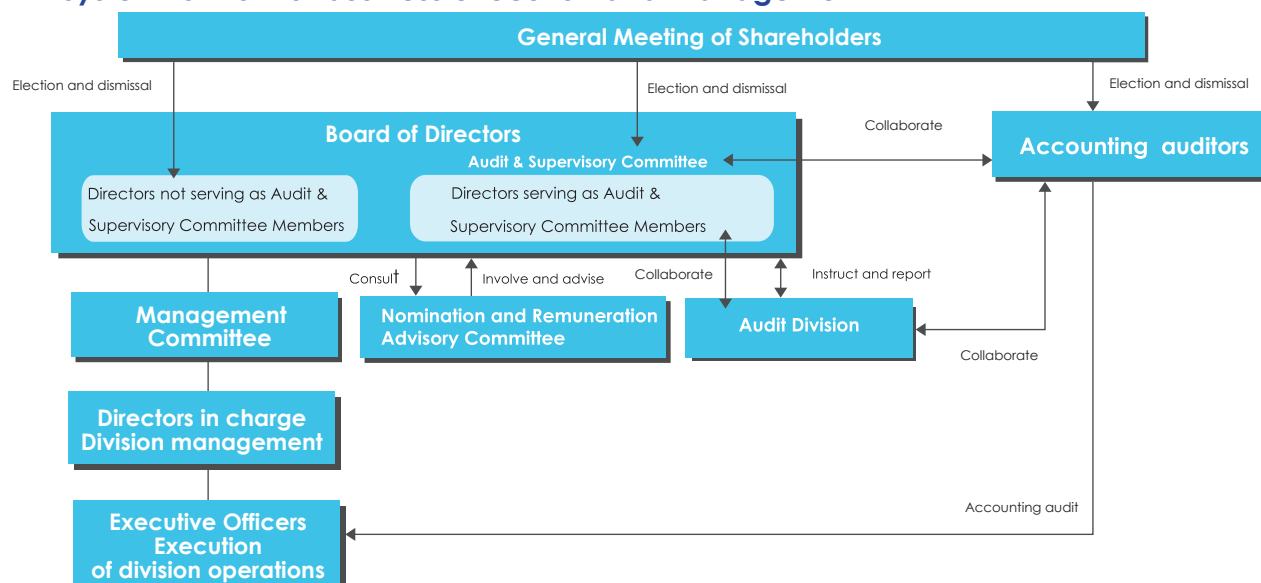
The Audit & Supervisory Committee deliberates and reports on the status of audits, with a particular focus on the duties of Directors. Ordinary meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Committee are held once a month as a rule, in addition to which extraordinary meetings are held as required.

The Nomination and Remuneration Advisory Committee has been established with the aim of strengthening the independence, objectivity, and explanatory functions of the Board of Directors through the appropriate involvement and council of the Independent Outside Directors when considering particularly important matters such as the nomination and remuneration of Directors (excluding Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members). A majority of the Committee members are Independent Outside Directors, and the Committee is composed entirely of Directors with representative rights or Independent Outside Directors (excluding Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members).

The Shimizu Bank has in place three categories of management meeting, namely, Ordinary Management Meeting, Expanded Management Meeting and Project Meeting. These serve as consultation bodies designed to have operations executed nimbly and with a mutual restraint function. An Ordinary Management Meeting is held daily, in principle, to bolster governance and expedite decision-making. To deliberate and resolve more rigorously, an Expanded Management Meeting is held twice-monthly, in principle, under specified themes such as: 1) loan screening aimed at reinforcing credit risk control; 2) revenue management for controlling revenue and examining revenue improvement measures; 3) risk management intended to oversee various risks comprehensively; 4) compliance control designed to ensure strict compliance with laws and regulations and check and give guidance on such compliance; 5) system strategies to deliberate on system strategies for operations; 6) financial reporting to determine a financial closing policy; and 7) the Sustainability Department to deliberate on key initiatives and disclosure content related to sustainability. A Project Meeting is allowed to be held any time as a meeting to resolve (deliberate) on a specific subject continuously for a limited period of time, and an Ordinary Management Meeting is supposed to resolve on the subjects and operation for such meeting each time. An Ordinary Management Meeting is chaired by the President and its other members are determined by the Board of Directors, based on a proposal by the Chair. An Expanded Management Meeting is attended by officers comprising members of an Ordinary Management Meeting as well as employees who are designated separately in subsidiary rules on a subject-by-subject basis. A Project Meeting is attended by officers more or less identical to attendees of an Ordinary Management Meeting. Each Management Meeting is regarded as a body designed to resolve and deliberate at the commission of the Board of Directors, so minutes are created on the resolutions before being reported to the Board.

The ALM Earnings Management Committee, established as a body to comprehensively manage assets and liabilities and be involved in the formulation of strategic goals, seeks to bolster the framework for earnings management and asset liability management (ALM).

System to monitor business execution and management



2) State of development of internal control system

In addition to prescribing the following Basic Policy on Internal Control System, the Bank strives to develop its internal control system.

- a. System to ensure that duty execution by Directors and employees adheres to laws and regulations as well as the Articles of Incorporation
 - Establish the Compliance Manual to specify laws, regulations and rules that directors and employees must observe.
 - Install a business unit charged with supervising compliance and strive to develop the compliance framework of the Bank and the Shimizu Bank Group as a whole and ascertain compliance issues. Hold an Expanded Management Meeting monthly on the theme of compliance as a meeting chaired by the President and attended by our corporate lawyer.
 - Install compliance managers and administrators at the headquarters and branches; they are to verify the conformity of routine operations to laws. Establish the Compliance Reporting Scheme to prevent any violation from occurring with respect to the user of this reporting scheme, management will not take any action detrimental to the reporting officer such as a disciplinary action and employee evaluation downgrade on account of the reporting.
 - The Awards and Discipline Committee takes a penalty action against an employee for a violation of laws and regulations or the Articles of Incorporation. As for a violation of laws and regulations or the Articles of Incorporation by a Director, the Management Committee investigates the violation pursuant to the "Director Compliance Rules," following which the Board of Directors resolves to take specific action.
 - The Bank will battle determinedly against what are generally referred to in Japan as "anti-social forces" and anti-community groups that threaten order and security in local communities, and will not provide any benefit to such entities.
- b. System for the storage and management of information on duty execution by Directors
 - We store and manage information on duty execution by Directors such as minutes of Board of Directors meetings and ringi approval letters in an appropriate manner pursuant to internal rules.
- c. Regulations and other systems for management of risk of loss
 - To perform risk management appropriately, we establish the Integrated Risk Management Provisions before designating departments in charge on a category-by-category basis, thereby building a system to manage various types of risks.
 - We also install a department charged with performing risk supervision for the entire Bank. This department is to report on the state of various risks to the Board of Directors and the Management Committee, as required.
 - In addition to establishing the Business Continuity Regulations for us to continue operations appropriately in an emergency, we will respond swiftly and adequately, thus developing a system capable of minimizing effects on our business activities.
- d. System to ensure that Directors execute their duties efficiently
 - Directors (excluding Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members) are to execute their duties according to the Organization Regulations and the Job Authority Regulations. The Bank has the Management Committee in place as a body to deliberate and resolve within the scope assigned to it by the Board of Directors, and this committee is to expedite decision-making for business execution.
 - The personnel are to report to the Board of Directors on the state of progress for any matter resolved by the Board of Directors every three months, thereby managing and ascertaining the progress until completion.
- e. System to secure the appropriateness of operations at the corporate group comprising the Bank and its subsidiaries
 - We strive to secure the appropriateness of our operations with respect to compliance at the Shimizu Bank Group companies and adequate reporting to the Bank, as well as the efficiency of our risk management and duty execution. To this end, we install a supervision department to be charged with operating and managing the Shimizu Bank Group companies. Moreover, we establish the Shimizu Bank Group Operation and Management Regulations. Our group companies are to submit reports to the Bank and consult with it according to the List of Matters for Consultation and Reporting by Group Companies.
 - The Bank's personnel are to visit our group companies and audit them, as required.
 - The Bank and its group companies are to comply with accounting standards and other relevant laws and regulations, and develop a system to secure the trustworthiness of their financial reporting.
- f. Matters related to employees who are obliged to assist with the duties of the Audit & Supervisory Committee
 - At least one person is assigned to assist the Audit & Supervisory Committee in its duties.
- g. Matters related to ensuring the independence of the employees mentioned in the previous item from Directors (excluding Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members) and the effectiveness of instructions to said employees
 - In cases where the employees are also obliged to assist in audit operations, for the purposes of assisting in such duties, said employees are detached from the instructions of the operating departments, such as Directors (excluding Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members), and obey the instructions and orders of the Audit & Supervisory Committee.
 - With regard to internal transfers and evaluations for employees obliged to assist in such matters, the opinion of the Audit & Supervisory Committee is respected.
- h. Systems for Directors (excluding Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members) and employees to report to the Audit & Supervisory Committee, and other systems for reporting to the Audit & Supervisory Committee.
 - The Directors (excluding Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members) of the Bank and its group companies are to report without delay to the Audit & Supervisory Committee on any significant matter that affects the Bank's operations or financial results. The employees of the Bank and its group companies are to report on such matter through a control department and by way of a Director in charge and a group company Director. The Directors (excluding Directors serving as Audit & Supervisory Committee Members) and employees of the Bank and its group companies must provide cooperation if asked by the Audit & Supervisory Committee to report on operations.
 - Management must not take any action detrimental to the reporting officer such as a disciplinary action and employee evaluation downgrade on account of the above-mentioned reporting.
- i. Other systems to ensure that audits of the Audit & Supervisory Committee are conducted effectively
 - The Audit & Supervisory Committee cooperates with the internal audit department, etc., and regularly exchanges opinions in relation to issues facing the Bank, issues with internal management structures, and so on. In addition, the Audit & Supervisory Committee works to achieve appropriate audits, such as by listening to the opinions of the Accounting Auditor and external specialists.
- j. Matters related to policies for the processing of expenses and obligations arising from the execution of duties by the Audit & Supervisory Committee, such as procedures for prepayment of expenses or for reimbursement arising from the execution of said duties
 - When an Audit & Supervisory Committee Member requests prepayment of expenses required for the execution of duties, or reimbursement, etc., the expense or obligation in question shall be processed promptly.

Compliance System

At the Shimizu Bank group, our awareness of our social responsibility and public duties has led us to make compliance a top priority, building an effective compliance system that will help us earn the trust of our customers and the local communities we share.

Our management in particular is actively engaged in compliance issues and is working with executives and employees of all of the companies in our group to foster awareness on these issue and create a corporate culture in which "compliance is the foundation for everything."

Establishing a Framework for Compliance

For through compliance, the Shimizu Bank has created a "Legal and Regulatory Compliance Policy" as our basic policy for compliance in keeping with our management policy. This Compliance Policy is widely disseminated across the Shimizu Bank group.

At monthly expanded management meetings, members of bank management including the president meet with outside corporate lawyers to discuss matters concerning compliance.

In addition, we have established the Legal Office within the Risk Management Division to supervise compliance and entrusted that office with centralized control of information pertaining to compliance issues and providing guidance on the laws and regulations officers and employees must observe.

Furthermore, we have assigned individuals to be in charge of compliance at each division and branch to facilitate coordination with the office that oversees compliance (the Legal Office) and exhaustively enforce observance of laws and regulations. The Shimizu Bank also assigns regional compliance supervisor and the like in order to properly address compliance issues in relevant divisions.

Corporate Culture Attaching Importance to Compliance

The Bank formulated the Compliance Manual which illustrates the Ethics Charter and laws and regulations required to be observed and which specifically outlines how to deal with any illegal act discovered. Each time laws or regulations are amended, the provisions of the Compliance Manual are revised with the approval of the Board of Directors. We ensure that the Compliance Manual is adhered to in the Bank by organizing training and in-branch learning programs.

This manual, in electronic format, is allowed to be viewed by any employee via a PC at all times. Thus, we seek to foster compliance awareness in the organization while striving to cause specific actions to be taken.

Each fiscal year, we formulate the Compliance Program, a specific action plan aimed at securing the state of compliance in the Bank. Thus, we engage in effective monitoring activities while developing a compliance framework.

Specifically, based on our training programs, all Shimizu Bank employees take e-learning-based compliance study and testing courses, among other efforts to grasp rules including various laws and regulations.

The results of such courses are analyzed by the Compliance Supervisory Department before being reported to the Expanded Management Meeting. Then, the personnel discuss measures such as those for preventing any violation of laws and regulations and stopping their recurrence before reflecting such measures in our business execution, in a move to further bolster our compliance system.

The Shimizu Bank Group has in place the Compliance Reporting Scheme, a system in which to report any issue or problem detected. We secured neutrality for the system by arranging for the General Manager of the Legal Office at the Risk Management Division and our corporate lawyers to serve as reporting desks. Moreover, we built a platform to prevent any user of this reporting scheme from being subjected to detrimental treatment on account of the reporting, thereby striving to avert misconduct and fraud.

Systems Targeting Anti-social Forces

Due to their public nature and critical economic function, banks are required to exclude anti-social forces from financial transactions. For this reason, the Shimizu Bank has created a basic policy that we will stand firmly against anti-social forces which pose a threat to the order and safety of civic life, and will not provide any favors to such forces.

In addition, at the Shimizu Bank we have given the Risk Management Division the task of collecting, analyzing, and centrally managing information pertaining to anti-social forces, and have established a system whereby the bank systematically addresses such issues and excludes anti-social forces from business transactions in cooperation with external special agencies including law enforcement and the national and prefectural centers for the elimination of boryokudan (violent crime syndicates).

Furthermore, in order to make it clear that we exclude anti-social forces from our business, we have also introduced clauses regarding the exclusion of "boryokudan" crime syndicates in basic loan agreements and in our rules concerning deposits and other services. We require all customers to comply with an agreement by which they express and affirm that they are not associated with any anti-social forces.

Charter of Ethics

1. Establishing trust

In order to maintain the structure of credit and to smooth financial processes in the regions, while remaining aware of the social responsibility of banks and the gravity of their public mission, we will conduct business in a sound and appropriate manner, with the goal of establishing unshakable trust.

2. Contributing to the economy and to society by providing high-quality services

In addition to the function of providing infrastructure to support economic activity that we have fulfilled from the beginning, we contribute to the economy and to society, both in Japan and overseas, by providing high-quality financial services that respond to the needs of users.

3. Compliance with laws, regulations and rules

We comply with laws and regulations as well as with internal rules in the course of executing our business. We respect social rules, perform corporate activities with conscientiousness, integrity and fairness.

4. Blocking all relationships with anti-social forces

We resolutely reject illegal demands made by antisocial forces of the kind that threaten the safety and order of society, and will eliminate any and all relationships with them.

5. Proactive communication

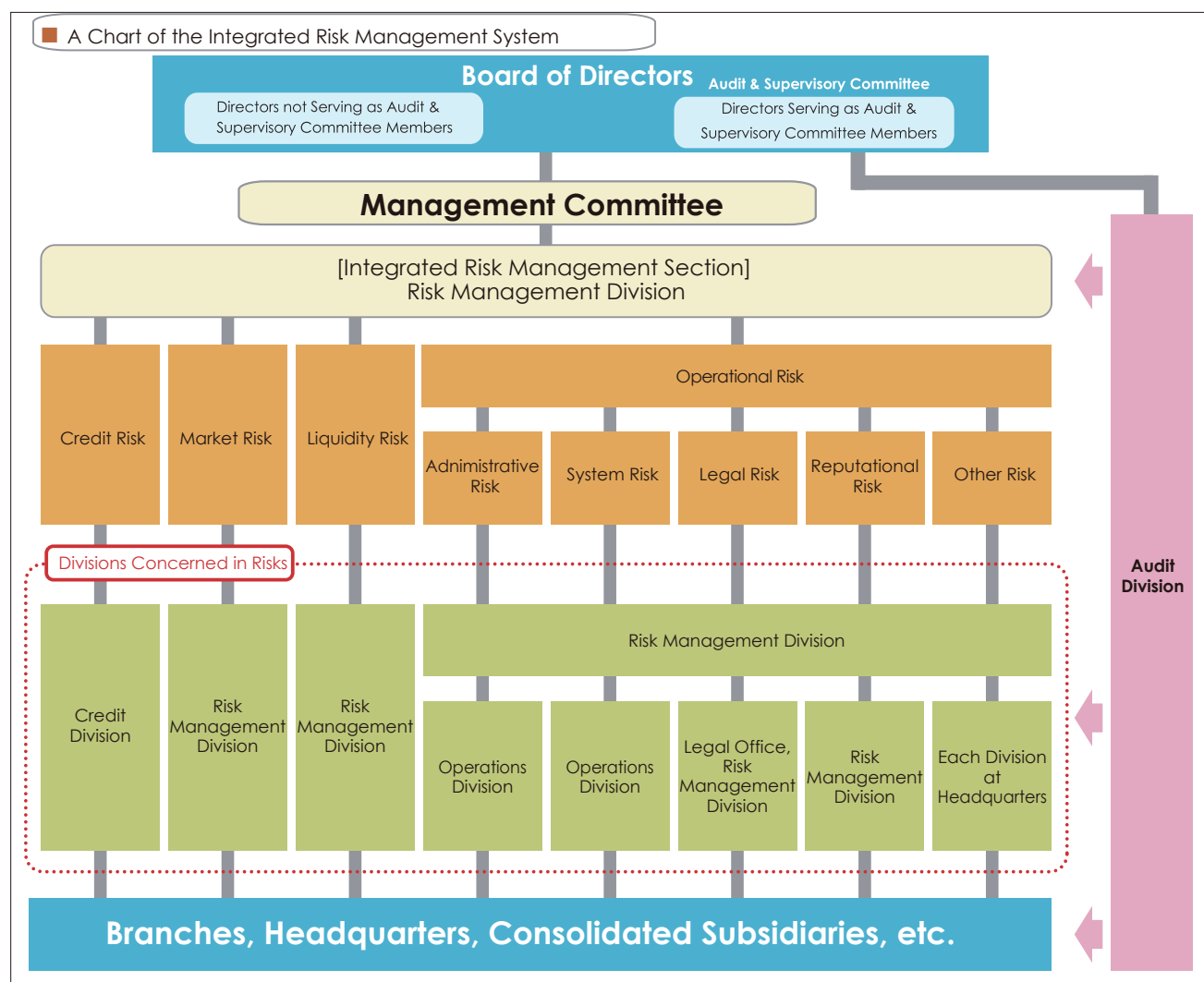
In order to obtain wide-ranging understanding and trust from society at large, we will proactively and fairly disclose business information, make every effort to ensure the soundness of business, and strive to establish broad communications between the Bank and society.

Risk Management System

Because of changes in the surrounding environment of the financial institutions, the risks banks face are increasingly diverse and have become complex. As financial institutions have the responsibility to safely and effectively manage the deposits they receive from customers, it is increasingly important to upgrade the risk control system, which is used to properly control various risks according to their characteristics. The Shimizu Bank is fully aware of the significance of risk management and endeavors to strengthen our risk management system.

Risk Management System

The Shimizu Bank stipulated the "Integrated risk management provisions" as basic provisions on risk management, and established a risk management system, in which the Board of Directors plays the central role. Based on the provisions, the Shimizu Bank draws up "Risk Management Regulations" and "Risk Management Procedures" according to various risk categories which prescribe the specific management methods, etc., as well as reporting to the Board of Directors and the Management Committee. The Shimizu Bank formulates its risk management plan every fiscal year to control risks effectively, and identifies, analyzes and assesses risks based on these plans.



Integrated Risk Management

From the perspective of enhancing soundness in management, the Shimizu Bank comprehensively identifies major risks that the bank faces, compares them with our corporate strength (equity capital), then establishes a self-controlling type risk management environment, as well as addressing the tasks of enhancing risk management so as to maintain a proper risk management environment.

Credit Risk Management

The Shimizu Bank collectively administers loans and bills discounted, assets with a credit risk, and off-balance sheet assets, managing credit risk of the Bank itself and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Our screening system is composed of two sections, Sales Promotion and Screening, in order to maintain and improve the soundness of loan assets. In addition, the Bank strictly manages credits above a certain level by screening and passing a resolution for financing policy at the Management Meeting, which consists of the Executives.

Moreover, the Bank defined its credit policy (the basic code of conduct for financing) to clarify the bank's basic action guidance in the loan business, and thoroughly enforces it among our bank clerks, so as to maintain and improve the level of our bank clerks' observation of the financing rules.

A credit rating system was introduced to measure the credit risk of borrowers with a unified standard, and it is utilized to set lending rate guidelines according to creditworthiness. Furthermore, in terms of credit management, the Bank endeavors to manage appropriate portfolios, to disperse risks, and to ensure stable profits by measuring risk quantities with the credit rating system, etc. and acknowledging the status of loan concentration in specific business types, etc.

Market Risk Management

The Shimizu Bank manages market risk to securely earn stable profits through market transactions. The Bank has installed both a front office and back office in the Markets and International Division, as well as a middle office in the Risk Management Division, which is the Department concerned with risk, thus establishing a system of mutual checks and balances.

The status of measured risks is reported at the Board of Directors and Management Meeting so that the Executives can accurately acknowledge and appropriately make decisions on the market risks.

Liquidity Risk Management

The Shimizu Bank manages funds daily, weekly, and monthly at the Markets and International Division, which is a fund raising management section, while the Risk Management Division, which is the department concerned with risk, manages the risks. In addition, as a preparation for contingencies, the Bank set two phases of emergencies and prepares to secure financing methods according to respective situations.

Operational Risk Management

The Shimizu Bank recognizes administrative risk, system risk, legal risk, reputational risk, and other risks as operational risk; endeavors to prevent such risks from becoming tangible; and minimizes the impacts caused by such risks when they become apparent.

Regarding administrative risk, for the purpose of establishing a routine of impartial and swift office work, the Bank has been improving the quality of office work through the creation of various rules on office work, implementation of training programs, and centralization at the headquarters of the branch office work.

In relation to system risk management, the Bank uses as its core banking system "STELLA CUBE" created by NTT DATA Japan Corporation.

We established a backup center for "STELLA CUBE", reinforcing security against disasters (like the Tokai earthquake), whose occurrence is a concern. Moreover, the Internal Audit Division audits the computing systems and programs regularly, auditing system development and the administrative status of system operations, and verifying the effectiveness of risk management.

The legal risk is the risk in which the Bank suffers losses by violating laws and regulations, etc. The Shimizu Bank places the observance of laws and regulations, etc. as its priority issue in management to avoid the occurrence of the legal risk, and vigorously addresses actions to strengthen our preparedness to further observe laws and regulations.

Reputational risk is the risk suffered from unexpected damages by media coverage, etc. about the entire financial industry and our bank. The Bank takes measures, such as establishing rules and manuals which prescribe our actions, to prevent circulation of unfounded rumors and to respond to them.

The Bank has also established internal control systems to appropriately manage other operational risk, respectively.

In order to be ready for emergency events such as natural disasters, and to continue or swiftly restore our essential business in order to provide stable financial function to our customers, the Shimizu Bank established an action plan that assumes the outbreak of a state of emergency, and has built a business continuity management based on this plan.

Cyber Security

The risk of cyber-attacks is continuing to increase due to the advancement of digital technology and changes in the international situation. As attack methods become more diverse and sophisticated, the difficulty of managing system vulnerabilities and other issues is also increasing. The Bank recognizes cybersecurity management as one of its most important management issues. We have established "Cybersecurity Management Regulations" to clarify our basic policies, management structure, and roles during normal operations and in the event of an incident, and have also established a Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) to conduct cyber attack-related training, exercises, and education to improve the effectiveness of our countermeasures.

In addition, through membership in the corporate association Financials ISAC Japan, which conducts cooperative activities related to cybersecurity of financial institutions in Japan, and participation in the Shizuoka Prefectural Council on Countermeasures for Cyberterrorism, which aims to take action to combat cyberterrorism using public-private collaboration in Shizuoka Prefecture, the Bank is engaged in efforts to collect information regarding the latest threat trends and to enhance the system for collaboration with external organizations.

ALM System

The Shimizu Bank regularly holds Management Meetings, which mainly consist of Executives, and the ALM Earnings Management Committee which in turn consists of General Managers, to examine proper assets and liability structures, etc. based on the financial and economic environment and forecasts of future interest rates, etc., so that the bank can fully exert the functions of ALM, with the goal to maximize profits while managing assets and liabilities in an integral manner balanced with adequate risks.

Corporate Data

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)
	March 31,2025	March 31,2026	March 31,2026
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥243,103	¥225,088	US\$1,407,417
Trading Securities	458	303	1,898
Money Held in Trust	1,000	1,001	6,260
Securities	263,344	267,704	1,673,885
Loans and Bills Discounted	1,253,228	1,268,295	7,930,318
Foreign Exchanges	1,064	1,512	9,454
Lease Receivables and Investments in Leases	13,680	13,606	85,080
Other Assets	6,782	9,726	60,817
Property, Plant and Equipment	16,972	17,161	107,306
Buildings, Net	6,305	6,457	40,375
Land	8,834	8,834	55,241
Leased Assets, Net	16	15	98
Construction in Progress	15	5	36
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	1,800	1,847	11,554
Intangible Assets	2,138	1,717	10,740
Software	1,881	1,505	9,415
Leased Assets	2	1	8
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	255	210	1,316
Retirement Benefit Asset	2,476	4,737	29,620
Deferred Tax Assets	4,510	6,196	38,747
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	6,120	4,632	28,964
Allowance for Loan Losses	(7,618)	(7,836)	(48,998)
Total Assets	¥1,807,263	¥1,813,848	US\$11,341,513

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)
	March 31,2025	March 31,2026	March 31,2026
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥1,595,017	¥1,631,520	US\$10,201,466
Negotiable certificates of deposit	-	500	3,126
Borrowed Money	118,034	77,178	482,575
Foreign Exchanges	23	15	98
Other Liabilities	14,154	18,339	114,668
Provision for Bonuses	449	440	2,757
Retirement Benefit Liability	110	107	674
Provision for Retirement Benefits for Directors(and Other Officers)	38	39	245
Deferred Tax Liabilities	62	61	386
Acceptances and Guarantees	6,120	4,632	28,964
Total Liabilities	1,734,013	1,732,835	10,834,964
Net Assets			
Share Capital	10,816	10,816	67,631
Capital Surplus	7,584	7,567	47,314
Retained Earnings	63,934	65,243	407,952
Treasury Shares	(700)	(568)	(3,553)
Total Shareholders' Equity	81,634	83,058	519,344
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	(12,252)	(9,268)	(57,951)
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	486	2,388	14,935
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	1,667	3,051	19,083
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(10,099)	(3,827)	(23,932)
Share Acquisition Rights	117	112	706
Non-Controlling Interests	1,597	1,668	10,430
Total Net Assets	73,250	81,012	506,548
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥1,807,263	¥1,813,848	US\$11,341,513

Notes

- 1.The Japanese yen figures are rounded down to the nearest one million yen in this financial report.
- 2.Figures stated in U.S.dollars are translated solely for convenience at the rate of ¥159.93per U.S.\$1, the approximate rate of exchange prevailing on March 31,2026.

Consolidated Statement of Income

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)
	Years ended March 31, 2025	Years ended March 31, 2026	Years ended March 31, 2026
Ordinary Income	¥29,143	¥33,674	US\$210,559
Interest Income	15,843	20,521	128,316
Interest on Loans and Discounts	13,114	16,152	100,994
Interest and Dividends on Securities	2,079	3,205	20,042
Interest on call loans	64	114	717
Interest on Deposits with Banks	486	1,041	6,513
Other Interest Income	98	7	48
Fees and Commissions	11,473	11,593	72,490
Other Ordinary Income	54	50	316
Other Income	1,771	1,509	9,436
Other	1,771	1,509	9,436
Ordinary Expenses	26,842	30,540	190,962
Interest Expenses	1,483	4,264	26,666
Interest on Deposits	1,280	3,984	24,913
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	19	0	5
Interest on Call Money	-	55	346
Interest Expenses on Cash Collateral Received for Securities Lent	91	87	544
Interest on Borrowings and Rediscounts	88	54	340
Other Interest Expenses	2	82	514
Fees and Commissions Payments	6,471	6,532	40,844
Other Ordinary Expenses	2,164	2,421	15,140
General and Administrative Expenses	15,565	15,036	94,018
Other Expenses	1,157	2,285	14,292
Provision of Allowance for Loan Losses	990	672	4,203
Other	167	1,613	10,089
Ordinary Profit	2,300	3,134	19,597
Extraordinary Income	2	-	-
Reversal of provision for loss on cancellation of system contracts	2	-	-
Extraordinary Losses	1	15	97
Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	1	5	32
Impairment Losses	-	10	65
Profit Before Income Taxes	2,301	3,118	19,499
Income Taxes - Current	434	557	3,488
Income Taxes - Deferred	(61)	489	3,062
Total Income Taxes	372	1,047	6,550
Profit	1,929	2,070	12,948
Profit Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	68	70	442
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	¥1,861	¥2,000	US\$12,506

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)
	Years ended March 31, 2025	Years ended March 31, 2026	Years ended March 31, 2026
Profit	¥1,929	¥2,070	US\$12,948
Other Comprehensive Income	(7,524)	6,273	39,227
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	(7,568)	2,986	18,674
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	195	1,902	11,896
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans, Net of Tax	(151)	1,384	8,656
Comprehensive Income	(5,594)	8,344	52,175
Comprehensive Income attributable to			
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of Parent	(¥5,660)	¥8,272	US\$51,722
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	65	72	453

Notes

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Years ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Shareholders' Equity				
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Shares	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at April 1, 2024	¥10,816	¥7,606	¥62,708	(¥274)	¥80,856
Changes During Period					
Dividends of Surplus			(635)		(635)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent			1,861		1,861
Purchase of Treasury Shares				(529)	(529)
Disposal of Treasury Shares		(21)		103	81
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity					
Total Changes During Period	-	(21)	1,225	(426)	778
Balance at March 31, 2025	¥10,816	¥7,584	¥63,934	(¥700)	¥81,634

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				Share Acquisition Rights	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at April 1, 2024	(¥4,687)	¥290	¥1,819	(¥2,577)	¥117	¥1,534	¥79,930
Changes During Period							
Dividends of Surplus							(635)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent							1,861
Purchase of Treasury Shares							(529)
Disposal of Treasury Shares							81
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity	(7,565)	195	(151)	(7,521)		63	(7,458)
Total Changes During Period	(7,565)	195	(151)	(7,521)	-	63	(6,680)
Balance at March 31, 2025	(¥12,252)	¥486	¥1,667	(¥10,099)	¥117	¥1,597	¥73,250

Years ended March 31, 2026

(Millions of Yen)

	Shareholders' Equity				
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Shares	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at April 1, 2025	¥10,816	¥7,584	¥63,934	(¥700)	¥81,634
Changes During Period					
Dividends of Surplus			(690)		(690)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent			2,000		2,000
Purchase of Treasury Shares				(0)	(0)
Disposal of Treasury Shares		(17)		132	115
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity					
Total Changes During Period	-	(17)	1,309	132	1,424
Balance at March 31, 2026	¥10,816	¥7,567	¥65,243	(¥568)	¥83,058

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				Share Acquisition Rights	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at April 1, 2025	(¥12,252)	¥486	¥1,667	(¥10,099)	¥117	¥1,597	¥73,250
Changes During Period							
Dividends of Surplus							(690)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent							2,000
Purchase of Treasury Shares							(0)
Disposal of Treasury Shares							115
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity	2,984	1,902	1,384	6,271	(4)	70	6,337
Total Changes During Period	2,984	1,902	1,384	6,271	(4)	70	7,762
Balance at March 31, 2026	(¥9,268)	¥2,388	¥3,051	(¥3,827)	¥112	¥1,668	¥81,012

Notes

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Years ended March 31, 2026

(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	Shareholders' Equity				
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Shares	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at April 1, 2025	US\$67,631.00	US\$47,424.00	US\$399,763.00	(US\$4,379.00)	US\$510,440.00
Changes During Period					
Dividends of Surplus			(4,317)		(4,317)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent			12,506		12,506
Purchase of Treasury Shares				(5)	(5)
Disposal of Treasury Shares		(110)		831	720
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity					
Total Changes During Period	-	(110)	8,188	825	8,904
Balance at March 31, 2026	US\$67,631.00	US\$47,314.00	US\$407,952.00	(US\$3,553.00)	US\$519,344.00

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				Share Acquisition Rights	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at April 1, 2025	(US\$76,614.00)	US\$3,039.00	US\$10,426.00	(US\$63,148.00)	US\$733.00	US\$9,989.00	US\$458,014.00
Changes During Period							
Dividends of Surplus							(4,317)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent							12,506
Purchase of Treasury Shares							(5)
Disposal of Treasury Shares							720
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity	18,663	11,896	8,656	39,216		440	39,629
Total Changes During Period	18,663	11,896	8,656	39,216	-	440	48,533
Balance at March 31, 2026	(US\$57,951.00)	US\$14,935.00	US\$19,083.00	(US\$23,932.00)	US\$706.00	US\$10,430.00	US\$506,548.00

Notes

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Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)
	Years ended March.31,2025	Years ended March.31,2026	Years ended March.31,2026
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit Before Income Taxes	¥2,301	¥3,118	US\$19,499
Depreciation	1,457	1,562	9,770
Impairment Losses	-	10	65
Increase (Decrease) in Allowance for Loan Losses	881	218	1,364
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Bonuses	(10)	(8)	(53)
Decrease (Increase) in Retirement Benefit Asset	(175)	(2,260)	(14,135)
Increase (Decrease) in Retirement Benefit Liability	(7)	(2)	(15)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Retirement Benefits for Directors (and Other Officers)	(15)	0	1
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Loss on Cancellation of system contracts	(283)	-	-
Interest Income	(15,843)	(20,521)	(128,316)
Interest Expenses	1,483	4,264	26,666
Loss (Gain) Related to Securities	(561)	1,435	8,977
Loss (Gain) on Money Held in Trust	(10)	(8)	(51)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	1	(202)	(1,265)
Loss (Gain) on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	1	5	32
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Securities	139	155	969
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	(8,126)	(15,067)	(94,212)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	53,043	36,502	228,241
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	-	500	3,126
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (Excluding Subordinated Borrowings)	(985)	(40,856)	(255,464)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Due from Banks (Excluding Due from Bank of Japan)	75	193	1,212
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchanges-Assets	(561)	(447)	(2,798)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchanges-Liabilities	(30)	(7)	(45)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Lease Receivables and Investments in Leases	(259)	(744)	(4,656)
Interest Received	16,277	20,532	128,384
Interest Paid	(1,120)	(3,432)	(21,460)
Other, Net	26,245	5,403	33,787
Subtotal	73,916	(9,656)	(60,380)
Income Taxes Paid	(310)	(573)	(3,587)
Income taxes refund	245	21	134
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	73,852	(10,208)	(63,833)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Securities	(77,906)	(285,143)	(1,782,926)
Proceeds from Sale of Securities	38,099	50,363	314,912
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	46,170	228,285	1,427,405
Decrease in Money Held in Trust	9	-	-
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,045)	(1,020)	(6,379)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(1,061)	(123)	(769)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	476	613	3,837
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	4,742	(7,024)	(43,921)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayments of Lease Obligations	(4)	(6)	(40)
Purchase of Treasury Shares	(529)	(0)	(5)
Proceeds from Sale of Treasury Shares	51	104	650
Dividends Paid	(633)	(684)	(4,280)
Dividends Paid to Non-Controlling Interests	(1)	(1)	(12)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(1,118)	(589)	(3,687)
Effect of Exchange Rate Change on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1)	1	8
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	77,474	(17,821)	(111,433)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	165,007	242,482	1,516,177
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	¥242,482	¥224,660	US\$1,404,743

Notes

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Board of Directors and Executive Officers

As of June 30, 2026

● President

Yasuhiro Iwayama*¹

● Senior Managing Director

Ayato Mochizuki*¹

● Managing Directors

Masashi Hiraiwa
Nobuhide Fukazawa

● Directors

Keiko Higashi*²
Makoto Kono*²
Takahiro Sugiyama*²
Masaki Yagi
Yasumasa Oki
Kunihiko Maeda
Junichi Goto
Fumitoshi Yabuzaki*³
Shigeyuki Konagaya*^{2,*3}
Kanako Ito*^{2,*3}
Yukiyasu Morita*^{2,*3}

*¹Representative Director

*²Outside Director

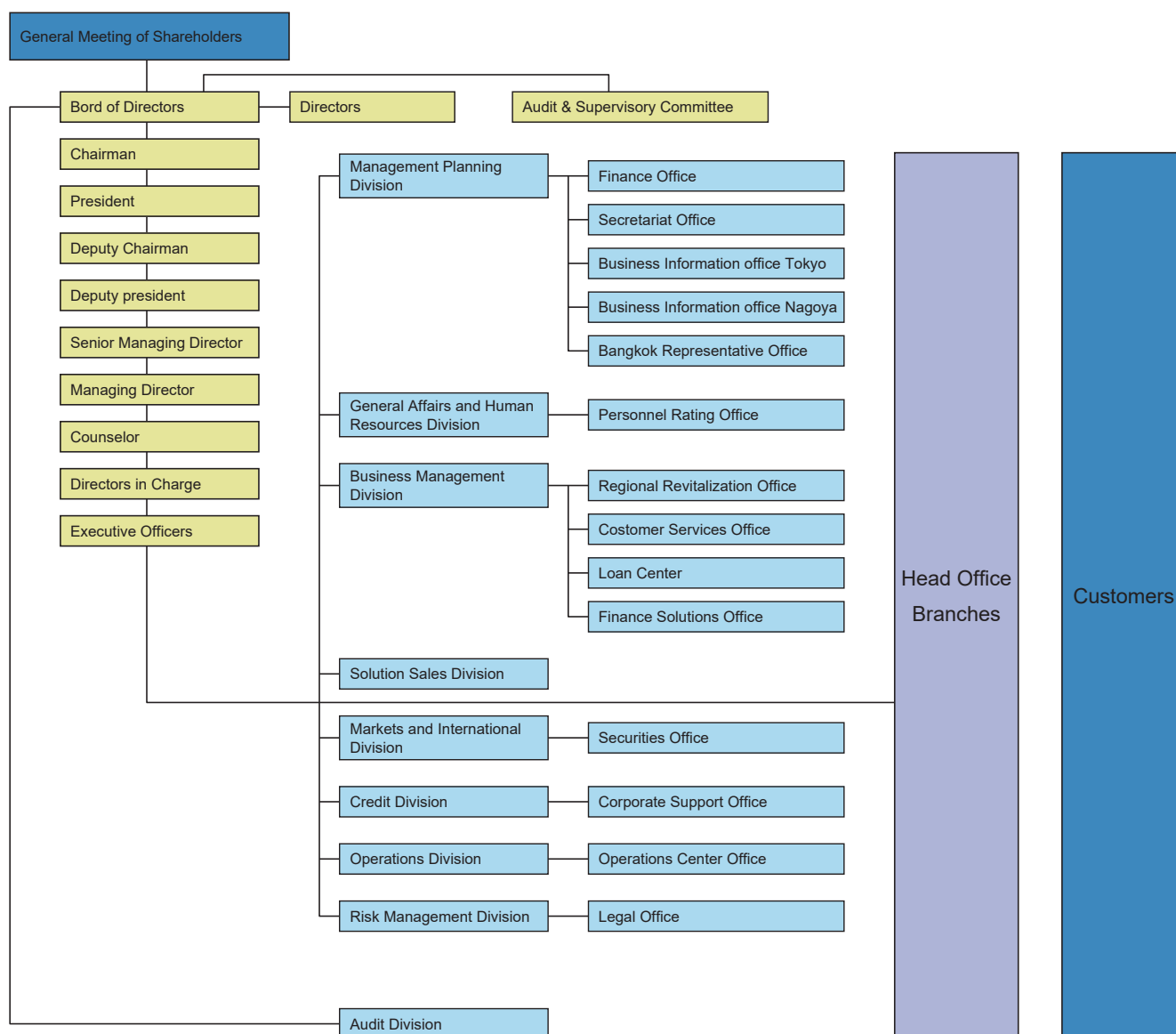
*³Audit & Supervisory Committee Members

● Executive Officers

Takafumi Okada
Akinori Iwama
Yasuko Imura
Hisashi Yui
Yukio Morota
Hiroshi Katsumata
Yasuhiro Shimizu

Organization Chart

As of June 30, 2026



THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.

MARKETS AND INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

TEL 81-54-353-5164 SWIFT : SMZGJPJT

<https://www.shimizubank.co.jp/>

