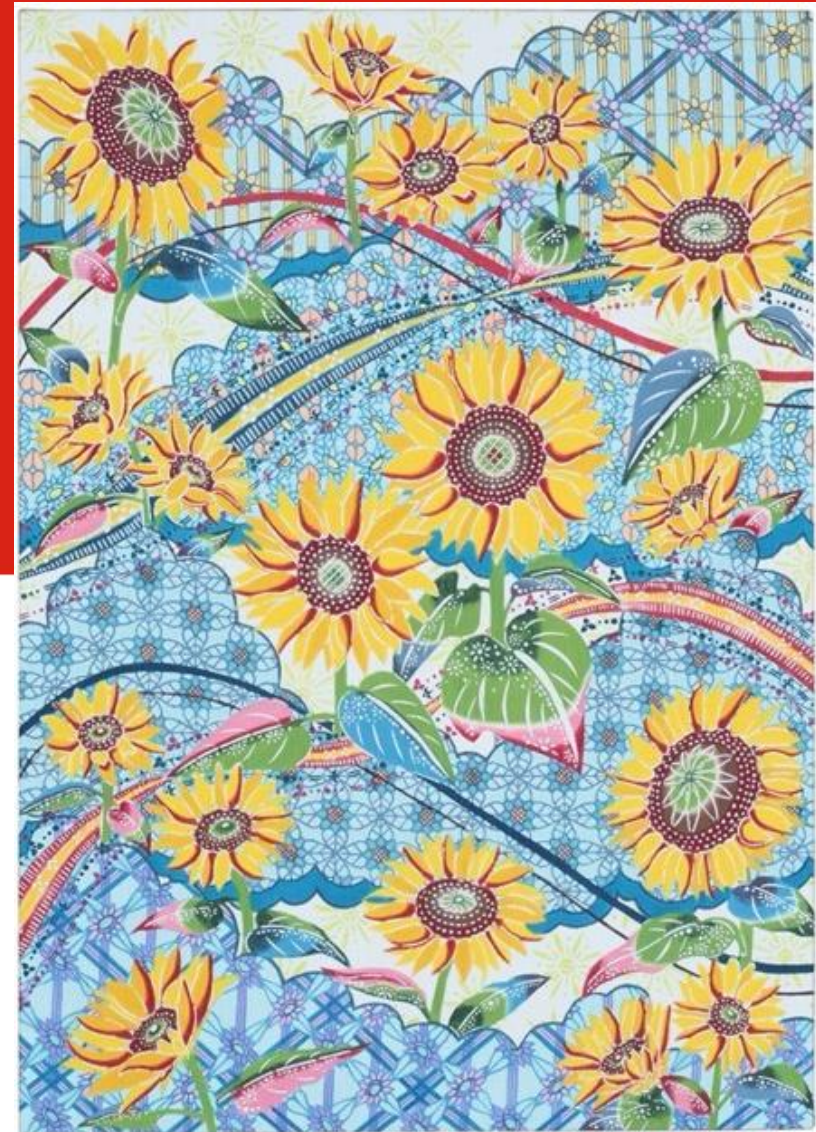


Investor Presentation

Financial Results Briefings for the Interim
Period of FY2025 (Ending Mar. 2026)



The 34th (FY2025) Ryugin Bingata Design Contest, General Category, Design Award, "Seven-Colored Sunflower Field" by Wakana Shimajiri

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Performance Highlights for the Interim Period of FY2025 (Ending Mar. 2026)

Key Points of Financial Results

Consolidated: Increase in Revenue and Profit

Ordinary income
(39.2 billion yen) Year-on-Year: **+13.6%**

Ordinary profit
(7.4 billion yen) Year-on-Year: **+46.0%**

Interim net income*¹
(5.2 billion yen) Year-on-Year: **+50.3%**

Capital Adequacy Ratio
(10.17%) vs. previous year-end:
+0.23pt

Non-consolidated: Increase in Revenue and Profit

Ordinary income
(27.1 billion yen) Year-on-Year: **+19.9%**

Net core business profit
(5.2 billion yen) Year-on-Year: **+58.4%**

Ordinary profit
(6.5 billion yen) Year-on-Year: **+49.6%**

Interim net income
(4.7 billion yen) Year-on-Year: **+53.0%**

Net interest income

Year-on-Year:
+13.8%
(16.8 billion yen)

Fees and commissions

Year-on-Year:
+6.2%
(2.4 billion yen)

Deposit balance (average balance)

Year-on-Year: **+2.2%**
(2.8546 trillion yen)

Deposit share*²

Year-on-Year: **+0.4** pt
(45.5%)

Loan balance (average balance)

Year-on-Year: **+6.1%**
(2.0082 trillion yen)

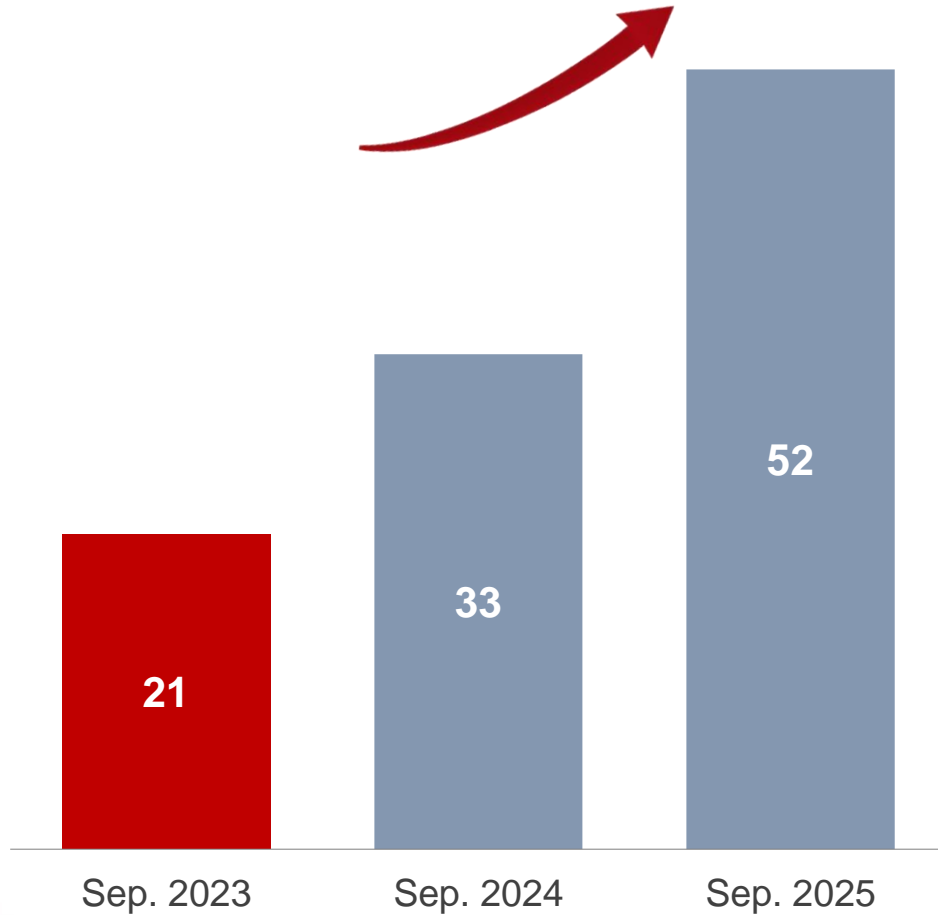
Loan share*²

Year-on-Year: **+0.5** pt
(44.6%)

Profits (Net Core Business Profit)

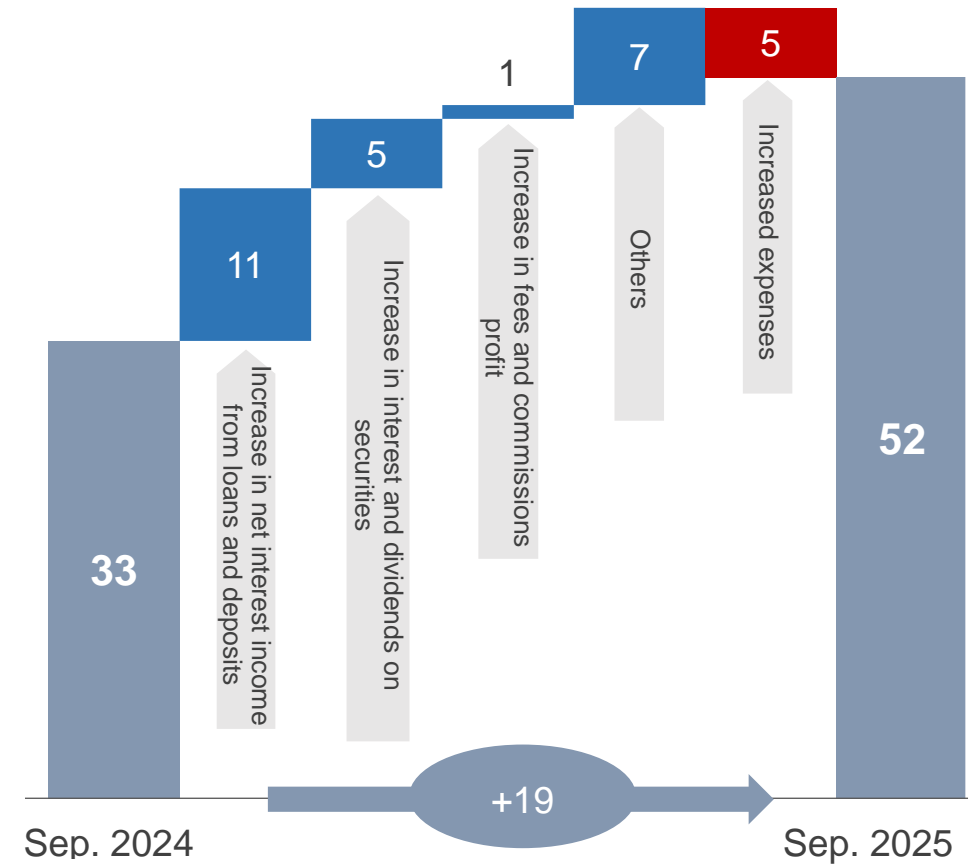
Trends in net core business profit

(100 million yen)



Factors behind changes in net core business profit

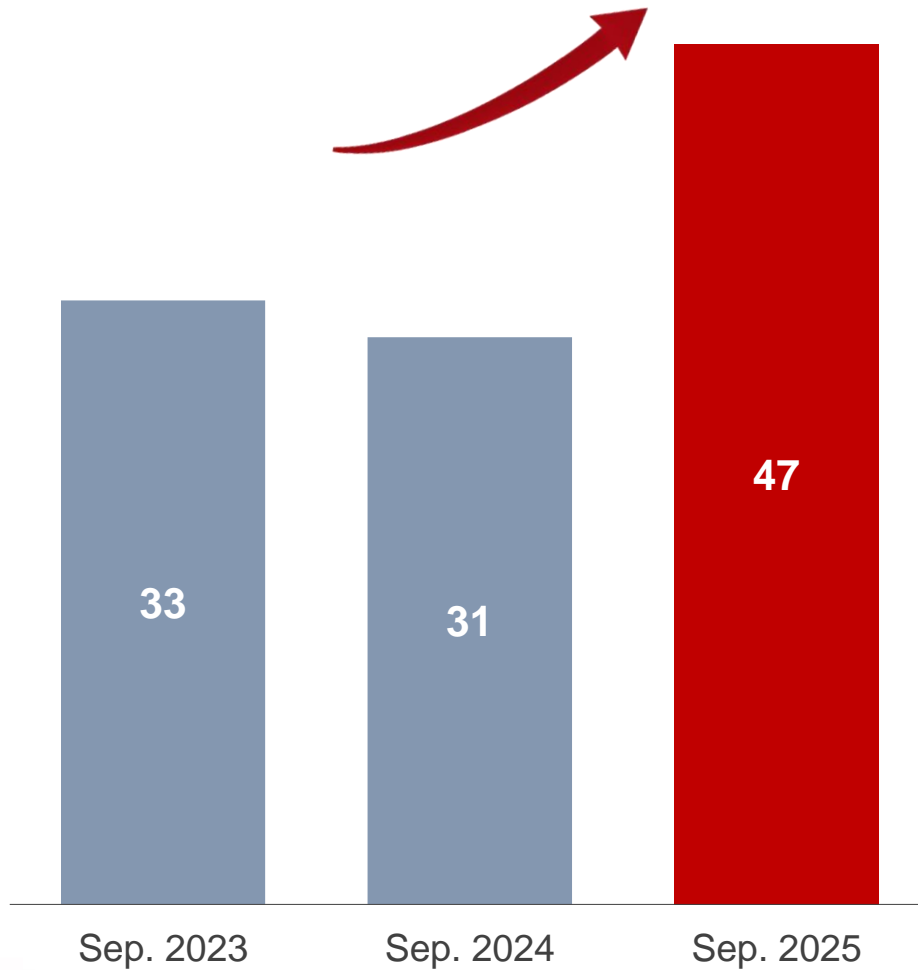
(100 million yen)



Profits (Interim Net Income)

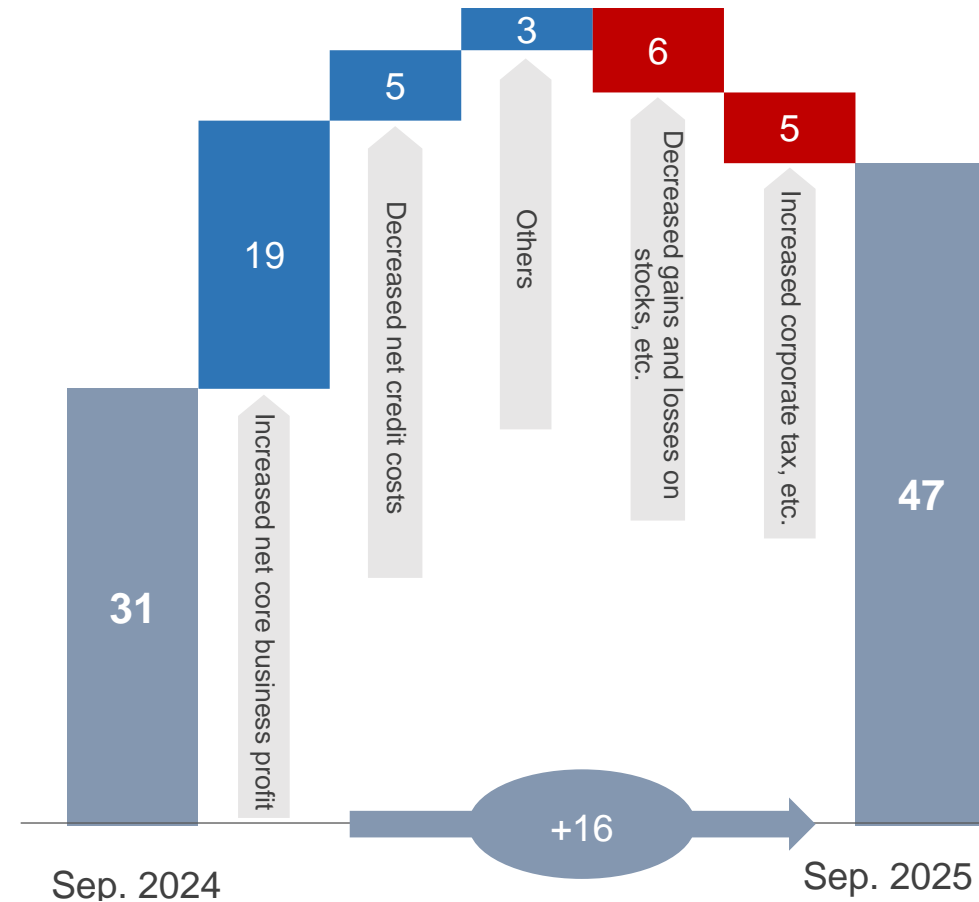
Trends in interim net income

(100 million yen)



Factors behind changes in interim net income

(100 million yen)



Forecast for FY2025 (Ending March 31, 2026)

Mainly due to increases in loan interest and interest and dividends on securities, net core business profit from the core business remained steady. As a result, the earnings forecast for FY2025 ending March 2026 was revised upward.

(100 million yen)

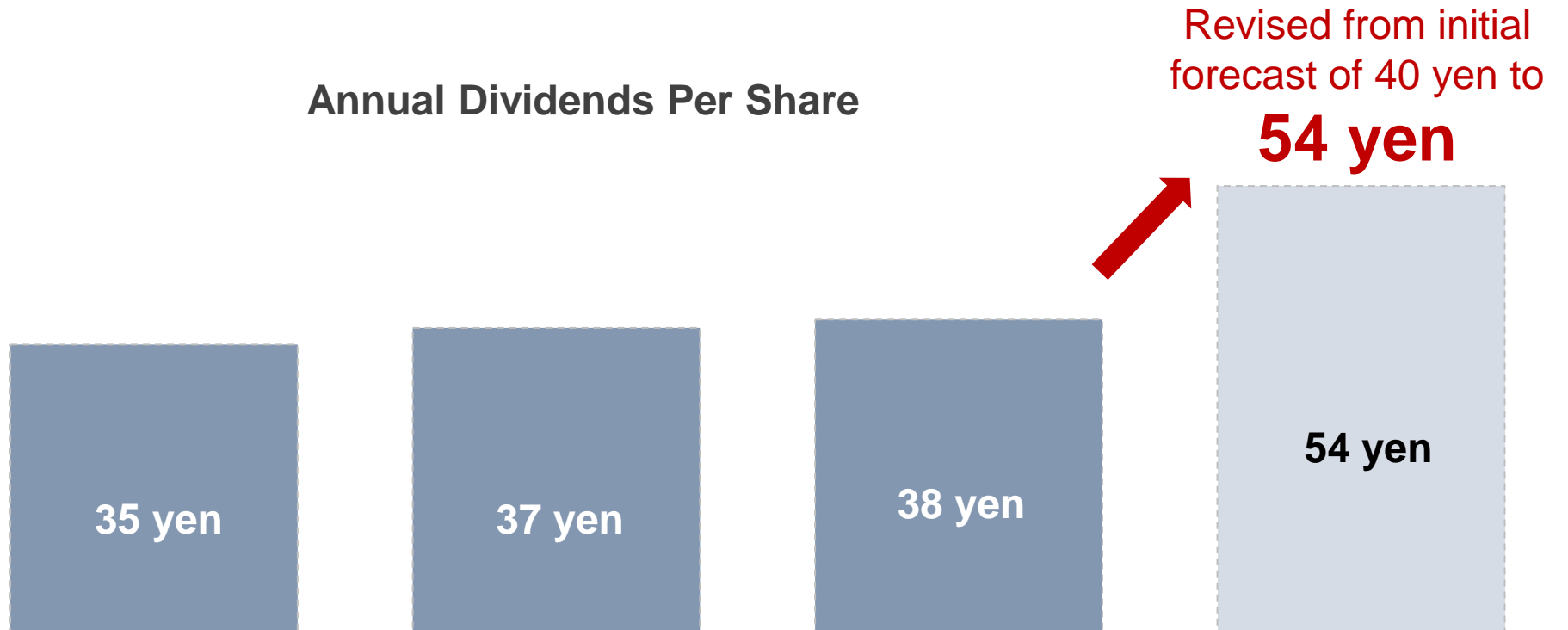
[Consolidated]	FY2024 (Ended Mar. 2025) Actual	FY2025 (Ending Mar. 2026)			FY2027 (Ending Mar. 2028) Medium-Term Management Plan Targets
		Initial Forecast	Revised Forecast	Year on Year (vs. Initial Forecast)	
Ordinary profit	83	95	115	+31 (+20)	—
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	57	65	80	+22 (+15)	90

(100 million yen)

[Non-Consolidated]	FY2024 (Ended Mar. 2025) Actual	FY2025 (Ending Mar. 2026)			FY2027 (Ending Mar. 2028) Medium-Term Management Plan Targets
		Initial Forecast	Revised Forecast	Year on Year (vs. Initial Forecast)	
Ordinary profit	69	80	105	+35 (+25)	—
Net income	49	54	75	+25 (+21)	79

Shareholder Returns

Annual Dividends Per Share



(Million yen / %)	Mar. 2023	Mar. 2024	Mar. 2025	Mar. 2026 (Forecast)
Total dividends	1,470	1,541	1,571	2,214
Amount of share buybacks	1,000	500	500	-
Dividend payout ratios	24.9	27.3	27.3	27.7
Total payout ratio	41.9	36.1	36.0	-



Key Strategies

Developing a Sustainable Revenue Model

Okinawa's potential and competitive advantages built over time



Strategic investment in three areas (systems, human capital, and regional economies)

[Systems]

Provide easy-to-use settlement services

- Construct and develop cashless systems

[Human Capital / Regional Economy]

- Develop and recruit specialized personnel (cashless services, consulting, and fund origination)

[Systems]

In addition to stable operation on a robust system platform, provide an app environment tailored to customer needs

- Use the Judankai joint banking system
- Introduce a jointly developed TSUBASA app
- Introduce the latest customer relationship management (CRM) system

[Human Capital]

- Develop highly skilled personnel through enhancement measures such as external training programs

Characteristics of the current earnings structure

Earnings from **service businesses** that were developed and successfully internalized during a zero-interest-rate era

- Cashless business
- Consulting for corporate customers
- Consulting for individual customers

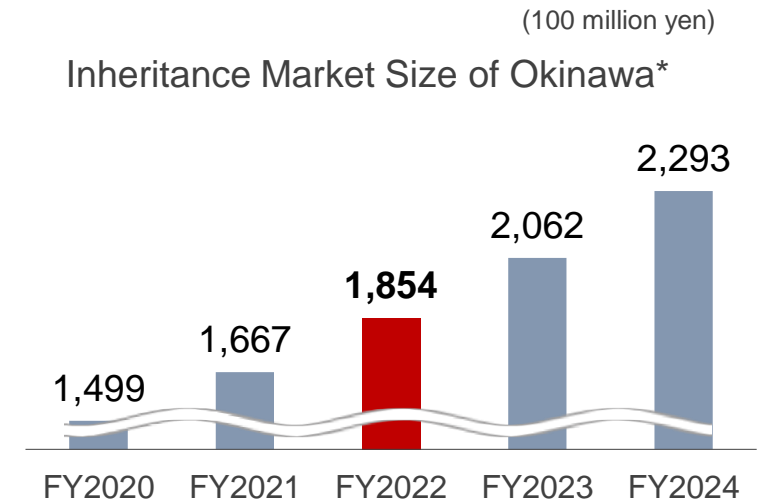
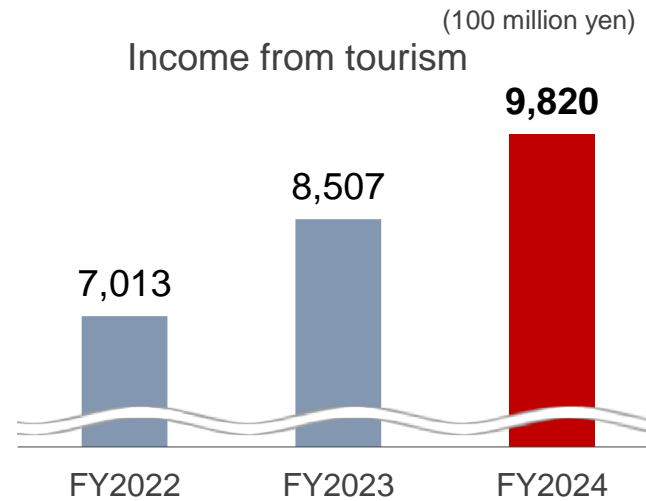
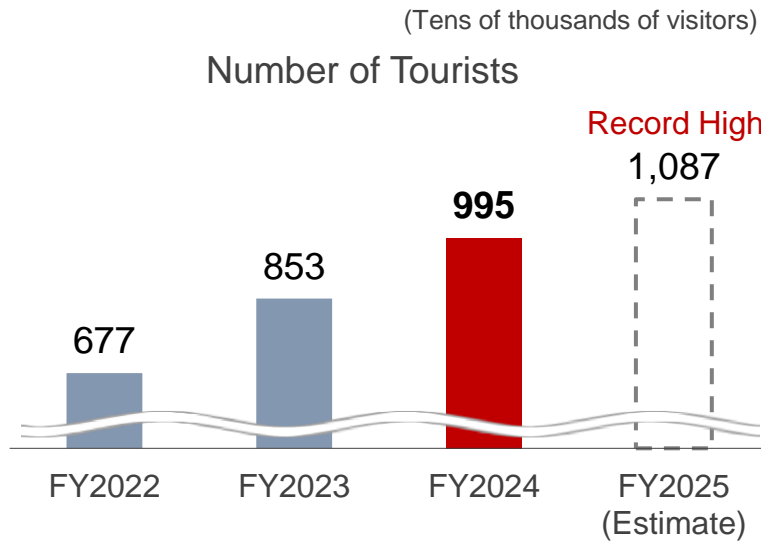
Steady **growth in net interest income** with the arrival of an interest-rate environment

- Increase the volume of deposits and loans
 - Execute stable operation of core systems
- Roll out an app with approximately 4.5 million users across the TSUBASA Alliance
- Appoint young employees to the Sales Planning Division
- Execute prudent management of securities

Develop a Sustainable Revenue Model

Okinawa's Potential and the Initiatives of the Bank of the Ryukyus

To **maximize the potential** of Okinawa, **provide optimal solutions** for tourism industry support, inheritance-related needs, etc.



Source: Okinawa Prefecture, Okinawa Convention & Visitors Bureau (Estimate) Source: Okinawa Prefecture

Note: Calculated by the Bank

Key Tourism Initiatives

Initiatives for the development of the tourism sector through project finance, etc.
→ p. 12

Contribution to the tourism industry through the promotion of cashless payments
→ p. 13

Initiatives toward decarbonization to create attractive tourist destinations
→ p. 14

Initiatives for Inheritance-Related Needs

Response to an aging society
→ p. 15

Initiatives for the Development of the Tourism Sector Through Project Finance, etc.

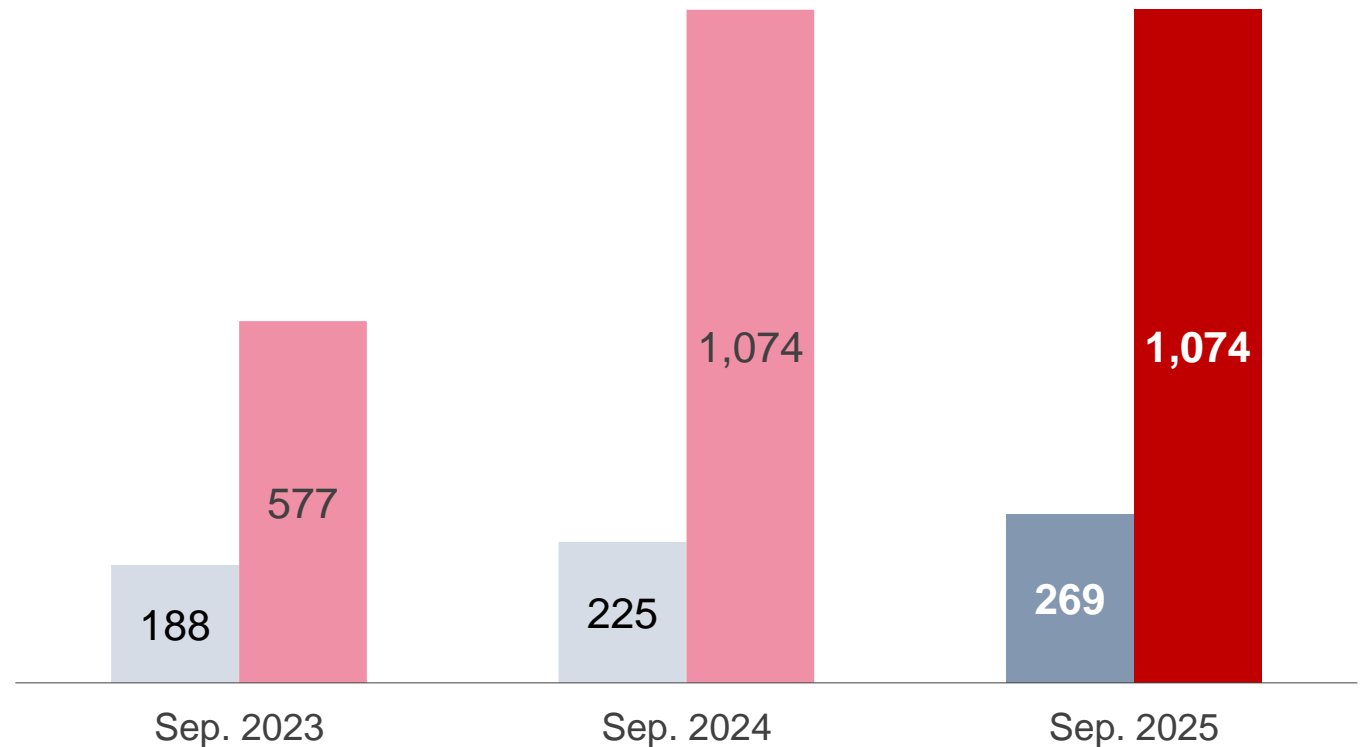
The Bank is **the only regional bank** in the prefecture capable of arranging syndicated loans. We support the development of the tourism industry by financing large-scale projects within the prefecture.



Amount of syndicated loans arranged* / Cumulative amount of non-recourse loans (100 million yen)

- Amount of syndicated loans originated
- Amount of non-recourse loans

**Cumulative total:
134.3 billion yen**



Note: Total amount of loans arranged by the Bank of the Ryukyus as arranger or co-arranger

Contribution to the Tourism Industry Through the Promotion of Cashless Payments

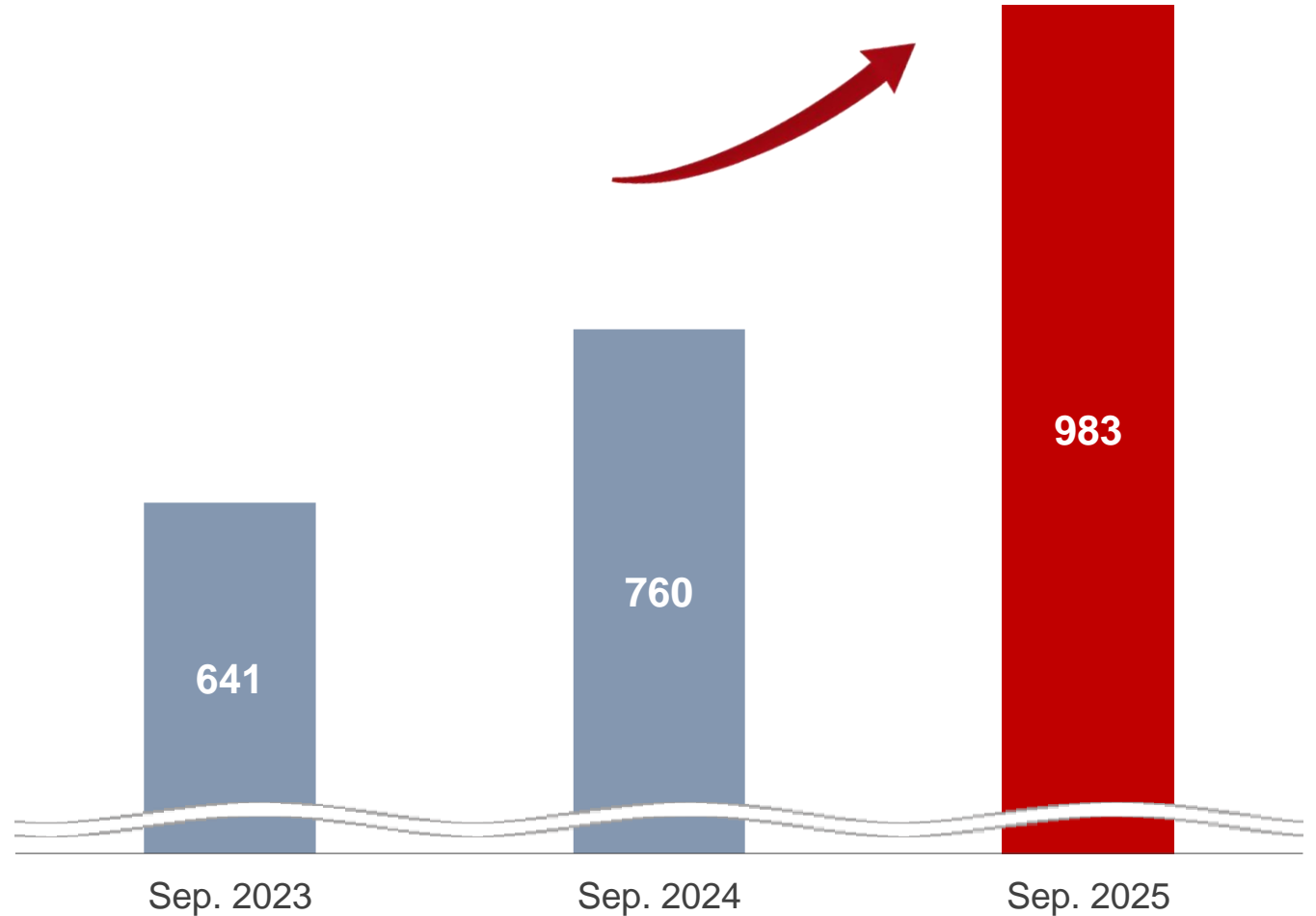
The only regional bank in the prefecture to operate an acquiring business

Enhance convenience for tourists and local residents by supporting and rolling out payment services for stores, facilities, and transportation systems



Transaction volume at merchants

(100 million yen)

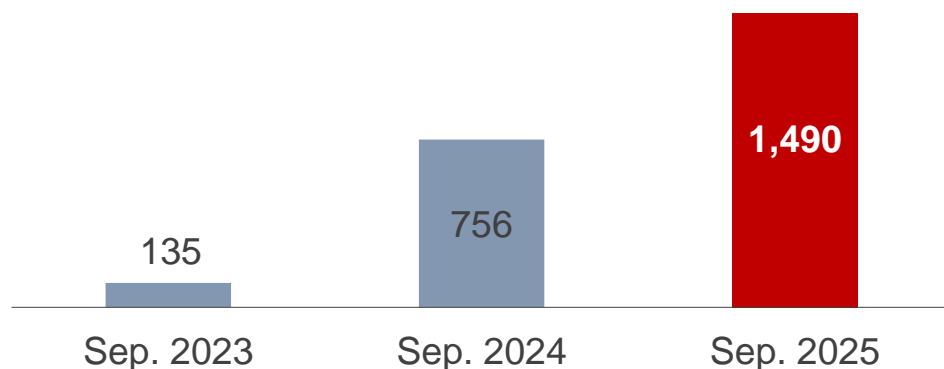


Note: Visa and Mastercard transaction volume at the Bank's merchants

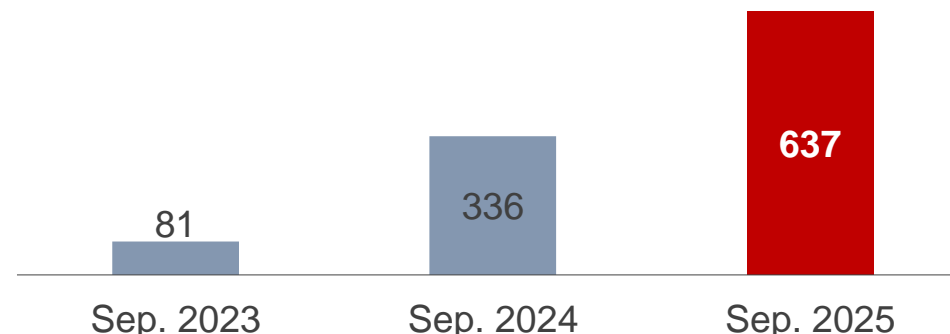
Initiatives Toward Decarbonization to Create Attractive Tourist Destinations

Position decarbonization as a key initiative to build a sustainable regional economy in tourism-oriented Okinawa, and roll out initiatives that are **advanced on a nationwide basis**

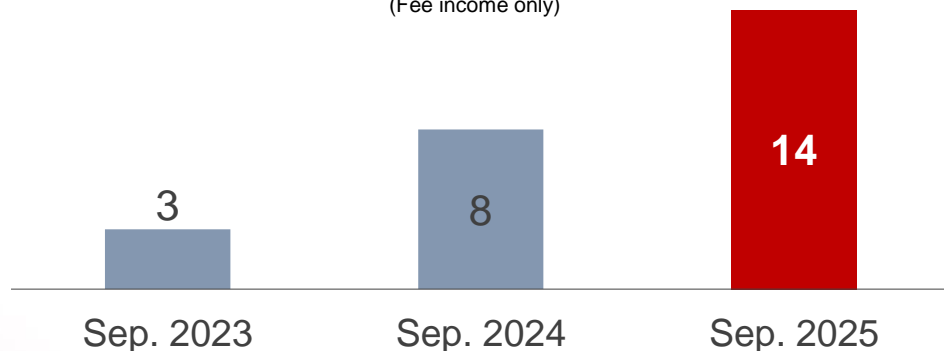
Cumulative revenue from sustainable investment and financing ^(100 million yen) *1



Cumulative amount of ZEH- exclusive mortgage loans ^(100 million yen) *2



Cumulative revenue from sustainable investment and financing ^(100 million yen)
(Fee income only)



Initiatives such as ZEP Ryukyu*3 were highly evaluated, resulting in the bank receiving “Special Award” in the Indirect Financing Category at the 4th ESG Finance Awards Japan

The promotion of decarbonization initiatives focused on housing with greater impact was highly evaluated. This reflects Okinawa’s characteristic of a high proportion of carbon dioxide emissions from the commercial and residential sector and the Bank of the Ryukyus’ high share of housing-related lending

*1 Sustainable investment and financing: green loans, social loans, sustainability-linked loans, and ZEH-exclusive mortgage loans, etc.

*2 ZEH: An abbreviation for Net Zero Energy House

*3 ZEP Ryukyu: Ryukyu net ZERO Energy Partnership. Cooperative framework for enterprises involved in building ZEH and energy-efficient homes to promote ZEH and energy-efficient homes in Okinawa, aiming to realize a decarbonized society in the prefecture. Established in September 2022, with 142 participating companies as of the end of September 2025.

Response to an Aging Society

Develop **proprietary services** tailored to the unique needs of Okinawa

Based on **more than 2,700 support cases**, raise awareness of preparedness for an aging society through seminars, column publications, and other initiatives



Cumulative number of inheritance consulting contracts

(No. of Cases)



Proprietary services provided by the Bank of the Ryukyus

- Post-Retirement Life Assessment Report: A service that organizes customers' living background, future aspirations, and challenges along three axes (health, funds, and inheritance), and connects interview findings and assessment results to a wide range of proposals by specialized staff
- Personal Support Sheet (PSS): A service that enables visualization of issues customers currently face or may face in the future, from various perspectives, including assets held and family composition

Inheritance consulting contributes not only to curbing the outflow of funds to the Tokyo metropolitan area, which is a challenge faced by regional banks nationwide, but also to the expansion of various financial services such as strengthening relationships with the next generation

Research and Studies Aimed at Solving Okinawa's Challenges, and Public-Private Partnership Consulting

Activities of the Group company, Ryugin Research Institute Ltd.

Research and proposals on economic and social issues in Okinawa

Accelerate collaboration with relevant parties toward their resolution through continuing to provide policy proposals to address Okinawa's challenges

Major Reports Released from April to September 2025	
Apr.	Current status and issues of airport ground handling in Okinawa
Jun.	Survey of 578 companies in Okinawa on U.S. tariff policies
Jun.	Current status of the manufacturing industry and the potential of OEM, as seen in a survey on the use of locally produced goods
Jul.	Implementation of SIP disaster prevention measures aimed at strengthening coordination between local governments and disaster response agencies in Okinawa
Aug.	Labor supply and demand issues in Okinawa
Aug.	The impact of hosting the Daikin Orchid Ladies Golf Tournament on Okinawa

Key Proposals to Okinawa Prefecture, etc.	
Examination of price pass-through strategies / Review of cost structures	
Enactment of an ordinance concerning the preferential use of locally produced goods	
Continuation and strengthening of government support for the manufacturing sector	
Promotion and enhancement of action plans to address labor shortages	
Expansion of government support such as subsidies / Utilization of support systems	



Ryukyu Shimpo, April 17, 2025

製造業にOEM活用提案
技術向上や雇用継続期待

りゅうぎん総合研究所 (渡久地卓社長) は30日、県内製造業の課題や展望をまとめた調査結果を発表した。非正規雇用の割合が高く労働生産性が低いことから、製造業者には他社製品を製造するOEMを活用し、技術力向上や商品ラインアップの拡充を図ることを提案した。行政に対しては、県産品の優先利用を促す条例の制定などを求めた。調査は2回目で、2024年12月・25年2月にかけて行われた。県工業連合会の会員60事業者が協力した。事業へのアンケートでは、経営課題として仕入価格上昇が83.3%と最も多く、諸経費上昇と人手不足が56.7%と続いた。共通する対応策は価格転嫁で、実際に向けて消費者の理解が調査を発表するりゅうぎん総合研究所の米津研究員(左)と渡久地卓社長(右)が記者会見で話している。

必要とした。電気料金や物流コストの補助など行政の支援を求める声もあった。こうした結果を踏まえ、行政に対しては①県産品優先利用に関する条例制定②適正な価格転嫁に向けた取り組み③行政による製造業の支援の継続・強化を求めた。

製造業者がOEMを活用する利点も考察した。製造業の労働生産性を見ると、22年は66.3万円と全国比で47.5%と低い。非正規雇用の割合が全国平均よりも高く、繁忙期に短期雇用するケースが多いことが背景にあり、現場のスキルやノウハウが蓄積され

Okinawa Times (excerpt), July 1, 2025

Consulting Services Supporting Public-Private Coordination

Established a new department, the "Regional Design Division," in November 2024 to strengthen support

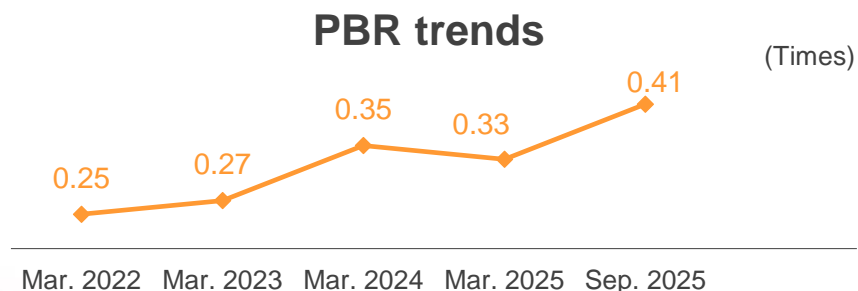
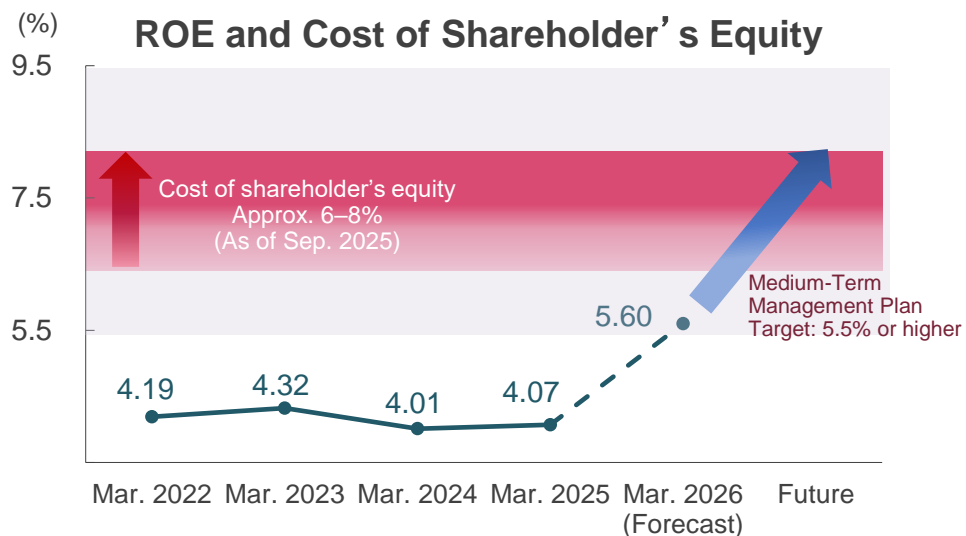


"Newly Appointed Head of Ryugin Research Institute Shows Enthusiasm — Mr. Nakasone (left): 'Supporting Public and Private Sectors'" (Okinawa Times, November 22, 2024)

Track Record of Consulting Services for Local Governments (April – September 2025)	
No. of engagements	5
Study sessions for local governments	7 governments (18 times in total)

Corporate Value Enhancement Initiatives

Current Situation and Future Vision

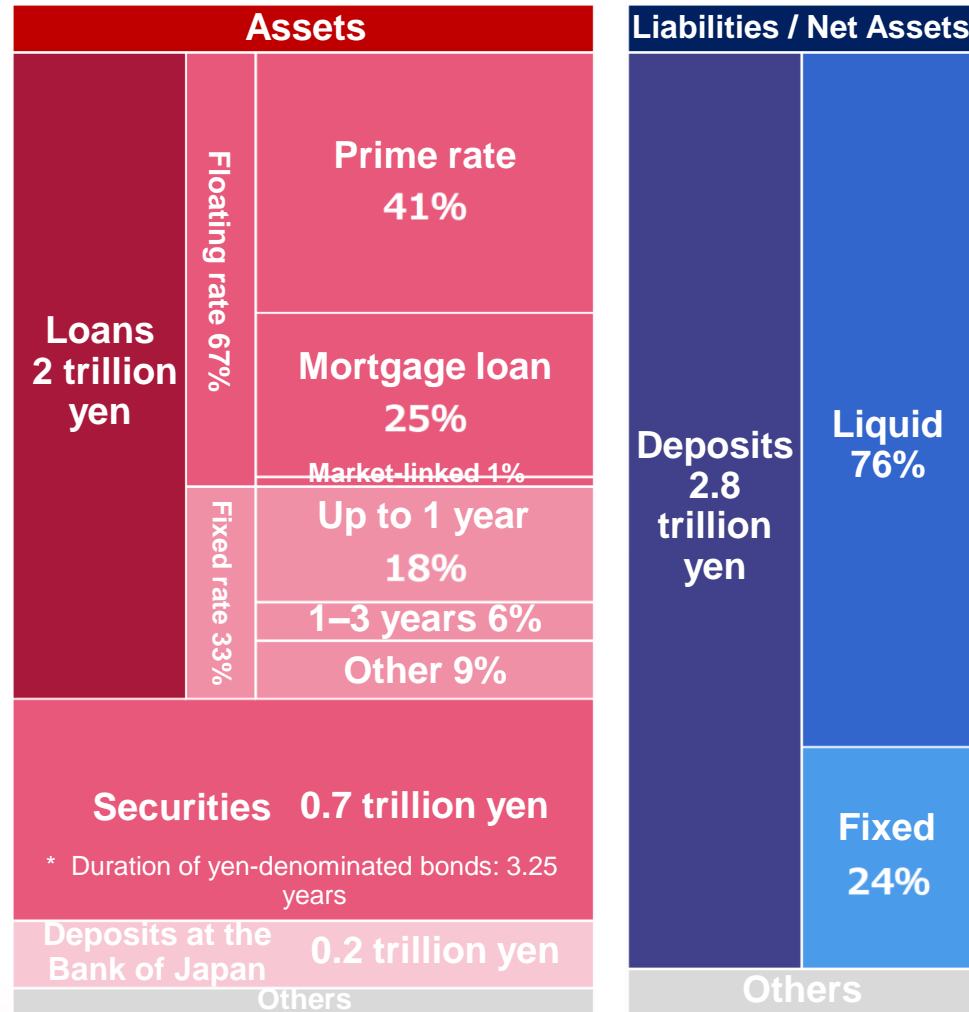


Enhance PBR	Enhance ROE	Enhance RORA	Strengthen profitability → p. 21 & 22	Enhancement initiatives to increase net interest income (deposits, loans, and securities)
				Improve risk-weighted asset profitability
		Cost control	Rollout of service businesses (cashless business, corporate consulting, individual consulting)	
	Control levels of capital adequacy ratios	Risk-weighted asset control	Reduce costs through improved efficiency and collaboration with other banks, etc.	
			Suppress unexpected credit costs through business improvement support	
		Effective use of capital → p. 23	Implement risk-weight reduction measures	
Enhance PER	Enhance corporate branding	Implement Sustainability Management → p. 24	Capital management	
		Group branding strategy	Consider conducting appropriate share buybacks and maintaining dividend levels	
	Improve social value	Revitalize local economies → p. 25	Support regional decarbonization and improve ESG evaluations	
			Improve the overall strength of Group companies, including those in card, IT, and leasing businesses	
			Protect employment and business assets in local communities to revitalize the local economy	

Build a strategic human resources portfolio → p. 26

Impact of Rising Interest Rates on Performance

Yen Interest Rate Balance Sheet



Estimated Impact on Net Core Business Profit (FY2027 Ending Mar. 2028)

Assumption: Based on the Medium-Term Management Plan "Empower 2025" (through Mar. 2028)

Estimate for net interest income only

Volume plan: no change

Loan interest: linked to the prime rate, matching rate 80%
Housing loans, linked to market interest rates: matching rate 100%

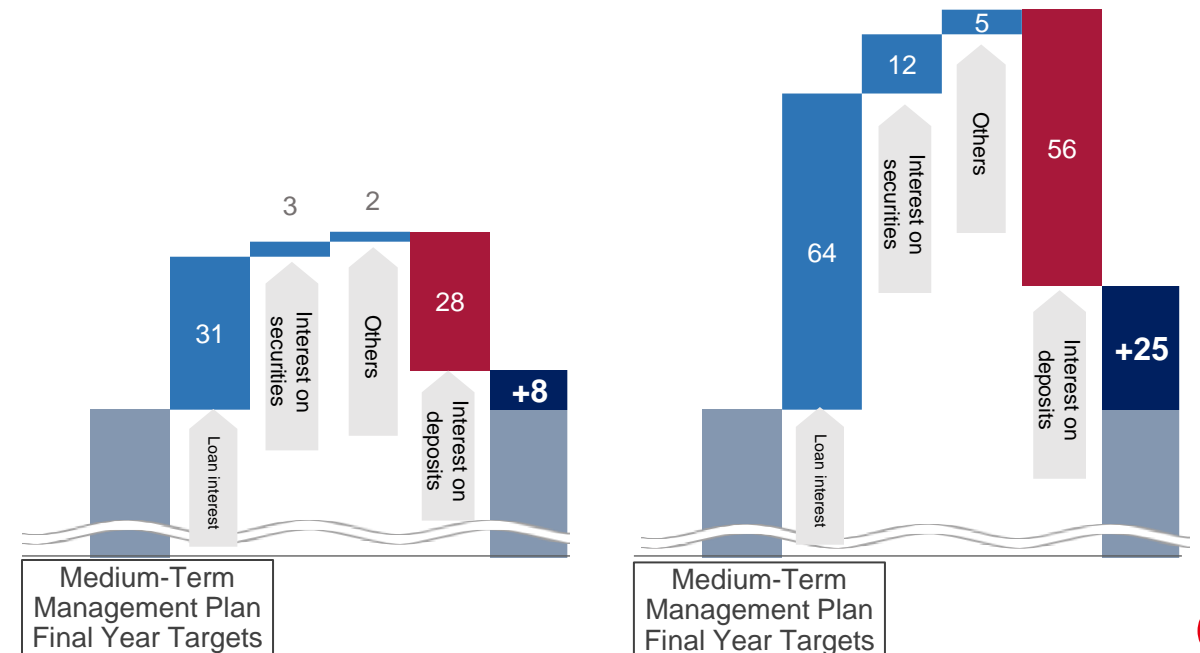
Interest on deposits: matching rate 40%

Yen-denominated bonds: reinvestment upon maturity

Estimation Conditions

Policy Interest Rate: 0.75%
(100 million yen)

Policy Interest Rate: 1.0%
(100 million yen)



Strategic Investments

Strategic Investment Policy

[Invest in human capital] Expansion of revenue and improvement of customer satisfaction

Strengthen sales and consulting capabilities that contribute to higher customer satisfaction through the recruitment and development of highly specialized personnel

Actual

- Active recruitment and investment in human capital

Item	Actual
Number of hires	1H FY2025: 84 persons
Human capital investment amount (Training-related)*1	1H FY2025: 232 million yen
Average salary (FY2024)	+118 thousand yen YoY

- Turnover rate within three years for new graduates*2

12.2% (including high school, junior college, technical college, and university graduates)
(Reference) National average: high school graduates 37.9%, university graduates 33.8%

*1: Total amount of training expenses and salaries for employees seconded for training purposes

*2: Turnover rate as of March 2025 for employees who joined in April 2022

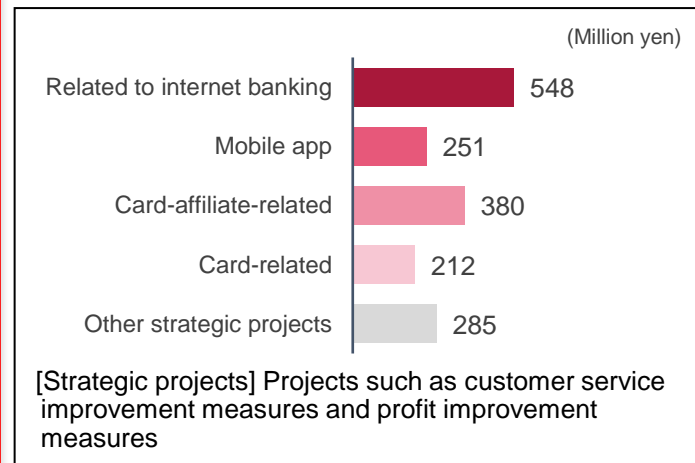
[Investment in systems] Foundation for future profitability and reliability

Work to enhance service quality, improve operational efficiency, reduce risks, and increase customer convenience

Investment Plan

- System investment plan for strategic projects in FY2025

Approx. **1.6** billion yen



[Investment in regional economies] Contributing to business growth and regional development

Promote Okinawa's economic revitalization and innovation through fund establishment and investment

Actual

- Main established (invested) funds*
Ryukyu Fund No.1 and No.2
BOR Venture Fund No.1, No.2, and No.3

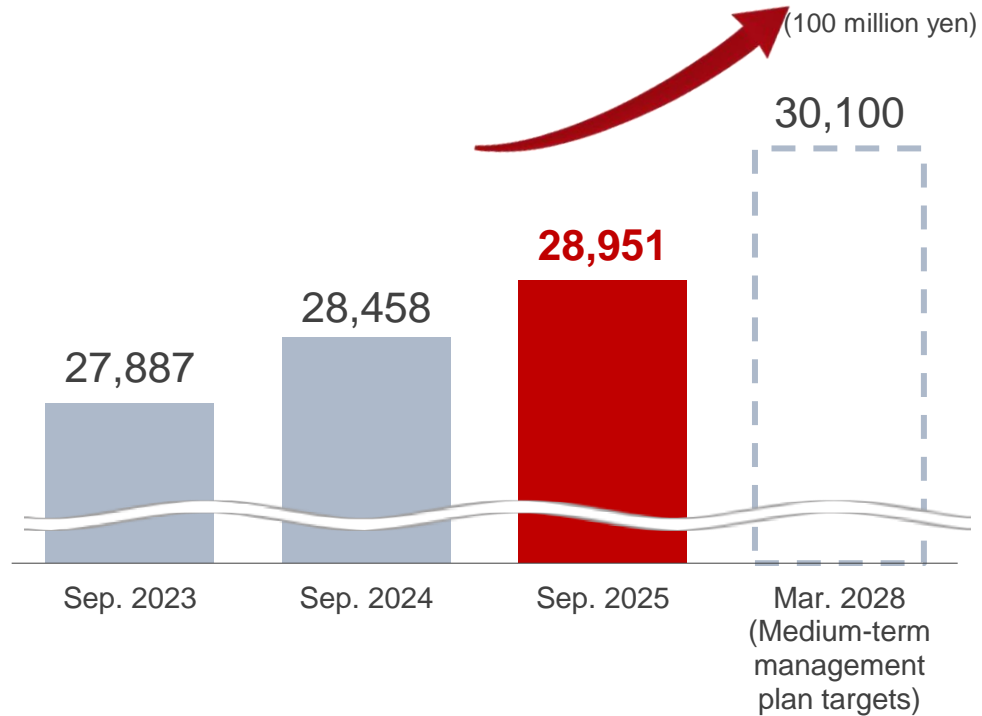
- The Bank's committed investment amounts in the above funds
Approx. **4** billion yen

- BOR Venture Debt (→ p. 25)
Total **2** billion yen

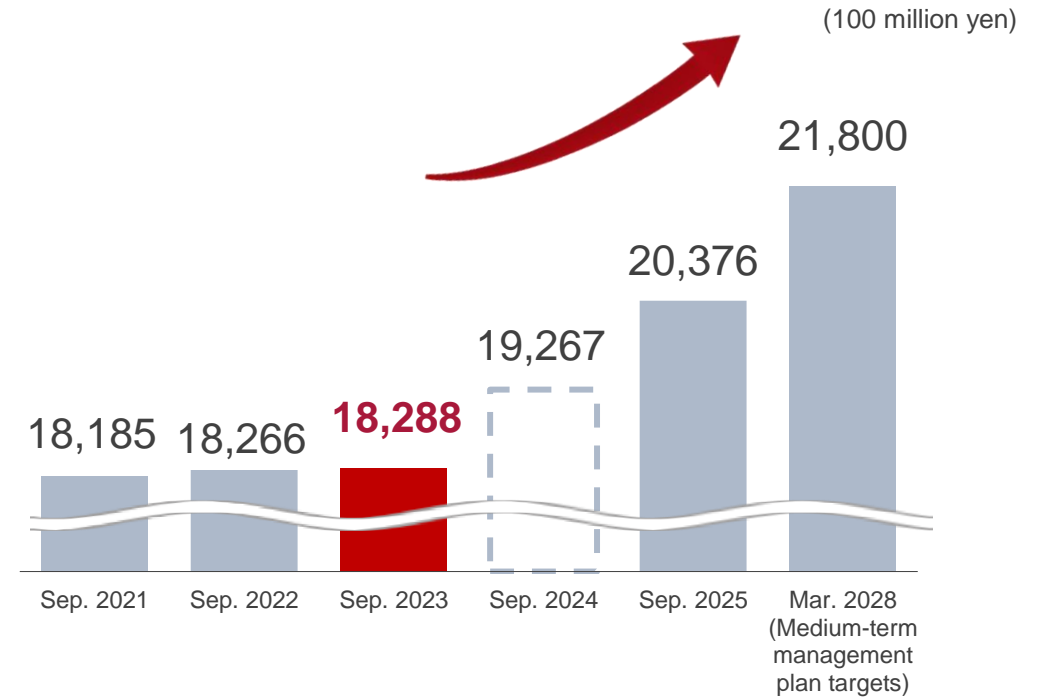
Note: Operating company (GP)
BOR Venture Fund No.1: Ryugin Research Institute Ltd.
Ryukyu Fund No.1 and No.2, and BOR Venture Fund No.2 and No.3: Ryukyu Capital Co., Ltd.

Deposit and Loan Balances

Deposit and other balances (year-end)



Loan balance (year end)



■ Initiatives to promote sticky deposits

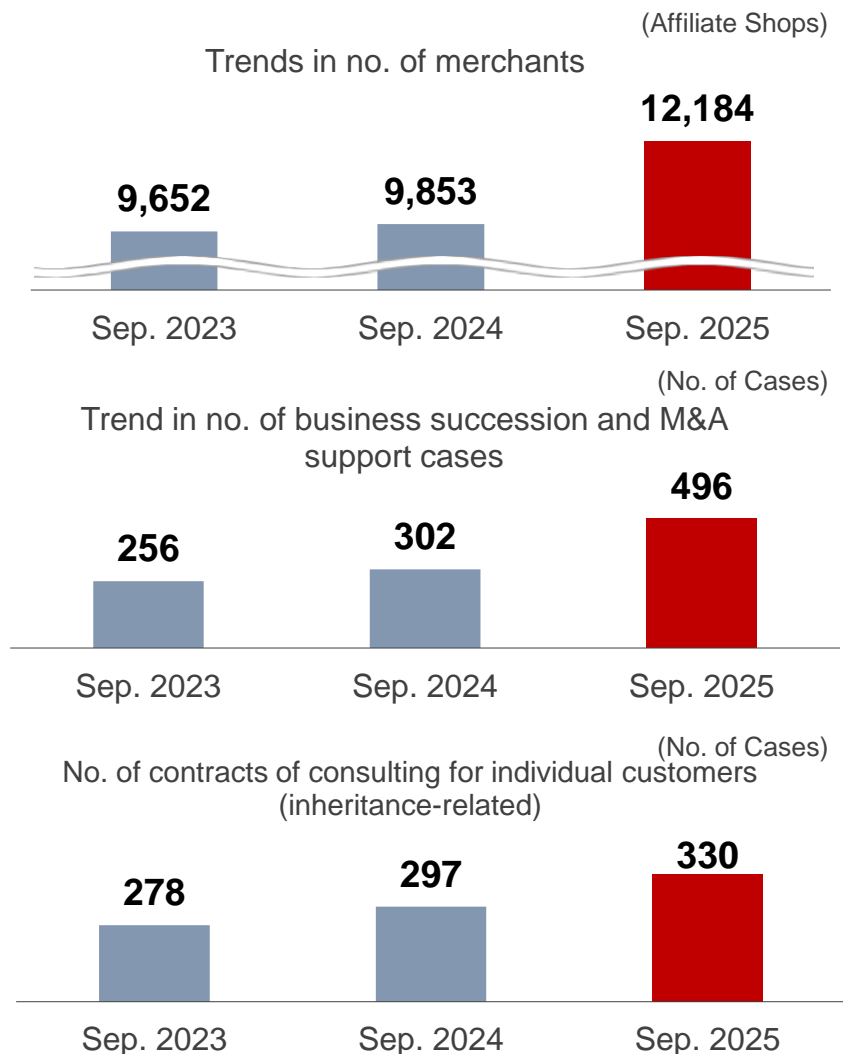
- Increase salary transfer transactions by encouraging customers to make the Bank's account their main account (148% of target)
- Promote the use of payment accounts through promoting card merchant partnerships
- Increase balances through encouraging corporate savings
- Actively participate in public fund deposit tenders

■ Enhance sales capabilities aligned with customer needs

- Develop and promote housing loan products that comply with energy-saving standards and accurately reflect regulatory changes
- Strengthen sales activities through utilization of the new sales support system
- Improve sales capabilities of young personnel

Expansion of Service Charge Businesses (Three Key Businesses Successfully Internalized)

Strengthen
profitability



■ Cashless Business

- Promoted as part of the core business. The cashless payment ratio in Okinawa is steadily increasing, with the number of merchants and transaction volume expanding. Captured tourism demand and expanded outside the prefecture by leveraging partnerships with international brands and proprietary platforms.
- Actively conducted mid-career recruitment and external training secondments. Continued to increase the number of specialized personnel at headquarters and upgrade business.

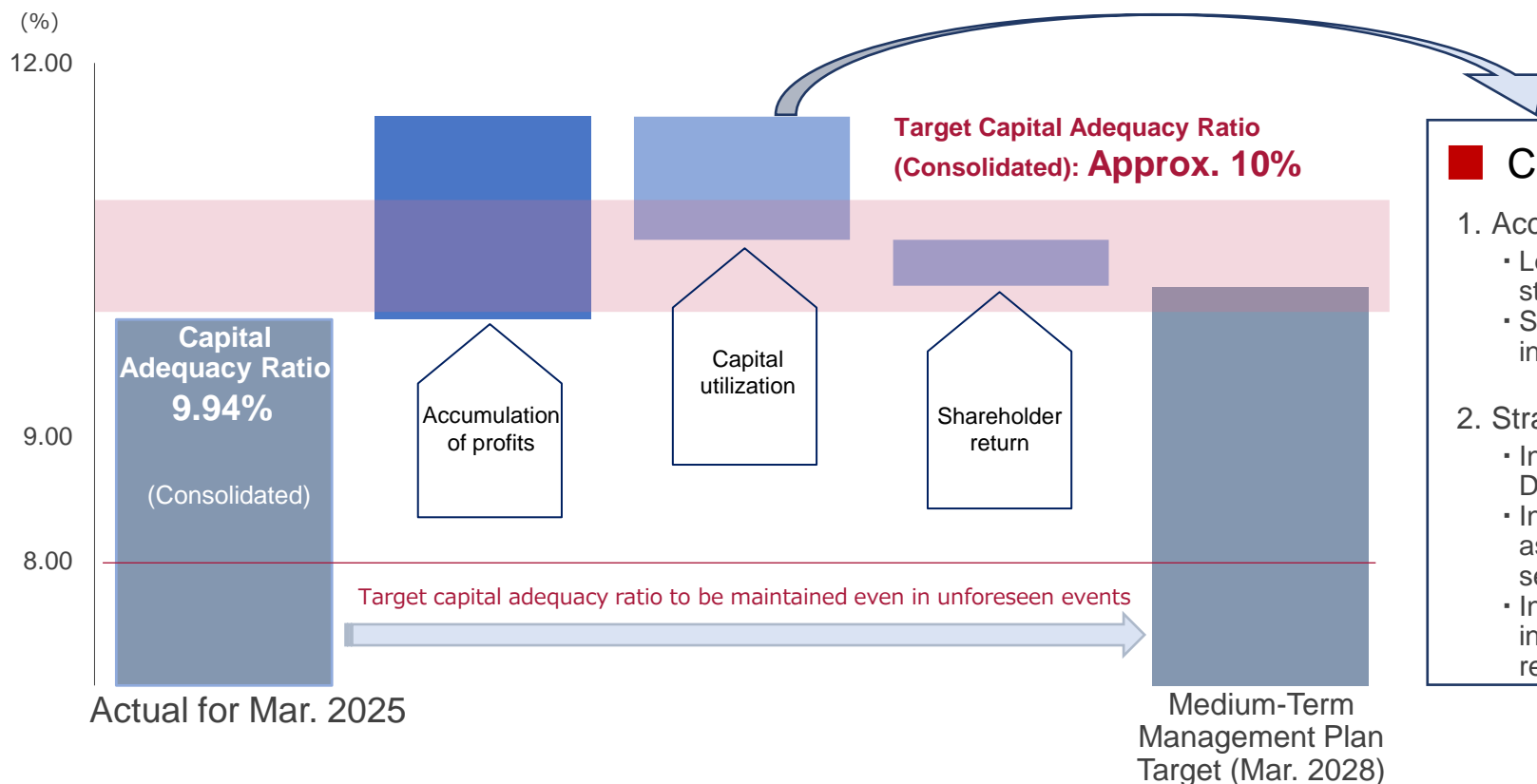
■ Consulting for Corporate Customers

- Support cases for business succession continue to increase due to a high rate of successor absence. Also strengthened support for succession in the medical sector and syndicated loan origination for local hotels.
- Established a cycle in which specialized personnel are developed at headquarters and deployed to the frontline. Frontline capabilities and service quality have improved.

■ Consulting for Individual Customers (Inheritance-Related)

- Responded to growing inheritance planning needs based on a cumulative track record of more than 2,700 cases. Worked to establish the “Inheritance = Bank of the Ryukyus” brand.
- Built a talent development system in which specialized personnel at headquarters (personal consultants and wealth team) collaborate with the frontline to enhance proposal capabilities and service quality.

Capital Management



Trends in Capital Adequacy Ratio

%	Mar. 2022	Mar. 2023	Mar. 2024	Mar. 2025	Sep. 2025	vs. Previous Year-End
Consolidated	9.67	9.74	9.57	9.94	10.17	+0.23
Non-Consolidated	8.71	8.76	9.17	9.48	9.71	+0.23

Initiatives to Increase the Capital Adequacy Ratio

(1) Transition to an internal ratings-based approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the appropriate risk weight for each borrower through advanced risk-weighted asset assessment. Determine profitability with appropriate risk/return ratio even for low-interest borrowers. The number of business partners has increased, thereby contributing to increased profits.
(2) Make operational risk calculation methods more sophisticated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce risk assets by applying internal ILM calculations. Contribute to an increase in the ratio following approval by authorities.

Regional Decarbonization Support and ESG Evaluation Improvement

First in Okinawa's financial sector!

Started offering positive impact finance

In October 2025, the Bank began offering loan products that support sustainability management.

We also obtained a second opinion from an independent evaluation agency (R&I) confirming alignment with the "Principles for Positive Impact Finance."

■ Extensive Product and Service Lineup



Products/
Services

- Free provision of the GHG emissions calculation system "C-turtle"
- Ryugin SDGs Support Service
- Ryugin Sustainable Finance
green loans, social loans, sustainability-linked loans, positive impact finance, etc.
- Ryugin ZEH-exclusive mortgage loans, etc.

Key Initiatives Driving Decarbonization in Okinawa

First in Okinawa's financial sector
Formulation of a transition plan

First in Okinawa's financial sector
TNFD disclosure

The only financial institution in Okinawa
"A-" rating from CDP
Two consecutive years

■ Initiatives We Support, Etc.

Initiatives for Regional Revitalization

Conclusion of a collaboration agreement with OIST (Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology) Jul. 2025

Signed an agreement with OIST to promote industry-academia collaboration and startup creation, aiming to support the promotion of industry-academia collaboration, the social application of research outcomes, the creation of startups, and the establishment of an operational framework which coordinates with the Okinawa region.

First in Okinawa! BOR Venture Debt Launched in September 2025

A service was launched to meet startups' diverse funding needs by providing a new option, venture debt, in addition to equity support through the BOR Venture Fund, aiming to create new value through various forms of support.

Donation-type time deposit Launch of the "Magokoro Time Deposit" October 2025

Launched a donation-type time deposit product that translates depositors' intentions into support activities for the local community and environmental conservation. Depositors can choose between two donation options: the "social welfare course," aimed at improving local welfare, and the "natural environment course," supporting sustainable environmental initiatives.

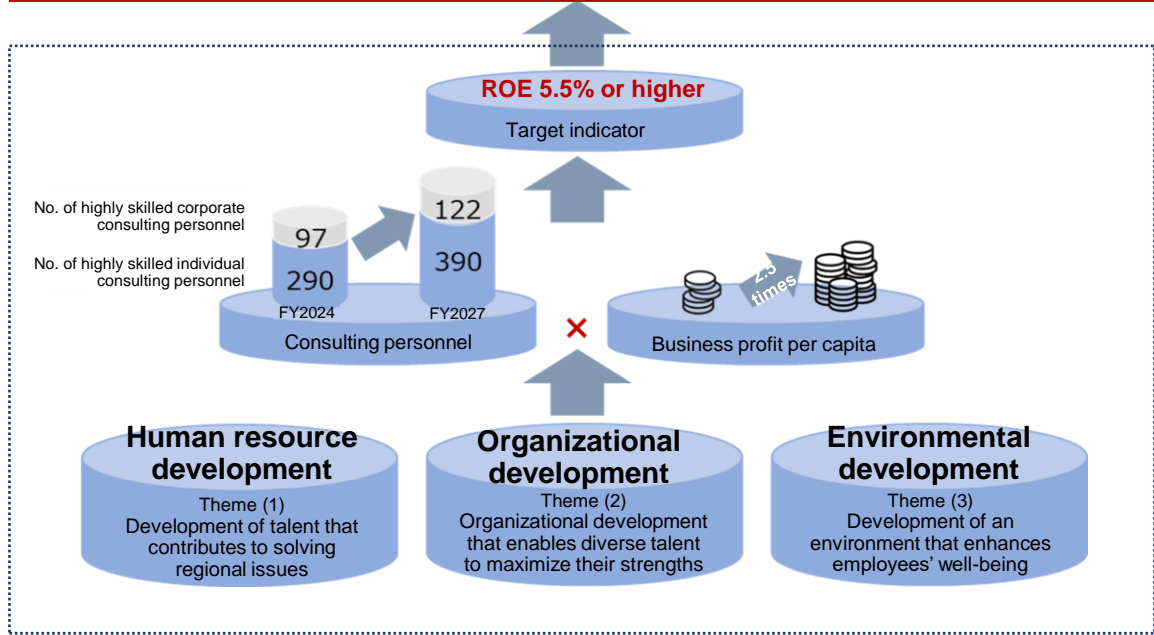


Name	BOR Venture Debt
Total amount	2 billion yen
Loan amount	200 million yen or less
Loan period	Within 3 years
Loan target	Startups in the growth stage or later with a track record of funding from venture capital



Human Capital Management: Build a Strategic Human Resources Portfolio

<Long-term vision> Realize “a financial group that grows together with the local community by achieving a beneficial cycle in the local economy”



- Introduction of RS Incentive System for the Bank Employee Shareholding Association
 - Since May 2025, implemented a restricted stock (RS) incentive system for the Bank Employee Shareholding Association
 - Promote incentives designed to foster employees' awareness of participating in management and sustainably enhance corporate value, and also closer value sharing with shareholders

■ Trends in Training Cost and Training Hours

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025 Plan
Total training cost (million yen)	80	109	120	150
Average training cost per capita (thousand yen)	52	73	80	100
Average training hours per capita (hours)	10	13.5	13.7	16

■ Return destinations of employees dispatched for external training (cumulative from Sep. 2020 to Sep. 2025)

Department	No. of Personnel	Department	No. of Personnel
Corporate and individual consulting	51	New business	4
Cashless business	7	Planning, management, etc.	18
		Total	80

■ Realization of a Rewarding Organization

Engagement survey
76pt
 Industry benchmark:
+5 pt
 (conducted on May 2025)

Turnover rate within three years
12.2%
 (FY2024)

Note: Definition of external training dispatch: employees below the rank of assistant manager and under 50 years old at the start of the dispatch



Materials

Financial Summary

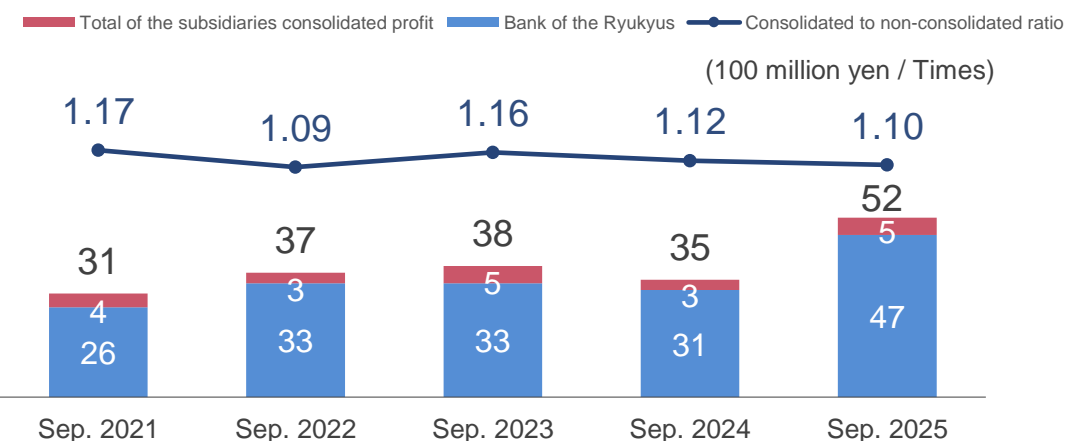
(100 million yen)

[Consolidated]	FY2025 Interim		Bank of the Ryukyus		Ryukyu Lease		RYUCOM		OCS		Ryugin DC		Ryugin Hosho	
		YoY		YoY		YoY		YoY		YoY		YoY		YoY
Ordinary income	392	+47	271	+45	95	+3	16	-0	10	+0	9	+0	3	-0
Ordinary profit	74	+23	65	+21	4	+1	-0	-1	2	+1	2	+0	1	-0
Interim net income attributable to owners of the parent	52	+17	47	+16	3	+1	-0	-0	1	+0	1	+0	1	-0

(100 million yen)

[Non-Consolidated]	FY2025 Interim	YoY	FY2024 Interim
	Ordinary income	271	+45
Ordinary profit	65	+21	43
Interim net income	47	+16	31

Consolidated Net Income and Consolidated Profit Rates Compared with Parent Company's Profit



Performance Digest

(Million yen)

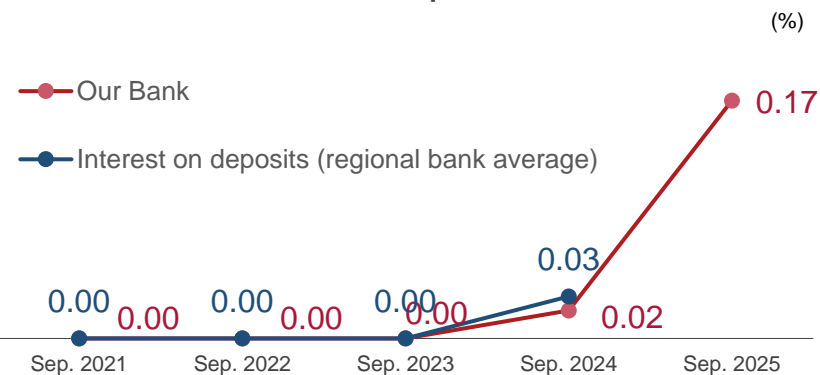
	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Ordinary income	19,395	20,323	22,480	22,619	27,138	+4,519
Gross operating profit	15,708	15,668	14,575	15,991	18,711	+2,719
Net interest income	13,975	13,910	13,601	14,770	16,820	+2,049
Fees and commissions	1,618	1,922	1,757	2,259	2,401	+141
<small>* Figures in parentheses are on a basis excluding loan-related fees paid</small>	(3,129)	(3,439)	(3,447)	(3,918)	(3,916)	(-1)
Other operating income	113	-164	-783	-1,038	-509	+528
Foreign exchange trading gains/losses	34	-195	-622	-779	-451	+327
Gains/losses on government and other bonds	79	31	-161	-259	-58	+201
Expenses (negative)	12,283	12,117	12,605	12,910	13,455	+544
Real net business profit^{*1}	3,499	3,583	1,984	3,078	5,230	+2,152
Net core business profit	3,419	3,552	2,146	3,337	5,288	+1,951
Excluding gains/losses on mutual fund terminations	3,448	3,557	2,098	3,337	5,277	+1,940
General provision for doubtful accounts (negative)	-	-	-	-178	-	+178
Net business profit	3,499	3,583	1,984	3,256	5,230	+1,974
Non-recurring gains/losses	469	1,172	2,576	1,130	1,336	+206
Gains/losses on stocks, etc.	-9	96	465	1,329	632	-697
Provision for non-performing loans (negative)	115	60	247	371	147	-224
Ordinary profit	3,968	4,755	4,560	4,387	6,566	+2,178
Extraordinary gains/losses	-231	-47	-11	-19	-19	+0
Interim net income	2,677	3,379	3,332	3,116	4,769	+1,653
Net credit costs (negative)	-582	-1,093	-2,212	127	-414	-541
Profit from Customer Services^{*2}	2,409	2,655	2,055	2,291	3,011	+719

Net Interest Income

(Year-end balance / Million yen)

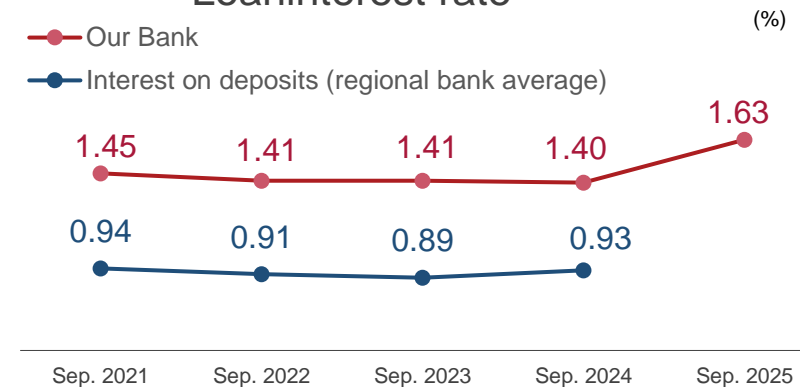
	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Net interest income	13,975	13,910	13,601	14,770	16,820	+2,049
Loan and deposit balance	13,074	12,851	12,904	12,943	14,065	+1,122
Loan interest	13,142	12,889	12,953	13,362	16,507	+3,145
Interest on deposits (negative)	67	37	48	418	2,441	-2,022
Interest and dividends on securities	780	1,059	1,485	1,867	2,443	+576
Others	121	-0	-788	-39	310	+349

Interest on Deposits, etc.



Source: Regional Banks Association of Japan

Loan interest rate



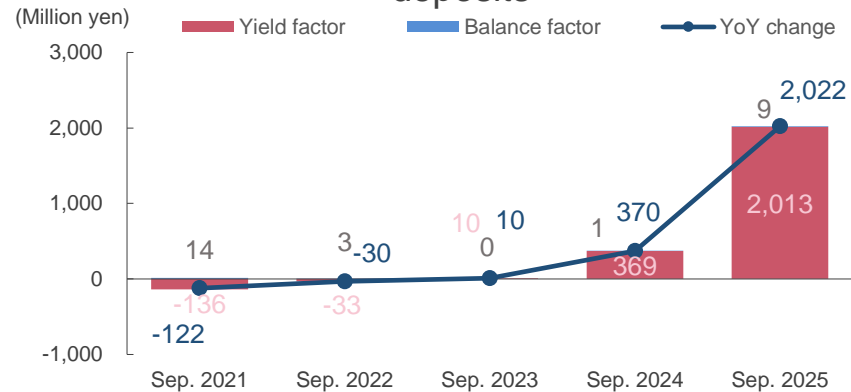
Source: Regional Banks Association of Japan

Deposits, etc.

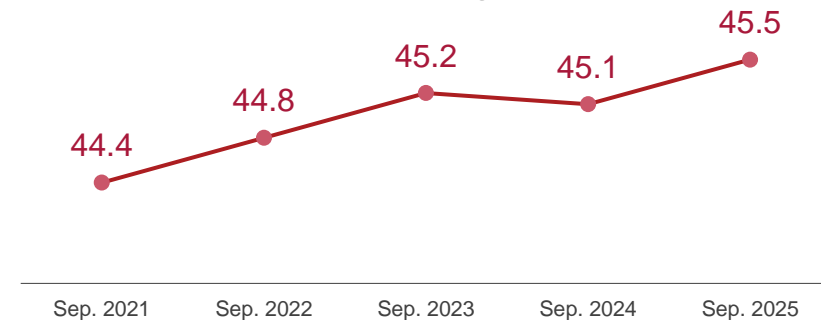
(Year-end balance / 100 million yen)

	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Deposits, etc.	25,395	26,908	27,887	28,458	28,951	+493
Individual	16,358	16,854	17,143	17,514	17,657	+143
Corporate	7,409	7,816	8,401	8,647	8,760	+112
Public funds, etc.	1,626	2,237	2,342	2,296	2,533	+237
Interest on deposits	0	0	0	4	24	+20

Factors behind changes in interest on deposits



Trends in three banks' market share of deposits (average balance) (%)

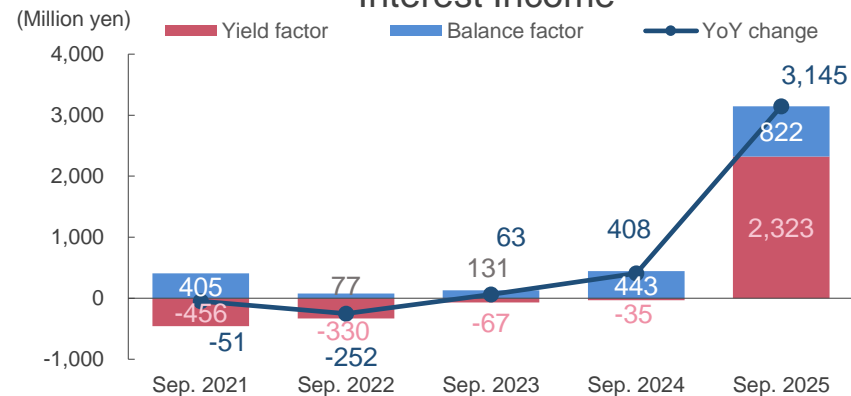


Loans (1)

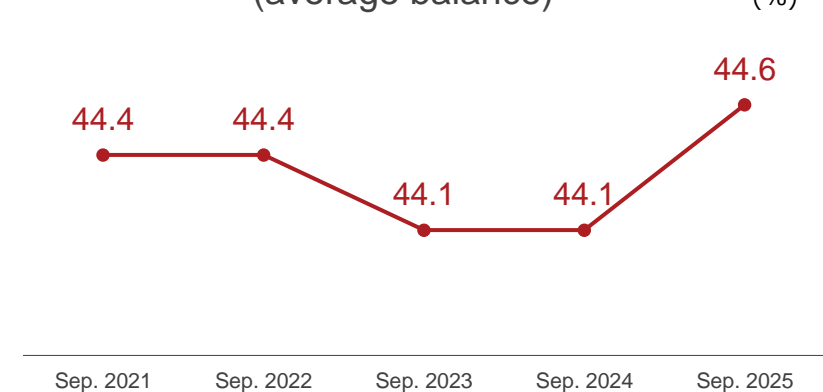
(Year-end balance / 100 million yen)

	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Total loans	18,185	18,266	18,288	19,267	20,376	+1,108
Individual	9,371	9,464	9,568	9,775	9,935	+160
Corporate (excl. syndicated loans)	6,972	7,049	6,958	7,166	7,323	+157
Loans to local gov'ts, others (excl. syndicated loans)	1,522	1,434	1,396	1,268	1,273	+4
Syndicated loans	319	317	364	1,058	1,844	+786
Loan interest	131	128	129	133	165	+31

Factors Increasing and Decreasing Loan Interest Income

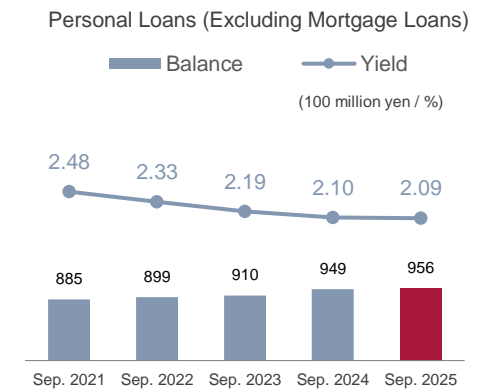
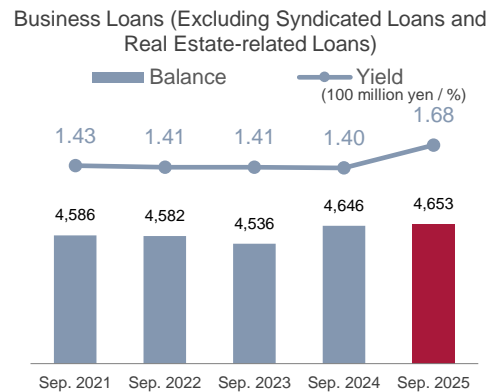
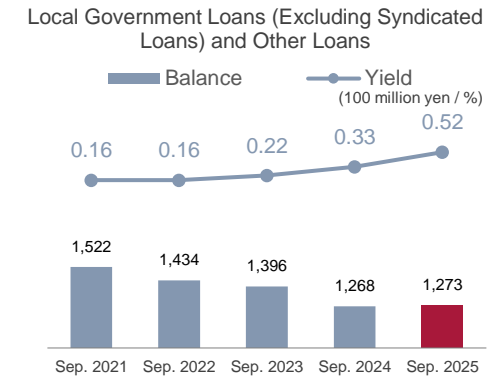
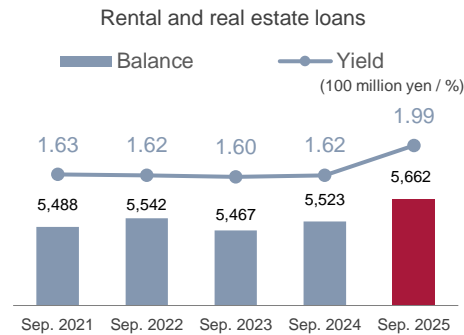
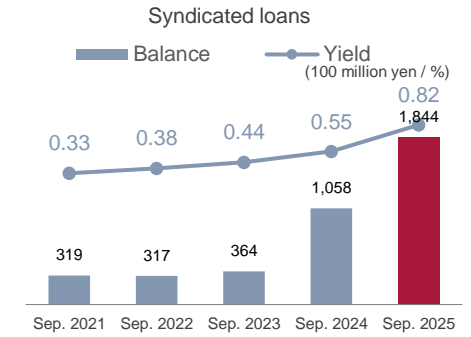
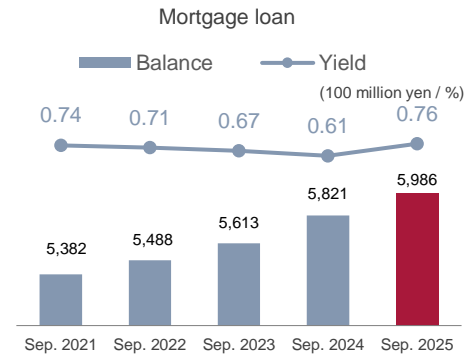
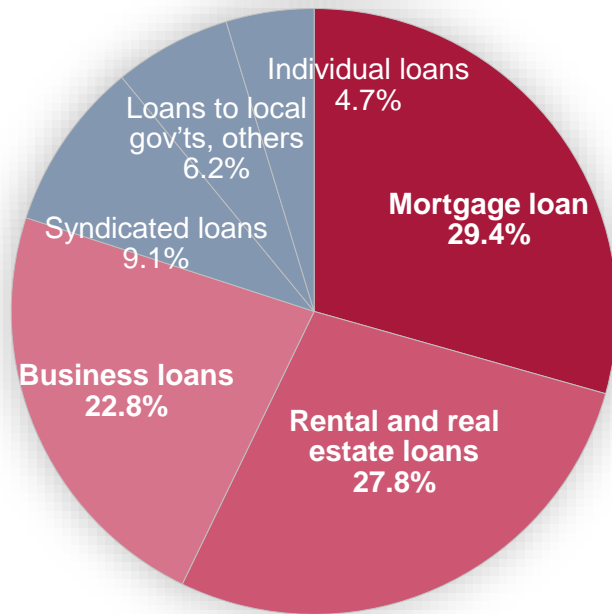


Trends in three banks' market share of loans (average balance) (%)



Loans (2) (Status by Usage)

Breakdown of Loan Balances by Use

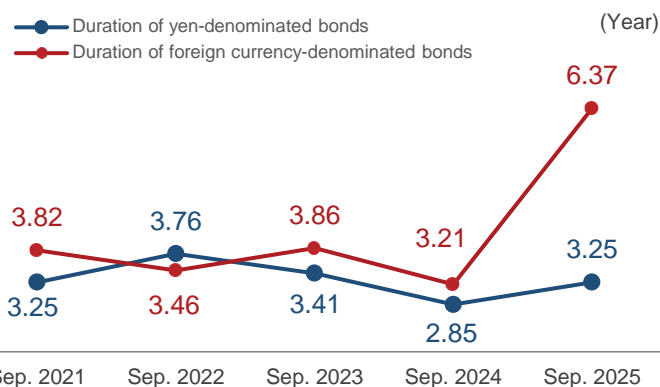


Securities

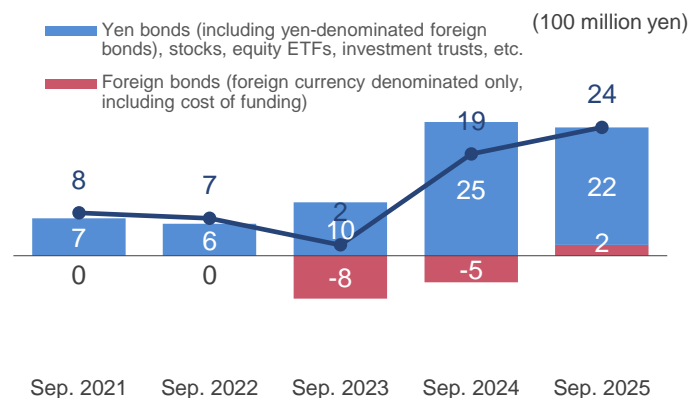
(100 million yen)

	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Balance of securities	3,335	4,038	6,694	7,395	7,184	-211
Government bonds	491	746	3,543	4,862	4,787	-74
Local government bonds	1,757	1,781	1,752	1,561	1,353	-208
Corporate bonds	230	157	146	113	78	-35
Foreign bonds	674	1,026	744	305	347	+41
Stocks and equity ETFs	182	326	508	552	618	+65

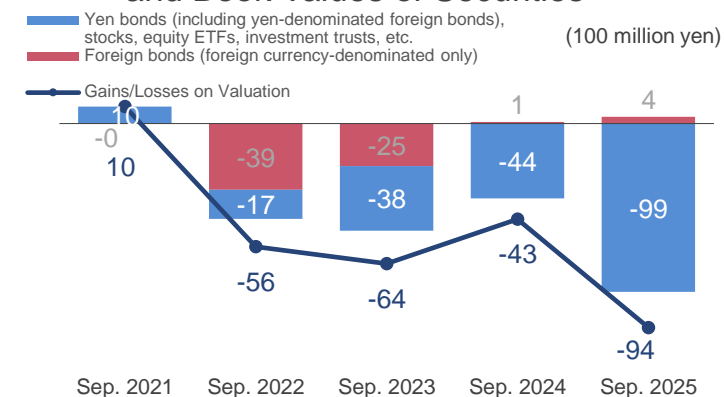
Duration of Foreign Currency/ yen-denominated Bonds



Profit/loss on investment in securities



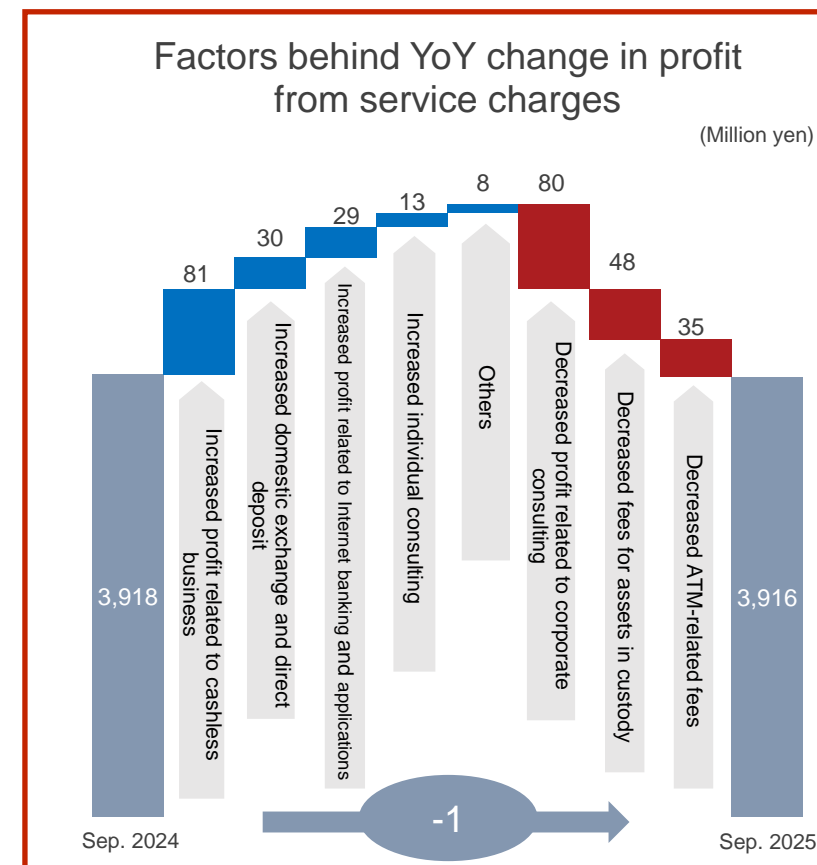
Differences Between Market Values and Book Values of Securities



Fees and Commissions / Profit from Service Charges

(Million yen)

	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Fees and commissions	1,618	1,922	1,757	2,259	2,401	+141
Fees and commissions	4,139	4,515	4,744	5,402	5,824	+422
Fees and commissions payments (negative)	2,520	2,593	2,986	3,143	3,423	-280
Loan-related fees paid	1,510	1,516	1,689	1,658	1,514	-143
Profit from service charges	3,129	3,439	3,447	3,918	3,916	-1
Related to cashless business	233	326	376	420	502	+81
Related to corporate consulting	235	404	234	323	242	-80
Related to individual consulting (inheritance)	31	43	46	76	89	+13
Domestic exchange / direct deposit	1,101	1,046	1,031	1,048	1,078	+30
Mortgage loan service charges	393	420	469	522	524	+2
Fees for assets in custody	452	477	474	523	474	-48
Related to internet banking and applications	299	293	351	402	431	+29
ATM-related	14	78	76	84	49	-35
Others	367	347	387	516	521	+5



Cashless Business

(Million yen)

	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Profit from cashless-related service charges	233	326	376	420	502	+82
Acquiring (merchants)	100	174	206	228	306	+77
Issuing (card issue)	132	152	169	192	196	+4
Credit card transaction volume (100 million yen)	371	493	641	760	983	+223
No. of VISA debit card accounts (thousands)	162	178	179	187	194	+7
Reference: Group-based						
Profit from cashless-related service charges	817	922	1,013	1,033	1,117	+84
Acquiring (merchants)	256	362	402	424	511	+87
Issuing (card issue)	561	560	611	609	606	-3
No. of card merchants (thousands)*	20	21	21	21	21	-0
No. of cards issued (thousands)	353	360	346	355	355	-0

Note: Starting this fiscal year, the definition of card merchants has been revised, and past figures have been revised retroactively

Individual and Corporate Consulting

(Million yen / Case)

	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Fees related to corporate consulting	235	404	234	323	242	-80
Business Succession / M&A	43	78	46	96	109	+13
Business Matching	27	35	67	101	61	-40
Structured finance	131	237	74	98	60	-37
Others	32	52	46	26	11	-15
No. of business succession and M&A support cases	365	280	256	302	496	+194
No. of structured finance consultations	16	4	27	44	27	-17
Fees related to individual consulting	32	43	46	76	89	+14
Support for inheritance procedures	2	5	2	9	27	+18
Testamentary trust	6	12	9	8	22	+14
Family trust	7	7	19	17	20	+3
Others	14	17	13	39	19	-20
Balance of assets in custody (100 million yen)	1,850	1,935	2,060	2,267	2,582	+315
No. of NISA accounts	13,646	16,074	19,684	29,435	32,985	+3,866
NISA balance (100 million yen)	90	104	135	227	334	+107

Expenses

(100 million yen)

	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Expenses	122	121	126	129	134	+5
Labor costs	52	52	54	57	59	+2
Non-personnel expenses	60	59	62	62	64	+2
System-related	30	29	33	32	35	+3
Store-related	10	11	11	10	10	+0
New headquarters construction	2	3	3	1	1	-0
Energy-related	1	1	1	1	1	+0
Deposit insurance premiums	3	1	1	2	2	+0
Others	15	16	15	17	16	-0
Taxes	9	9	8	9	10	+0

Net Credit Costs and Disclosed Bad Debt

[Net Credit Costs]

(100 million yen)

	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Net credit costs	-5	-10	-22	1	-4	-5
General provision for doubtful accounts*	-5	-11	-15	-1	-1	-0
Individual provision for doubtful accounts		1	-7	2	-3	-5
Loan amounts written off			2	1	0	-1
Recoveries of written off receivables	-1	-1	-1	-0	-1	+0
Other processing costs					1	+0

[Disclosed Bad Debt]

(100 million yen / %)

	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
Disclosed bad debt amount	437	432	421	494	546	+52
Substandard claims	185	174	114	71	68	-2
Doubtful claims	180	182	231	337	392	+54
Bankruptcy rehabilitation claims	72	75	75	85	85	-0
Disclosed bad debt ratio	2.39	2.35	2.29	2.55	2.67	+0.12

Reference: Summary of Profit/Loss Trends (Based on Profit from Customer Services)

	Sep. 2021	Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023	Sep. 2024	Sep. 2025	YoY
	(Million yen)					
Profit from Customer Services*1	2,409	2,655	2,055	2,291	3,011	+719
Deposit and loan balance*2	11,563	11,334	11,214	11,284	12,550	+1,266
Profit from service charges*3	3,129	3,439	3,447	3,918	3,916	-1
Expenses	-12,283	-12,117	-12,605	-12,910	-13,455	-544
Profit/loss in Trading Division	1,032	982	402	2,130	2,920	+789
Profit/loss in Securities & International Department	796	705	259	957	2,693	+1,736
Interest and dividends	506	781	1,405	1,584	2,243	+658
Gains/losses from forex and commodities trading	34	-195	-622	-773	-438	+335
Balance of 5 bond accounts	79	31	-161	-259	-58	+201
Balance of 3 share accounts	29	96	402	438	606	+167
Policy-related investment	235	277	142	1,173	226	-947
Net core business profit*4	3,419	3,552	2,146	3,337	5,288	+1,951
Net credit costs	582	1,093	2,212	-127	414	+541
General provision for doubtful accounts*5	577	1,161	1,512	-178	145	+323
Miscellaneous, corporate tax, etc.	-1,346	-1,352	-1,338	-1,178	-1,576	-398
Interim net income	2,677	3,379	3,332	3,116	4,769	+1,653

*1 Profit from Customer Services = Deposit and Loan Balance + Profit from Service Charges – Expenses

*2 Balance of deposits and loans (incl. loan-related fees; interest on deposits is calculated based on currency swap income in real terms)

*3 Profit from service charges (excl. loan-related fees)

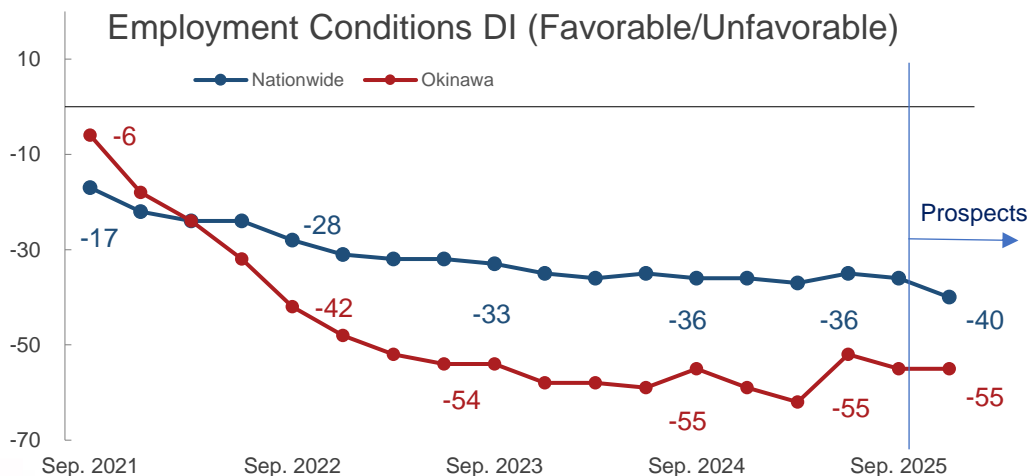
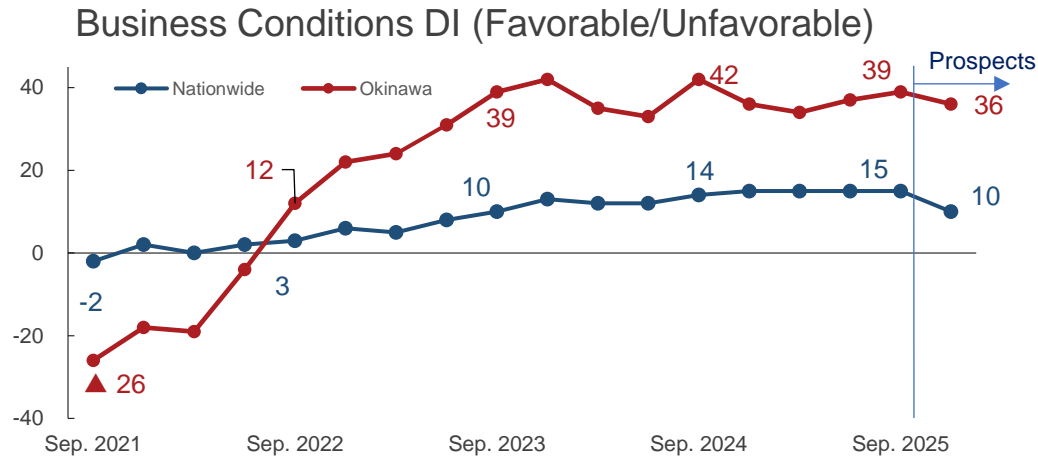
*4 Net core business profit (net business profit before general provision for doubtful accounts and profit/loss in government and other bonds (balance of 5 bond accounts))

*5 General provision for doubtful accounts: negative amounts indicate a provision and positive amounts indicate a reversal

Summary of Okinawa Economy

Tankan/Economic Overview of Okinawa Prefecture

The prefectural economy is in an expansionary trend.



Economic Overview of Okinawa Prefecture

- According to the Tankan's business conditions DI, the economy in Okinawa Prefecture has been recovering since March 2022, and is expected to continue to expand in the immediate future.
- The outlook for the future is for the “favorable” side to fall by 3 points from September 2025 to a “favorable” side of 36.

Trends in Major Indicators

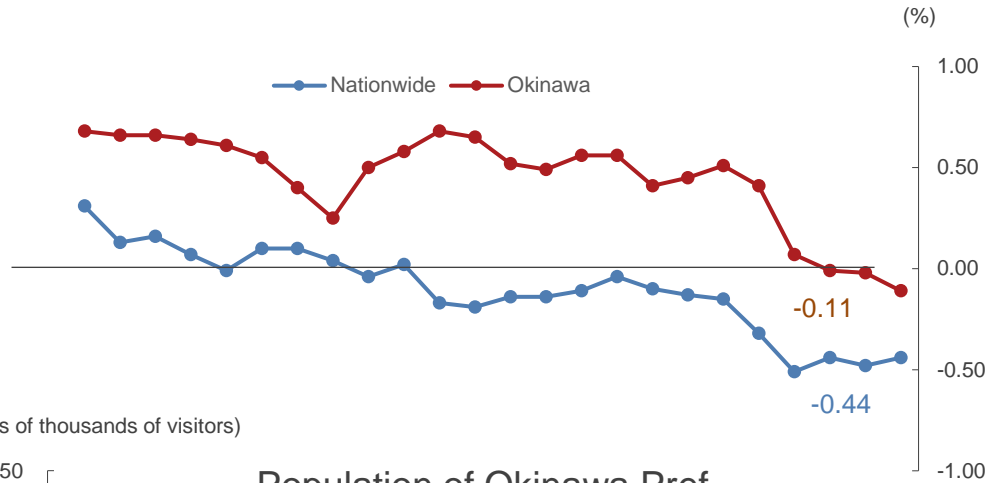
- Personal consumption is increasing slowly.
- Tourism is expanding.
- Public investment stays at a high level. Capital investment remains flat. Housing investment has been weak.
- The employment sentiment DI remains below the national average.

Source: Bank of Japan Naha Branch

Increase/Decrease in Population and Projected Future Households

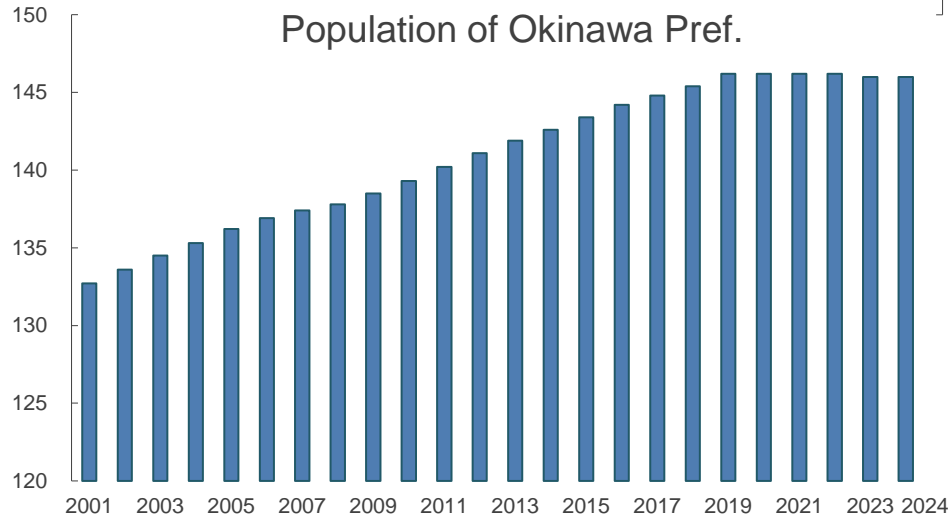
The total population in Okinawa Prefecture has remained nearly unchanged, but declined for the first time since 2022. However, the number of households is likely to continue increasing for now.

Population Change Rate (Right Axis)



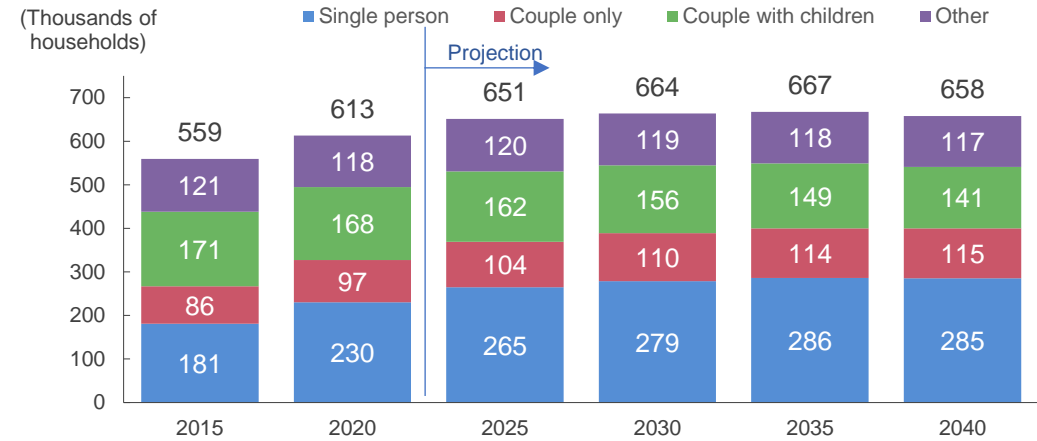
(Tens of thousands of visitors)

Population of Okinawa Pref.



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Projected Okinawa Prefecture Households



Source: Ryugin Research Institute Ltd.

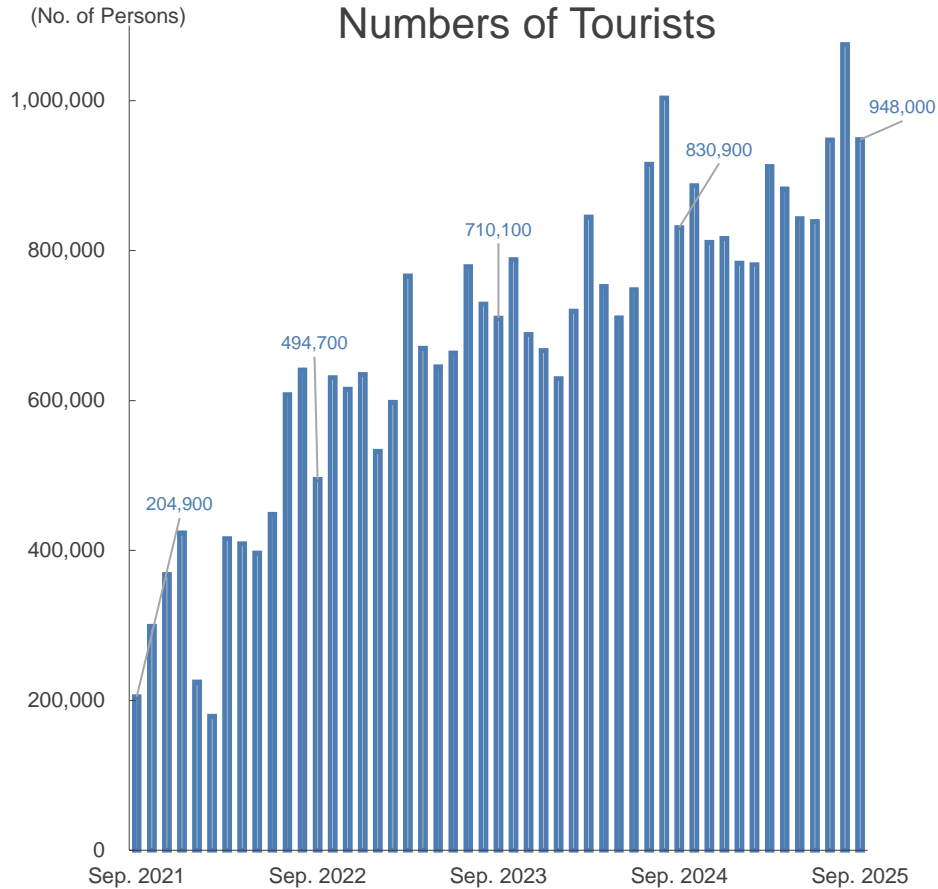
Estimated Population of Okinawa Prefecture in 2050

- Comparing the estimated population as of 2050 with that of 2020, Okinawa Prefecture's population decline rate of 5.2% is the smallest in Japan. Population is expected to decrease in 46 prefectures other than Tokyo. The national rate of decline was 17.0%.
- As of 2050, the percentage of the population aged 65 and older in Okinawa Prefecture is projected to be 33.6% compared with the national average of 37.1%, the second lowest after Tokyo at 29.6%. Meanwhile, the percentage of the population aged between 0 and 14 has consistently been the highest in Japan since 2020, and is estimated to be 13.8% in 2050 (9.9% nationally).

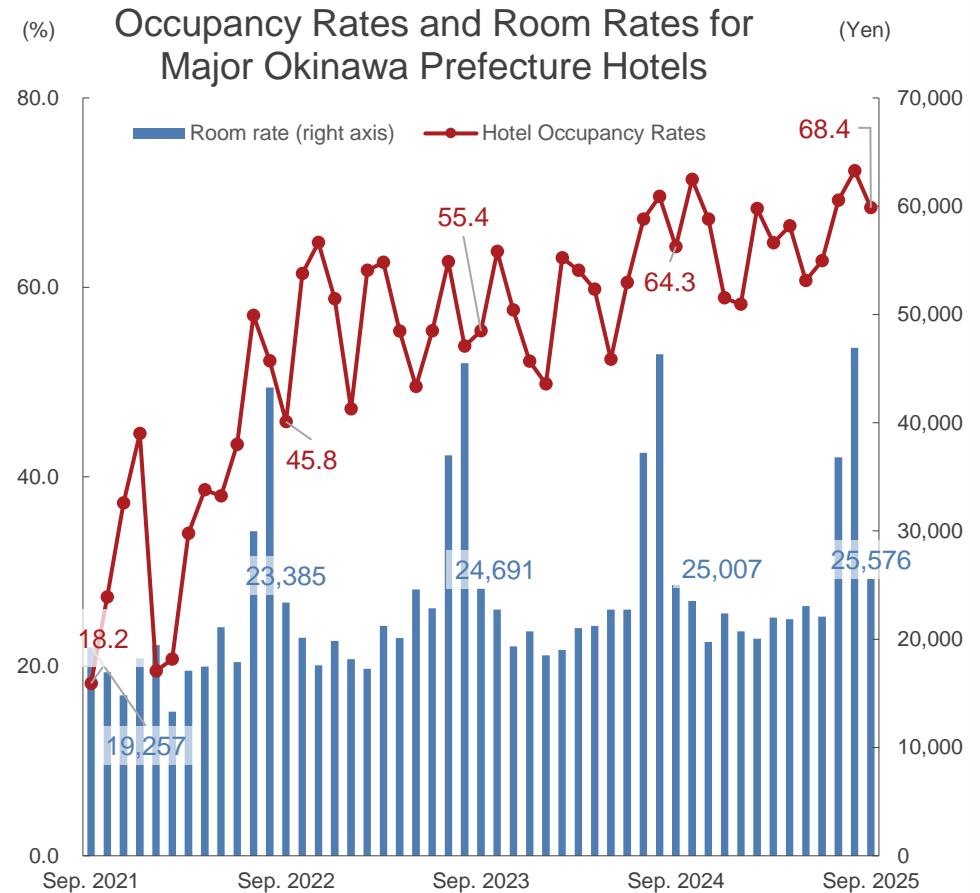
Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

Number of Tourists, Hotel Occupancy Rates and Room Rates

The tourism-related sector is showing increasing expansion due to rising tourism demand. The number of tourists in FY2024 reached the second highest level ever.



Source: Okinawa Prefecture



Source: Ryugin Research Institute Ltd.

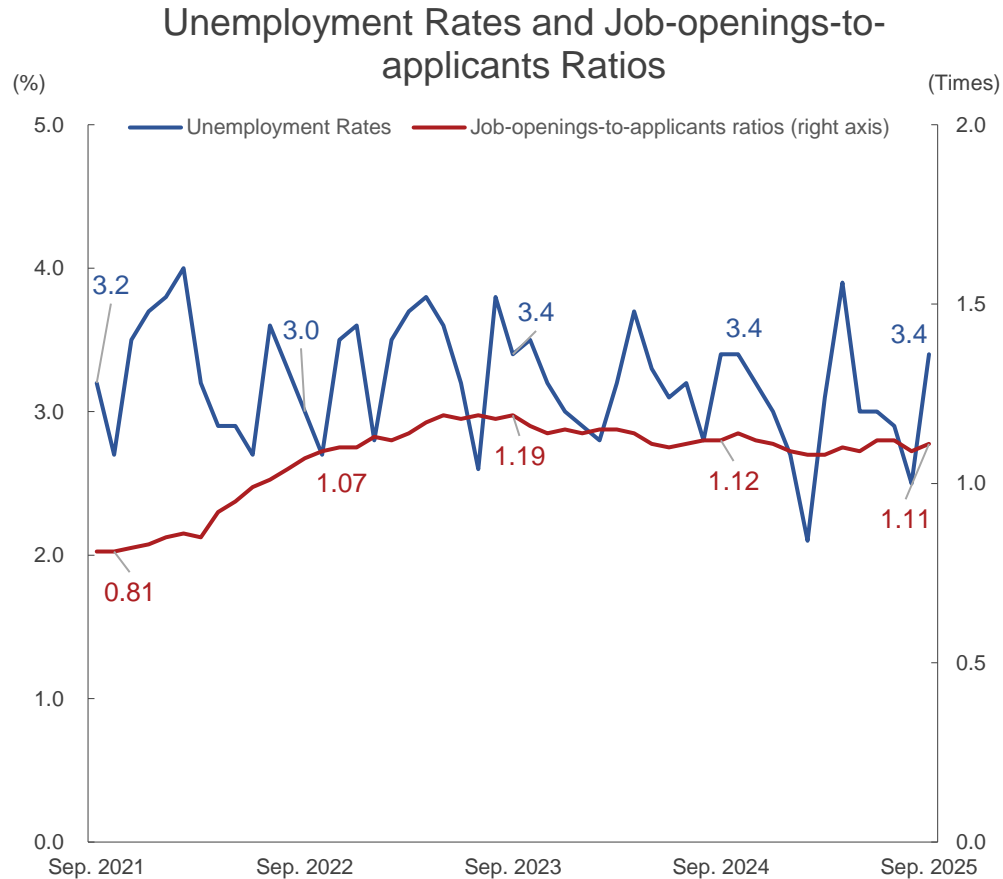
Development Status of Hotels and Other Facilities in Okinawa

Investment in Okinawa remains strong, and openings, including for luxury hotels, are expected to continue into the future.

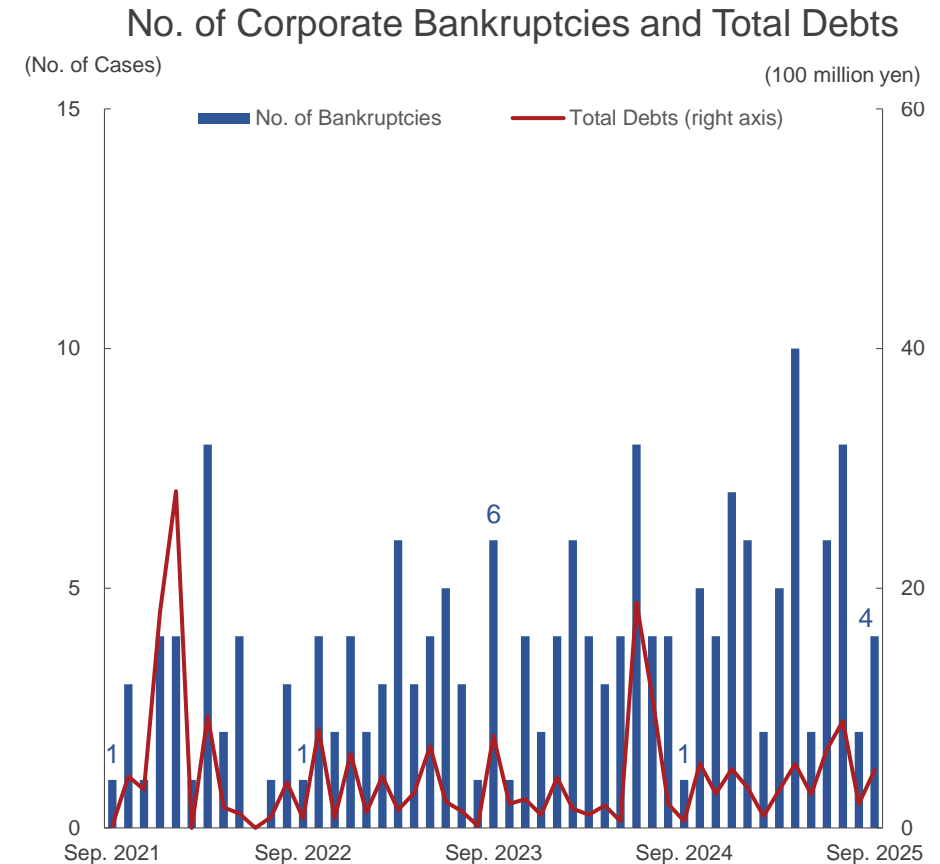
Opening date	Location	Hotel name	No. of rooms
Jan. 2026	Naha City	Iconic Naha	Hotel 257 rooms
Jul. 2026	Fuchaku, Onna village	PGM Hotel Golf Resort Okinawa	Hotel 200 rooms
Spring 2026	Mihama, Chatan town	Chatan PRJ (tentative name)	Hotel 18 floors, 209 rooms
FY2026	Naha City	Shuri Castle (Restored)	Historic Site
Spring 2027	Onna Communication Site at Onna	Four Seasons Resort & Private Residence Okinawa	Hotel 280 rooms
Winter 2027	Yamakawa, Motobu-cho	Quill Resort Okinawa Condominium Hotel	Condominium hotel 230 rooms
Summer – Fall 2028	Naha City	KOKOHOTEL Premier Naha	Hotel 17 floors, 173 rooms

Unemployment Rates, Job-openings-to-applicants Ratios, and Corporate Bankruptcies

Regarding the employment situation, the job-openings-to-applicants ratio remains above 1. The number of corporate bankruptcies has been calm.



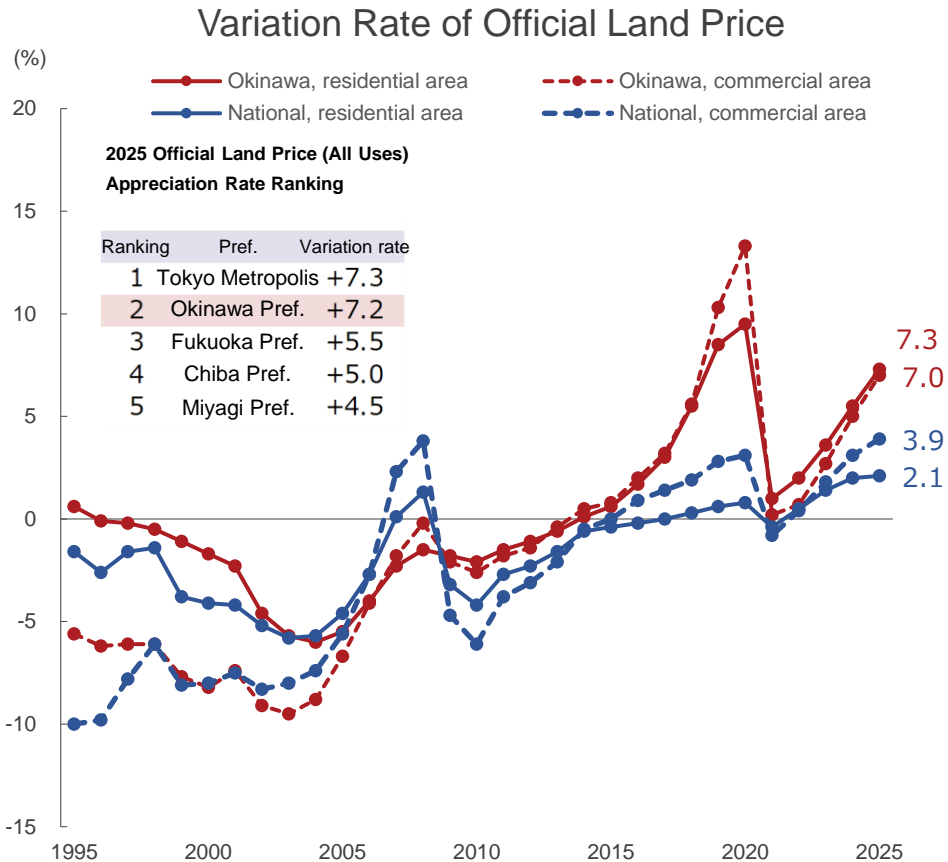
Source: Okinawa Prefecture, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Revised retroactively from 2024 onward based on the new seasonal index



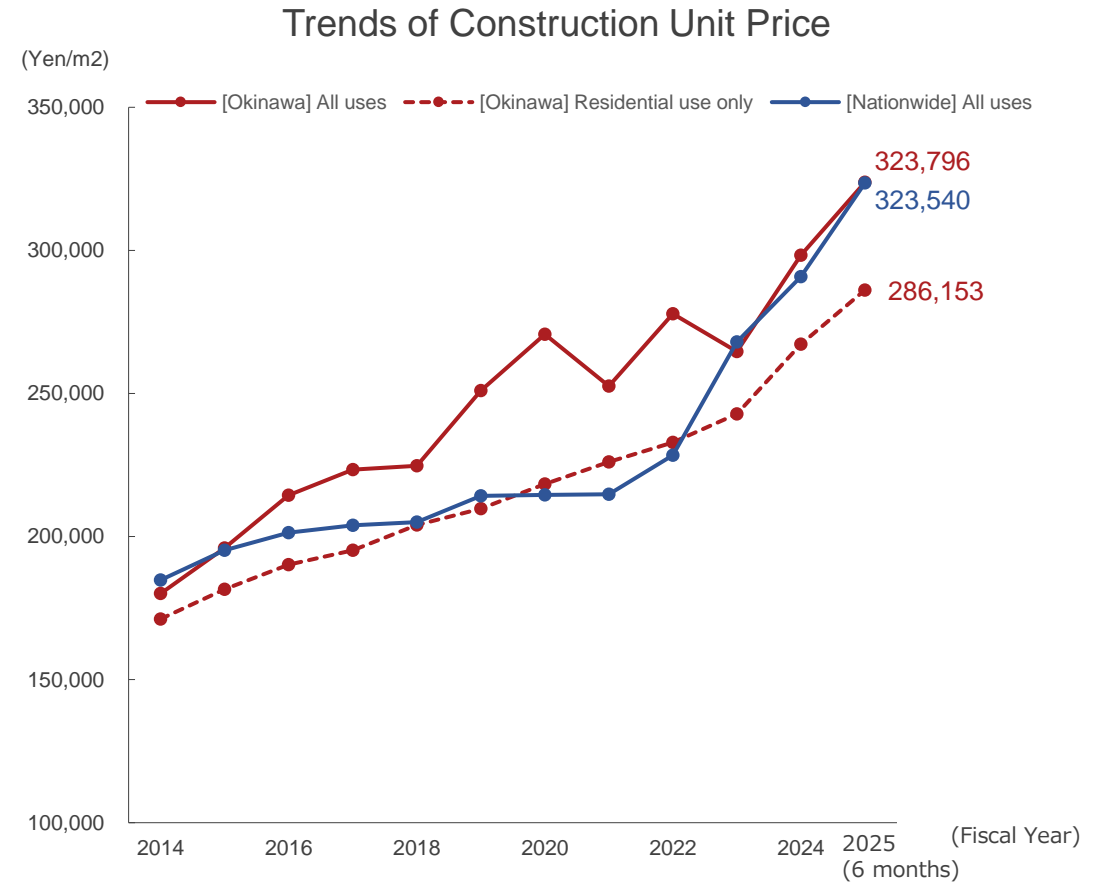
Source: Tokyo Shoko Research

Official Land Price and Construction Unit Price

Official land prices increased 7.2% year-on-year on average for all land uses, representing an increase for the twelfth straight year with the rate of change increasing by 1.7 points year-on-year. The growth rate in residential areas was the highest in the nation. Construction unit costs also remain high compared with the national average.



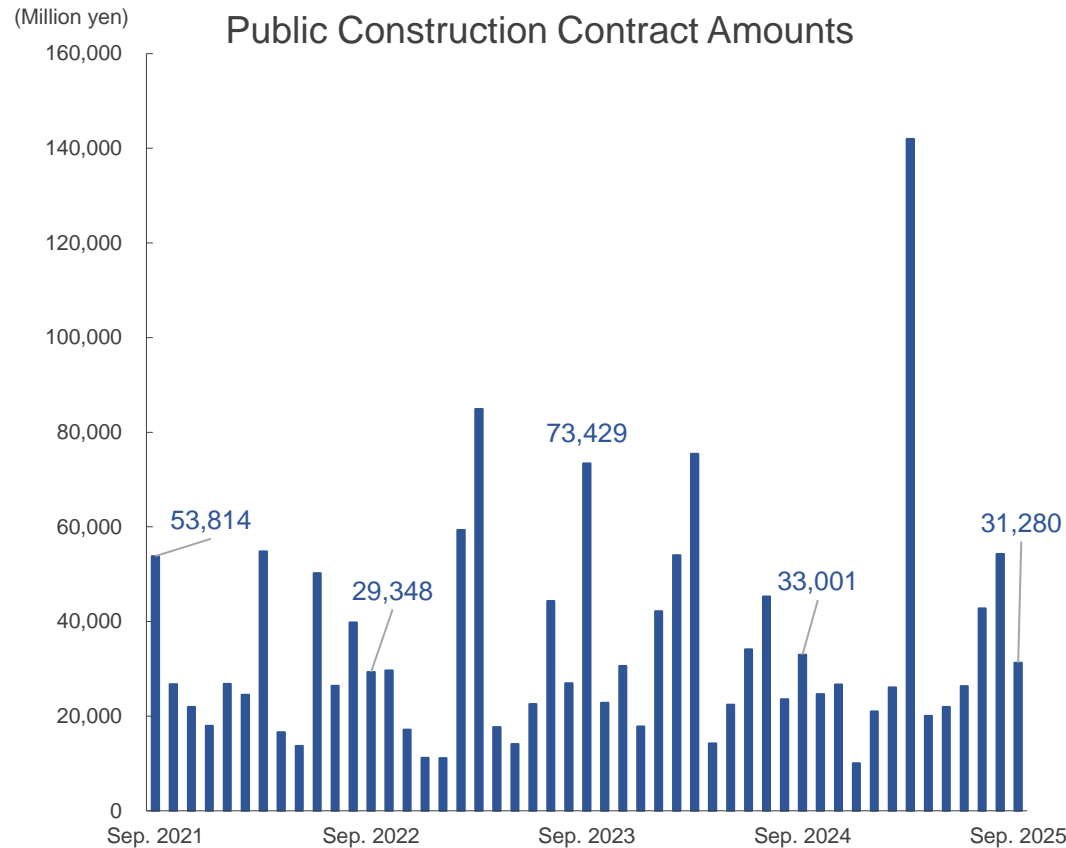
Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



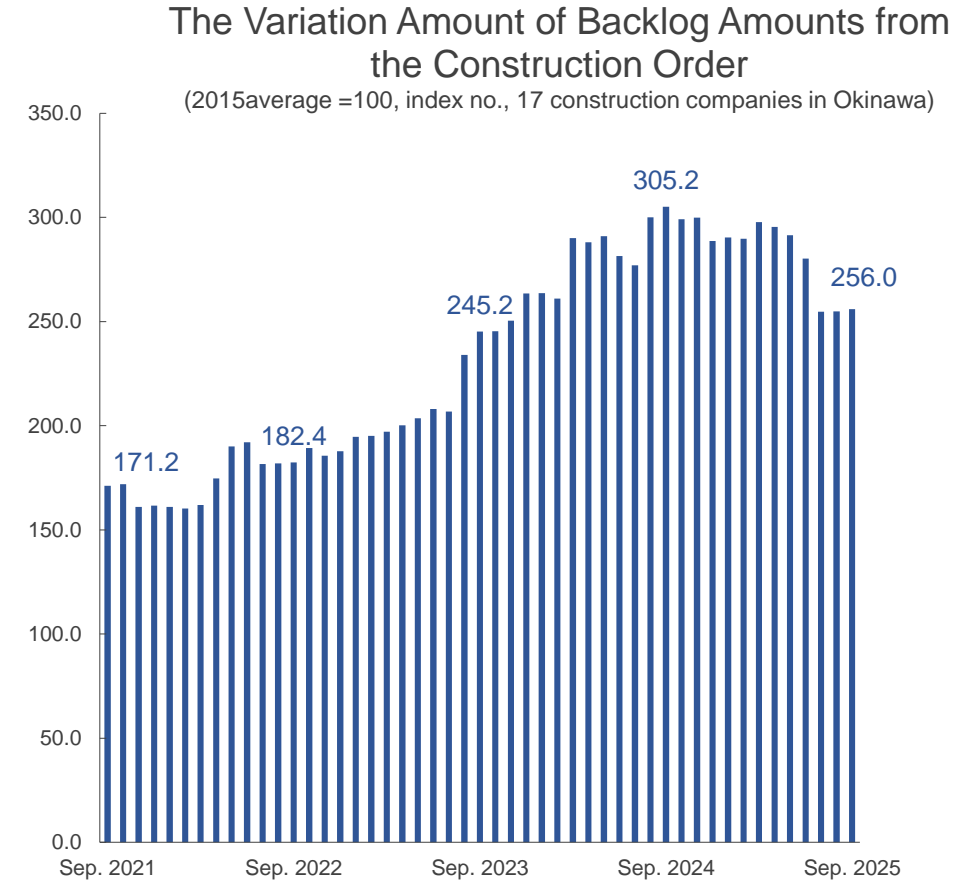
Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Public Construction Contract Amounts and Backlog Amounts from Construction Orders

Public construction contract amounts remain robust. Although backlog amounts from construction orders remain at a high level, new order intake has declined.



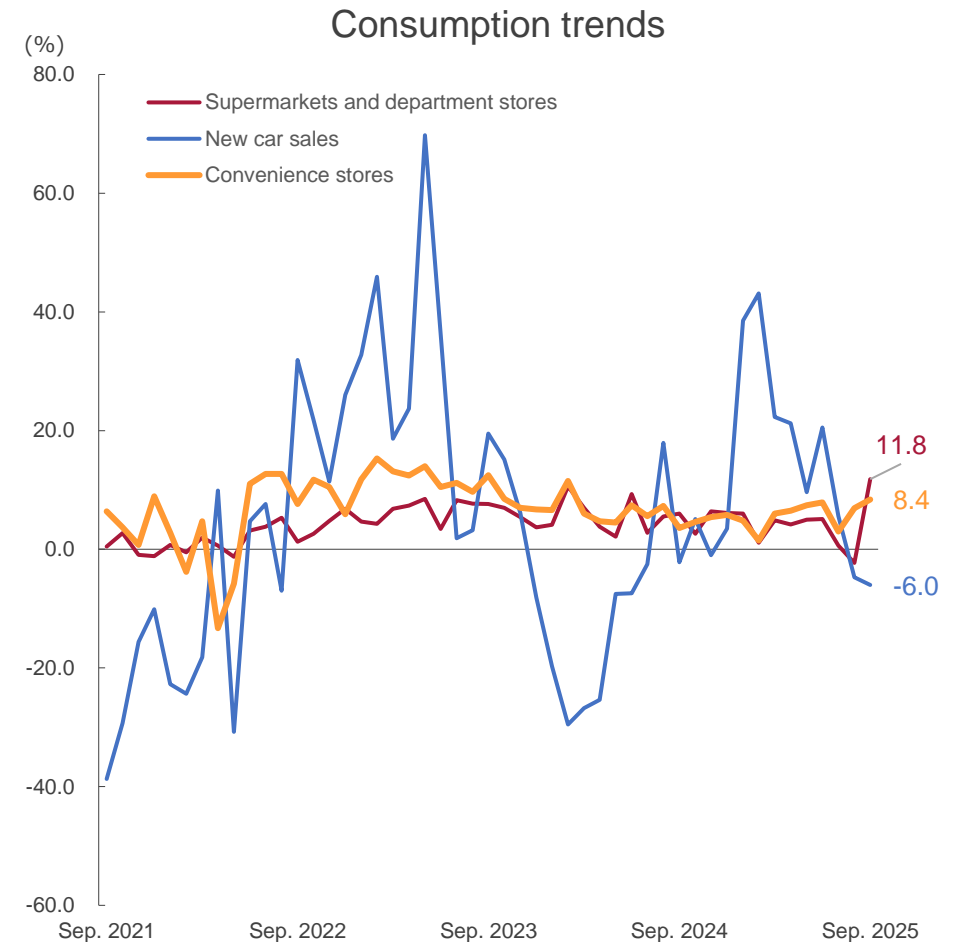
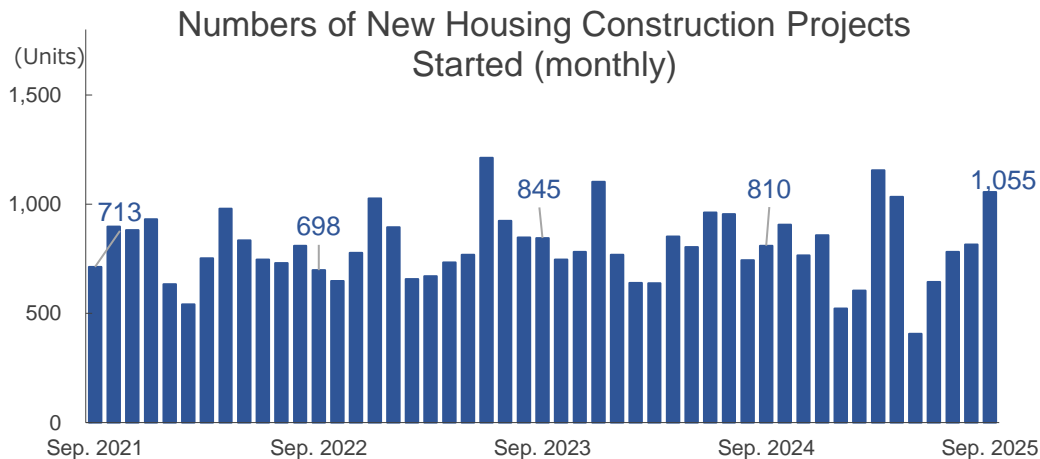
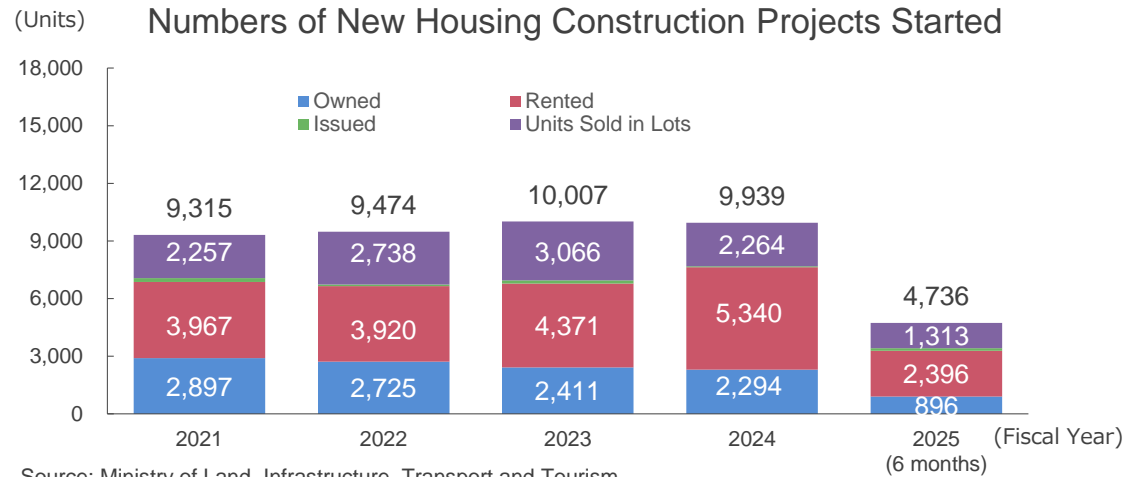
Source: West Japan Construction Company Okinawa Branch



Source: Ryugin Research Institute Ltd.

Numbers of New Housing Construction Projects Started and Consumption Trends

The number of new housing construction projects started declined from the previous year. Consumption trends remain firm in the retail sector.



About Bank of the Ryukyus

Bank of the Ryukyus Overview

Company Profile	
Established	May 1, 1948
Capital	56.967 billion yen
Registered Address	900-0015 1-11-1 Kumoji, Naha, Okinawa Prefecture
Address for Temporary Relocation	900-0034 2-1 Higashi-machi, Naha, Okinawa Prefecture
No. of Business Locations	74 in Okinawa Pref., 1 in Tokyo
Total Assets	3.0444 trillion yen
Loans	2.0376 trillion yen
Deposits	2.8951 trillion yen
No. of Employees	1,489
Credit Ratings	R&I : A+ JCR : A+

Affiliated Companies	
 Address Established Capital Business Fields	1-7-1 Kumoji, Naha, Okinawa Prefecture May 10, 1972 346 million yen (100% stock ownership by Bank of the Ryukyus) Leasing and installment-selling of information-related devices/equipment, office equipment, and other machinery and equipment
 Address Established Capital Business Fields	1-7-1 Kumoji, Naha, Okinawa Prefecture Dec. 1, 2022 50 million yen (100% stock ownership by Bank of the Ryukyus) System design and development, IT infrastructure services, and IT consulting
 Address Established Capital Business Fields	2-3-10 Matsuyama, Naha, Okinawa Prefecture Aug. 26, 2008 279 million yen (100% stock ownership by Bank of the Ryukyus) Credit card, personal trust purchasing mediation, and contracted acquisition operations
 Address Established Capital Business Fields	1-7-1 Kumoji, Naha, Okinawa Prefecture Apr. 25, 1984 195 million yen (100% stock ownership by Bank of the Ryukyus) Credit card, loan, and credit guarantee operations
 Address Established Capital Business Fields	2-1 Higashi-machi, Naha, Okinawa Prefecture Jul. 2, 1979 20 million yen (100% stock ownership by Bank of the Ryukyus) Debt obligation guarantee operations and similar in relation to real estate financing and consumer credit
 Address Established Capital Business Fields	1-1-9 Tsubogawa, Naha, Okinawa Prefecture Jun. 28, 2006 23 million yen (100% stock ownership by Bank of the Ryukyus) Industrial, economic and monetary surveys; research operations; and planning and operation of lecture events, training sessions, etc.

Bank of the Ryukyus History

May 1948	Precursor organization established via the Military Government Ordinance No. 1
Jan. 1972	The Bank changes from a special public corporation based on Military Government Ordinance to a joint-stock corporation based on commercial law, and the name is changed to Bank of the Ryukyus, Limited
May	Business operating license acquired following Government of the Ryukyu Islands' establishment of the Banking Act Bank changed from a proclamation-based bank to a commercial bank based on the Banking Act
Oct. 1983	Becomes first corporation in Okinawa Prefecture to be listed on the stock market (Tokyo Stock Exchange 2nd Section and Fukuoka Stock Exchange) Later listed on Tokyo Stock Exchange 1st Section in September 1985
Sep. 1999	Fiscal soundness plan established based on 22.7 billion yen capital increase through third-party allocation and 40.0 billion yen in public financing (unsecured convertible bonds)
Jan. 2006	Judankai joint banking system (for 8 regional banks) launched
Oct.	Bank acquires 34 billion yen of stock from among 40 billion yen of public preferred stock and cancels it
Jul. 2010	Completes repayment of public loans to conclude fiscal soundness plan
Apr. 2015	Okinawa Credit Service Co., Ltd. becomes a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank
Jan. 2017	Begins offering customer services for Bank of the Ryukyus Card affiliates
Jul.	Ryukyu Leasing Co., Ltd. becomes wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank
Sep. 2018	Capital increase through 5.6 billion yen public offering
Nov. 2019	Bank of the Ryukyus Group SDG Declaration established
Apr. 2020	The Bank joins the TSUBASA Alliance
Dec.	Headquarters temporarily relocated to Naha Port Bldg.
Jan. 2021	The Bank enters into the Okinawa Economic Revitalization Partnership with The Bank of Okinawa
Apr. 2022	Listed on new "Prime Market" section of Tokyo Stock Exchange (transitioned)
Dec.	RYUCOM Co., Ltd. (IT business) becomes a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank
Feb. 2023	We established a joint venture called "Yui Partner Service Corporation" with Okinawa Kaiho Bank, Ltd.
Apr.	Medium-Term Management Plan "Value 2023" launched
Mar. 2024	We sign PRB (Principles for Responsible Banking) and announce the "Ryugin Carbon Neutral Declaration"
Mar. 2025	We disclose information based on the transition plan and TNFD recommendations
Apr.	Medium-Term Management Plan "Empower 2025" launched

Bank of the Ryukyus was originally established on May 1, 1948, as a special banking organization via the U.S. Military Government Ordinance. The U.S. government provided 51% of the capital investment. The Bank was modeled after the U.S. Federal Reserve System and Philippine National Bank, and following its initial founding was operated very much like a central bank.

In the spring of 1972, as part of preparations for Okinawa's return to Japanese sovereignty, the Bank was reorganized as a joint-stock corporation and shares in the organization held by the U.S. government were distributed among Okinawa Prefecture citizens. As of this event, our organization began operating as a commercial bank in Japan, and in 1983 the Bank became the first corporation from Okinawa Prefecture to be listed on the stock market.

As part of measures toward greater asset soundness for the Bank and a stronger corporate financial structure, in September 1999 we implemented a 22.7 billion yen capital increase through third-party allocation and also received 40.0 billion yen in public financing. By July 2010, we completed repayment of all public loans.

In January 2006, we were able to quickly adopt cutting-edge computing technology due to the switch to the Judankai joint banking system.

Okinawa Credit Service Co., Ltd., which handles the credit-card business and personal trust purchasing mediation services, became a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank of the Ryukyus Group in April 2015, and Ryukyu Leasing Co., Ltd., which is engaged in comprehensive leasing operations, became a wholly owned subsidiary in July 2017. These and other such changes were implemented in order to strengthen the Group as a whole, thus ensuring provision of high value to our customers.

In April 2020, we joined the TSUBASA Alliance, which is headed up by The Chiba Bank, Ltd. Also, in April 2022, Bank of the Ryukyus was listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's new market, the Prime Market. In December of the same year, RYUCOM Co., Ltd. (IT business) became a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank.

In fiscal year 2025, we launched a new Medium-Term Management Plan, "Empower 2025." We will continue to pursue our long-term vision of becoming "a financial group that grows together with the local community by achieving a beneficial cycle in the local economy," and under the theme of "investing resources in growth areas in Okinawa," we will work to "strengthen the management of deposits, loans, and securities," "lead the resolution of regional challenges," "strengthening group collaboration and utilize alliances." In addition, we will work to "increase and optimize human capital investment" to support these efforts.

[Conceptual image of the New Head Office (scheduled to open in April 2026)]



About This Document

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The information in this document is on a non-consolidated basis unless otherwise specified.

Information is based on guidelines of published data, and some totals presented in this document may not add up or align with disclosed materials due to rounding. In addition, because calculations may involve the use of our unique definitions for illustration and comparison purposes, the numbers presented in this document may not match the published figures.

This document contains information about the future (forward-looking information) such as forecasts, outlooks, objectives and plans concerning the Bank of the Ryukyus. Said forward-looking information was created based on information available as of November 11, 2025, and does not represent a guarantee of future performance.

Certain assumptions and hypotheses are used for descriptions of forward-looking information, but these assumptions and hypotheses may be inaccurate from an objective perspective and may not materialize in the future. Forward-looking information involves risks and uncertainties, so we ask readers to refer to earnings briefs and annual reports from the Bank for more details.

The Bank will not update any forward-looking information contained in this document.