

# Integrated Report 2025

## Financial Section

For the year ended March 31, 2025

### Financial Information

---

Management's Discussion and Analysis	P1
Status of the Corporate Group	P7
Management Policy, Management Environment, Issues to be Addressed, etc.	P8
Consolidated Balance Sheet	P10
Consolidated Statement of Income	P11
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	P12
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets	P13
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	P15
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	P16
Independent Auditor's Report	P51

### Corporate Information

---

Company Information	P56
Name and Address of Branches and Outlets	P56
History	P57

# Management's Discussion and Analysis

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025: FY2024  
Amounts less than one unit have been truncated.

## Summary of Fiscal 2024

During the consolidated fiscal year under review, the Japanese economy continued a gradual recovery trend as the employment and income environment continued to improve, although some of the economic conditions remained at a standstill. On the other hand, the outlook remains uncertain, with concerns about changes in consumer sentiment due to continuing price hikes and the impact of interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations on the economy.

In this environment, ordinary income increased mainly due to an increase in the total number of ATM transactions resulting from the restored movement of people and growth of demand for funds, as well as the impact of recording full-year income from Seven Card Service Co., Ltd., which became a consolidated subsidiary on July 1, 2023. On the other hand, expenses increased mainly due to the replacement with the fourth generation ATMs, resulting in a decrease in ordinary profit. Net income attributable to owners of the parent decreased significantly due to the absence of extraordinary income related to gain on bargain purchase of 21,540 million yen, recorded in the previous fiscal year.

As a result, the Bank's consolidated business results for fiscal 2024 are as follows: ordinary income was 214,408 million yen, ordinary profit was 30,289 million yen, and net income attributable to owners of the parent was 18,221 million yen.

As for the Bank's non-consolidated business results, ordinary income was 135,747 million yen, ordinary profit was 27,307 million yen, and net income was 17,657 million yen.

### (1) Domestic Business (Bank Business and Other Segment)

During the consolidated fiscal year under review, the total number of ATM transactions was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year due to a continued steady increase in the number of transactions using the Bank's ATMs to charge cash into various cashless settlement methods in addition to an increase in the number of transactions at financial institutions for deposits and savings and non-bank financial institutions, such as consumer finance.

The number of our ATMs installed reached 27,990 as of March 31, 2025 (up 2.0% compared with the end of March 2024). The average number of daily transactions per ATM was 108.0 (up 2.8% year over year), and a total of 1,089 million ATM transactions were recorded (up 4.7% year over year).

As of March 31, 2025, we had partnered with 682 financial institutions, etc.\* and we have completed the replacement with the fourth-generation ATMs, which we have been implementing since 2019.

In addition to creating an environment where one can receive services anytime and anywhere through the joint operation of ATMs and the active installation of ATMs outside Seven & i Group, the Bank's group has steadily proceeded with the advancement of the service platform strategy to expand the possibilities of ATMs by starting "Mynaportal

information sharing services" and launching the new service "+Connect" to accept applications to financial institutions through ATMs.

The business environment is expected to remain uncertain due to rising prices, fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates, the advancement of cashless payments, and other factors, but the Bank's group will continue to promote the ATM platform strategy that flexibly responds to changes in society and customer needs by developing the social value of ATMs from a cash-based platform to a service platform.

As of March 31, 2025, the number of individual customer deposit accounts increased steadily to 3,359,000 (up 10.6% compared with the end of March 2024), and the balance of individuals' deposits was 607,800 million yen (up 1.5% year over year). As of March 31, 2025, the balance of loan services for individual customers was 60,500 million yen (up 36.6% year over year).

For the consolidated fiscal year under review, the amount handled of the "Seven Bank Deferred Payment Service" was 76,400 million yen (up 25.9% compared with the previous fiscal year).

As a result, the Domestic Business (Bank Business and Other) Segment recorded ordinary income of 139,473 million yen and ordinary profit of 27,226 million yen for the consolidated fiscal year under review.

**(2) Credit Card and Electronic Money Business Segment**  
Seven Card Service Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank, is engaged in credit card business and electronic money business.

As of March 31, 2025, the number of credit card members was 3.17 million and the balance of financial products was 45,400 million yen. Shopping transaction value using credit cards for the consolidated fiscal year under review was 792,400 million yen.

As of March 31, 2025, the number of electronic money "nanaco" members was 83.31 million and electronic money transactions in value for the consolidated fiscal year under review was 1,621,800 million yen.

As a result, the Credit Card and Electronic Money Business Segment recorded ordinary income of 32,539 million yen and ordinary profit of 2,704 million yen for the consolidated fiscal year under review.

### (3) Overseas Business Segment

FCTI, Inc., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank in the United States, installed ATMs in 7-Eleven stores in the United States, the number of which was 8,332 as of December 31, 2024 (down 3.1% compared to December 31, 2023).

PT. ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL, a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank in Indonesia, installed ATMs mainly in local convenience store chains in Indonesia. The number of ATMs installed was 9,312 as of December 31, 2024 (up 16.9% compared to December 31, 2023).

Pito AxM Platform, Inc., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank in the Philippines, installed ATMs mainly in 7-Eleven stores in the Philippines, and the number of ATMs installed was 3,515 as of December 31, 2024 (up 16.5% compared to December 31, 2023).

Note: JA Bank and JF Marine Bank are each counted as one institution.

Additionally, ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL MALAYSIA SDN. BHD., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank in Malaysia, installed ATMs in 7-Eleven stores in Malaysia in January 2025 and started ATM operation business.

As a result, the Overseas Business Segment recorded ordinary income of 43,555 million yen and ordinary profit of 353 million yen for the consolidated fiscal year under review.

### Summary of Financial Position of Fiscal 2024

#### Assets

Total assets at the end of March 2025 were 1,495,977 million yen. The majority of this total comprised cash and due from banks required for the operation of ATMs of 892,852 million yen. The remainder mostly consisted of securities of 120,702 million yen mainly held as collateral for domestic and foreign exchange settlements and Bank of Japan current account overdraft transactions, 102,749 million yen representing ATM-related temporary payments, which are temporary advances recoverable from partner financial institutions, and 128,458 million yen representing accounts receivable from credit card members, which are receivables in the credit card business.

#### Liabilities

Liabilities were 1,213,488 million yen. These largely comprised deposits (excluding negotiable certificates of deposit) totaling 841,344 million yen. Of these, the outstanding balance of individuals' ordinary deposits was 498,554 million yen and the balance of individuals' time deposits was 109,249 million yen.

#### Net assets

Net assets were 282,489 million yen. Of these, retained earnings were 207,126 million yen.

### Summary of Cash Flows of Fiscal 2024

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by 96,094 million yen during the fiscal year under review to 892,626 million yen. Cash flows in each category and the factors behind the changes were as follows.

#### Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was 38,869 million yen. Factors that used cash included a net decrease in deposits of 73,532 million yen and a net decrease in call money of 75,000 million yen. These factors exceeded factors that provided cash, such as 55,707 million yen in a net change in ATM-related temporary accounts and 50,000 million yen in a net decrease in call loans.

#### Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was 46,714 million yen. Factors that used cash included purchase of securities of 36,884 million yen, purchase of tangible fixed assets of 23,206 million yen and purchase of intangible fixed assets of 21,856 million yen. These factors exceeded factors that provided cash such as proceeds from redemption of securities of 30,732 million yen.

#### Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was 12,667 million yen due to factors that used cash including 12,920 million yen in dividends paid.

### Outlook for Fiscal 2025

The business results forecast for Fiscal 2025 is as follows:

(Consolidated business results forecast)

	Fiscal 2025	
		Year-over-year change
Ordinary income	216,000 million yen	Up 0.7%
Ordinary profit	24,500 million yen	Down 19.1%
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	16,000 million yen	Down 12.1%

\* Foreign exchange rate assumed: USD1.00 = JPY146.00

(Non-consolidated business results forecast of the Bank)

	Fiscal 2025	
		Year-over-year change
Ordinary income	140,000 million yen	Up 3.1%
Ordinary profit	24,500 million yen	Down 10.2%
Net income	16,500 million yen	Down 6.5%

### Risk Factors

Major risks related to Seven Bank's business and other areas that have been recognized by management as possibly having significant effects on the financial condition, operating results, and cash flows of the consolidated companies are listed below. Moreover, items that may not qualify as such but are deemed important for investment decisions of investors are also disclosed below, for the purpose of proactive disclosure to investors. Risks related to the Bank's business and other areas are not limited to those stated, and the Bank does not guarantee that it is free from risks other than those stated, including those that are unidentified.

Certain items in this section may contain forward-looking statements. However, unless otherwise stated, all judgments were made at the end of the consolidated fiscal year under review.

Under the Basic Policy on Risk Control, which is determined by the Bank's Board of Directors, the Bank has established Bank-wide risk management policies, management policies for specific risks, and a risk management organization and structure as a framework to appropriately recognize and manage various types of risks in its operations. In addition, for appropriate risk management, the Bank has established a Risk Management Committee, an Asset-Liability Management (ALM) Committee, and a Security Committee as advisory bodies to the Executive Committee with respect to risks; the Risk Management Division, which is responsible for supervising overall Bank-wide risk management activities; and risk management divisions for managing specific types of risk.

## **1. Risk Relating to Our Business Strategy**

### **(1) Domestic Business (Bank Business and Other) Segment**

Seven Bank substantially depends on the ATM platform business for its revenues for the Domestic Business (Bank Business and Other). The Bank is steadily increasing the number of ATMs, developing and offering its proprietary new ATM services as well as enhancing security, to increase customers' convenience and sense of security. However, changes that threaten the ATM platform business model, such as those described below, could affect the Bank's results and financial position.

#### **A) Increase in the use of non-cash payment methods**

The further increase in the use of non-cash payment methods in the future could reduce the number of ATM transactions, which could affect the Bank's results.

Even in such an environment, the Bank will strive to create new ATM services that go beyond conventional concepts, including services that enable charging (loading money onto) electronic money for public transportation and QR and bar-code settlement, ATM pick-up (cash receiving services), transactions using Individual Number Cards, and the new service "+Connect" that utilizes the new type of ATMs, with the view to expanding their social value and increasing the number of ATM transactions.

#### **B) Growing competition from other ATM networks**

Seven Bank competes with companies installing ATMs at convenience stores and other locations outside the Seven & i Group. In addition, competition with financial institutions that have ATM networks could increase if these institutions actively expand their ATM networks.

In the future, increased competition with these companies could cause such challenges as a decrease in the number of users of the Bank's ATMs or a decrease in ATM-related fee income, which could affect the Bank's results and financial position.

#### **C) Changes in economic conditions**

The level of ATM-related fee income that Seven Bank charges its partners is judged by both parties to be reasonable. However, the level of the ATM-related fee income may decline, or failure to agree on ATM-related fee income levels may dissolve partnerships, which could affect the Bank's results and financial position.

#### **D) Difficulty in securing ATM locations**

Seven Bank has in a stable manner secured and expanded locations for ATMs, centered on the Seven & i Group stores, and is expanding the installation of ATMs at commercial facilities and other sites outside the Seven & i Group. In the future, however, obstacles to maintaining or expanding ATM locations could affect the Bank's results.

#### **E) Effect of amendment of laws, etc. on partner companies' business**

An amendment of a law or regulation, etc., related to the business of a partner company that results in a substantial decrease in the use of Seven Bank's ATMs by the customers of such partner company could cause a decline in ATM-related fee income and other outcomes that could affect the Bank's results.

#### **F) Higher interest rates**

Seven Bank procures necessary cash for its ATM platform business through deposits, bonds, and other means. The cost of this fund procurement is influenced by market interest rate trends.

The Bank takes appropriate steps to minimize the impact of interest rate fluctuations, such as procuring long-term funds at fixed rates. However, substantial interest rate fluctuations could cause an unanticipated rise in fund procurement costs, which could affect the Bank's results and financial position.

In addition, Seven Bank offers ordinary deposits and time deposits, personal loans, and international money transfer services for individuals, and debit card service, as well as back-office support on commission for other financial institutions through its domestic consolidated subsidiary. However, there is no guarantee that these services will successfully expand.

In addition, Seven Bank may offer new services or establish other new businesses that it is not currently handling to expand its business domain but cannot guarantee that they will succeed. When expanding new businesses, the Bank may also establish new consolidated subsidiaries, engage in M&A or form capital alliances with other corporations. However, the inability of the Bank to realize the initially expected effect of these strategic investments and to achieve its strategic objectives could affect the Bank's results and financial position.

### **(2) Credit Card and Electronic Money Business Segment**

#### **A) Increasing competition for credit cards**

In the credit card industry, deregulation and technological advances have led to intensifying competition with new companies from other industries, making it more difficult for the Bank's group (the "Group") to differentiate its strategies from those of its rivals. If the Group is unable to adequately respond to the competition, this could have an adverse effect on the Group's business performance and financial position.

#### **B) Changes in economic conditions**

The franchise fee that the Group receives from stores of the Seven & i Group as well as from companies outside the Seven & i Group is set at a level that is deemed reasonable for the businesses of both parties. However, if the franchise fee level is reduced, or if an agreement on the franchise fee level cannot be reached and an alliance is terminated, this could affect the Group's results and financial position.

#### **C) Changes in regulations and legal systems**

The Group operates in accordance with current regulations and with regulatory risks. The Group's business is subject to general laws and regulations related to company management as well as finance-related laws and regulations. However, future amendments to these laws and regulations, changes in their interpretation or tougher application of them, or the introduction of new legal regulations could have an adverse effect on the Group's business performance and financial position.

### **(3) Overseas Business Segment**

#### **A) Country risks**

Seven Bank has consolidated subsidiaries that operate ATMs overseas. The future occurrence of major changes in the political or economic environment surrounding these consolidated subsidiaries, an unforeseen event such as a natural disaster, or poor business performance of these consolidated subsidiaries could affect the Bank's results.

#### **B) Higher interest rates and foreign exchange risks**

In its overseas business, Seven Bank procures necessary cash for its ATM business from financial institutions and other sources. However, rising market interest rates could affect the Bank's results. In addition, exchange rate fluctuations could decrease the Bank's profits.

#### **C) Risks of crime, etc.**

The above consolidated subsidiaries are expanding the number of ATMs installed in response to strong demand for ATM installation. However, the locations for ATMs include some areas where security is more unstable than in Japan. The Bank takes adequate security measures, assuming a variety of crimes. However, ATMs may be damaged or cash in ATMs may be stolen as a result of a physical attack on ATMs or other unexpected crimes, which could result in a loss.

### **(4) Impairment of Fixed Assets**

Seven Bank holds tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets including goodwill. Factors such as worsening profitability of assets held or consolidated subsidiaries or a decline in the value of other assets could make it necessary to record impairment of these assets, which could affect the Bank's results and financial position.

## **2. System Failure**

Seven Bank has established Systems Risk Rules to articulate its fundamental policies related to system risk management and, by developing and operating its systems based on the rules, it is striving to realize efficient system development, improved system quality, and stable system operations. In addition, the Bank has adopted a system configuration that employs two system centers that are always in operation, redundant server network equipment, and 24/365 monitoring operations, as well as the implementation of other system failure countermeasures. In addition, in accordance with the importance of files, programs, etc., the Bank performs data backups and has taken measures for remote-location data storage in preparation for unexpected situations.

However, it is impossible to completely eliminate the danger of system function interruptions due to failure resulting from factors, including such natural disasters as large earthquakes and typhoons, power outages, network failure, computer viruses, or human error. Such interruptions could affect the Bank's results.

## **3. External Contractors**

Seven Bank outsources key tasks, including ATM cash replenishment, development and operation of various systems, ATM security and management, and call center

operations. In addition, the Bank outsources cash card issuance and mail delivery for new deposit accounts.

Relationships with these external contractors are currently satisfactory. However, increasing fees resulting from deterioration of their operating environments or difficulties in continuing to provide services for any reason could affect the Bank's results.

## **4. Relationship with Seven & i Group**

Overall, Seven Bank determines issues, including business strategy, personnel policy, and capital policy autonomously after independent consideration. However, the Bank operates its ATM platform business by installing ATMs primarily in the stores of companies that are part of the Seven & i Group.

### **(1) Equity Relationship**

Seven Bank is a consolidated subsidiary of Seven & i Holdings Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which is listed on the Prime Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. As of March 31, 2025, the Company controls 46.44% of the voting rights of Seven Bank. The Company is expected to remain a major Seven Bank shareholder, and the Bank cannot guarantee that the Company will not influence its policies and decisions.

### **(2) Transactional Relationships**

As of March 31, 2025, Seven Bank had installed 23,594 ATMs at the Seven & i Group stores (22,970 ATMs at 7-Eleven stores and 624 ATMs at other locations in the Seven & i Group). In addition, the Bank has installed 4,396 ATMs at locations other than the Seven & i Group stores. Thus, approximately 84% of the Bank's ATMs are installed at the Seven & i Group stores. Difficulties in keeping ATMs installed at the Seven & i Group stores or a marked decrease in customers at the Seven & i Group stores could affect the Bank's results.

In addition, Seven Bank pays ATM installation fees to the Seven & i Group, but major changes in fee terms could affect the Bank's results.

## **5. Response to Financial Crimes Such As Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing**

Seven Bank's business consists primarily of the execution of non-face-to-face transactions, mainly via ATMs. As such, the Bank undertakes strict customer due diligence when customers apply to open new accounts. In addition, the Bank constantly monitors ATM and account usage and strengthens its systems for preventing financial crimes such as money laundering and terrorist financing, with a focus on protecting its customers. Also, its consolidated subsidiaries, such as Seven Card Service Co., Ltd., which operates credit card and money lending businesses, are also further strengthening the construction of risk management systems based on the risks involved in their respective businesses.

However, reputation damage and other factors arising from a temporary failure to keep pace with increasingly intricate and sophisticated criminal techniques could affect the Bank's social standing or its results.



## 6. Litigation

Seven Bank focuses on preventative measures and minimizes litigation risks in consultation with specialists including attorneys. However, there is no guarantee that the Bank will not be subject to litigation or disputes that could affect its results and financial position in the future, resulting from legal issues, such as legal violations or inadequate contractual agreements.

## 7. Effects of Legal Amendments

Seven Bank operates its businesses in compliance with current laws and regulations. However, the contents or effects of future legal amendments are difficult to predict or control. Consequently, there is no guarantee that in the future the Bank will be able to continue to execute its business under initial assumptions.

## 8. Regulations

Based on the regulations in Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Banking Law, Seven Bank has received a license to operate in the banking business (Financial Supervisory Agency License Number 1812) that enables it to take deposits, handle currency exchange, make loans, and conduct other relevant business. However, based on the regulations in Article 4, Paragraph 4 of the Banking Law (see note), Seven Bank's banking license is subject to certain conditions. Future new businesses such as foreign currency-denominated accounts will require the approval of the commissioner of the Financial Services Agency as the head of the supervisory authority.

Depending on the progress in application for approval, Seven Bank may not be able to develop new businesses as planned, which could affect the Bank's results.

In addition, regarding the banking business, Articles 26 and 27 of the Banking Law specify prerequisites for issues, including suspension of operations and license revocation, respectively. If these prerequisites are applicable, the Bank may be legally required to suspend its operations or its license may be revoked.

The Bank is currently aware of no reason for these measures to be taken. However, future suspension of operations or license revocation for any reason could obstruct the Bank's business activities and could materially affect the Bank's results.

Note: Article 4, Paragraph 4 of the Banking Law: When the prime minister deems it necessary for the public interest based on consideration of the regulations of the preceding two paragraphs, the prime minister may attach conditions to the license of the first paragraph and modify the license to the extent necessary.

## 9. Decline in Capital Adequacy Ratio

Seven Bank does not have sales bases overseas. Therefore, Seven Bank must maintain a ratio of non-consolidated net assets to total assets above 4% according to the domestic standard specified by "Criteria for Judging Whether A Financial Institution's Own Capital Is Sufficient in Light of the Assets Held, etc. under the Provision of Article 14-2 of the Banking Law (Notification Number 19 of 2006, the Financial Services Agency)."

Currently, Seven Bank's non-consolidated capital adequacy ratio substantially exceeds the relevant standard. However, the Bank may be unable to meet its required capital adequacy standard if various business or other risks specified by the relevant provisions materialize or the regulations or other relevant items change in the future.

## 10. Personal Information Leakage

Through its banking business, Seven Bank possesses a large amount of customer information, including personal information. As a business handling personal information as specified by Act on the Protection of Personal Information, the Bank announces or otherwise publicizes the purpose for using personal information, safely administers personal information, duly considers requests for disclosure of personal information on file from the individual, and ensures thorough awareness within the Bank to that effect as stipulated by in-house personal information management regulations.

Furthermore, the Bank concludes the memoranda with, and conducts strict, thorough management of the handling of personal information by, subcontractors. However, serious damage to customers from large-scale information leakage may result in orders or punitive measures from regulatory authorities, claims for damages, and reputation damage. These and other factors may affect the Bank's results and financial position.

## 11. Reduced Liquidity due to Ratings Downgrade

Seven Bank currently has a long-term issuer rating of A with a stable outlook and a short-term issuer rating of A-1 from S&P Global Ratings. The Bank also has an issuer rating of AA- with a stable outlook from Rating & Investment Information, Inc.

However, there is no guarantee that the Bank can maintain these ratings in the future. A rating downgrade may affect the Bank's capital and fund procurement.

## 12. Securing Personnel

Securing the personnel required to continuously expand as a bank centered on the ATM platform business, and to develop new businesses, is an essential part of Seven Bank's business strategy.

Seven Bank competes for personnel not only with other financial institutions, but also with Internet service-related businesses, systems-related businesses, and other entities. Consequently, an inability to continually hire, train, and retain required personnel may affect the Bank's results and future development.

## 13. Reputation

Seven Bank has established Reputation Risk Rules that set the range of reputation risks to be recognized as follows.

- Gossip and rumors related to the Group among customers, in markets, on the Internet, on social media, in e-mail, etc.
- Rumors related to the Group caused by inaccurate or arbitrary reporting by the media

- A negative public image caused by an inappropriate response to accidents, such as system failure, personal information leakage or operational error, or a fundamental management problem
- Rumors related to financial institutions that are business partners, external contractors, or other parties the Group has transactions with

Seven Bank's basic policy is to respond to these reputation risks accurately and urgently, based on the facts. The Bank will take care to prevent the generation of rumors that may damage it. It also has a framework in place to minimize damage by responding appropriately in the event that such a rumor is generated or responding externally in an appropriate manner in the event that an accident or a problem that affects the core of the Group's management occurs.

However, because the Group has many business partners and external contractors, it could become involved in various difficulties even if it is not to blame, which has the potential to affect the Bank's reputation and results.

#### **14. Outbreak and Spread of Infectious Diseases**

As a response to outbreaks and spread of infectious diseases, Seven Bank has established a system to prevent infections for its employees and external contractors, by implementing such measures as promoting work from home

and staggered working hours, and holding meetings online, whether they are internal or external ones. However, if the infections spread, it may disrupt the operations of Seven Bank and affect the Bank's results.

#### **15. Soaring Prices and Labor Costs**

Rising resource prices due to rising geopolitical tensions and rising labor costs due to structural labor shortages may lead to an increase in ATM operation expenses and parts procurement costs, which may disrupt the operations of Seven Bank and affect the Bank's results.

#### **16. Impacts of Climate Change**

Increased frequency of natural disasters such as torrential rains, typhoons, and floods caused by climate change may damage Seven Bank's facilities including ATMs. If this happens, it may disrupt the Bank's operating activities, and if the impact is prolonged, economic activities may be restricted and the number of ATM transactions may decrease, which could affect the Bank's results.

Seven Bank positions climate change as one of the important management issues. For this reason, we endorsed the TCFD recommendations in December 2021. In accordance with the TCFD framework, the Bank will examine the impact of climate change on its business activities and disclose the results as they become available.

# Status of the Corporate Group

The Bank's group comprises 11 companies, i.e., the Bank and its nine consolidated subsidiaries (FCTI, Inc., PT. ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL, Bank Business Factory Co., Ltd., Seven Payment Service, Ltd., Pito AxM Platform, Inc., ACSiON, Ltd., Viva Vida Medical Life Co., Ltd., Seven Card Service Co., Ltd., and ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.) and one affiliate (Seven Pay Co., Ltd.), operating in each business field in Japan and overseas.

Note: ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. has changed its name to Reachful Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. on May 30, 2025. In addition, Seven Pay Co., Ltd. was excluded from the scope of application of equity method as of the end of June, as the liquidation of the company was completed on May 29, 2025.

The Bank and each of its group companies are structured via businesses as follows.

## (1) Domestic Business (Bank Business and Other) Segment

The Bank's group installed ATMs in stores such as 7-Eleven and Ito-Yokado belonging to companies of the Seven & i Group, as well as at airports, stations and branches of financial institutions. By cooperating with numerous domestic financial institutions, the Bank's group provides ATM services to many customers using its convenient ATM network which operates 24/365 in principle.

The Bank's group provides the ubiquitous and convenient account services such as ordinary deposits,

time deposits, loan services, international money transfer services and debit services for customers who have an account with the Bank, and also provides financial services that meet the needs of various customers by utilizing the knowledge of the Bank's group and collaborating with external corporations.

## (2) Credit Card and Electronic Money Business Segment

Seven Card Service Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank, operates non-bank businesses in Japan, primarily in the credit card business and electronic money business.

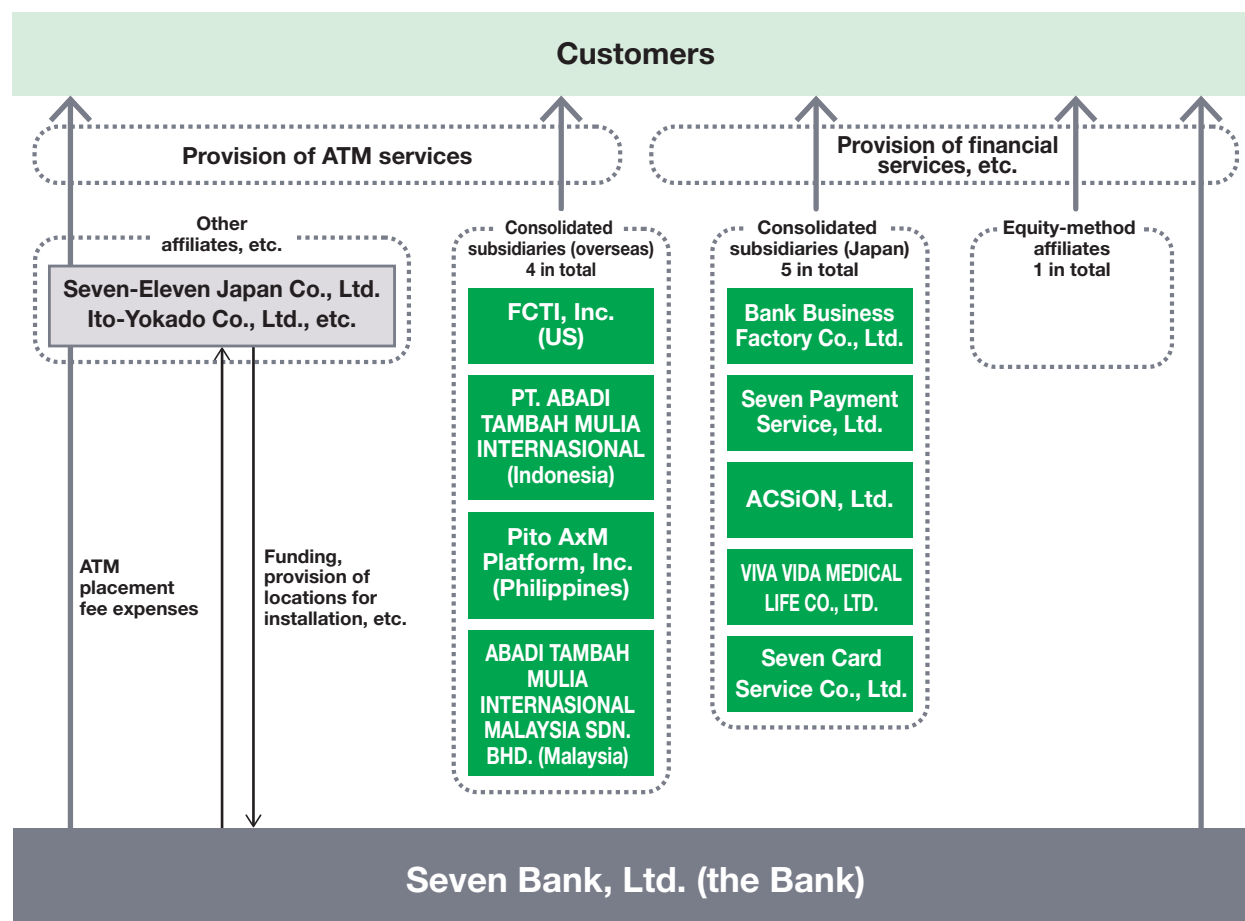
## (3) Overseas Business Segment

The Bank's group provides local ATM services in three countries: the United States, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Since January 2025, it has also started ATM operation business in Malaysia.

As stated above, the Bank's group has been promoting initiatives towards diversification of businesses and services with the aim of the sustainable creation of both social value and corporate value while recognizing changes in a diverse society as substantial business opportunities.

## ■ Operating System of Seven Bank and Its Group Companies





# Management Policy, Management Environment, Issues to be Addressed, etc.

## (1) Management Policies

### 1. Purpose of Seven Bank

We shape the future of everyday life by seeing your wishes and going beyond

### 2. Management Ethos

- We aspire to be a trusted financial service provider that fully meets customer needs.
- We act to promptly introduce the benefits of technical innovation and pursue self-development.
- We strive to contribute to the stability and advancement of the financial system by providing a secure and efficient payment infrastructure.

### 3. Basic Management Policy

Seven Bank is working to offer safe, accurate, and speedy banking services deeply embedded in customers' daily lives as their "wallets." We aim to achieve this by creating a network of ATMs accessible 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, in principle, utilizing the 20,000-plus retail locations of Seven & i Group.

The Bank operates under an ethos of coexistence and co-prosperity by encouraging other financial institutions to make use of its easily accessible ATMs, thereby enhancing customer services and improving business efficiency.

Furthermore, we will provide a wide range of financial services that are embedded in day-to-day lives of our customers and attract a wider range of customers to our stores, thus pursuing synergistic effects with the Seven & i Group.

## (2) Target Management Indicators

To respond to significant changes in the business environment and sustainably improve its corporate value, the Bank is promoting business diversification to strengthen its profit structure. In the Medium-Term Management Plan formulated in May 2021 to maximize the long-term sustainability and growth potential of the Group, the Bank is promoting measures that place the highest priority on expanding consolidated ordinary income. As indicators to assess the level of implementation of the Medium-Term Management Plan, the Bank had earlier set the following consolidated KPIs for the final year of the plan.

	Results for FY2024	Target for FY2025
Consolidated ordinary income	214,408 million yen	250,000 million yen
Consolidated ordinary profit	30,289 million yen	45,000 million yen
ROE	6.6%	8.0% or more

## (3) Management Issues

The business environment surrounding the Bank's group is undergoing rapid changes, including soaring prices and rising interest rates both at home and abroad, diversification

of payment methods due to the development of digital technology, the entry into the financial sector of businesses from other industries, and heightened awareness of environmental and social issues. The Group recognizes that there is a need for flexible management that is more than ever sensitive to changes in society and diversification of customer needs and rapidly incorporates the results of technological innovation.

In addition, social issues such as widening disparities and climate change are becoming more apparent and serious, leading to an era when businesses, as members of society, are required to face these issues more sincerely than ever before to seek solutions.

## (4) Medium- to Long-Term Management Strategies

"We shape the future of everyday life by seeing your wishes and going beyond" This is the purpose of the Group. Based on this purpose, Seven Bank will strive to achieve sustainable growth as a unique bank that is close to customers' lives, offering convenience, reliability and trust.

We have formulated the Medium-Term Management Plan (FY2021 - FY2025), designating the five years through 2025 as a period to grow in a sustainable manner and to materialize the second phase of growth. Under the Medium-Term Management Plan, we will promote the following three basic measures.

<Basic Measures>

- Reform of the Group's core ATM platform business and business diversification in strategic business fields through aggressive investment
- Setting sustainability at the core of its long-term management strategy, the Group will contribute to addressing serious and emerging social issues through its business activities and continuously promote the creation of new value for both society and businesses.
- Promotion of corporate transformation in both businesses and operations as driving forces for sustainable growth

## (5) Issues to Be Addressed

The Bank's group sees changes in the business environment as opportunities for further reform and leap, and by addressing the following issues, the group will aim to realize sustainable growth and continue to be a company that is needed by customers and society.

<Domestic Business (Bank Business and Other) Segment>

### ■ ATM Platform Strategy

Although the ATM cash-based platform business, which has been the Bank's core business thus far, is now at a major turning point due to the advancement of cashless payments and other developments, the Bank's total annual number of ATM transactions has continued to increase due in part to a significant increase in the number of cash charge transactions for QR and bar-code settlement in addition to cash deposit and withdrawal transactions with financial

institutions, which were historically handled by the Bank. Recognizing that changes in the settlement environment are opportunities for new ATM services, the Bank will continue its efforts to provide customers with secure and convenient services through ATMs as an important interface between non-virtual and virtual transactions even in the movement toward adopting digitalized and cashless payment systems.

As of the end of March, 2025, we have completed the installation of the fourth-generation ATMs, which we have been implementing since September 2019. The new service “+Connect” that enables procedures of financial institutions, etc. utilizing the newly implemented functions (personal authentication function, scanning function, etc.) of the fourth generation ATMs are now available at Seven Bank’s ATMs throughout Japan. In February 2025, as a further development of the “+Connect” service, we launched a new service called “FACE CASH,” which will enable customers to make cash deposits and withdrawals using a facial recognition function, offering a new financial experience to customers. The Bank will expand the number of “+Connect” partners and the services offered going forward, aiming to create a world where Seven Bank’s ATMs serve as a service platform for windows for various procedures and certification.

#### ■ Retail Strategy

In the financial retail field, the competitive environment is intensifying due to changes in lifestyles and payment experiences caused by the advancement of cashless transactions, as well as the entry of non-financial companies into the financial business. Under such circumstances, the Bank will strengthen cooperation with the Seven & i Group and expand its efforts to develop and provide friendly and exceptional financial services unique to a bank that originated in a distribution group.

In addition, under the circumstances where foreign residents are increasing in Japan, the Bank’s group continues to contribute to the realization of a multi-cultural symbiosis by providing financial services that are easy for foreign residents to use, while leveraging our strengths, such as collaboration with overseas remittance service providers through Seven Bank International Money Transfer Service and Seven Bank ATMs, and cooperation with overseas group companies, aiming to create a society where all members can live comfortably.

#### ■ Corporate Strategy

The Bank has strived to expand the services it provides for financial institutions and general businesses such as bank-quality administrative skills, safe and secure fund management/fund transfer mechanisms, and high-security technologies including authentication, which are the Bank’s strengths accumulated since its founding. In recent years, the Bank has quickly adopted the evolving DX technology, and aims to expand the scale of business through collaboration with external companies.

#### <Credit Card and Electronic Money Business Segment>

Seven Card Service Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank, is a settlement service company of the Seven & i Group. It issues and operates “Seven Card Plus/Seven Card” and the electronic money “nanaco,” supporting customer convenience in their daily lives. Going forward, it will integrate its operations with Seven Bank’s financial retail business, integrate and expand the know-how and expertise that both companies have cultivated, and deepen collaboration with the Seven & i Group, thus continuing to provide financial services that are embedded in everyday lives.

#### <Overseas Business Segment>

In the United States, funding and operating costs are increasing due to high policy interest rates and rising inflation, but we are taking various cost reduction measures by working to optimize our ATM operations. In addition to the approximately 8,300 ATMs currently installed in 7-Eleven stores in the United States, the Bank has begun installing ATMs in approximately 3,000 Speedway stores, further strengthening its ATM network across the United States. Furthermore, the Bank will leverage this robust ATM network as a foundation to expand our collaboration with 7-Eleven, Inc. and provide unique financial services that combine retail and finance, aiming to strengthen our customer base in the U.S. market and diversify our business.

In Asia, we continue to aggressively install ATMs in Indonesia and the Philippines, and have grown to become one of the largest ATM operators in both countries.

The Bank has also started its ATM operation business in Malaysia since January 2025.

The Bank will continue to strengthen the development of ATM networks in each country and then, using ATMs as an introduction, strive to bring about multi-layered financial services.

Since its establishment, the Bank’s group has been working to solve social and environmental issues through its business activities. The group’s stance of always listening to and responding to the thoughts of customers will not change. The Bank’s group is committed to contributing to the prosperity of our society and the future of the Earth with the aim of achieving its purpose: “We shape the future of everyday life by seeing your wishes and going beyond.”

# Consolidated Balance Sheet

Seven Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries  
As of March 31, 2024 and 2025

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and due from banks .....	<sup>*2</sup> 988,932	<sup>*2</sup> 892,852
Call loans .....	50,000	—
Securities .....	<sup>*2</sup> 118,077	<sup>*2</sup> 120,702
Loans .....	<sup>*1, *3</sup> 56,289	<sup>*1, *3</sup> 72,257
Foreign exchanges .....	<sup>*1</sup> 0	<sup>*1</sup> 0
ATM-related temporary payments .....	<sup>*1</sup> 205,420	<sup>*1</sup> 102,749
Accounts receivable from credit card members .....	134,340	128,458
Other assets .....	<sup>*1, *2, *5</sup> 76,038	<sup>*1, *2, *5</sup> 77,733
Tangible fixed assets .....	<sup>*4</sup> 39,150	<sup>*4</sup> 50,247
Buildings .....	1,970	2,328
ATMs .....	32,302	41,584
Other tangible fixed assets .....	4,877	6,334
Intangible fixed assets .....	46,795	50,046
Software .....	36,530	41,521
Other intangible fixed assets .....	10,264	8,524
Asset for retirement benefits .....	2,615	2,969
Deferred tax assets .....	4,751	2,639
Allowance for credit losses .....	(4,593)	(4,679)
Total assets .....	1,717,818	1,495,977
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Deposits .....	914,768	841,344
Negotiable certificates of deposits .....	650	800
Call money .....	110,000	35,000
Borrowed money .....	19,052	13,343
Bonds .....	65,000	50,000
ATM-related temporary advances .....	118,566	71,228
Accounts payable for credit card business .....	42,429	40,738
Deposits for electronic money .....	70,899	62,660
Other liabilities .....	97,177	96,103
Provision for bonuses .....	1,032	1,063
Liability for retirement benefits .....	25	35
Provision for retirement benefits of directors .....	29	9
Provision for stocks payment .....	812	983
Provision for loss on litigation .....	1,418	—
Deferred tax liabilities .....	99	177
Total liabilities .....	1,441,962	1,213,488
<b>Net assets</b>		
Common stock .....	30,724	30,724
Capital surplus .....	30,850	31,071
Retained earnings .....	201,836	207,126
Treasury stock .....	(2,744)	(2,738)
Total shareholders' equity .....	260,666	266,184
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes .....	607	85
Foreign currency translation adjustments .....	8,574	10,245
Accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits .....	688	685
Total accumulated other comprehensive income .....	9,870	11,016
Subscription rights to shares .....	12	32
Non-controlling interests .....	5,306	5,255
Total net assets .....	275,856	282,489
Total liabilities and net assets .....	1,717,818	1,495,977

See accompanying notes.

# Consolidated Statement of Income

Seven Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries  
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
<b>Ordinary income</b> .....	<sup>*1</sup> 197,877	<sup>*1</sup> 214,408
Interest income .....	8,158	11,089
Interest on loans .....	7,453	9,672
Interest and dividends on securities .....	147	359
Interest on call loans .....	49	77
Interest on cash and due from banks .....	508	980
Fees and commissions income .....	186,235	197,895
Remittance-related fee income .....	3,744	3,913
ATM-related fee income .....	149,446	156,400
Credit card operating income .....	10,058	12,165
Electronic money operating income .....	10,201	12,010
Other fees and commissions income .....	12,783	13,406
Other operating income .....	309	264
Other ordinary income .....	3,174	5,158
Other .....	<sup>*2</sup> 3,174	<sup>*2</sup> 5,158
<b>Ordinary expenses</b> .....	167,351	184,118
Interest expenses .....	1,174	2,098
Interest on deposits .....	32	517
Interest on negotiable certificates of deposits .....	0	1
Interest on call money .....	(59)	348
Interest on borrowed money .....	903	979
Interest on bonds .....	298	251
Fees and commissions expenses .....	53,418	55,654
Remittance-related fee expenses .....	1,808	1,845
ATM placement fee expenses .....	31,541	31,647
ATM-related fee expenses .....	10,187	9,805
Credit card operating expenses .....	4,306	5,653
Electronic money operating expenses .....	726	886
Other fees and commissions expenses .....	4,849	5,815
Other operating expenses .....	—	7
General and administrative expenses .....	<sup>*3</sup> 108,084	<sup>*3</sup> 122,166
Other ordinary expenses .....	4,673	4,191
Provision of allowance for credit losses .....	2,179	2,887
Other .....	<sup>*4</sup> 2,493	<sup>*4</sup> 1,304
<b>Ordinary profit</b> .....	30,526	30,289
<b>Extraordinary income</b> .....	22,326	1,314
Gain on sales of fixed assets .....	0	—
Gain on change in equity of affiliates .....	—	76
Gain on sale of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates .....	785	179
Gain on bargain purchase .....	21,540	—
Other extraordinary income .....	—	<sup>*8</sup> 1,057
<b>Extraordinary losses</b> .....	7,722	2,767
Losses on disposal of fixed assets .....	549	742
Impairment losses .....	<sup>*5</sup> 351	<sup>*5</sup> 2,025
My Number points-related loss .....	<sup>*6</sup> 4,619	—
Provision for loss on litigation .....	<sup>*7</sup> 1,406	—
Other extraordinary losses .....	<sup>*9</sup> 795	—
<b>Income before income taxes</b> .....	45,130	28,836
<b>Income taxes-current</b> .....	8,503	8,141
<b>Income taxes-deferred</b> .....	4,667	2,425
<b>Total income taxes</b> .....	13,170	10,567
<b>Net income</b> .....	31,959	18,268
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests</b> .....	(11)	47
<b>Net income attributable to owners of the parent</b> .....	31,970	18,221

See accompanying notes.

# Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Seven Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries  
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Net income .....	31,959	18,268
Other comprehensive income .....	*1 2,428	*1 1,415
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes .....	107	(521)
Foreign currency translation adjustments .....	2,030	1,939
Adjustments for retirement benefit .....	289	(2)
<b>Comprehensive income:</b> .....	<b>34,387</b>	<b>19,684</b>
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the parent .....	34,156	19,367
Non-controlling interests .....	230	317

See accompanying notes.



# Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Seven Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries  
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023–March 31, 2024)

	Millions of yen				
	Shareholders' equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of the year .....	30,724	30,864	182,431	(900)	243,120
Changes in items during the period					
Cash dividends .....			(12,972)		(12,972)
Net income attributable to owners of the parent ...			31,970		31,970
Purchase of treasury stock .....				(1,873)	(1,873)
Disposal of treasury stock .....				30	30
Change in capital surplus due to change in equity of consolidated subsidiaries .....		(14)			(14)
Fluctuation resulting from exclusion of affiliates accounted for using equity method .....			406		406
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity ...					
Total changes in items during the period .....	—	(14)	19,404	(1,843)	17,546
Balance at end of the year .....	30,724	30,850	201,836	(2,744)	260,666

	Millions of yen						
	Accumulated other comprehensive income						
	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
Balance at the beginning of the year .....	500	6,783	226	7,510	—	3,611	254,242
Changes in items during the period							
Cash dividends .....							(12,972)
Net income attributable to owners of the parent ...							31,970
Purchase of treasury stock .....							(1,873)
Disposal of treasury stock .....							30
Change in capital surplus due to change in equity of consolidated subsidiaries .....							(14)
Fluctuation resulting from exclusion of affiliates accounted for using equity method .....							406
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity ...	107	1,790	461	2,360	12	1,695	4,067
Total changes in items during the period .....	107	1,790	461	2,360	12	1,695	21,614
Balance at end of the year .....	607	8,574	688	9,870	12	5,306	275,856

**Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024–March 31, 2025)**

	Millions of yen				
	Shareholders' equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of the year .....	30,724	30,850	201,836	(2,744)	260,666
Changes in items during the period					
Cash dividends .....			(12,930)		(12,930)
Net income attributable to owners of the parent ...			18,221		18,221
Purchase of treasury stock .....				(0)	(0)
Disposal of treasury stock .....				5	5
Change in capital surplus due to change in equity of consolidated subsidiaries .....		221			221
Fluctuation resulting from exclusion of affiliates accounted for using equity method .....			0		0
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity ...					
Total changes in items during the period .....	—	221	5,290	5	5,517
Balance at end of the year .....	30,724	31,071	207,126	(2,738)	266,184

	Millions of yen						
	Accumulated other comprehensive income						
	Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
Balance at the beginning of the year .....	607	8,574	688	9,870	12	5,306	275,856
Changes in items during the period							
Cash dividends .....							(12,930)
Net income attributable to owners of the parent ...							18,221
Purchase of treasury stock .....							(0)
Disposal of treasury stock .....							5
Change in capital surplus due to change in equity of consolidated subsidiaries .....							221
Fluctuation resulting from exclusion of affiliates accounted for using equity method .....							0
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity ...	(521)	1,670	(2)	1,146	19	(50)	1,114
Total changes in items during the period .....	(521)	1,670	(2)	1,146	19	(50)	6,632
Balance at end of the year .....	85	10,245	685	11,016	32	5,255	282,489

# Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Seven Bank, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries  
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Income before income taxes .....	45,130	28,836
Depreciation and amortization .....	23,302	29,106
Impairment losses .....	351	2,025
My Number points-related loss .....	4,619	—
Amortization of goodwill .....	90	67
Gain on bargain purchase .....	(21,540)	—
Equity in losses (earnings) of affiliates .....	19	76
Net change in allowance for credit losses .....	(169)	81
Net change in provision for bonuses .....	138	17
Net change in asset and liability for retirement benefits .....	(256)	(342)
Net change in provision for retirement benefits of directors .....	(3)	(20)
Net change in provision for stock payment .....	181	170
Net change in provision for loss on litigation .....	1,406	(1,516)
Interest income .....	(8,158)	(11,089)
Interest expenses .....	1,174	2,098
Loss (gain) related to securities .....	820	(2,444)
Net loss (gain) on disposal of fixed assets .....	549	742
Loss (gain) on change in equity of affiliates .....	—	(76)
Other extraordinary income .....	—	(1,057)
Net decrease (increase) in loans .....	(8,950)	(15,962)
Net increase (decrease) in deposits .....	94,010	(73,532)
Net increase (decrease) in negotiable certificates of deposits .....	(100)	150
Net increase (decrease) in borrowed money (excluding subordinated borrowings) ...	8,298	(6,787)
Net decrease (increase) in due from banks (excluding cash equivalents) .....	1,591	—
Net decrease (increase) in call loans .....	(22,000)	50,000
Net increase (decrease) in call money .....	60,000	(75,000)
Net increase (decrease) in straight bonds due to issuance and redemption .....	(20,000)	(15,000)
Net change in ATM-related temporary accounts .....	(43,217)	55,707
Net decrease (increase) in accounts receivable from credit card members .....	3,570	5,881
Net increase (decrease) in accounts payable for credit card business .....	1,396	(1,691)
Net increase (decrease) in deposits for electronic money .....	(9,765)	(8,238)
Interest received .....	8,391	11,254
Interest paid .....	(1,186)	(2,021)
Other - net .....	(6,099)	(4,535)
Subtotal .....	113,594	(33,100)
Income taxes paid .....	(12,849)	(7,668)
Income taxes refund .....	6	1,899
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities .....	100,751	(38,869)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of securities .....	(37,590)	(36,884)
Proceeds from sale of securities .....	1,279	4,562
Proceeds from redemption of securities .....	18,048	30,732
Purchase of tangible fixed assets .....	(17,739)	(23,206)
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets .....	0	—
Purchase of intangible fixed assets .....	(21,534)	(21,856)
Net proceeds from purchase of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation ...	<sup>2</sup> 5,598	—
Net payments for sale of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation .....	—	(63)
Net cash used in investing activities .....	(51,937)	(46,714)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Purchase of treasury stock .....	(1,873)	(0)
Dividends paid .....	(12,966)	(12,920)
Proceeds from stock issuance to non-controlling interests .....	2,988	619
Purchase of shares of subsidiaries not resulting in change in scope of consolidation .....	(189)	(367)
Other .....	(49)	—
Net cash used in financing activities .....	(12,090)	(12,667)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents .....	1,742	2,157
Net change in cash and cash equivalents .....	38,464	(96,094)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year .....	950,256	988,721
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year .....	<sup>1</sup> 988,721	<sup>1</sup> 892,626

See accompanying notes.

## (Basis of presenting consolidated financial statements)

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Seven Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank") and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and its related accounting regulations, and in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements from International Financial Reporting Standards.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the consolidated financial statements of the Group prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP and filed with the appropriate Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law.

In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes, amounts less than one million Japanese yen have been rounded down to the nearest million, except for per share data. Therefore, total or subtotal amounts shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto are not necessarily equal to sums of individual amounts.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Japanese GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

## (Significant Accounting Policies)

### 1. Scope of consolidation

#### (1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 9

Name of companies:

FCTI, Inc.  
PT. ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL  
Bank Business Factory Co., Ltd.  
Seven Payment Service, Ltd.  
Pito AxM Platform, Inc.  
ACSiON, Ltd.  
VIVA VIDA MEDICAL LIFE Co., Ltd.  
Seven Card Service Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "7CE")  
ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

(Change in scope of consolidation)

From the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. has become a consolidated subsidiary due to the establishment of the entity. Seven Global Remit, Ltd. has been excluded from the scope of consolidation due to the Bank's sale of shares of the entity in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

#### (2) Unconsolidated subsidiaries

Not applicable.

### 2. Application of the equity method

#### (1) Unconsolidated subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method

Not applicable.

#### (2) Number of affiliates accounted for using the equity method: 1

Name of company:

Seven Pay Co., Ltd.

(Change in scope of application of equity method)

The Bank has sold the shares of TORANOTEC Ltd. in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. Accordingly, TORANOTEC Ltd. and its subsidiary TORANOTEC Asset Management Ltd. have been excluded from the scope of application of equity method in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

#### (3) Unconsolidated subsidiaries not accounted for using the equity method

Not applicable.

#### (4) Affiliates not accounted for using the equity method

Not applicable.

#### (5) Matters deemed necessary to be specifically stated regarding the application of the equity method

For affiliates accounted for using the equity method that have a balance sheet date different from the consolidated balance sheet date, the financial statements pertaining to the fiscal years of the respective affiliates are used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

### 3. Fiscal year, etc. of consolidated subsidiaries

#### (1) The balance sheet dates of the consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

December 31: 4 companies

March 31: 5 companies

#### (2) The subsidiaries are consolidated using the financial statements on their own balance sheet dates.

Appropriate adjustments have been made for significant intervening transactions occurring during the period from December 31 to March 31.

### 4. Accounting policies

#### (1) Valuation standard and method for securities

Available-for-sale securities are measured at fair value (cost of sales is calculated mainly using the moving-average method) except that equity securities, etc. that do not have a market price are stated at cost using the moving-average method.

Unrealized gains and losses on these securities are stated as a separate component of net assets.

#### (2) Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets

##### 1) Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets of the Bank is calculated by the straight-line method.

Estimated useful lives of major items as of March 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Buildings: 6-18 years

ATMs: 5 years

Others: 2-20 years

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets of the consolidated subsidiaries is calculated by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

##### 2) Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are amortized using the straight-line method. Software for internal use is amortized over useful life (mainly, five years) determined by the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries.

#### (3) Allowance for credit losses

Allowance for credit losses of the Bank is provided as detailed below in accordance with the Bank's internal policies for write-offs and provisions.

For loans and receivables to those classified as normal obligors or obligors requiring caution as provided in "Practical Guidelines on Audit of Self-Assessment of Assets, Write-offs and Allowances for Credit Losses in Banks and Other Financial Institutions" (Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA), Special Committee for Audits of Banks, etc., Report No. 4, April 14, 2022), the allowance for credit losses is provided based on the Bank's expected credit losses for the following one year. The expected credit losses are determined using the loss ratio computed based on the average rate for a certain past period of bad debt ratios or default probabilities measured based on actual bad debt or default experience for one year, and modified

with adjustments considered necessary to reflect future prospects and other factors. For loans and receivables to obligors classified as bankruptcy risk obligors, the allowance for credit losses is provided for at the amount deemed necessary, after deducting the expected amount recoverable through the disposal of collateral or execution of guarantee. For credits to obligors classified as substantially bankrupt obligors or bankrupt obligors, the allowance for credit losses is provided for at the full amounts of such credits, after deducting the expected amount recoverable through the disposal of collateral or execution of guarantee.

In accordance with the internal rules for self-assessment of assets, the Operation-related divisions perform the first assessment of all credits and the Bank's Risk Management Division, which is independent from the Bank's Operation-related divisions, performs the second assessment. The allowance is provided for based on the results of these assessments which are audited by the Internal Audit Division, which is independent from the Bank's operation-related divisions and the Risk Management Division.

Allowance for credit losses of consolidated subsidiaries is stated at amounts expected to be unrecoverable considering the individual collectability for specific receivables such as doubtful receivables and, for other receivables, at amounts considered to be appropriate based on past credit loss experience.

#### (4) Provision for bonuses

Provision for bonuses for employees is recorded in the amount of estimated bonuses attributed to the relevant fiscal year.

#### (5) Provision for stocks payment

Provision for stocks payment is recorded in the estimated amount of stock benefits as of the end of the fiscal year to prepare for the delivery of the Bank's shares to the Bank's directors (excluding non-executive directors and directors residing overseas), executive officers (excluding those residing overseas) and certain employees (excluding those residing overseas) pursuant to the Share Delivery Rules for directors, executive officers and employees.

#### (6) Provision for retirement benefits of directors

Provision for retirement benefits of directors is recorded by certain consolidated subsidiaries in the amount deemed to be accrued by the end of the fiscal year based on the estimated retirement benefits of directors.

#### (7) Method of accounting for retirement benefits

In calculating the projected benefit obligation, projected retirement benefits attributable up to the end of the fiscal year is determined using a benefit formula. Also, net actuarial difference is amortized as follows.

Net actuarial difference is amortized using the straight-line method over ten years within the employees' average remaining service period, commencing from the fiscal year after the year of incurrence.



#### (8) Significant revenue recognition

The details of the main performance obligations in the major businesses related to revenue from contracts with the customers of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries and the timing at which they typically satisfy these performance obligations (when it typically recognizes revenue) are as follows:

- Banking business, focusing on the ATM Platform business

We have been providing services such as accepting or dispensing cash which the users of the partner financial institutions deposit in or withdraw from their deposit accounts when they use the Bank's ATMs. With regard to the service fee income from providing these ATM services, the Bank recognizes revenue at the time when the users of the partner financial institutions use the ATM service of the Bank and the related considerations are received generally within the following month after the performance obligations are satisfied.

- Financial services business focusing on credit card business and electronic money service business

We have been providing financial services such as credit card business and electronic money business. With respect to the service fee income from providing these financial services, we recognize revenue at the time when a transaction is made for such services.

#### (9) Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities of the Bank denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen mainly at the exchange rate prevailing as of the balance sheet date.

Assets and liabilities of the consolidated subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet dates of the consolidated subsidiaries.

#### (10) Amortization of goodwill

Goodwill is amortized using the straight-line method over five years or fully expensed when incurred if the amount is immaterial.

#### (11) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents represent cash and due from banks maturing within 3 months from the acquisition date.

### (Changes in accounting policies)

(Application of Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes)

The Bank has applied "Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes" (ASBJ Statement No. 27, October 28, 2022, hereinafter "2022 Amendment Standard") from the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

For the amendment to the accounting classifications of current income taxes, etc. (taxation on other comprehensive income), the Bank follows transitional treatment specified in the proviso of Article 20-3 of 2022 Amendment Standard and transitional treatment

specified in the proviso of Article 65-2 (2) of "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting" (ASBJ Guidance No. 28, October 28, 2022, hereinafter "2022 Amendment Implementation Guidance"). This change in accounting policy has no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In addition, amendments related to the review of treatment in consolidated financial statements when deferring capital gains or losses arising from the sale of subsidiary shares, etc. between consolidated companies for tax purposes have been applied from the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 in accordance with the 2022 Amendment Implementation Guidance. Such change in accounting policy has been applied retroactively, and the consolidated financial statements for the previous consolidated fiscal year have been restated to reflect the changes. This change in accounting policy has no impact on the consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year.

### (New accounting standards not yet applied)

- Accounting Standard for Leases (ASBJ Statement No. 34, September 13, 2024)
- Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases (ASBJ Guidance No. 33, September 13, 2024)
- Other amendments to related Accounting Standards, Implementation Guidance, Practical Solutions and Transferred Guidance

#### (1) Overview

Similar to international accounting standards, these standards and guidance require recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases by lessees.

#### (2) Date of adoption

The Company expects to adopt these accounting standards, etc. from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2028.

#### (3) Effect of adopting the accounting standards, etc.

The effect of adopting the accounting standards, etc. is currently under assessment.

- Practical Guidelines on Accounting for Financial Instruments (ASBJ Revised Transferred Guidance No. 9, March 11, 2025)

#### (1) Overview

According to the Guidelines, listed companies, etc. who have equity interests in venture capital funds are allowed to choose to measure unlisted stocks held by the funds at fair value, and record their share of unrealized gains or losses in net assets.

#### (2) Date of adoption

The Company expects to adopt these accounting standards, etc. from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027.

#### (3) Effect of adopting the accounting standards, etc.

The effect of adopting the accounting standards, etc. is currently under assessment.

### (Additional information)

(Performance-Based Stock Compensation Plan for Directors)

The Bank has introduced a Performance-Based Stock Compensation Plan (hereinafter the “Plan”) for the Bank’s directors (excluding non-executive Directors and Directors residing overseas, the same applies hereinafter) using the Directors’ Compensation Board Incentive Plan (BIP) Trust (hereinafter “BIP Trust”), aiming to further raise motivation in contributing to the medium- to long-term enhancement of performance.

The accounting treatment for the said trust agreement is in accordance with “Practical Solution on Transactions of Delivering the Company’s Own Stock to Employees etc. through Trusts” (Practical Issue Task Force (PITF) No. 30, March 26, 2015).

#### (1) Outline of the transaction

The plan is a performance-based stock compensation plan whereby the Bank contributes an appropriate amount of money to the BIP Trust, which is used as funds to acquire Bank’s shares. The Bank’s shares are delivered to directors in accordance with Share Delivery Rules for directors stipulated by the Bank. Directors shall receive delivery of the Bank’s shares, etc., in principle, upon their retirement.

#### (2) Bank’s shares remaining in the BIP Trust

The Bank’s shares remaining in the BIP Trust are recorded as treasury stock under net assets at their carrying amount (excluding incidental expenses). The carrying amount and the number of the Bank’s shares remaining in the BIP Trust as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 are ¥441 million and ¥441 million and 1,462 thousand shares and 1,462 thousand shares, respectively.

(Performance-Based Stock Compensation Plan for Executive Officers and Certain Employees)

The Bank has introduced a Performance-Based Stock Compensation Plan (hereinafter the “Plan”) for the Bank’s executive officers (excluding those residing overseas; the same applies hereinafter) and certain employees (excluding those residing overseas; the same applies hereinafter) using the Stock Grant Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) Trust (hereinafter “ESOP Trust”), aiming to further raise motivation in contributing to the medium- to long-term enhancement of performance.

The Bank adopted “Practical Solution on Transactions of Delivering the Company’s Own Stock to Employees etc. through Trusts” (PITF No. 30, March 26, 2015) to account for the said trust agreement.

#### (1) Outline of the transaction

The plan is a performance-based stock compensation plan whereby the Bank contributes an appropriate amount of money to the ESOP Trust, which is used as funds to acquire Bank’s shares. The Bank’s shares are delivered to executive officers and certain employees in accordance with Share Delivery Rules for executive officers and employees stipulated by the Bank. Executive officers and certain employees shall receive delivery of the Bank’s shares, etc., in principle, upon their retirement.

#### (2) Bank’s shares remaining in the ESOP Trust

The Bank’s shares remaining in the ESOP Trust are recorded as treasury stock under net assets at their carrying amount (excluding incidental expenses). The carrying amount and the number of the Bank’s shares remaining in the Trust as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 are ¥1,145 million and ¥1,140 million and 4,092 thousand shares and 4,072 thousand shares, respectively.

## (Consolidated Balance Sheet)

\*1. Loans based on the Banking Act and the Law concerning Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions are as follows:

For the purpose of this disclosure, loans are defined as corporate bonds included in "Securities" in the consolidated balance sheet (for which the whole or part of the redemption of the principal and payment of interest are guaranteed and which are limited to the corporate bonds issued through private placement of the securities (as provided for by Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act)), loans, foreign exchanges, accrued interest and suspense payments included in "Other assets," items recorded in customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees, and lent securities (limited to loan contract for use or lease contract).

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Loans under Bankruptcy/rehabilitation or similar proceedings .....	651	667
Risk loans .....	—	—
Delinquent loans past due over three months .....	68	41
Restructured loans .....	496	454
Total .....	1,216	1,163

Loans under bankruptcy/rehabilitation or similar proceedings are loans to borrowers under bankruptcy or similar proceedings due to the reasons such as commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, petition for rehabilitation proceedings, and other similar loans.

Risk loans are loans for which it is unlikely to receive repayments of the principal and interest according to the contract due to the deteriorated financial positions and operating performances of the debtors, and which do not fall in the category of loans under bankruptcy/rehabilitation or similar proceedings.

Delinquent loans past due over three months are loans on which the payment of principal and/or interest is past due for three months or more from the due date, and which do not fall in the category of loans under bankruptcy/rehabilitation or similar proceedings, or risk loans.

Restructured loans are loans on which terms and conditions have been amended in favor of borrowers, in order to facilitate or assist the borrowers' restructuring by reducing the rate of interest, by providing a grace period for the payment of principal or interest or by loan forgiveness, and which do not fall into the aforementioned categories.

The amounts of above loans are before deducting allowance for credit losses.

\*2. The assets pledged as collateral are as follows.

The following were pledged as collateral for exchange settlements and overdraft transactions with the Bank of Japan.

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Securities .....	102,612	89,003

In addition, other assets included guarantee deposits and deposits to Central Counterparty. The amounts are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Guarantee deposits .....	2,779	3,610
Deposits to Central Counterparty .....	6,500	7,000

The following were pledged as collaterals for borrowings of a certain overseas consolidated subsidiary.

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Cash and due from banks .....	211	225

\*3. An overdraft contract or a revolving credit agreement is a contract where funds are loaned up to a certain limit, provided that there is no violation of the stipulated conditions in the contract, upon the customer's request for the execution of the loan.

The unused portion of such contracts was as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Unused credit facilities .....	30,006	34,986
Of which original contract period is within one year .....	30,006	34,986

A consolidated subsidiary of the Bank engages in cashing operations incidental to credit card business, etc.

Unused credit facilities on loan commitment in the business were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Total amount of loan commitment .....	352,417	326,127
Used portion .....	10,618	10,444
Unused credit facilities .....	341,798	315,683

The above balances of unused credit facilities do not necessarily impact the future cash flows of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries as most of these contracts expire without being used.

\*4. Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets .....	57,122	50,678

\*5. Of the other assets, the amount of receivables from contracts with customers are as described in "Notes (Revenue Recognition), 3. Information to understand the amounts of revenue from contracts with customers for the fiscal year and after the end of the fiscal year."

### (Consolidated Statement of Income)

\*1. Revenue from contracts with customers

Ordinary income is not classified to distinguish between revenue from contracts with customers and other income. The amount of revenue from contracts with customers are as described in "Notes (Segment Information, etc.)."

\*2. Other ordinary income consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Gain on sales of equity securities .....	56	2,305
Gain on forfeiture of electronic money .....	1,639	2,184

\*3. Main items and amounts of general and administrative expenses were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Salary and allowance .....	12,642	14,371
Retirement benefit costs .....	340	346
Depreciation and amortization .....	23,302	29,106
Business outsourcing expenses .....	31,156	32,231

\*4. Other ordinary expenses-other consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Equity in losses of affiliates .....	19	76
Losses on devaluation of equity and other securities .....	1,363	33

\*5. Impairment losses

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

The Group recorded impairment losses on the following fixed asset group:

Location	Purpose	Classification	Millions of yen
			Amount
Japan	Business assets	Buildings .....	8
		Other tangible fixed assets .....	7
		Software .....	251
		Other intangible fixed assets .....	70
		Other assets .....	14
	Total .....		351

The Group mainly identifies each Group company as the smallest identifiable group of assets that independently generates cash inflows.

For the above asset groups, their performance has continued to be below initial plans, and a review of future business plans has led to the conclusion that the recovery of the full amount of investments is no longer expected. As a result, impairment losses are recognized by reducing their book value to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of asset groups is measured at value in use, while carrying amount of assets with no future potential cash flow are reduced to zero.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

The Group recorded impairment losses on the following fixed asset group:

Location	Purpose	Classification	Millions of yen
			Amount
Japan	Business assets	Buildings .....	1
		Other tangible fixed assets .....	10
		Software .....	190
		Other intangible fixed assets .....	206
		Other assets .....	5
	Idle assets	Software .....	14
		Other intangible fixed assets .....	1,334
	Others	Goodwill .....	262
	Total .....		2,025

The Group mainly identifies each Group company as the smallest identifiable group of assets that independently generates cash inflows. Each of idle assets is treated as an independent unit.

For the above asset groups, their performance has continued to be below initial plans, and a review of future business plans has led to the conclusion that the recovery of the full amount of investments is no longer expected. As a result, impairment losses are recognized by reducing their book value to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of asset groups is measured at value in use, while carrying amount of assets with no future potential cash flow are reduced to zero.



**\*6. My Number points-related loss**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

7CE, a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank, participated in a campaign led by the Japanese government to promote applications for My Number Card, and issued reward points (called "My Number points") in the form of "nanaco" points which 7CE issues in its electronic money business. Under the campaign, 7CE received money from the My Number Points Secretariat who administered the campaign at the amount equivalent to the points issued, less the amount of expiring points estimated based on the actual expiration rate in the past. In the case of 7CE, the points granted expired on either March 31, 2024 or March 31, 2025. During the 4th quarter of this fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, it was found that the actual rate of nanaco points that expired at the end of March 2024 was significantly below the originally estimated expiration rate and such significant reduction of the expiration rate was driven by the customers' higher usage of nanaco points granted as My Number points during the campaign. As a result, the Group recorded My Number points-related loss of ¥4,619 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, which consisted of (i) the actual difference between the originally estimated expiring points and the points that expired at the end of March 2024; and (ii) the difference between the original estimation and the current estimation of points that will expire at the end of March 2025.

**For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025**

Not applicable.

**\*7. Provision for loss on litigation**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

The Group recorded a provision for loss on litigation for a lawsuit filed against FCTI, Inc., a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank, under extraordinary losses at the expected amount of losses based on the current situation of the case to prepare for future losses in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

**For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025**

Not applicable.

**\*8. Other extraordinary income**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Not applicable.

**For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025**

7CE, a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank, records gains when the granted points expire. Of these gains from expired points accrued during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Group recorded a gain of ¥1,057 million related to temporary businesses as other extraordinary income.

**\*9. Other extraordinary losses**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Other extraordinary losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 includes impairment losses of ¥299 million on corporate bonds with subscription rights to shares of TORANOTEC Ltd., which is an affiliate.

**For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025**

Not applicable.

## (Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income)

\*1. Reclassification adjustment on other comprehensive income and income tax effect

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes		
Amount arising during the year .....	763	513
Reclassification adjustment .....	(609)	(1,263)
Amount before income tax effect .....	154	(750)
Income tax effect .....	(47)	228
Total .....	107	(521)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Amount arising during the year .....	2,030	1,939
Reclassification adjustment .....	—	—
Amount before income tax effect .....	2,030	1,939
Income tax effect .....	—	—
Total .....	2,030	1,939
Adjustments for retirement benefit		
Amount arising during the year .....	509	140
Reclassification adjustment .....	(94)	(137)
Amount before income tax effect .....	415	3
Income tax effect .....	(125)	(5)
Total .....	289	(2)
Total other comprehensive income .....	2,428	1,415

## (Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

### 1. Type and number of shares issued and treasury stock

	Thousands of shares			
	April 1, 2023	Increase	Decrease	March 31, 2024
Shares issued				
Common stock .....	1,179,308	—	—	1,179,308
Total .....	1,179,308	—	—	1,179,308
Treasury stock				
Common stock <sup>1, 2, 3</sup> .....	3,098	6,400	107	9,391
Total .....	3,098	6,400	107	9,391

(Notes) 1. Increase in number of shares of treasury stock: 3,835 thousand shares due to acquisition to provide for the exercise of subscription rights to shares allotted as paid stock options, 2,565 thousand shares due to acquisition of the Bank's shares by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust and 0 thousand shares due to acquisition of the Bank's shares that are less than one unit.  
2. Decrease in number of shares of treasury stock: 107 thousand shares due to delivery of the Bank's shares held by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust  
3. The number of shares of treasury stock as of April 1, 2023 and March 31, 2024 included 3,098 thousand shares and 5,555 thousand shares of the Bank held by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust, respectively.

### 2. Information on subscription rights to shares

Entity	Breakdown of subscription rights to shares	Type of shares subject to subscription rights	Number of shares subject to subscription rights (Thousands of shares)			Balance as of March 31, 2024 (Millions of yen)
			April 1, 2023	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 Increase      Decrease	March 31, 2024	
The Bank	Subscription rights to shares as stock option					12
	Total					12

(Note) The exercise period of the subscription rights to shares as stock options has yet to commence at March 31, 2024.

### 3. Information on dividends

#### (1) Dividends paid in the fiscal year

(Resolution)	Type of shares	Aggregate amount of dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors meeting held on May 19, 2023	Common stock	6,486	5.50	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023
Board of Directors meeting held on November 10, 2023	Common stock	6,486	5.50	September 30, 2023	December 1, 2023

(Notes) 1. Aggregate amount of dividends determined by the resolution of Board of Directors on May 19, 2023 includes ¥17 million of dividends on the Bank's shares held by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust.  
2. Aggregate amount of dividends determined by the resolution of Board of Directors on November 10, 2023 includes ¥30 million of dividends on the Bank's shares held by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust.

#### (2) Dividends for which the record date is in the fiscal year but the effective date is after the fiscal year end

(Resolution)	Type of shares	Aggregate amount of dividends (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Cash dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors meeting held on May 17, 2024	Common stock	6,465	Retained earnings	5.50	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024

(Note) Aggregate amount of dividends to be paid includes ¥30 million of dividends on the Bank's shares held by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust.

#### For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

##### 1. Type and number of shares issued and treasury stock

	Thousands of shares			
	April 1, 2024	Increase	Decrease	March 31, 2025
Shares issued				
Common stock .....	1,179,308	—	—	1,179,308
Total .....	1,179,308	—	—	1,179,308
Treasury stock				
Common stock <sup>1, 2, 3</sup> .....	9,391	0	20	9,370
Total .....	9,391	0	20	9,370

(Notes) 1. Increase in number of shares of treasury stock: 0 thousand shares due to acquisition of the Bank's shares that are less than one unit  
2. Decrease in number of shares of treasury stock: 20 thousand shares due to delivery of the Bank's shares held by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust  
3. The number of shares of treasury stock as of April 1, 2024 and March 31, 2025 included 5,555 thousand shares and 5,535 thousand shares of the Bank held by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust, respectively.

##### 2. Information on subscription rights to shares

Entity	Breakdown of subscription rights to shares	Type of shares subject to subscription rights	Number of shares subject to subscription rights (Thousands of shares)			Balance as of March 31, 2025 (Millions of yen)
			April 1, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 Increase      Decrease	March 31, 2025	
The Bank	Subscription rights to shares as stock option					32
	Total					32

(Note) The exercise period of the subscription rights to shares as stock options has yet to commence at March 31, 2025.

### 3. Information on dividends

#### (1) Dividends paid in the fiscal year

(Resolution)	Type of shares	Aggregate amount of dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors meeting held on May 17, 2024	Common stock	6,465	5.50	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
Board of Directors meeting held on November 8, 2024	Common stock	6,465	5.50	September 30, 2024	December 2, 2024

(Notes) 1. Aggregate amount of dividends determined by the resolution of Board of Directors on May 17, 2024 includes ¥30 million of dividends on the Bank's shares held by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust.  
2. Aggregate amount of dividends determined by the resolution of Board of Directors on November 8, 2024 includes ¥30 million of dividends on the Bank's shares held by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust.

#### (2) Dividends for which the record date is in the fiscal year but the effective date is after the fiscal year end

(Resolution)	Type of shares	Aggregate amount of dividends (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Cash dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors meeting held on May 23, 2025	Common stock	6,465	Retained earnings	5.50	March 31, 2025	June 9, 2025

(Note) Aggregate amount of dividends to be paid includes ¥30 million of dividends on the Bank's shares held by the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust.

### (Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows)

#### \*1. Relationship between the balance of cash and cash equivalents and accounts stated in the consolidated balance sheet

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Cash and due from banks .....	988,932	892,852
Other .....	(211)	(225)
Cash and cash equivalents .....	988,721	892,626

#### \*2. Major components of assets and liabilities of a new subsidiary included in the scope of consolidation as a result of the purchase of shares

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

The assets and liabilities of 7CE, which was consolidated as a result of the purchase of shares, at the time of consolidation and a reconciliation between the acquisition cost of shares and the proceeds from the acquisition of shares are as follows:

	Millions of yen
Assets	248,989
Accounts receivable from credit card members	137,910
Liabilities	(194,832)
Accounts payable for credit card business	(41,032)
Deposits for electronic money	(80,664)
Non-controlling interests	(617)
Gain on bargain purchase	(21,540)
Acquisition cost of shares	32,000
Cash and cash equivalents held by the newly consolidated subsidiary	(37,598)
Net proceeds from purchase of shares of a subsidiary resulting in a change in scope of consolidation	(5,598)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Not applicable.

## (Lease Transactions)

### 1. Finance Leases

(As a lessee)

Disclosure is omitted as it is immaterial.

### 2. Operating Leases

(As a lessee)

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Due within one year .....	784	1,026
Due after one year .....	2,090	1,849
Total .....	2,875	2,875

## (Financial Instruments)

### 1. Disclosure on Financial Instruments

#### (1) Policy on Financial Instruments

The Group has its basic policy for both fund procurement and investments, which is designed to keep volatility low and risks minimized, and does not seek to generate profits by aggressive risk taking.

The Group procures necessary cash for working capital mainly for cash held in ATMs and capital expenditure for ATM- and system-related infrastructure. The Group raises its base capital taking into account interest rate trends through deposits, long-term borrowing, and bond issuance and uses the call market to raise additional capital to cover the daily fluctuation of its cash needs.

On the asset side, the Group makes investments such as lending money to individuals with small lots. However, the main operation is in treasury and securities as a limited end user. Investments are limited to securities with high creditworthiness and liquidity, such as bonds and investment trusts, deposits placed at highly rated partner financial institutions, and lending of funds in the call loan market. The Group does not invest in high-risk derivatives and other instruments.

#### (2) Details of Financial Instruments and Associated Risks

Cash for the operation of the ATM business accounts for most of the financial assets the Group holds. The Group provides unutilized capital to call loan lending and is exposed to credit risk of the borrowers. Securities mainly consist of bonds and investment trusts with high creditworthiness and liquidity, all of which are classified as available-for-sale securities. These securities are exposed to borrower and issuers' credit risks, interest rate risk, and market (price) risk. Loans are those for individual customers, which are exposed to credit risks of the borrowers. However, the risk is limited because guarantees are mostly attached to the entire loan amounts.

The Group principally conducts banking business and its deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits that account for most of its financial liabilities are exposed to interest rate risk. It also uses the call market to raise short-term additional capital and is exposed to liquidity risk that it cannot raise necessary capital when needed. Borrowed money and bonds are also exposed to liquidity risk in that the Group cannot make necessary payments upon the due dates under certain circumstances where the Group cannot access the capital market.

#### (3) Risk Management Relating to Financial Instruments

##### 1) Credit Risk Management

Basic policies related to credit risk are stipulated in the Basic Policy on Risk Control and the Credit Risk Rules established thereunder. Currently, the Bank has low credit risk exposures in the limited areas of the ATM settlement operation, asset liability management (ALM)-related interbank deposits placed at highly rated partner financial institutions, money lent in the call loan market, and temporary ATM payment amounts due. In addition, the Bank performs self-assessment on asset quality as appropriate and sets an allowance for credit losses in accordance with its self-assessment guidelines, reserve guidelines, and related internal rules and regulations.

Credit risks related to issuers of securities and counterparty risks of derivative transactions are managed by the Risk Management Division by periodically collecting updated credit information and fair values of the instruments.



## 2) Market Risk Management

Basic policies related to market risk are stipulated in the Basic Policy on Risk Control and the Market Risk Rules established thereunder. The Market Risk Rules establish limits on the maximum level of funds at risk, market position limits and loss allowance limits. The Risk Management Group measures and monitors market risk in light of these limits and reports the results to management including the Executive Committee. Risk management operations are directed based on decisions at the quarterly ALM Committee meetings where the Bank's market risk position, expectations on interest rate trends and other matters are reported.

### **Quantitative Information related to Market Risk**

Market risk is measured using Value at Risk (VaR) for the overall assets and liabilities of the Bank. The variance-covariance method has been adopted to calculate VaR with reference to data from the past one year at a 99.9% confidence level assuming a 125-day holding period. As of March 31, 2025, the market risk quantity (maximum potential loss) was ¥9,238 million. In addition, given the characteristics of the business, in measuring the market risk, the interest period of cash assets has been recognized and cash assets have been deemed as five-year zero-coupon bonds with an average duration of approximately 2.5 years. Back-testing is regularly performed to compare the VaR calculated by the internal model against actual profit or loss. However, as VaR measures the amount of market risk under certain probabilities statistically calculated based on past market volatility, it may underestimate the probability of extreme market movements and may, in some instances, not adequately capture those risks.

## 3) Management of Liquidity Risk

Basic policies related to liquidity risk are stipulated in the Basic Policy on Risk Control and the Liquidity Risk Rules established thereunder. The Liquidity Risk Rules establish limits regarding the cash gaps arising from differences between the duration of invested funds and those procured to meet current cash needs. The Risk Management Group measures and monitors liquidity risk on a daily basis in light of these limits and reports the results to management, including the Executive Committee. In the event of a cash shortage, according to the measures corresponding to each scenario, which are designed prior to those events, companywide actions are taken to secure the liquidity in a fast and flexible manner. Hence, there shall be no concern on liquidity risk.

## (4) Supplementary Explanation on Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Certain assumptions are used for the calculation of the fair value of financial instruments and therefore, the results of such calculation may vary if different assumptions are employed.

## 2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the amounts stated in the consolidated balance sheet and the fair value of financial instruments as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 together with their differences. Note that the following table does not include equity securities, etc. that do not have a market price and investments in partnerships (see (Note 1)). In addition, notes on cash and due from banks, call loans, ATM-related temporary payments, call money, ATM-related temporary advances, accounts payable for credit card business and deposits for electronic money are omitted because their fair value approximates the carrying amount due to the short settlement period.

As of March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
(1) Securities			
Available-for-sale securities .....	112,349	112,349	—
(2) Loans .....	56,289		
Allowance for credit losses <sup>*1</sup> .....	(454)		
	55,835	56,444	609
(3) Accounts receivable from credit card members .....	134,340		
Allowance for credit losses <sup>*1</sup> .....	(2,345)		
	131,995	133,183	1,188
(4) Other assets <sup>*2</sup> .....	6,927		
Allowance for credit losses <sup>*1, *2</sup> .....	(1,600)		
	5,326	5,326	—
Total assets .....	305,506	307,304	1,797
(1) Deposits .....	914,768	914,786	17
(2) Negotiable certificates of deposits .....	650	650	—
(3) Borrowed money .....	19,052	19,052	—
(4) Bonds .....	65,000	64,632	(367)
Total liabilities .....	999,471	999,121	(349)

\* 1. Allowance for credit losses corresponding to loans, accounts receivable from credit card members and other assets is deducted.

\* 2. Other assets subject to fair value disclosure are shown.

As of March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
(1) Securities			
Available-for-sale securities .....	114,909	114,909	—
(2) Loans .....	72,257		
Allowance for credit losses <sup>*1</sup> .....	(387)		
	71,869	72,451	581
(3) Accounts receivable from credit card members .....	128,458		
Allowance for credit losses <sup>*1</sup> .....	(2,337)		
	126,121	127,239	1,117
(4) Other assets <sup>*2</sup> .....	9,241		
Allowance for credit losses <sup>*1, *2</sup> .....	(1,896)		
	7,344	7,344	—
Total assets .....	320,245	321,944	1,699
(1) Deposits .....	841,344	841,017	(327)
(2) Negotiable certificates of deposits .....	800	800	—
(3) Borrowed money .....	13,343	13,343	—
(4) Bonds .....	50,000	48,764	(1,236)
Total liabilities .....	905,488	903,925	(1,563)

\* 1. Allowance for credit losses corresponding to loans, accounts receivable from credit card members and other assets is deducted.

\* 2. Other assets subject to fair value disclosure are shown.

(Note 1) The following table summarizes the carrying amounts of equity securities, etc. that do not have a market price and investments in partnerships. These securities are not included in the amount presented in "Available-for-sale securities" under "(1) Securities" in the table summarizing fair value of financial instruments.

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Unlisted equity securities <sup>*1, *2</sup> .....	1,650	1,787
Investments in partnership <sup>*3</sup> .....	4,077	4,005

\* 1. Unlisted equity securities are not included in the scope of fair value disclosure pursuant to Paragraph 5 of the "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No. 19, March 31, 2020).

\* 2. Impairment losses of ¥1,363 million and ¥33 million on unlisted equity securities are recognized for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

\* 3. Investments in partnership are not included in the scope of fair value disclosure pursuant to Paragraph 24-16 of the "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021).

(Note 2) Redemption schedule of monetary claims and securities with maturities

As of March 31, 2024	Millions of yen					
	Within one year	Over one year but within three years	Over three years but within five years	Over five years but within seven years	Over seven years but within ten years	Over ten years
Due from banks .....	194,871	—	—	—	—	—
Call loans .....	50,000	—	—	—	—	—
Securities:						
Available-for-sale securities with maturity .....	30,014	74,190	6,200	—	1,000	—
Japanese municipal bonds .....	12,114	51,690	1,400	—	—	—
Corporate bonds .....	17,900	22,500	4,800	—	1,000	—
Loans <sup>*1</sup> .....	50,568	3,918	558	1	0	—
ATM-related temporary payments .....	205,420	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts receivable from credit card members <sup>*2</sup> ...	115,873	7,020	2,707	1,184	680	427
Other assets <sup>*3</sup> .....	5,617	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	652,365	85,129	9,466	1,185	1,681	427

\* 1. ¥1,242 million that is not expected to be collected from debtors who are bankrupt, substantially bankrupt, and bankruptcy risk obligors are excluded from loans, as of March 31, 2024.

\* 2. ¥6,445 million that is not expected to be collected from debtors who are bankrupt, substantially bankrupt, and bankruptcy risk obligors are excluded from accounts receivable from credit card members, as of March 31, 2024.

\* 3. ¥1,310 million that is not expected to be collected from debtors who are bankrupt, substantially bankrupt, and bankruptcy risk obligors are excluded from other assets, as of March 31, 2024.

As of March 31, 2025	Millions of yen					
	Within one year	Over one year but within three years	Over three years but within five years	Over five years but within seven years	Over seven years but within ten years	Over ten years
Due from banks .....	141,927	—	—	—	—	—
Call loans .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities:						
Available-for-sale securities with maturity .....	65,890	28,800	3,200	300	700	—
Japanese municipal bonds .....	42,690	17,100	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds .....	23,200	11,700	3,200	300	700	—
Loans <sup>*1</sup> .....	66,563	3,915	547	1	0	—
ATM-related temporary payments .....	102,749	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts receivable from credit card members <sup>*2</sup> ...	110,511	6,443	2,580	1,204	692	479
Other assets <sup>*3</sup> .....	7,773	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	495,415	39,159	6,327	1,505	1,392	479

\* 1. ¥1,229 million that is not expected to be collected from debtors who are bankrupt, substantially bankrupt, and bankruptcy risk obligors are excluded from loans, as of March 31, 2025.

\* 2. ¥6,546 million that is not expected to be collected from debtors who are bankrupt, substantially bankrupt, and bankruptcy risk obligors are excluded from accounts receivable from credit card members, as of March 31, 2025.

\* 3. ¥1,467 million that is not expected to be collected from debtors who are bankrupt, substantially bankrupt, and bankruptcy risk obligors are excluded from other assets, as of March 31, 2025.

(Note 3) Repayment schedule of bonds payable, borrowed money, and other interest-bearing liabilities

As of March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen					
	Within one year	Over one year but within three years	Over three years but within five years	Over five years but within seven years	Over seven years but within ten years	Over ten years
Deposits *	810,394	61,950	42,422	—	—	—
Negotiable certificates of deposits	650	—	—	—	—	—
Call money	110,000	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed money	19,052	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds	15,000	—	50,000	—	—	—
Total	955,097	61,950	92,422	—	—	—

\* Demand deposits are included in the "Within one year" category.

As of March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen					
	Within one year	Over one year but within three years	Over three years but within five years	Over five years but within seven years	Over seven years but within ten years	Over ten years
Deposits *	732,277	57,857	51,209	—	—	—
Negotiable certificates of deposits	800	—	—	—	—	—
Call money	35,000	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed money	13,343	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds	—	30,000	20,000	—	—	—
Total	781,421	87,857	71,209	—	—	—

\* Demand deposits are included in the "Within one year" category.

### 3. Fair value information by level within the fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments is classified into the following three levels according to the observability and materiality of inputs used to measure fair value.

Level 1 fair value: Fair value measured using observable inputs, i.e. quoted prices in active markets for assets or liabilities that are the subject of the measurement.

Level 2 fair value: Fair value measured using observable inputs other than Level 1 inputs.

Level 3 fair value: Fair value measured using unobservable inputs.

If multiple inputs are used that are significant to the fair value measurement, the fair value is classified in its entirety in the level of the lowest priority for calculation of fair value among inputs that are significant to the entire measurement.

#### (1) Financial instruments stated at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

As of March 31, 2024	Millions of yen			
	Fair value			
Classification	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities				
Available-for-sale:				
Japanese municipal bonds	—	65,327	—	65,327
Corporate bonds	—	46,181	—	46,181
Equity securities	839	—	—	839
Others	—	—	—	—
Total assets	839	111,509	—	112,349

As of March 31, 2025	Millions of yen			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Classification				
Securities				
Available-for-sale:				
Japanese municipal bonds .....	—	59,596	—	59,596
Corporate bonds .....	—	38,879	—	38,879
Equity securities .....	781	—	—	781
Others .....	—	15,652	—	15,652
Total assets .....	781	114,128	—	114,909

(2) Financial instruments other than those stated at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

As of March 31, 2024	Millions of yen			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Classification				
Loans .....	—	44,239	12,205	56,444
Accounts receivable from credit card members .....	—	—	133,183	133,183
Other assets .....	—	—	5,326	5,326
Total assets .....	—	44,239	150,715	194,954
Deposits .....	—	914,786	—	914,786
Negotiable certificates of deposits .....	—	650	—	650
Borrowed money .....	—	19,052	—	19,052
Bonds .....	—	64,632	—	64,632
Total liabilities .....	—	999,121	—	999,121

As of March 31, 2025	Millions of yen			
	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Classification				
Loans .....	—	60,450	12,001	72,451
Accounts receivable from credit card members .....	—	—	127,239	127,239
Other assets .....	—	—	7,344	7,344
Total assets .....	—	60,450	146,585	207,035
Deposits .....	—	841,017	—	841,017
Negotiable certificates of deposits .....	—	800	—	800
Borrowed money .....	—	13,343	—	13,343
Bonds .....	—	48,764	—	48,764
Total liabilities .....	—	903,925	—	903,925

(Note 1) A description of the valuation technique(s) and inputs used in the fair value measurements is as follows.

### Assets

#### Securities

The fair value of securities, for which unadjusted quoted prices in active markets are available, is classified as Level 1. Listed shares are included in this category.

The fair value of securities, for which quoted prices are published, but traded in inactive markets, is classified as Level 2. Japanese municipal bonds and corporate bonds are included in this category. For investment trusts, for which there is no trading price in the market, if there are no significant restrictions that would require market participants to pay a premium for risk in connection with redemption or repurchase requests, the net asset value is treated as the fair value and classified as Level 2.

#### Loans

The fair value of loans is calculated by grouping the loans based on their type and maturity and then discounting the sum of principal and interests at the market interest rates reflecting credit risk, etc. For loans with variable interest rates, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the loans reflect market rates in a timely manner and the carrying amount approximates such fair value, unless the creditworthiness of the borrowers change significantly since the loan origination. For receivables from bankrupt, substantially bankrupt, and bankruptcy risk obligors, the fair value is determined based on estimated future cash flows discounted to the present value or the present value of the expected amount to be recovered from collaterals and guarantees. If the impact from unobservable inputs on the fair value is significant, the fair value is classified as Level 3, and Level 2 if the impact from unobservable inputs on the fair value is not significant.

#### Accounts receivable from credit card members

The fair value of the receivables other than specific receivables described below is calculated by discounting the sum of principal and interests to present value using the market interest rates reflecting credit risk, etc., by the types of receivables. For short-term receivables, the fair value approximates the carrying amount less the estimated amount of credit losses. As a result, the amount after the reduction of the estimated credit losses is recognized as the fair value.

For specific receivables such as doubtful receivables, the estimated amount of credit losses is calculated based on the expected amounts to be recovered. As a result, the fair value approximates the carrying amount less the estimated amount of credit losses, and the carrying amount after the reduction of the estimated credit losses is recognized as the fair value.

The fair value of these receivables is classified as Level 3.

#### Other assets

The net book value of other assets is presented as the fair value because the remaining terms of the payments are within one year. The fair value of other assets is classified as Level 3.

### Liabilities

#### Deposits

For demand deposits to be paid immediately upon request, the carrying amount as of the consolidated balance sheet date is deemed as the fair value. Fixed-rate time deposits are grouped by the periods to maturity. The fair value of such deposits is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows. The discount rates used are the interest rates that would be applied to similar deposits newly accepted. For deposits with maturity of less than one year, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the carrying amount approximates such fair value. The fair value is classified as Level 2.

#### Borrowed money

The fair value of borrowed money is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows from these borrowings grouped by the periods to maturity, discounted using interest rates reflecting its remaining periods to maturity and credit risk. For the borrowed money with maturity less than one year, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the carrying amount approximates such fair value. The fair value is classified as Level 2. There is no floating rate borrowing.

#### Bonds

The fair value of corporate bonds issued by the Bank is calculated based on the amounts presented in the Reference Statistical Prices [Yields] for OTC Bond Transactions published by the Japan Securities Dealers Association. The fair value is classified as Level 2.

### (Securities)

#### 1. Securities held for trading

Not applicable.

#### 2. Bonds held to maturity

Not applicable.

#### 3. Available-for-sale securities

As of March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen		
	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Difference
Securities with higher balances than acquisition costs			
Equity securities .....	839	214	625
Bonds: .....	3,009	3,001	7
Japanese municipal bonds .....	—	—	—
Corporate bonds .....	3,009	3,001	7
Others .....	—	—	—
Subtotal .....	3,849	3,216	633
Securities with the same or lower balances than acquisition costs			
Equity securities .....	—	—	—
Bonds: .....	108,499	108,877	(377)
Japanese municipal bonds .....	65,327	65,495	(168)
Corporate bonds .....	43,172	43,381	(209)
Others .....	—	—	—
Subtotal .....	108,499	108,877	(377)
Total .....	112,349	112,093	256



As of March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen		
	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Difference
Securities with higher balances than acquisition costs			
Equity securities .....	781	151	629
Bonds: .....	—	—	—
Japanese municipal bonds .....	—	—	—
Corporate bonds .....	—	—	—
Others .....	2,622	2,591	30
Subtotal .....	3,403	2,743	659
Securities with the same or lower balances than acquisition costs			
Equity securities .....	—	—	—
Bonds: .....	98,475	99,124	(648)
Japanese municipal bonds .....	59,596	59,942	(345)
Corporate bonds .....	38,879	39,182	(302)
Others .....	13,030	13,363	(333)
Subtotal .....	111,505	112,488	(982)
Total .....	114,909	115,231	(322)

#### 4. Bonds held to maturity sold

Not applicable.

#### 5. Available-for-sale securities sold

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Classification	Millions of yen		
	Sales proceeds	Gain on sales	Loss on sales
Equity securities .....	79	56	—
Others .....	—	—	—
Total .....	79	56	—

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Classification	Millions of yen		
	Sales proceeds	Gain on sales	Loss on sales
Equity securities .....	1,660	1,567	—
Others .....	1,984	—	7
Total .....	3,644	1,567	7

#### 6. Securities of which the purpose of holding was changed

Not applicable.

#### 7. Securities with impairment losses

Not applicable.

#### (Money held in trust)

Not applicable.

### (Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes)

Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes on the consolidated balance sheet were as follows:  
As of March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen
Unrealized gains (losses):	875
On available-for-sale securities .....	875
Deferred tax liabilities .....	(268)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes .....	607

(Note) Unrealized gains (losses) on investments in partnership, which do not have a market price, of ¥619 million is included in "On available-for-sale securities."

As of March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen
Unrealized gains (losses):	125
On available-for-sale securities .....	125
Deferred tax liabilities .....	(39)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes .....	85

(Note) Unrealized gains (losses) on investments in partnership, which do not have a market price, of ¥448 million is included in "On available-for-sale securities."

### (Employees' Severance and Retirement Benefits)

#### 1. Outline of retirement benefit plans

The Bank and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries have employee pension plans that are defined benefit pension plans, in addition to the optional defined contribution pension plans.

Certain overseas consolidated subsidiaries have defined benefit retirement payment plans, in addition to defined contribution pension plans.

#### 2. Defined benefit plan

##### (1) Movement in projected benefit obligation

	Millions of yen	
Classification	2024	2025
Balance at the beginning of the year .....	3,345	5,880
Service cost .....	416	470
Interest cost .....	66	77
Actuarial difference .....	(44)	(62)
Benefits paid .....	(212)	(273)
Changes due to a change in scope of consolidation .....	2,306	—
Other .....	1	1
Balance at the end of the year .....	5,880	6,093

##### (2) Movement in plan assets

	Millions of yen	
Classification	2024	2025
Balance at the beginning of the year .....	4,443	8,469
Expected return on plan assets .....	135	169
Actuarial difference .....	465	78
Contributions paid by the employer .....	509	582
Benefits paid .....	(212)	(273)
Changes due to a change in scope of consolidation .....	3,127	—
Balance at the end of the year .....	8,469	9,026

(3) Reconciliation from projected benefit obligation and plan assets to liability and assets for retirement benefits recorded on the consolidated balance sheet

Classification	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Funded projected benefit obligation .....	5,854	6,057
Plan assets .....	(8,469)	(9,026)
	(2,615)	(2,969)
Unfunded projected benefit obligation .....	25	35
Total net liability (asset) for retirement benefits at the end of the year .....	(2,589)	(2,933)

Classification	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Liability for retirement benefits .....	25	35
Asset for retirement benefits .....	(2,615)	(2,969)
Total net liability (asset) for retirement benefits at the end of the year .....	(2,589)	(2,933)

(4) Retirement benefit costs

Classification	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Service cost .....	416	470
Interest cost .....	66	77
Expected return on plan assets .....	(135)	(169)
Amortization of actuarial difference .....	(94)	(137)
Other .....	0	3
Retirement benefit costs .....	253	244

(5) Adjustments for retirement benefits

The components of items recognized in adjustments for retirement benefits (pre-tax) were as follows:

Classification	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Actuarial difference .....	415	3
Total amount recognized for the year .....	415	3

(6) Accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits

The components of items recognized in accumulated adjustments for retirement benefits (pre-tax) were as follows:

Classification	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Unrecognized actuarial difference .....	1,008	1,011
Total balance at the end of the year .....	1,008	1,011

(7) Plan assets

1) Plan assets comprise:

Classification	2024		2025	
Bonds .....	50%		49%	
Equity securities .....	28%		21%	
Other .....	22%		30%	
Total .....	100%		100%	

2) Long-term expected rate of return on plan assets

Current and target asset allocations, historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets have been considered in determining the long-term expected rate of return.

(8) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions, presented in weighted average rates were as follows:

Classification	2024	2025
Discount rate .....	1.3%	1.3%
Long-term expected rate of return on plan assets .....	2.0%	2.0%
Expected rate of salary increase .....	2.3%	2.3%

Note: Disclosure of information on overseas consolidated subsidiaries was omitted since it is immaterial.

3. Defined contribution plan

The amount of required contribution to the defined contribution plans of the Bank and certain domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 was ¥76 million and ¥102 million, respectively.

**(Stock Options)**

1. Recorded expense amount and account name related to stock options

Millions of yen		
	2024	2025
General and administrative expenses .....	8	19

2. Amount recorded as gain on forfeited options due to expiration without exercise of rights

Millions of yen		
	2024	2025
Other ordinary income .....	0	0

### 3. Outline, scale and changes of stock options

#### (1) Outline of stock options

#### Tenth Round-1 Subscription Rights to Shares

Date of resolution	October 6, 2023
Recipients	7 Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members and 253 employees of the Bank and 9 Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members and 149 employees of its subsidiaries
Class and number of underlying shares <sup>1</sup>	3,835,200 shares of common stock of the Bank
Grant date	October 31, 2023
Conditions for vesting	<p>1. A holder of subscription rights to shares may exercise the subscription rights to shares only if all the following financial targets of A through C specified in the Medium-Term Management Plan of the Bank are achieved:</p> <p>A. Ordinary income in the consolidated statement of income for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026: ¥250.0 billion;</p> <p>B. Ordinary profit in the consolidated statement of income for the year ending March 31, 2026: ¥45.0 billion; and</p> <p>C. Return on equity (ROE) calculated based on the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated statement of income for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026: 8%.</p> <p>Whether or not the above targets are achieved shall be determined in reference to the financial results of the annual securities report to be filed by the Bank. In the case that the Board of Directors deems it inappropriate to determine whether or not the targets are achieved based on the financial results in the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated statement of income when, for example, there is a change in the fiscal year end, a change in the accounting standards applied, or an event that significantly affects the Bank's performance results such as a business acquisition, the Bank may make appropriate adjustments to eliminate such effect to a reasonable extent.</p> <p>2. A holder of subscription rights to shares shall be Director, Audit &amp; Supervisory Board Member, or an employee of the Bank or any of its subsidiaries and affiliates (including a seconded employee working for the Bank or any of its affiliates) at the time of exercising the subscription rights.</p> <p>3. An heir to a holder of subscription rights to shares shall not be permitted to exercise the stock options.</p> <p>4. If the exercise of the stock options causes the total number of shares issued by the Bank to exceed the total number of shares authorized to be issued at the time of the exercise, it shall not be permitted.</p> <p>5. The subscription rights to shares shall not be exercisable for less than one unit of the rights.</p>
Requisite service period	October 31, 2023 through May 31, 2026
Exercise period	June 1, 2026 through October 31, 2027

(Note) The number of stock options is converted into the number of shares.

(2) Scale and changes of the stock option

The details of stock options that existed in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the number of which is converted into the number of shares, were as follows.

1) Number of stock options

Number of shares	Tenth Round-1 Subscription Rights to Shares
Before vesting	
At April 1, 2024	3,795,200
Granted	—
Forfeited	178,000
Vested	—
Outstanding at March 31, 2025	3,617,200
After vesting:	
At April 1, 2024	—
Vested	—
Exercised	—
Forfeited	—
Outstanding at March 31, 2025	—

2) Unit price information:

	Tenth Round-1 Subscription Rights to Shares
Exercise price	¥319.4
Average stock price at exercise	¥ —
Fair value at grant date	¥ 16

4. Method and assumptions used to measure the fair value of the stock options

Not applicable.

5. Method of estimate for the number of stock options vested

In principle, the number of stock options vested are estimated by reflecting the actual number of forfeitures as it is difficult to reasonably estimate the number of forfeitures in the future.

## (Income Taxes)

### 1. Breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities by main cause

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry forwards <sup>(Note 3)</sup> .....	6,369	8,131
Loss on valuation of securities .....	779	1,406
Non-deductible losses on unredeemed points .....	3,038	1,156
Allowance for credit losses .....	1,003	1,083
Depreciation of fixed assets and impairment losses .....	333	578
Provision for bonuses .....	289	337
Provision for stocks payment .....	248	309
Enterprise tax .....	188	301
Asset retirement obligations .....	234	249
Provision for loss on litigation .....	377	—
Other .....	1,334	1,497
Subtotal deferred tax assets .....	14,197	15,051
Valuation allowance for net operating loss carry forwards <sup>(Note 3)</sup> .....	(5,998)	(7,809)
Valuation allowance for total future deductible temporary differences .....	(2,129)	(3,576)
Subtotal valuation allowance <sup>(Note 2)</sup> .....	(8,128)	(11,386)
Total deferred tax assets .....	6,069	3,665
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Asset for retirement benefits .....	(807)	(937)
Adjustment for tangible fixed assets related to asset retirement obligations .....	(31)	(54)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes .....	(268)	(39)
Other .....	(310)	(172)
Total deferred tax liabilities .....	(1,417)	(1,203)
Net deferred tax assets .....	4,652	2,461

(Note 1) Net deferred tax assets are included in the following items in the consolidated balance sheet.

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Deferred tax assets .....	4,751	2,639
Deferred tax liabilities .....	99	177

(Note 2) Valuation allowance increased by ¥3,258 million compared with that of the previous fiscal year mainly due to increases in valuation allowance on tax loss carryforwards.

(Note 3) Net operating loss carry forwards and its deferred tax assets by term

As of March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen						
	Within one year	Over one year but within two years	Over two years but within three years	Over three years but within four years	Over four years but within five years	Over five years	Total
Net operating loss carry forwards <sup>*1</sup> ...	—	215	155	—	—	5,998	6,369
Valuation allowance .....	—	—	—	—	—	(5,998)	(5,998)
Deferred tax assets .....	—	215	155	—	—	—	<sup>*2</sup> 370

(\*1) Net operating loss carry forwards is the amount after multiplying by the statutory tax rate.

(\*2) Deferred tax assets on net operating loss carryforwards was judged to be recoverable mainly because taxable income before adjustments of temporary differences will likely exceed the amount expected to be deductible in the fiscal years when net operating loss carryforwards are expected to be deducted.

As of March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen						
	Within one year	Over one year but within two years	Over two years but within three years	Over three years but within four years	Over four years but within five years	Over five years	Total
Net operating loss carry forwards <sup>*1</sup> ...	165	155	—	—	41	7,768	8,131
Valuation allowance .....	—	—	—	—	(41)	(7,768)	(7,809)
Deferred tax assets .....	165	155	—	—	—	—	<sup>*2</sup> 321

(\*1) Net operating loss carry forwards is the amount after multiplying by the statutory tax rate.

(\*2) Deferred tax assets on net operating loss carryforwards was judged to be recoverable mainly because taxable income before adjustments of temporary differences will likely exceed the amount expected to be deductible in the fiscal years when net operating loss carryforwards are expected to be deducted.



2. Breakdown of the material difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate by major items of the cause

	2024	2025
Statutory tax rate .....	—%	30.62%
Non-deductible expenses, including entertainment expenses .....	—	0.80
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance .....	—	9.35
Effect of changes to tax rate .....	—	(0.56)
Effect of exclusion from the scope of equity method .....	—	(2.67)
Other .....	—	(0.90)
Effective tax rate .....	—%	36.64%

(Note) The reconciliation of the material difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 is omitted because the difference is less than 5% of the statutory tax rate.

3. Revision of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to changes in income tax rates

Due to the enactment of “Act on Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act” (Act No. 13 of 2025) on March 31, 2025, “Special Defense Corporation Tax” will be imposed from the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2026. In line with this, the statutory effective tax rate used to calculate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities will change from the previous 30.62% to 31.52% for temporary differences expected to be reversed in fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026. The effect of this change in tax rates is immaterial.

**(Asset Retirement Obligations)**

Asset retirement obligations that are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet

(1) Overview of asset retirement obligations

Asset retirement obligations are based upon estimated future restoration obligations pursuant to real estate lease agreements of head office and ATM installation agreements of the overseas consolidated subsidiaries.

(2) Method of calculating the amount of the asset retirement obligations

Estimated useful life: 1-18 years

Discount rate: 0.0-8.2%

(3) The changes in asset retirement obligations

	Millions of yen	
	2024	2025
Balance at the beginning of the year .....	736	817
Increase due to acquisition of tangible fixed assets .....	20	84
Accretion expense .....	37	5
Obligations settled in current period .....	—	(104)
Other increase (decrease) .....	23	40
Balance at the end of the year .....	817	843

## (Revenue Recognition)

### 1. Information on disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers

Information on disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers is described in Notes “Segment Information, etc.”

### 2. Basic information to understand revenue from contracts with customers

- Banking business focusing on the ATM platform business

The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries conduct banking and other business, focusing on the ATM platform business and provide services such as accepting or dispensing cash which the users of the partner financial institutions deposit in or withdraw from their deposit accounts when they use the Bank's ATMs. The Bank receives the service fee income from providing these ATM services. The transaction price is principally determined by multiplying the number of usage of ATMs with the unit price of the service fee based on the contracts with partner financial institutions. The Bank recognizes revenue at the time when the users of the partner financial institutions use the ATM service of the Bank and the related considerations are received generally within the following month after the performance obligations are satisfied.

- Financial services business focusing on credit card business and electronic money business

7CE, which is a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank, conducts financial services business focusing on credit card business and electronic money business and receives service fee income from providing these financial services.

The transaction price in credit card business is based on an amount determined by multiplying the credit card settlement amount by a certain rate as stipulated in the contract with member stores. The Group recognizes revenue at the time of completion of the credit sales (intermediation of credit purchases by card holders) which is the performance obligation.

The transaction price in electronic money business is based on an amount determined by multiplying the electronic money settlement amount by a certain rate as stipulated in the contract with member stores. The Group recognizes revenue at the time of completion of the electronic money transaction.

### 3. Information to understand the amounts of revenue from contracts with customers for the fiscal year and after the end of the fiscal year

Amounts of receivables from contracts with customers are as follows:

	Millions of yen			
	April 1, 2023	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2024	March 31, 2025
Receivables from contracts with customers .....	11,172	12,420	12,420	12,233

(Note) Receivables from contracts with customers are included in “Other assets” of the consolidated balance sheet.

## (Segment Information, etc.)

### Segment Information

#### 1. Overview of reportable segments

The Group's reportable segments are units of the Group for which discrete financial information is available and which are subject to the periodical review by the Board of Directors to determine the allocation of management resources and assess the performance.

The Group has three reportable segments: “Domestic business (banking, etc.) segment,” “Credit card/ Electronic money business segment” and “Overseas business segment.” “Domestic business (banking, etc.) segment” mainly engages in banking business focusing on ATM platform business in Japan, “Credit card/ Electronic money business segment” mainly engages in non-bank business focusing on credit card business and electronic money business and “Overseas business segment” engages in ATM services in the U.S., Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia.

#### 2. Calculation method for ordinary income, segment profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other material items by reportable segment

Accounting treatment for reportable segments is consistent with those described in “Significant Accounting Policies.”

Segment profit is based on ordinary profit.

Ordinary income from internal transactions is based on transaction prices between third parties.

### 3. Information on ordinary income, segment profit or loss, assets and other items and on disaggregated revenue

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen					
	Reportable segment				Adjustments	Consolidated
	Domestic (banking, etc.)	Credit card/ Electronic money	Overseas	Total		
Ordinary income:						
ATM-related fee income	111,336	—	38,156	149,493	(47)	149,446
Credit card operating income	—	6,145	—	6,145	—	6,145
Electronic money operating income	—	10,201	—	10,201	—	10,201
Other	13,337	3,277	187	16,802	(448)	16,353
Ordinary income from customer contracts	124,674	19,624	38,344	182,643	(495)	182,147
Other ordinary income	8,381	7,193	518	16,094	(363)	15,730
Ordinary income from external customers	133,055	26,818	38,862	198,737	(859)	197,877
Internal transactions	518	18	—	536	(536)	—
Total	133,574	26,836	38,862	199,273	(1,396)	197,877
Segment profit (loss)	29,227	3,583	(1,771)	31,039	(512)	30,526
Segment assets	1,525,354	223,987	51,634	1,800,977	(83,158)	1,717,818
Other:						
Depreciation and amortization	18,772	1,559	2,970	23,302	—	23,302
Amortization of goodwill	90	—	—	90	—	90
Interest income	6,177	1,546	434	8,158	—	8,158
Interest expenses	271	4	899	1,174	—	1,174
Equity in losses of affiliates	(19)	—	—	(19)	—	(19)
Impairment losses	351	—	—	351	—	351
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets	32,346	2,742	3,755	38,844	—	38,844

(Notes) 1. Ordinary income is stated in lieu of sales of general enterprises.

2. Adjustments are mainly elimination of internal transactions.

3. Segment profit has been reconciled with ordinary profit of consolidated statement of income.

4. Credit card/Electronic money business recorded extraordinary loss of ¥4,619 million as My Number points related-loss.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen					
	Reportable segment				Adjustments	Consolidated
	Domestic (banking, etc.)	Credit card/ Electronic money	Overseas	Total		
Ordinary income:						
ATM-related fee income	113,733	—	42,667	156,400	—	156,400
Credit card operating income	—	7,010	—	7,010	—	7,010
Electronic money operating income	—	12,010	—	12,010	—	12,010
Other	12,990	4,059	107	17,157	—	17,157
Ordinary income from customer contracts	126,723	23,080	42,774	192,579	—	192,579
Other ordinary income	12,053	9,402	780	22,236	(407)	21,829
Ordinary income from external customers	138,777	32,482	43,555	214,815	(407)	214,408
Internal transactions	695	57	—	752	(752)	—
Total	139,473	32,539	43,555	215,568	(1,159)	214,408
Segment profit (loss)	27,226	2,704	353	30,284	5	30,289
Segment assets	1,314,589	208,191	51,000	1,573,782	(77,804)	1,495,977
Other:						
Depreciation and amortization	23,228	2,264	3,613	29,106	—	29,106
Amortization of goodwill	67	—	—	67	—	67
Interest income	8,598	2,018	505	11,122	(32)	11,089
Interest expenses	1,155	4	971	2,131	(32)	2,098
Equity in losses of affiliates	(76)	—	—	(76)	—	(76)
Impairment losses	1,821	204	—	2,025	—	2,025
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets	37,488	2,205	5,822	45,517	—	45,517

(Notes) 1. Ordinary income is stated in lieu of sales of general enterprises.

2. Adjustments are mainly elimination of internal transactions.

3. Segment profit has been reconciled with ordinary profit of consolidated statement of income.

4. Credit card/Electronic money business recorded extraordinary income of ¥1,057 million as other extraordinary income.

## (Related Information)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

### 1. Information by service

	Millions of yen		
	ATM related business	Other	Total
Ordinary income attributable to external customers	149,446	48,431	197,877

(Note) Ordinary income is stated in lieu of sales of general enterprises.

### 2. Information by geographical area

#### (1) Ordinary income

	Millions of yen		
	Japan	U.S.	Other regions
	159,014	26,679	12,183
			197,877

(Notes) 1. Ordinary income is stated in lieu of sales of general enterprises.

2. Ordinary income is classified into countries or regions based on the location of the Group's regional headquarters.

3. Main countries or regions included in "Other regions": Indonesia, the Philippines.

#### (2) Tangible fixed assets

	Millions of yen			
	Japan	U.S.	Indonesia	Philippines
	29,721	506	4,118	4,803
				39,150

### 3. Information by major customer

Disclosure is omitted because there were no specific customers whose ordinary income accounts for 10% or more of ordinary income in the consolidated statements of income.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

#### 1. Information by service

	Millions of yen		
	ATM related business	Other	Total
Ordinary income attributable to external customers	156,400	58,007	214,408

(Note) Ordinary income is stated in lieu of sales of general enterprises.

#### 2. Information by geographical area

##### (1) Ordinary income

	Millions of yen		
	Japan	U.S.	Other regions
	170,853	26,956	16,597
			214,408

(Notes) 1. Ordinary income is stated in lieu of sales of general enterprises.

2. Ordinary income is classified into countries or regions based on the location of the Group's regional headquarters.

3. Main countries or regions included in "Other regions": Indonesia, the Philippines.

##### (2) Tangible fixed assets

	Millions of yen				
	Japan	U.S.	Indonesia	Philippines	Other regions
	37,960	2,616	4,658	5,006	4
					50,247

### 3. Information by major customer

Disclosure is omitted because there were no specific customers whose ordinary income accounts for 10% or more of ordinary income in the consolidated statements of income.

#### (Information on impairment losses on fixed assets for each reportable segment)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen				
	Reportable segment				Other
	Domestic (banking, etc.)	Credit card/ Electronic money	Overseas	Total	
Impairment losses	351	—	—	351	—
					351

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen				
	Reportable segment				Other
	Domestic (banking, etc.)	Credit card/ Electronic money	Overseas	Total	
Impairment losses	1,821	204	—	2,025	—
					2,025

(Information on amortization of goodwill and its remaining balance for each reportable segment)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

	Millions of yen					
	Reportable segment				Other	Total
	Domestic (banking, etc.)	Credit card/ Electronic money	Overseas	Total		
Amortization	90	—	—	90	—	90
Unamortized balance	330	—	—	330	—	330

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

	Millions of yen					
	Reportable segment				Other	Total
	Domestic (banking, etc.)	Credit card/ Electronic money	Overseas	Total		
Amortization	67	—	—	67	—	67
Unamortized balance	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Information on gain on bargain purchase for each reportable segment)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

When the Bank made 7CE a consolidated subsidiary through purchase of its shares in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, Credit card/Electronic money business recorded a gain on bargain purchase of ¥21,540 million.

The gain on bargain purchase is not included in the segment profit above as the gain is recorded as extraordinary income.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Not applicable.

(Related Party Transactions)

1. Transactions with related parties

(1) Transactions between the Bank and related parties

(a) Parent company and major corporate shareholders

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Related party	Category	Location	Share capital (Millions of yen)	Details of business	Relationship with related parties	Amounts of transactions		Balance at the end of fiscal year	
						Description of transactions	Millions of yen	Account title	Millions of yen
Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd. <sup>1)</sup>	Other related companies	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	17,200	Convenience store business	Contract on placement and management of ATM Fund transaction	Payment of ATM placement fee expenses <sup>2)</sup>	15,331	Accrued expenses <sup>3)</sup>	1,438

(Notes) 1. 38.61% of the outstanding common stock of the Bank is directly owned by Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd. as of March 31, 2024.

2. Terms and conditions as well as decision policies of terms and conditions:

The terms and conditions as well as decision policies of terms and conditions associated with ATM placement fees are determined by comprehensively taking into account compensation for delegated administrative work and Seven-Eleven Japan's infrastructure costs.

3. The accrued expenses include consumption tax.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Related party	Category	Location	Share capital (Millions of yen)	Details of business	Relationship with related parties	Amounts of transactions		Balance at the end of fiscal year	
						Description of transactions	Millions of yen	Account title	Millions of yen
Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd. <sup>1)</sup>	Other related companies	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	17,200	Convenience store business	Contract on placement and management of ATM Fund transaction	Payment of ATM placement fee expenses <sup>2)</sup>	15,611	Accrued expenses <sup>3)</sup>	1,455

(Notes) 1. 38.61% of the outstanding common stock of the Bank is directly owned by Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd. as of March 31, 2025.

2. Terms and conditions as well as decision policies of terms and conditions:

The terms and conditions as well as decision policies of terms and conditions associated with ATM placement fees are determined by comprehensively taking into account compensation for delegated administrative work and Seven-Eleven Japan's infrastructure costs.

3. The accrued expenses include consumption tax.

(b) The Bank's unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

There is no material transaction to be noted for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025.

(c) Company that has the same parent company as the Bank, and subsidiaries of the Bank's other related companies

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

The Bank acquired the shares of 7CE from Seven Financial Service Co., Ltd., which has the same parent company as the Bank, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

**For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025**

There is no material transaction to be noted for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

(d) The Bank's directors and major individual shareholders

Not applicable.

(2) Transactions between the Bank's consolidated subsidiaries and related parties

(a) Parent company and major corporate shareholders

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Related party	Category	Amounts of transactions		Balance at the end of fiscal year	
		Description of transactions	Millions of yen	Account title	Millions of yen
Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd.	Other related companies	Settlement of nanaco electronic money charged and used	178,564	Accounts payable	30,275
		Settlement of nanaco points awarded and used	17,619		
		Settlement of third party electronic money charged and used	107,537		

(Note) Terms and conditions as well as decision policies of terms and conditions:

The terms and conditions of contracts with member stores for Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd. are determined after price negotiations considering prevailing market trends.

**For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025**

Related party	Category	Amounts of transactions		Balance at the end of fiscal year	
		Description of transactions	Millions of yen	Account title	Millions of yen
Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd.	Other related companies	Settlement of nanaco electronic money charged and used	238,068	Accounts payable	29,531
		Settlement of nanaco points awarded and used	5,623		
		Settlement of third party electronic money charged and used	144,720		

(Note) Terms and conditions as well as decision policies of terms and conditions:

The terms and conditions of contracts with member stores for Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd. are determined after price negotiations considering prevailing market trends.

(b) The Bank's unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

There is no material transaction to be noted for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025.

(c) Company that has the same parent company as the Bank, and subsidiaries of the Bank's other related companies

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Related party	Category	Amounts of transactions		Balance at the end of fiscal year	
		Description of transactions	Millions of yen	Account title	Millions of yen
7-Eleven, Inc.	Same parent company	Payment of ATM placement fee expenses	11,881	Accrued expenses	1,025

(Note) Terms and conditions as well as decision policies of terms and conditions:

The terms and conditions as well as decision policies of terms and conditions associated with ATM placement fees are determined by comprehensively taking into account 7-Eleven, Inc.'s infrastructure costs.



For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Related party	Category	Amounts of transactions		Balance at the end of fiscal year	
		Description of transactions	Millions of yen	Account title	Millions of yen
7-Eleven, Inc.	Same parent company	Payment of ATM placement fee expenses	11,060	Accrued expenses	898

(Note) Terms and conditions as well as decision policies of terms and conditions:  
The terms and conditions as well as decision policies of terms and conditions associated with ATM placement fees are determined by comprehensively taking into account 7-Eleven, Inc.'s infrastructure costs.

(d) The Bank's directors and major individual shareholders  
Not applicable.

## 2. Notes on the parent company or any significant affiliated company

### (1) Parent company

Seven & i Holdings Co., Ltd. (listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange)

(Note) Please refer to the note on significant subsequent events that includes information about the change of parent company status.

### (2) Condensed financial information of significant affiliated companies

Not applicable.

## (Per Share Data)

	Yen	
	2024	2025
Net assets per share .....	231.24	236.93
Net income per share .....	27.25	15.57

(Notes) 1. Net income per share (diluted) for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 is not presented because there is no potentially dilutive share.  
2. Net assets per share is calculated based on the following: The Bank has introduced the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust and the Bank's shares held by these Trusts are included in treasury stock that is deducted from the total number of shares issued at the fiscal year end when calculating net assets per share. The number of shares deducted for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were 5,555 thousand and 5,535 thousand, respectively.

	Millions of yen, except thousands of shares	
	2024	2025
Net assets .....	275,856	282,489
Amount excluded from net assets .....	5,319	5,288
Of which, subscription rights to shares .....	12	32
Of which, non-controlling interests .....	5,306	5,255
Net assets attributable to common stock at the fiscal year end .....	270,537	277,201
Number of shares of common stock at the fiscal year end used for the calculation of net assets per share (Thousands of shares) .....	1,169,916	1,169,937

3. Net income per share is calculated based on the following: The Bank has introduced the BIP Trust and ESOP Trust and the Bank's shares held by these Trusts are included in treasury stock that is deducted from the weighted average number of shares during the fiscal year when calculating net income per share. The weighted average number of shares deducted during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were 5,143 thousand and 5,542 thousand, respectively.

	Millions of yen, except thousands of shares	
	2024	2025
Net income per share		
Net income attributable to owners of the parent .....	31,970	18,221
Amount not attributable to common shareholders .....	—	—
Net income attributable to common shareholders of the parent .....	31,970	18,221
Average number of shares of common stock during the year (Thousands of shares) .....	1,172,826	1,169,930

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, there were 37,952 units and 36,172 units of subscription rights to shares issued based on a resolution at the Board of Directors' meeting held on October 6, 2023, which were not included when calculating net income per share (diluted) as they were not dilutive.

## (Significant Subsequent Events)

(Acquisition of treasury stock)

At the Board of Directors meeting held on June 19, 2025, the Bank resolved to acquire treasury stock pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, and acquired treasury stock on June 24, 2025 as follows. As a result of the aforementioned acquisition of treasury stock, Seven & i Holdings Co., Ltd.'s ownership share of the Bank has decreased from 46.44% to 39.92%, and Seven & i Holdings Co., Ltd. is no longer the parent company of the Bank.

### 1. Reason for the Acquisition of Treasury Stock

Seven & i Holdings Co., Ltd., the parent company of the Bank, announced on March 6, 2025 that, as part of its initiatives to transform capital structure and business, it decided to decrease its ownership share of the Bank to below 40% and deconsolidate the Bank. The Bank was then informed that Seven & i Holdings Co., Ltd. intended to sell part or all of shares in the Bank held by its three wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd., Ito-Yokado Co., Ltd. and York Benimaru Co., Ltd. The Bank carefully considered the matter in consultation with Seven & i Holdings Co., Ltd. and judged that this would contribute to an increase in its corporate value and capital efficiency.

### 2. Details of the Acquisition

(1) Class of shares acquired	Common stock of the Bank
(2) Total number of shares acquired	193,987,300 shares
(3) Total value of shares acquired	50,824,672,600 yen
(4) Date of acquisition	June 24, 2025
(5) Method of acquisition	Repurchase through the Tokyo Stock Exchange Trading Network System for off-auction repurchase of own shares (ToSTNeT-3)

## (Consolidated Supplementary Schedules)

(Schedule of Bonds)

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Company	Issue	Date of issue	Balance at April 1, 2024	Balance at March 31, 2025	Interest rate (%)	Secured	Redemption date
The Bank	11th series unsecured bonds	December 17, 2014	15,000	—	0.53	No	December 20, 2024
	12th series unsecured bonds	October 20, 2017	30,000	30,000	0.39	No	September 17, 2027
	14th series unsecured bonds	January 25, 2019	20,000	20,000	0.38	No	December 20, 2028
Total	—	—	65,000	50,000	—	—	—

(Note) The repayment schedule on bonds as of March 31, 2025 was as follows:

	Millions of yen Amount
Within one year .....	—
Over one year but within two years .....	—
Over two years but within three years .....	30,000
Over three years but within four years .....	20,000
Over four years but within five years .....	—

(Schedule of Borrowings)

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Classification	Balance at April 1, 2024	Balance at March 31, 2025	Weighted average interest rate (%)	Redemption date
Borrowed money	19,052	13,343	6.27	—
Bills discounted	—	—	—	—
Borrowings from other banks	19,052	13,343	6.27	February 2025 to September 2025
Current portion of lease liabilities	111	134	2.25	—
Lease liabilities (excluding current portion)	287	196	1.91	January 2026 to October 2028

(Notes) 1. The weighted average interest rate is calculated based on the interest rate as of the end of the fiscal year and the balance at the end of the fiscal year.

2. The repayment schedule on borrowed money and lease liabilities as of March 31, 2025 were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	Borrowed money	Lease liabilities
Within one year .....	13,343	134
Over one year but within two years .....	—	115
Over two years but within three years .....	—	72
Over three years but within four years .....	—	9
Over four years but within five years .....	—	—

3. Above borrowed money is recorded by a consolidated subsidiary of which fiscal year end is December 31.

The banking business mainly engages in business activities including accepting deposits and raising and managing funds from the call and notes markets. Therefore, the above schedules of borrowings present “Borrowed money” under “Liabilities” and lease liabilities included in “Other liabilities” under “Liabilities” in the consolidated balance sheet.

(Reference) The Bank does not issue commercial paper using promissory notes as a means of raising funds for business activities.

(Schedule of Asset Retirement Obligation)

The disclosure is omitted because the amount of asset retirement obligations at the beginning and end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 are not more than 1% of the total liabilities and net assets at the beginning and end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

# Independent Auditor's Report



## Independent auditor's report

**To the Board of Directors of Seven Bank, Ltd.:**

### **Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Seven Bank, Ltd. ("the Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in net assets and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

#### **Accuracy of the amount of automatic teller machines (ATM)-related fee income recognized**

<b>The key audit matter</b>	<b>How the matter was addressed in our audit</b>
In the consolidated statement of income of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, ATM-related fee income of	The primary procedures we performed to assess the accuracy of the amount of ATM-related fee income recognized included the following:

¥156,400 million was recognized. Of this amount, ATM-related fee income of the Company amounted to ¥113,401 million, which represented approximately 53% of consolidated ordinary income of ¥214,408 million.

ATM-related fee income of the Company is principally determined by multiplying the number of usage of ATMs with the unit price of the service fee based on the contracts with partner financial institutions and the Company recognizes revenue at the time when the users of the partner financial institutions use the ATM service of the Company, as described in “Notes (Significant Accounting Policies), Section 4. Accounting policies, (8) Significant revenue recognition, and “Notes (Revenue Recognition)” , 2. Basic information to understand revenue from contracts with customers.

ATM-related fee income of the Company is recognized based on calculations done by the IT system. However, in executing this system calculation, it is necessary to aggregate in a timely and accurate manner a large number of ATMs transactions nationwide and to reflect the fees of various different pricing structures correctly. Therefore, the accuracy of the amount of ATM-related fee income recognized in the consolidated statement of income has inherent risks.

In addition, in the calculation of ATM-related fee income, it is necessary to input the unit price of the service fee into the unit price master within the system in a timely manner. However, since the data entry for registration or modification of the unit price master is performed manually, there is a risk that the unit price master could be manipulated arbitrarily, which may result in the improper recognition of ATM-related fee income.

We, therefore, determined that our assessment of the accuracy of the amount of ATM-related fee income of the Company recognized was the most significant in our

#### **(1) Internal control testing**

We tested the design and operating effectiveness of certain of the Company’s internal controls relevant to the recognition of ATM-related fee income with a particular focus on the following:

- management of the unit price master;
- aggregation of the number of transactions; and
- generation of billing data.

The internal control testing over the related IT systems included general IT control and application control testing involving our IT specialists.

#### **(2) Assessment of the accuracy of the amount of ATM-related fee income recognized**

In order to assess the accuracy of the amount of ATM-related fee income recognized, we:

- have compared the amount recognized with the amount recalculated by us based on contract unit prices and the number of transactions aggregated in the IT system;
- have compared newly registered/modified unit prices and their effective dates with contract information, after inspecting monthly fee billing data to identify partner companies for which unit prices were newly registered or modified;
- have compared the unit prices stated in the monthly billing data with contract unit prices, after inspecting Executive Committee meeting materials and approved documents to identify partner companies for which unit prices were newly registered or modified; and
- have compared the amount recognized with confirmation balances or cash receipt data for certain partner companies which were selected based on statistical random sampling techniques and specific sampling based on quantitative criteria.

audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year, and accordingly, a key audit matter.	
--	--

#### Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Integrated Report 2025 Financial Section but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the other information. Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties with regard to the design, implementation and maintenance of the reporting process for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Audit & Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, and disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties with regard to the design, implementation and maintenance of the Group's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise



professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, while the objective of the audit is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the presentation and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Japan, the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purpose of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Audit & Supervisory Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Audit & Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Audit & Supervisory Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### Fee-related Information



Fees paid or payable to our firm and to other firms within the same network as our firm for audit and non-audit services provided to the Company and its subsidiaries for the current year are 124 million yen and 9 million yen, respectively.

**Interest required to be disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan**

We do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

/S/Satoshi Hataoka

Designated Engagement Partner

Certified Public Accountant

/S/Hirofumi Hanyu

Designated Engagement Partner

Certified Public Accountant

KPMG AZSA LLC

Tokyo Office, Japan

August 29, 2025

**Notes to the Reader of Independent Auditor's Report:**

This is a copy of the Independent Auditor's Report and the original copies are kept separately by the Company and KPMG AZSA LLC.

# Company Information

## The Company (As of June 30, 2025)

<b>Company Name</b>	Seven Bank, Ltd.	<b>Number of Employees</b>	734 (Non-consolidated, excluding officers, executive officers, temporary staff and part-time employees)
<b>Head Office</b>	1-6-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0005, Japan	<b>Credit Ratings</b>	[S&P Global Ratings (S&P)] Long-term counterparty issuer rating "A-" Outlook "stable"
<b>Chairman and Representative Director</b>	Yasuaki Funatake		Short-term counterparty issuer rating "A-2"
<b>President and Representative Director</b>	Masaaki Matsuhashi		[Rating & Investment Information, Inc. (R&I)]
<b>Established</b>	April 10, 2001		Issuer rating "AA—" Outlook "stable"
<b>Initiated Operations</b>	May 7, 2001		
<b>Common Stock</b>	30,724 million yen		
<b>Number of Shares Issued</b>	1,179,308,000		

## Consolidated subsidiaries (As of March 31, 2025)

Company Name	Head Office	Representative (title/name)	Established	Common Stock	Business Description	Percentage of Voting Rights Held by the Bank	Percentage of Voting Rights Held by Subsidiaries, etc.
FCTI, Inc.	Los Angeles, California, USA	Chairman & CEO Masanori Sakaguchi	August 25, 1993	19 million U.S. dollars	ATM operation business	100%	—
PT. ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL	Jakarta Special Capital Region, Indonesia	President: Jo Watabe	June 10, 2014	1,195.5 billion Indonesian Rupiah	ATM operation business	67.89%	—
Bank Business Factory Co., Ltd.	134 Godo cho, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan	President and Representative Director: Sumito Inoue	July 1, 2014	400 million yen	Back-office support on commission	100%	—
Seven Payment Services, Ltd.	1-6-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	President and Representative Director: Toshikatsu Kashiwaguma	January 11, 2018	475 million yen	Remittance and settlement services, Bank Agency Business	100%	—
Pito AxM Platform, Inc.	Taguig, Manila Metropolitan Area, Republic of the Philippines	President: Taku Namikawa	April 1, 2019	3,214 million Philippine pesos	ATM operation business	100%	—
ACSION, Ltd.	1-6-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	President: Yoshiki Yasuda	July 16, 2019	100 million yen	Identity verification and fraud detection platform business, Anti-phishing services	58.28%	—
VIVA VIDA MEDICAL LIFE CO., LTD.	134 Godo cho, Hodogayaku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan	President and Representative Director: Shigeo Noguchi	September 14, 2007	45 million yen	Small Amount and Short Term Insurance	97.78%	—
Seven Card Service Co., Ltd.	1-6-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	President and Representative Director: Hiroshi Takeuchi	October 31, 2001	7,500 million yen	Credit card business, electronic money business	100%	—
Reachful Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	CEO : Jin Sudo	May 30, 2024	13.2 million Malaysian Ringgit	ATM operation business	50.10%	—

## Name and Address of Branches and Outlets (As of March 31, 2025)

**Headquarters** Location: 1-6-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0005, Japan

**Branches** Location: 1-6-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0005, Japan

Each branch has been assigned a name of a flower suitable for each month. (As our bank engages in non-face-to-face transactions mainly through ATMs, we do not conduct over-the-counter services at these branches. We receive and handle all inquiries from customers at our Contact Centers.

Month when Account was Opened	Branch Name	Month when Account was Opened	Branch Name	Month when Account was Opened	Branch Name
January	Margaret	May	Carnation	September	Salvia
February	Freesia	June	Iris	October	Cosmos
March	Pansy	July	Rose	November	Cattleya
April	Tulip	August	Hibiscus	December	Poinsettia

For corporate customers, we open corporate accounts providing services necessary for business operations, such as ATM tie-ups and acceptance of cash proceeds from sales. Branches offering services to corporate customers are as follows.

Name of Branches
Corporate Business Division I
Corporate Business Division II
Corporate Business Division III
Corporate Business Division IV
Corporate Business Division V

**Joint Outlets** Number of ATM installation locations and number of ATMs installed according to outlet

	Number of locations	Number of ATMs
Seven-Eleven	21,615	22,970
Others	4,474	5,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,089</b>	<b>27,990</b>

**Bank Agency** ● Seven Payment Service, Ltd.  
Head office

● Altius Link, Inc.  
Yokohama Sales Office, Senri Sales Office, Sapporo Sales Office

\* Please refer to the Seven Bank Web site (<https://www.sevenbank.co.jp/english/>) for the latest information on ATMs.

# History (As of March 31, 2025)

<p>2001</p>	<p>April 6 Preliminary license received</p>  <p>April 10 IY Bank Co., Ltd. established (common stock: 20,205 million yen)</p>  <p>April 25 Banking business license received</p> <p>May 7 Initiated operations (began accepting applications for new accounts)</p>  <p>IY Bank cash card</p> <p>May 15 Initiated ATM services</p>   <p>First-generation ATM</p> <p>May 23 Joined Japanese Bankers Association (full member)</p> <p>June 11 Connected to Zengin system</p> <p>June 13 Connected to BANCS</p> <p>June 18 Initiated money transfer services</p> <p>July 13 Number of ATMs installed exceeded 1,000</p> <p>December 1 Began services for acceptance of cash proceeds from sales</p> <p>December 17 Initiated Internet banking services</p>	<p>2005</p> <p>October 11 Company name changed to Seven Bank, Ltd.</p>  <p>Seven Bank IC cash card</p> <p>2006</p> <p>January 3 Began operation of new accounting system</p> <p>March 20 Began providing time deposit service</p> <p>April 3 Began accepting IC cash cards with ATMs</p> <p>2007</p> <p>June 25 Began receiving outsourcing of ATM operation and administration</p> <p>July 11 Initiated services for cards issued overseas</p> <p>Started new installation of ATMs outside Seven &amp; i Group</p> <p>September 3 ATMs became capable of topping up nanaco electronic money cards</p> <p>September 27 Completed installation of ATMs in Seven-Eleven and Ito-Yokado operating areas (36 prefectures at the time)</p> <p>November 26 Initiated ATM services for visually impaired customers (voice-guided transactions)</p> <p>December 17 Completed installation of ATMs in all 47 prefectures</p> <p>2008</p> <p>February 29 Listed on the JASDAQ Securities Exchange (currently the Tokyo Stock Exchange JASDAQ Market)</p> <p>2010</p> <p>January 25 Initiated personal loan services</p> <p>July 7 Established directly managed ATM corner</p>  <p>Shinjuku Kabukicho corner (internal view)</p> <p>November 29 Introduction of third-generation ATMs</p>  <p>Third-generation ATM</p>
<p>2004</p> <p>2005</p>	<p>March 31 Turned profitable on a single fiscal year basis</p> <p>April 4 Number of ATMs installed exceeded 10,000</p> <p>Began handling time deposits for defined contribution pension plans</p> <p>July 26 Introduction of second-generation ATMs</p>  <p>Second-generation ATM</p>	<p>2011</p> <p>March 22 Initiated international money transfer services</p> <p>December 1 Stock split</p> <p>Adopted share unit number system with 100 shares per unit</p>

2011	December 26	Listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange	2020	April 20	Launched “My Seven Bank,” an app that enables instant account opening with a smartphone
				August 31	Began ATM services for Individual Number Card Points preregistration/application
				October 1	ACSiON, Ltd. launched Detecker, a fraud detection platform
				December 8	ACSiON, Ltd. launched proost, an online personal authentication service
2012	June 27	Number of Seven Bank accounts exceeded 1 million	2021	February 26	Pito AxM Platform, Inc. started operating ATM business in the Philippines
	October 6	Acquired all issued shares of Financial Consulting & Trading International, Inc. (now FCTI, Inc.) of the United States to make it a wholly owned subsidiary		March 26	Began ATM services for application to use Individual Number Card as a health insurance card
				April 5	Formulated Purpose of Seven Bank Group
				September 21	Launched Seven Bank Post Payment Service
2014	January 8	Initiated Seven Bank account ATM transaction screens in nine languages	2022	April 1	Transitioned from the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange to the Prime Market
	June 10	Established PT. ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL (“ATMi”), a joint venture operating ATMs in Indonesia		April 1	Seven Payment Service, Ltd. began offering ATM money-collecting services
	July 1	Established Bank Business Factory Co., Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary engaged in back-office support on commission		July 1	Launched dynamic currency conversion service for cards issued overseas
	July 31	Number of ATMs installed exceeded 20,000		November 1	VIVA VIDA MEDICAL LIFE, Inc. becomes a subsidiary
2015	December 16	Expansion of language options on ATM screens and slips to 12 languages, etc. when cards issued overseas are used	2023	July 1	Seven Card Service Co., Ltd., which operates credit card and electronic money businesses, became a subsidiary.
2016	October 17	Issued cash cards with a debit function			 
2017	March 27	Began offering the ATM deposit/withdrawal service via smartphones			Credit card “Seven Card Plus”      Electronic money “nanaco”
	October 1	Began real-time money transfers services		September 26	Launched a new service “+Connect” utilizing fourth-generation ATMs
2018	January 11	Established Seven Payment Service, Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary, which conducts remittance and settlement services	2024	May 30	Established ABADI TAMBAH MULIA INTERNASIONAL MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. (now Reachful Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.), a joint venture to operate ATMs in Malaysia
	May 7	Seven Payment Service, Ltd. began offering ATM cash receiving services			
	October 15	Began handling a top-up service at ATMs for electronic money to transportation IC cards, etc.			
2019	April 1	Established Pito AxM Platform, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary in the Philippines operating ATMs			
	April 5	Designated five “material issues”			
	July 16	Established ACSiON, Ltd., a joint venture operating security services			
	September 26	Introduction of fourth-generation ATMs			
		 			
		Fourth-generation ATM			