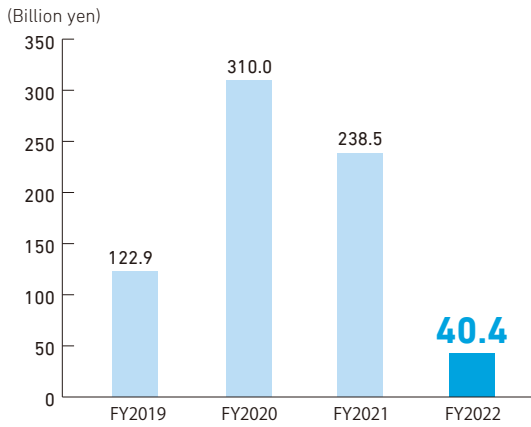
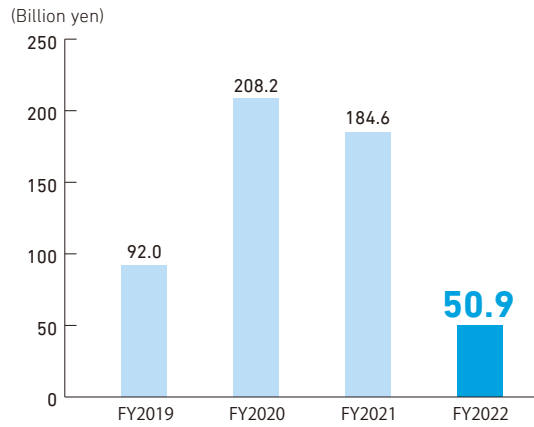


Financial Highlights

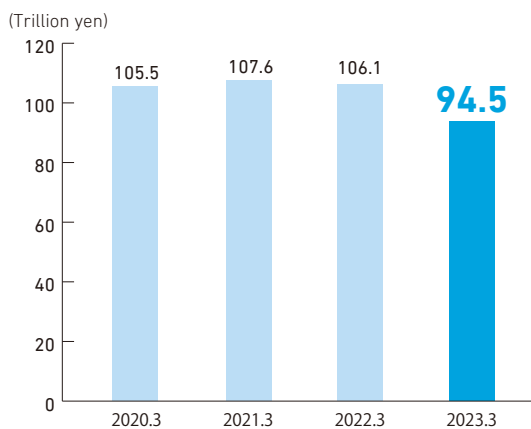
Consolidated ordinary profit



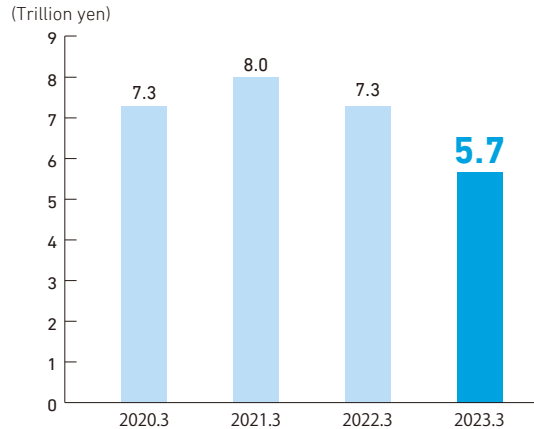
Consolidated net income



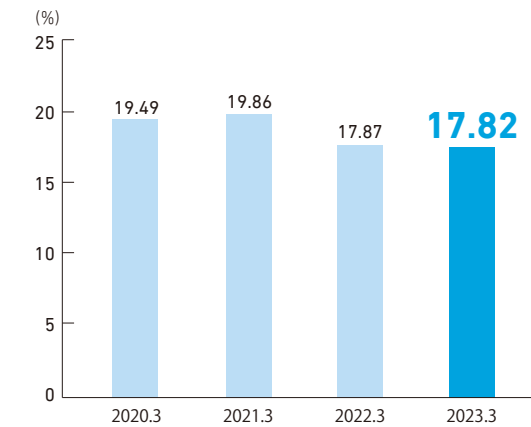
Consolidated total assets



Consolidated net assets



Consolidated common equity Tier 1 capital ratio



Ratings

	Long-term debt	Short-term debt
S&P	A	A-1
Moody's	A1	P-1

(As of March 31, 2023)

Non-financial Highlights

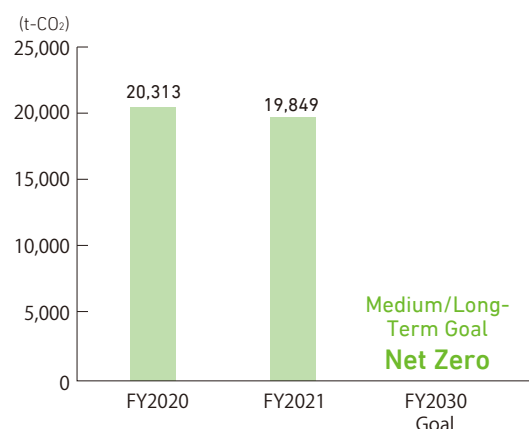
Reduce financed emissions

	FY2019	FY2020	FY2030 Interim target
Lending* ¹ : (Power sector)	213 gCO ₂ e/kWh	217 * ² gCO ₂ e/kWh	138-165 gCO ₂ e/kWh
Investment: (Stocks and bonds)	0.66 tCO ₂ e/¥million	0.55 tCO ₂ e/¥million (-17% vs. FY2019)	-49% vs. FY2019

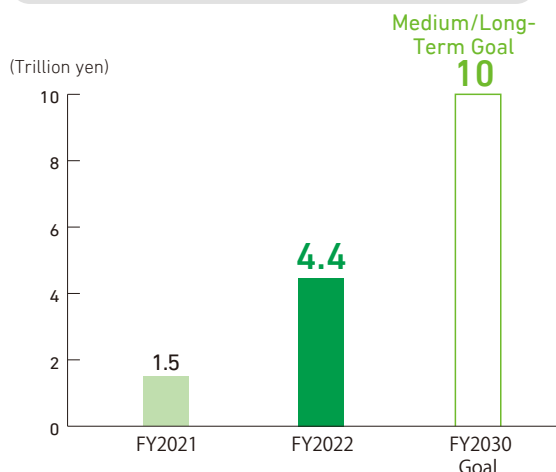
*1 Coverage sectors to be sequentially extended.

*2 The rise in emission coefficient versus FY2019 was mainly due to the extended exposure of CO₂, along with the expansion of the COVID-19 pandemic and the increased number of customers classified into the power sector through maintenance of the system registration.

Reduce GHG emissions by the Bank itself

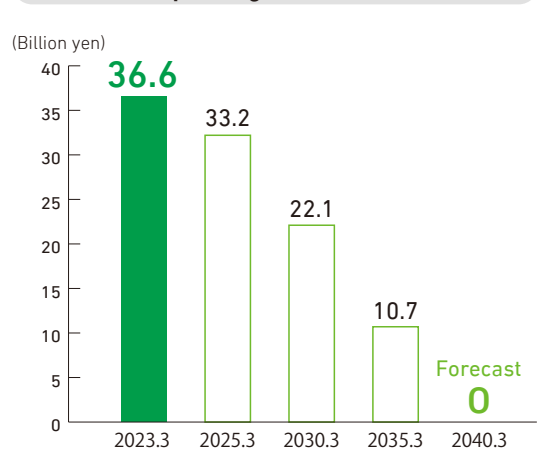


New sustainable finance*



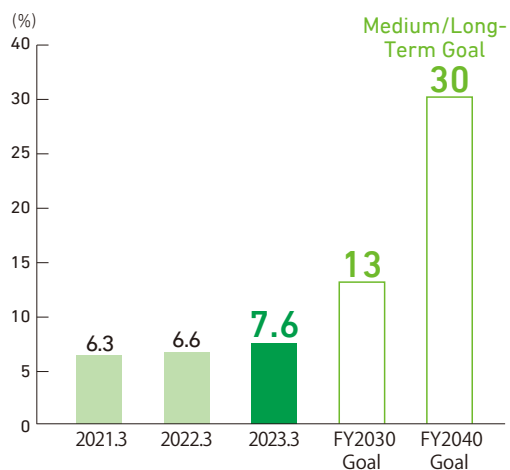
* Cumulative total of new finance since FY2021

Investments and loans for coal fired power generation*

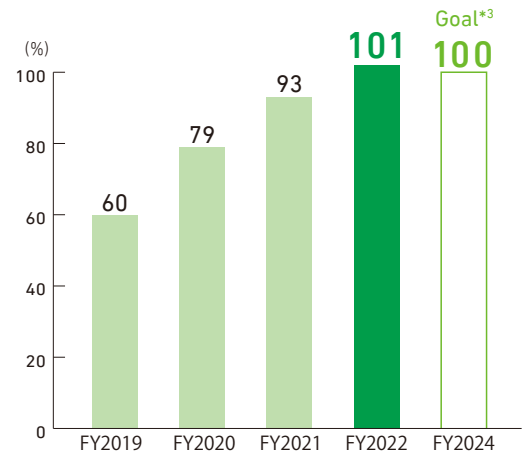


* Balance based on the exchange rate as of March 31, 2023

Share of women in managerial positions



Rate of parental leave taken by male employees*^{1, 2}



*1 Figures are rounded down to the nearest whole number.

*2 Calculated by dividing the number of male employees who took parental leave by that of male employees whose spouses gave birth to children during the year. (The percentage could be more than 100% because such leave could continue to the following fiscal year.)

*3 The goal is that the rate of male employees who take parental leave when their spouses give birth to children will be 100%. (Cases where such leave continues to the following fiscal year are included.)