

FY2026 First Quarter Financial Results

July 2026



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[Notation] With respect to the rates of increase or decrease in profit and loss figures, when either the previous period or the current period records a negative value (excluding cases where both periods record negative values), the rate of change is indicated as "n.m." (not meaningful).

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Financial Summary

(1) FY2026 First Quarter Financial Results

(Unit : JPY bn)

- Total revenue: surpassed JPY 100bn for the first time in a first quarter*, mainly driven by interest income growth
- Net income before income taxes: surpassed JPY 50bn for the first time in a first quarter*, driven by top-line growth and expense control.
- Interim dividends introduced. Annual dividend target of at least JPY 42 per share

Total Revenue

Record high *

JPY 104.3bn

29% progress toward full-year plan of JPY 362.0bn

Ordinary Business Profits

Record high *

JPY 58.9bn

Net Income before Income Taxes

Record high *

JPY 52.0bn

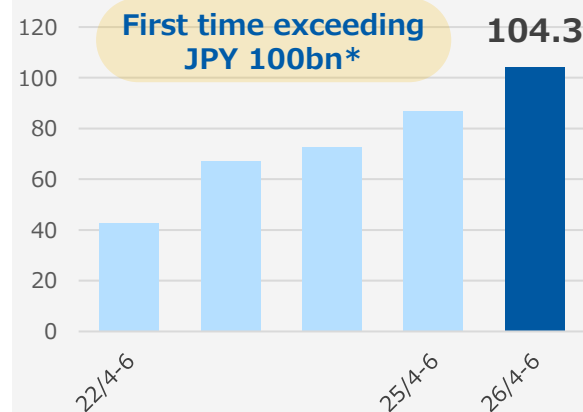
40% progress toward full-year plan of JPY132.0bn

Net Income Attributable to Parent Company

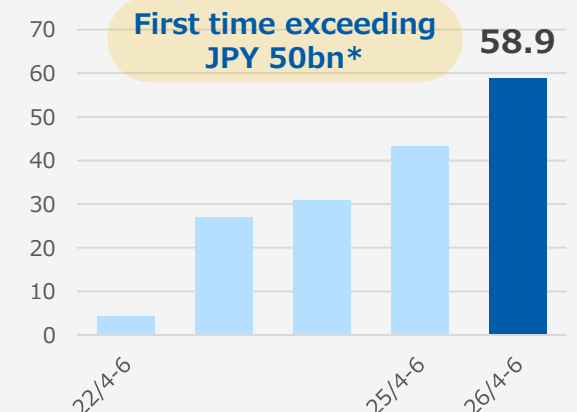
JPY 38.4bn

34% of previous year full-year result of JPY113.4bn

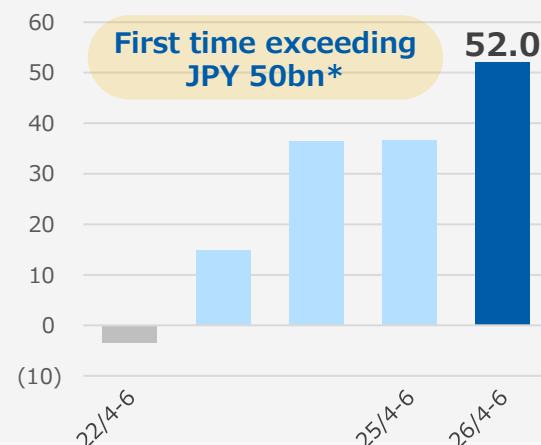
Total Revenue



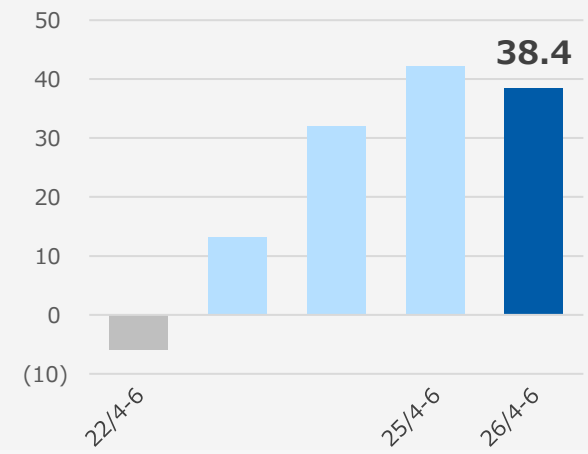
Ordinary Business Profits



Net Income Before Income Taxes



Net Income



* Since the 1st quarter of FY2004

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Financial Summary

(2) Profit and Loss Overview

(Unit : JPY bn)

	Results			
	25/4-6 A	26/4-6 B	YoY (B-A)/A	Change (Amount) B-A
1 Total Revenue	87.0	104.3	+20%	+17.3
Net Interest Income	30.9	47.1	+52%	+16.2
Noninterest Income	56.1	57.2	+2%	+1.1
2 Expenses	(43.7)	(45.4)	(4%)	(1.7)
3 Ordinary Business Profits (OBP)	43.2	58.9	+36%	+15.7
4 Net Credit Costs	(7.8)	(8.0)	(3%)	(0.2)
5 OBP after Net Credit Costs	35.4	50.8	+44%	+15.4
6 Other	1.1	1.2	+9%	+0.1
7 Net Income before Income Taxes	36.6	52.0	+42%	+15.4
8 Income Taxes	7.5	(13.5)	n.m.	(21.0)
9 Net Income attributable to owners of the parent company	44.2	38.4	(13%)	(5.8)

1. Total Revenue

**+JPY 17.3bn (+20%)
year-on-year**

- Net Interest Income: Increased margins in both institutional and individual businesses, as well as stronger interest income from Securities Investments, including CLO, RMBS etc. and Japanese government bonds
- Noninterest Income: Increased due to higher stable earnings, as well as contributions from diversified revenue sources, including securitization, capital gains, and inorganic growth.

2. Expenses

**Expense ratio improved to 43.5%
(vs. 50.2% in the previous fiscal year)**

- Expenses increased slightly year-on-year, primarily due to higher system-related costs

4. Net Credit Costs

Remained at a low level

- Net credit costs remained under control, supported by the accumulation of high-quality assets under appropriate credit risk management, in line with the previous fiscal year

8. Income Taxes

**(JPY 21.0bn)
year-on-year**

- In the previous fiscal year, income tax decreased due to an increase in deferred tax assets resulting from an extension of the estimated period for future taxable income
- In the current fiscal year, tax loss carryforwards were fully utilized as a result of continued profit generation. Consequently, the tax rate increased

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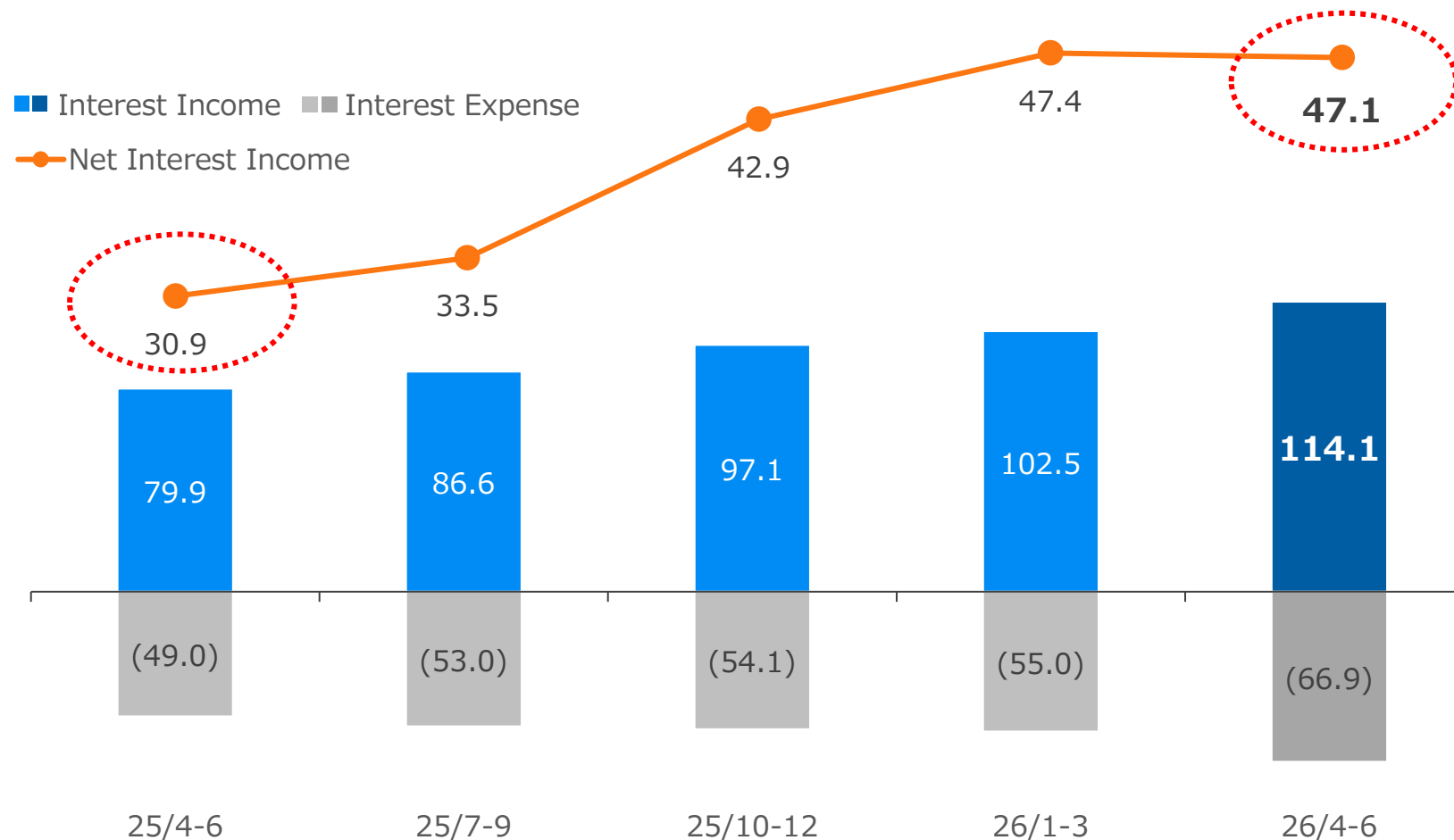
Financial Summary

(2) Profit and Loss ① Net Interest Income

(Unit : JPY bn)

- Net Interest Income increased significantly to JPY 47.1bn, up 52% year-on-year
- Higher asset yields from the rising interest-rate environment continued to drive improvement in Net Interest Income

Trend in Net Interest Income, Investment Income, and Funding Costs



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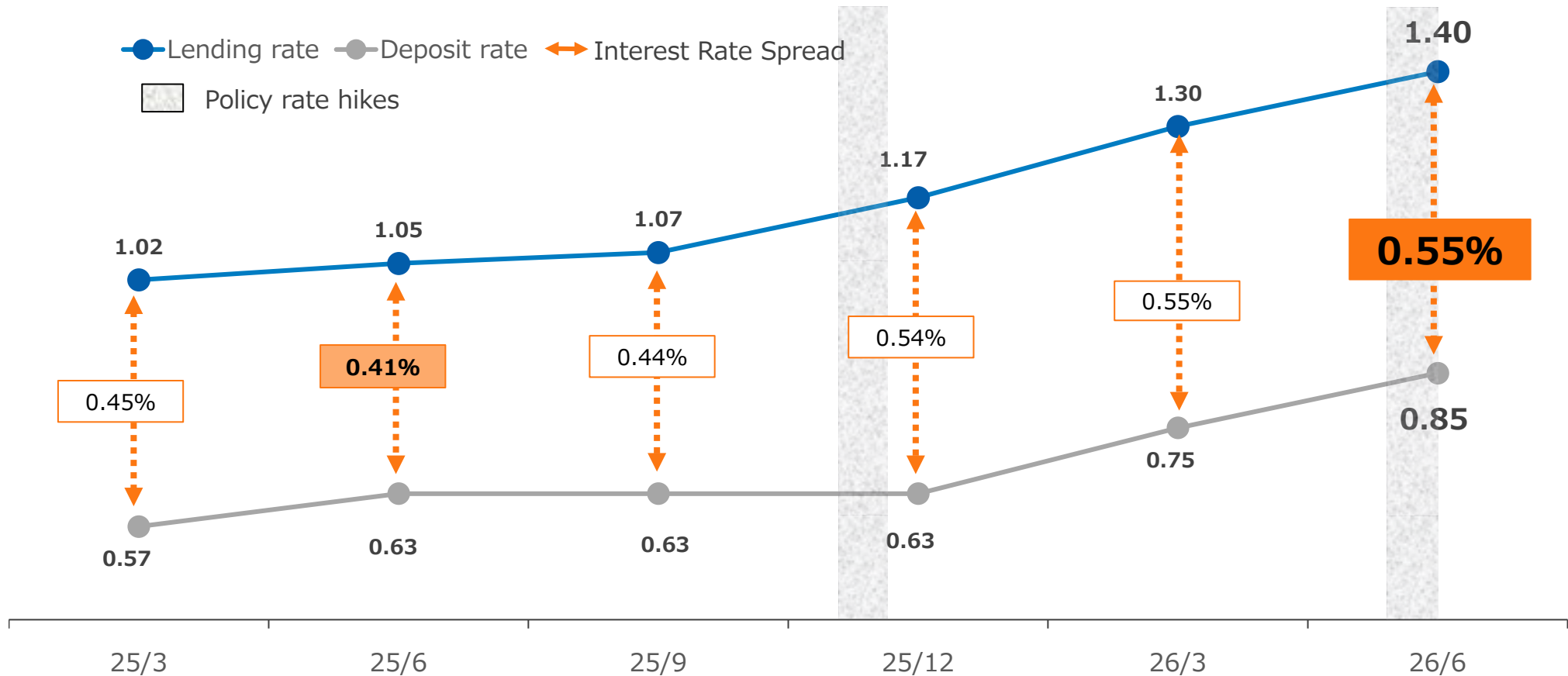
Financial Summary

(2) Profit and Loss ② Profitability ~ Wider Interest Rate Spread*

(Unit : %)

- Interest rate spread (loans less deposits) increased significantly from 0.41% in the previous fiscal year to 0.55%

Interest Rate Spread Trend



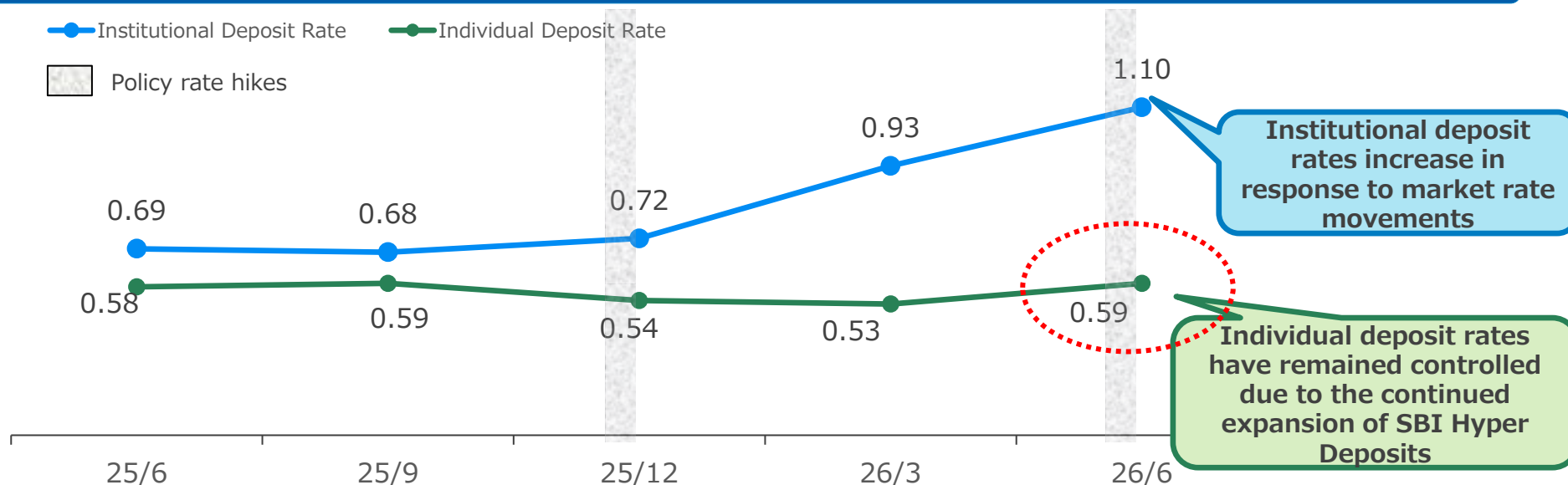
* Attributed to the Bank only, rates represent weighted averages applied to lending and deposit balances as of each EOM, calculated based on the respective outstanding balances

1 Financial Summary

(2) Profit and Loss ② Profitability ~ Interest Rate on JPY Deposits*¹ (Unit : %)

- Pass-through rate for retail Japanese JPY liquid deposits in response to policy rate hikes remained **below 40%**. Pass-through rate for SBI Hyper Deposits was limited to **20%**
- Strategically increased rates on longer-term time deposits to secure stable long-term funding ahead of further interest rate increases

Trend in JPY Deposit Rates



Trend in Individual JPY Deposit Rates

Liquidity Deposit Rates		26/6	26/7	Pass-through rate* ²	Time Deposit Rates		26/6	26/7
Ordinary Deposits	Top-notch advantageous stage	0.40%	0.45%	+20%	Time Deposits	1 year	0.80%	1.20%
	Other than the above	0.30%	0.40%	+40%		3 years	1.40%	1.50%
SBI Hyper Deposits		0.50%	0.55%	+20%		5 years	1.60%	1.80%

*¹ Attributed to the Bank only, rates represent weighted averages applied to lending and deposit balances as of each EOM, calculated based on the respective outstanding balances

*² Individual deposit rates exclude the promotional rates for SBI Hyper Deposits

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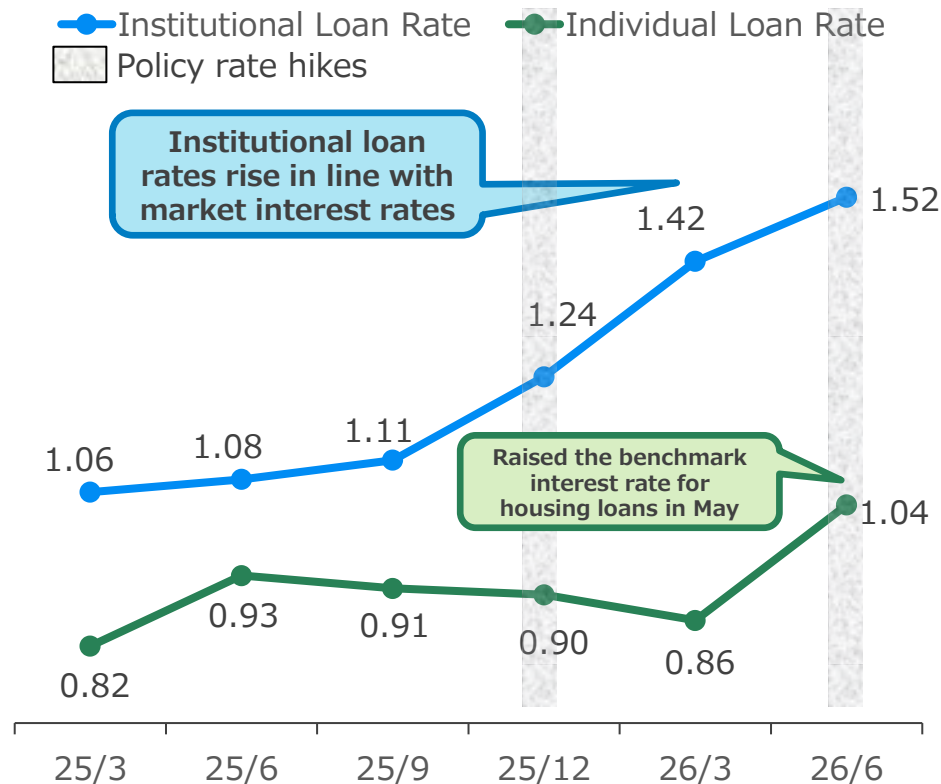
Financial Summary

(2) Profit and Loss ② Interest Rates on JPY Loans*

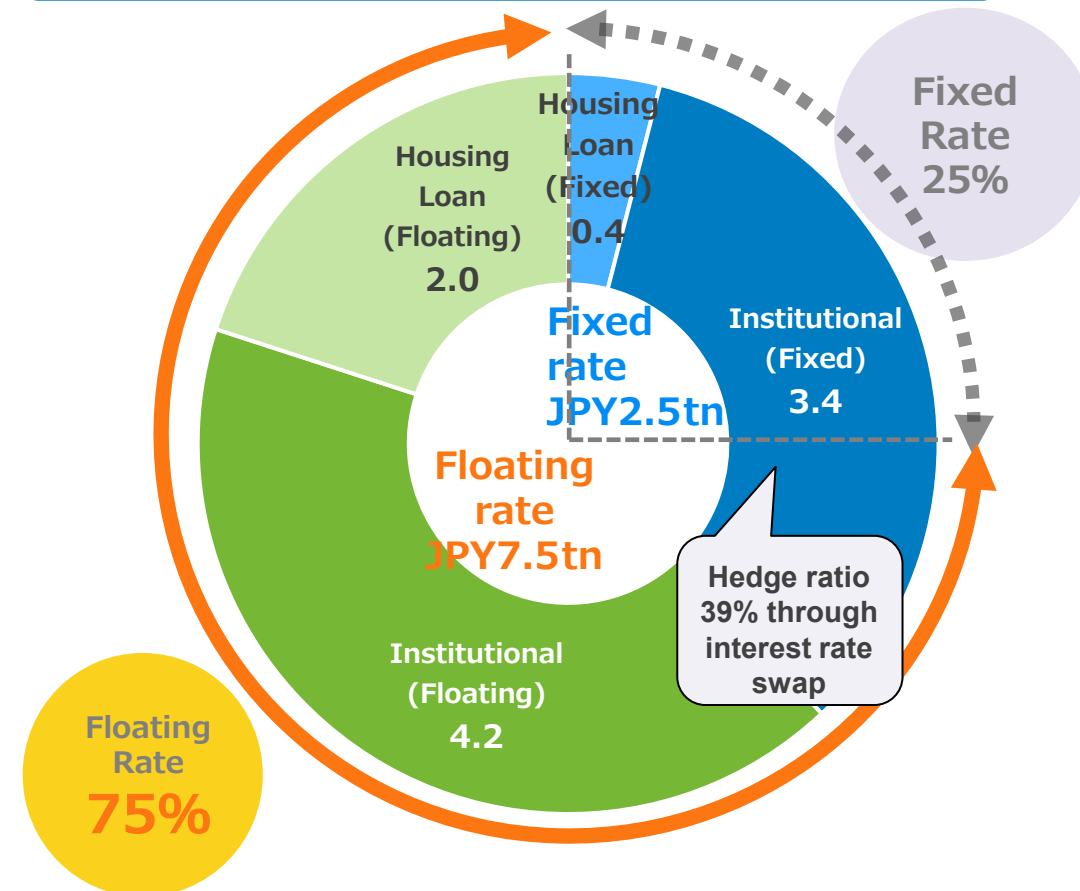
(Unit : JPY tn, %)

- Interest rates on institutional loans increased to 1.52%, in line with the policy rate hikes
- Housing loan rates rose to 1.04% (+35bps) following the interest rate revision implemented in May 2026

Trend in JPY Loan Rates



Balance by interest Rate Type
(as of the end of June 2026)



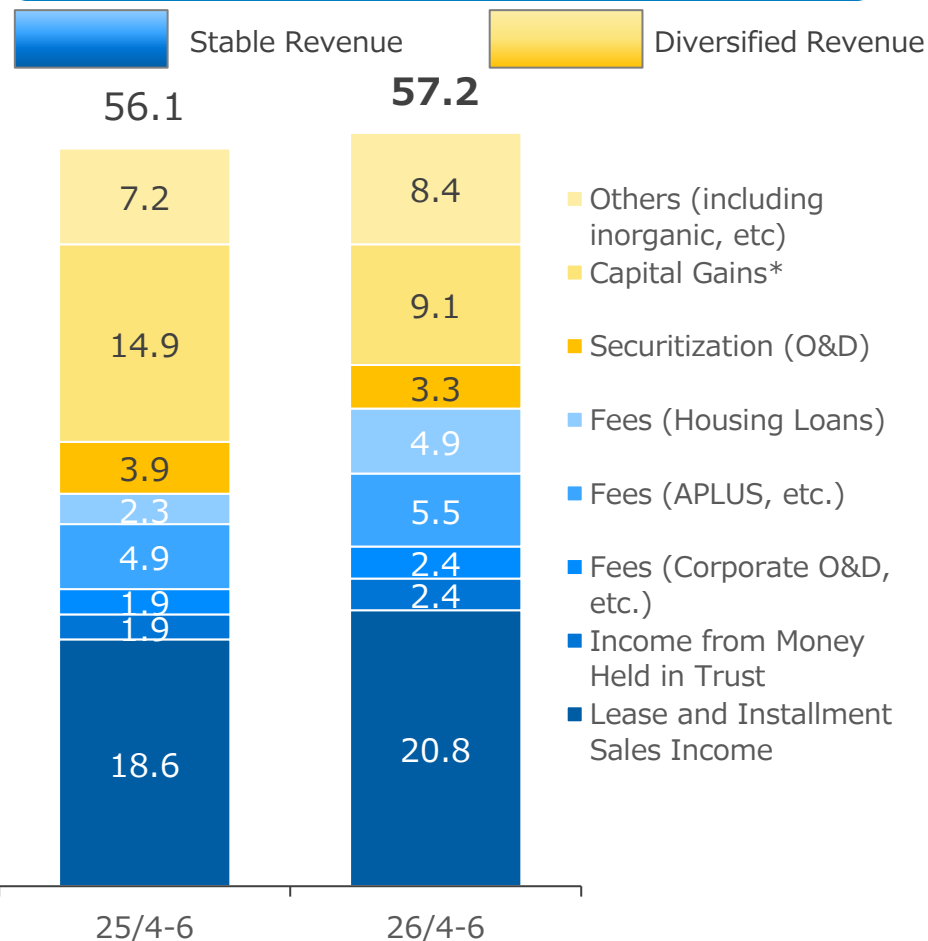
* Attributed to the Bank only, rates represent weighted averages applied to lending and deposit balances as of each EOM, calculated based on the respective outstanding balances

(2) Profit and Loss ③ Noninterest Income

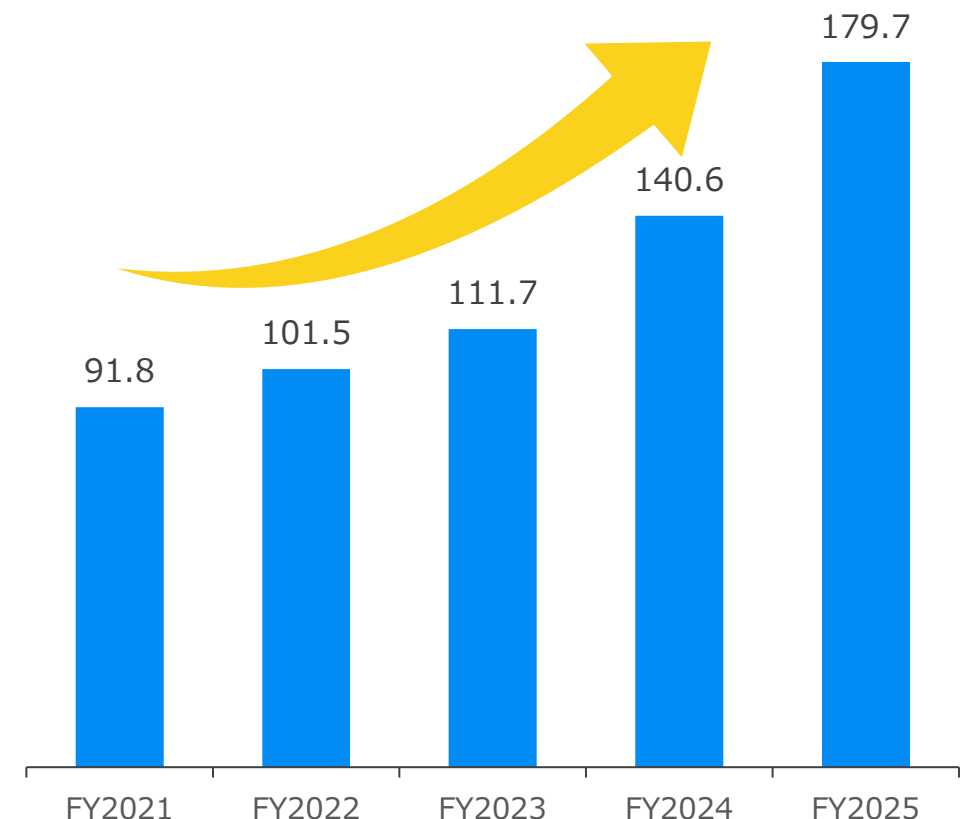
(Unit : JPY bn)

- Profit increased, driven by growth in leasing and installment sales income as well as fee income (including housing loans, APLUS, and institutional businesses), in addition to gains from securities investments and the recognition of negative goodwill from inorganic initiatives
- Since joining the SBI Group, noninterest income has increased every fiscal year

Noninterest Income by Revenue



Trend in Noninterest Income



*Investment recoveries from private equity operations and gains on the sale of equities in the securities investment business

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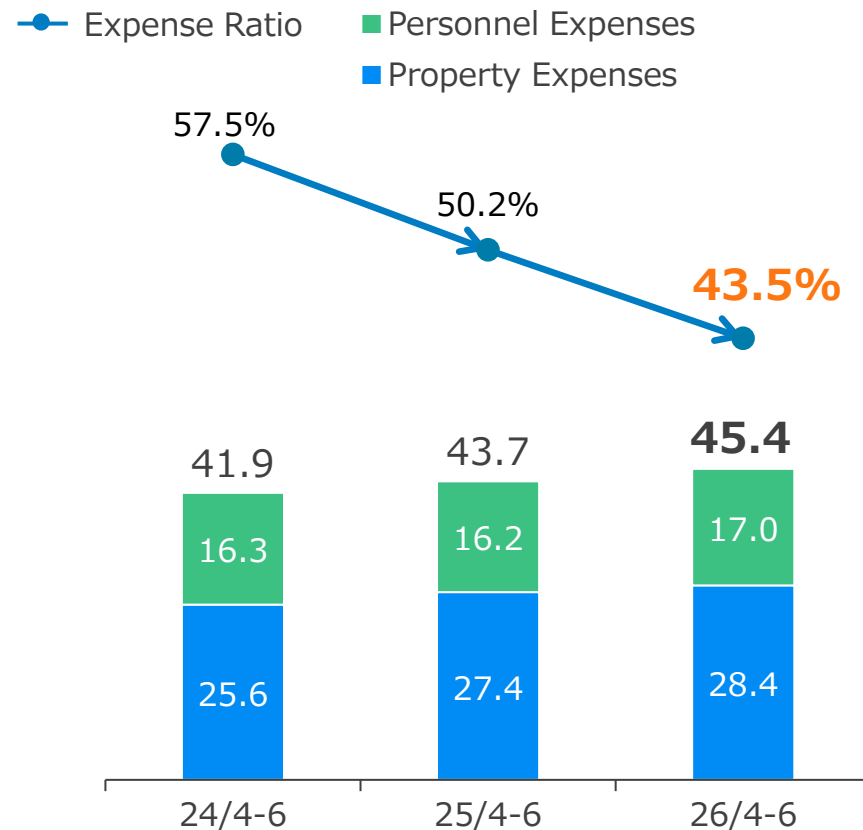
Financial Summary

(2) Profit and Loss ④ Expenses and Expense Ratio

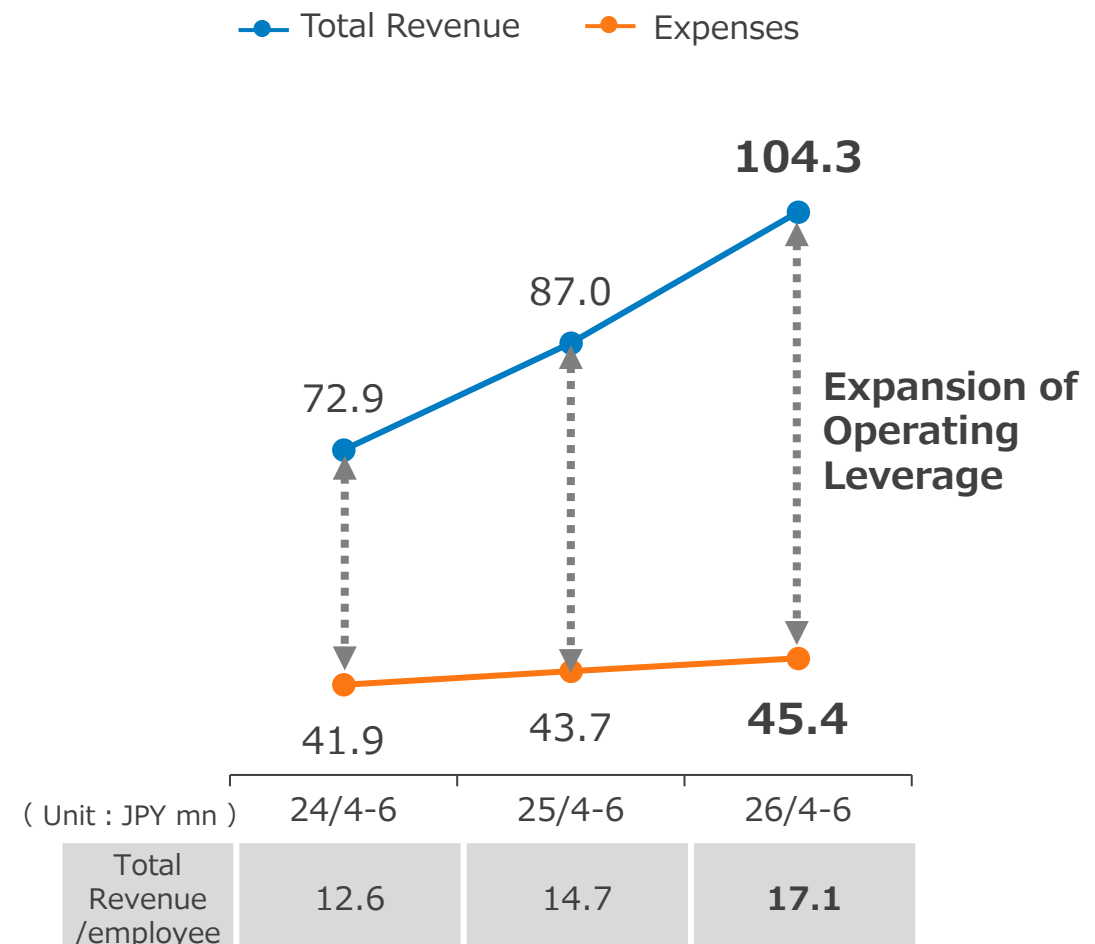
(Unit : JPY bn)

- Expense ratio improved significantly year-on-year to 43.5%. While total revenue increased, expenses remained well controlled
- Expenses increased slightly year-on-year, mainly due to higher personnel and system-related expenses

Personnel Expenses, Property Expenses, and Expense Ratio

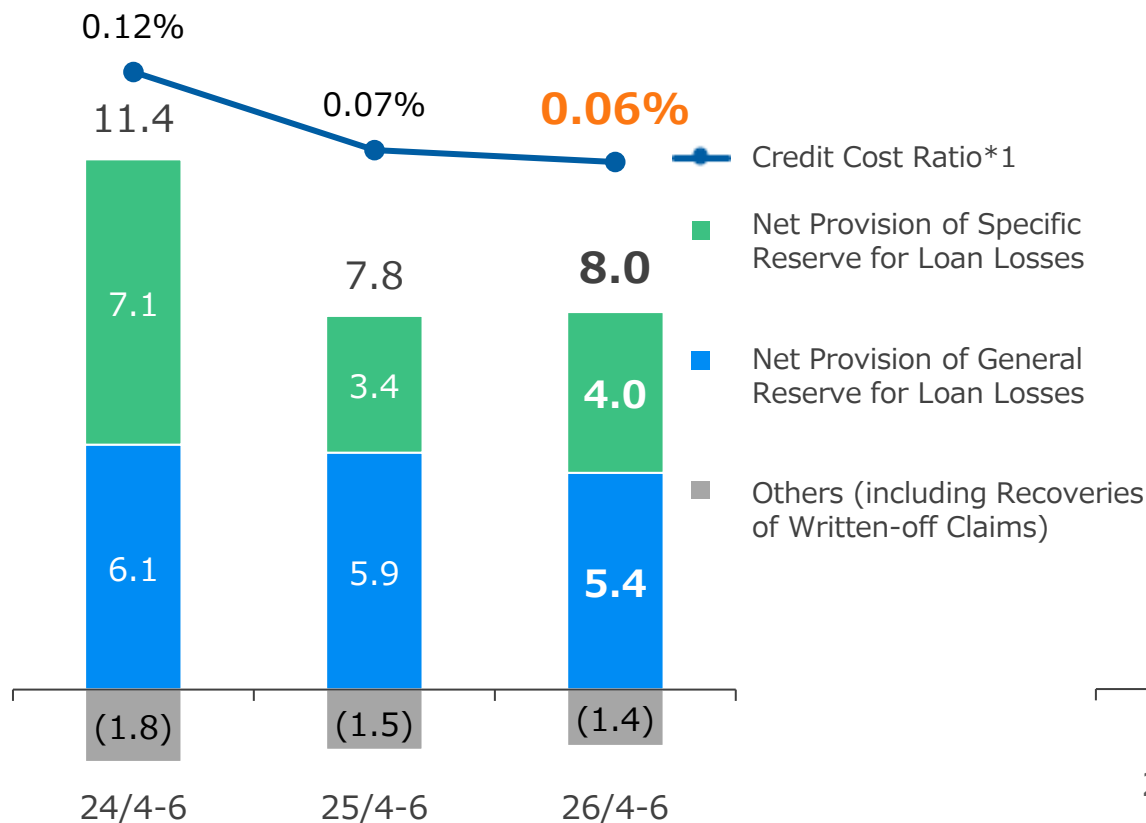


Improved Profitability through Operational Efficiency

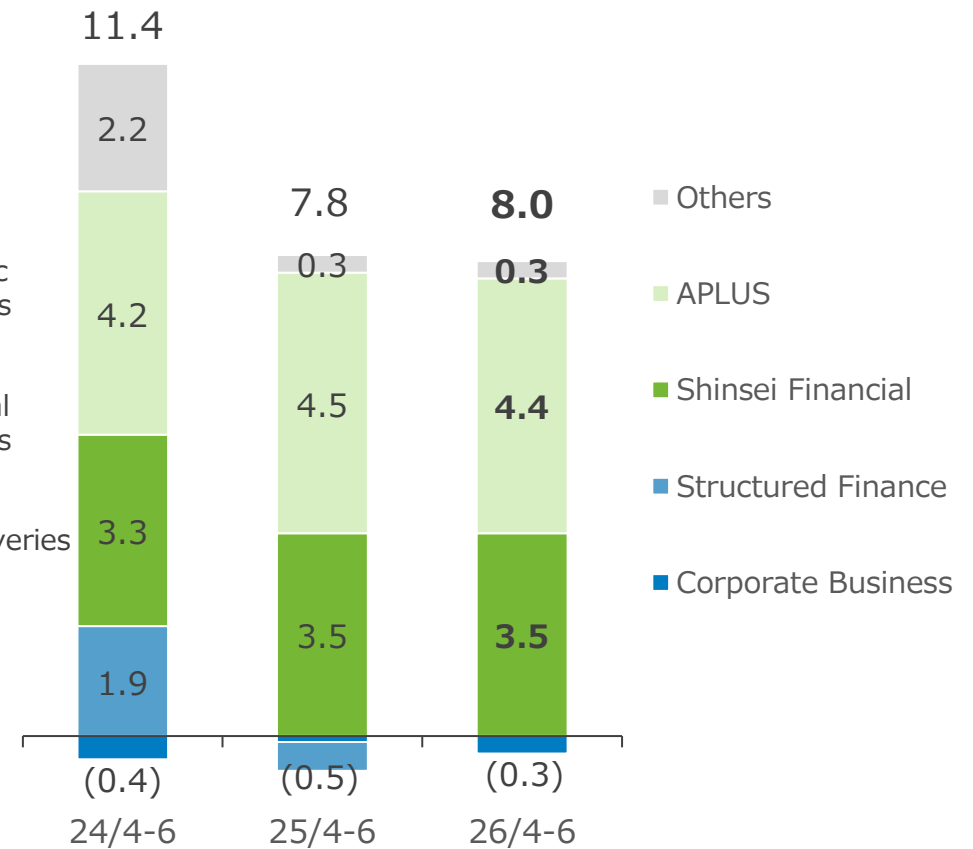


- Net credit costs remained at a low level, supported by continued disciplined risk control
- Credit cost ratio*1 remained at a low level of 0.06%

Trend in Net Credit Costs



Net Credit Costs by Business Segments

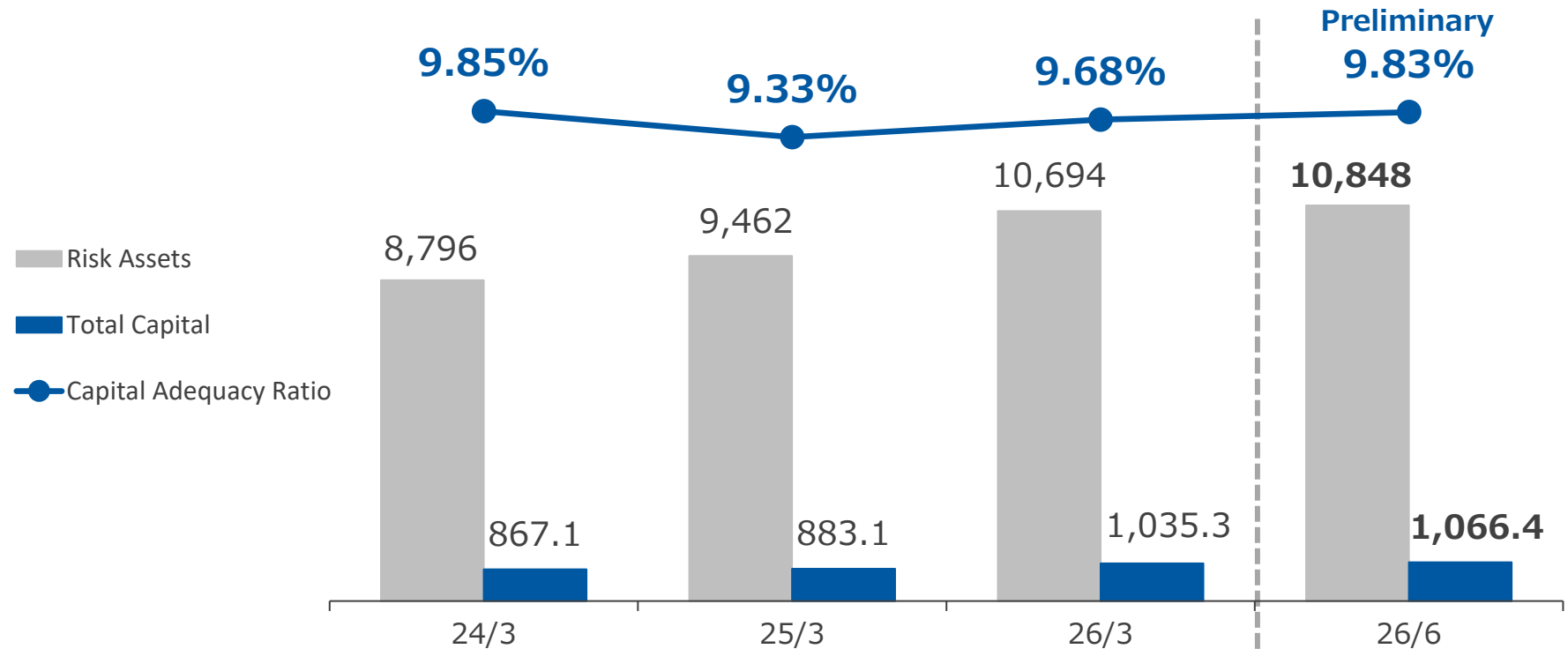


*1Net Credit Cost Ratio (including nonbank consolidated subsidiaries)
= Total net credit costs ÷ Total outstanding balance of loans, lease assets and installment receivables as of the end of June

(3) Total Capital (Domestic Standards)

(Unit : JPY bn)

- The capital adequacy ratio was improved by 0.15 pts compared to the previous quarter due to the accumulation of retained earnings in this quarter



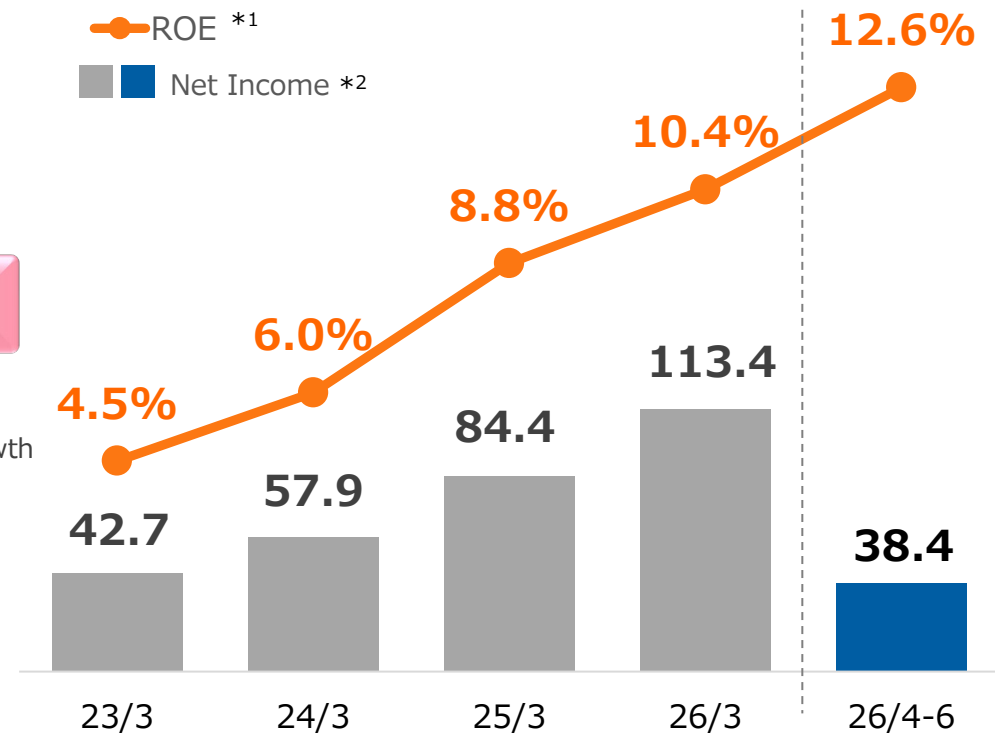
RORA (Net Income before Tax Adjustments)		0.72%	0.96%	1.23%	Preliminary 1.95%
RWA density (Risk assets ÷ Operating Assets)		77%	66%	59%	58%
(Reference)	CET 1 Ratio	9.69%	8.68%	9.54%	9.61%

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Financial Summary

(4) Enhancing ROE, Introduction of Interim Dividend Policy (Unit : JPY bn)

- Steady execution of our capital management strategy, driving solid quarterly earnings and improving ROE to 12.6%
- **Interim dividend policy has been determined since this fiscal year**, aiming to enhance flexibility of shareholder returns due to a significant increase of the number of shareholders
 - **Interim dividend forecast at JPY 10 per share for FY2026**
- Considering solid earnings progress, we aim for **annual dividend forecast of JPY 42 per share or more. DPS of JPY 42 is the level paid in the previous fiscal year**



*1 ROE Calculation formula (same as TSE definition):

Net income attributable to owners of the parent

$$\frac{\{(Total\ net\ assets\ at\ the\ beginning\ of\ the\ period - Stock\ acquisition\ rights\ at\ the\ beginning\ of\ the\ period - Noncontrolling\ interests\ at\ the\ beginning\ of\ the\ period) + (Total\ net\ assets\ at\ the\ end\ of\ the\ period - Stock\ acquisition\ rights\ at\ the\ end\ of\ the\ period - Noncontrolling\ interests\ at\ the\ end\ of\ the\ period)\}}{2}$$

*2 Annualized basis (numerator: three months of net income annualized)

(5) Profit and Loss by Business Segment Institutional Business Results

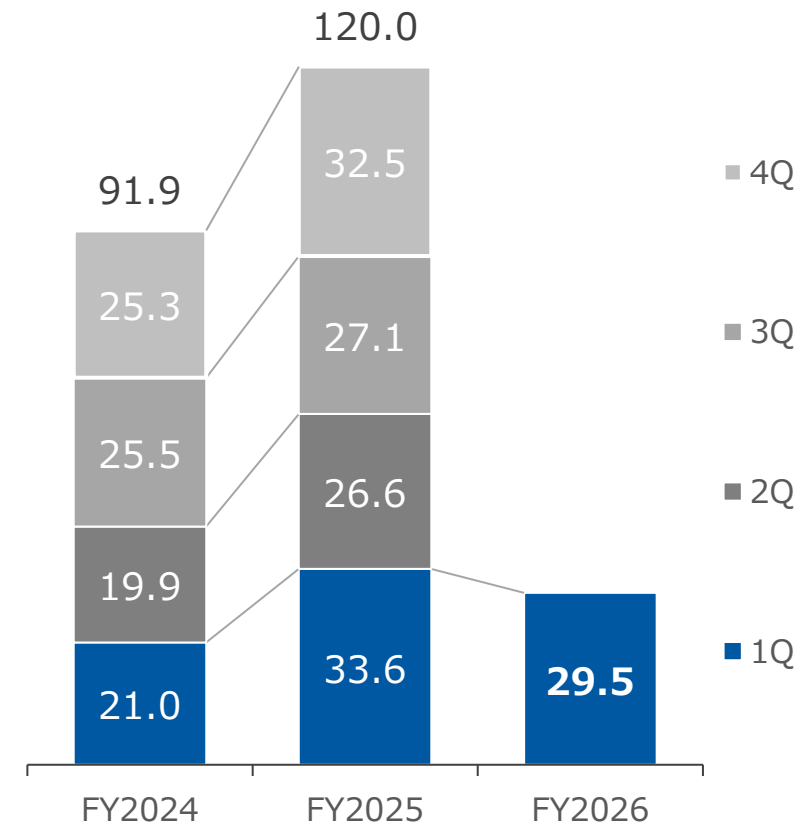
(Unit : JPY bn)

- Net interest income increased significantly, driven by balance growth in Corporate Business and Structured Finance Business, as well as improved yields in Corporate Business
- Noninterest income decreased mainly due to the absence of investment recoveries in the Private Equity Business that were recorded in the same period of the previous fiscal year

	Institutional Business		
	25/4-6 A	26/4-6 B	YoY (B-A)/A
1 Total Revenue	33.6	29.5	(12%)
Net interest income	10.2	17.5	+72%
Noninterest income	23.3	11.9	(49%)
2 Expenses	(12.2)	(12.4)	(2%)
3 Ordinary Business Profits (OBP)	21.4	17.1	(20%)
4 Net Credit Costs	0.8	0.5	(38%)
5 OBP after Net Credit Costs	22.2	17.7	(20%)

Institutional Business segment comprises Corporate Business, Structured Finance, Showa Leasing, Principal Transactions, and Financial Markets

Trend in Total Revenue



(5) Profit and Loss by Business Segment Individual Business Results

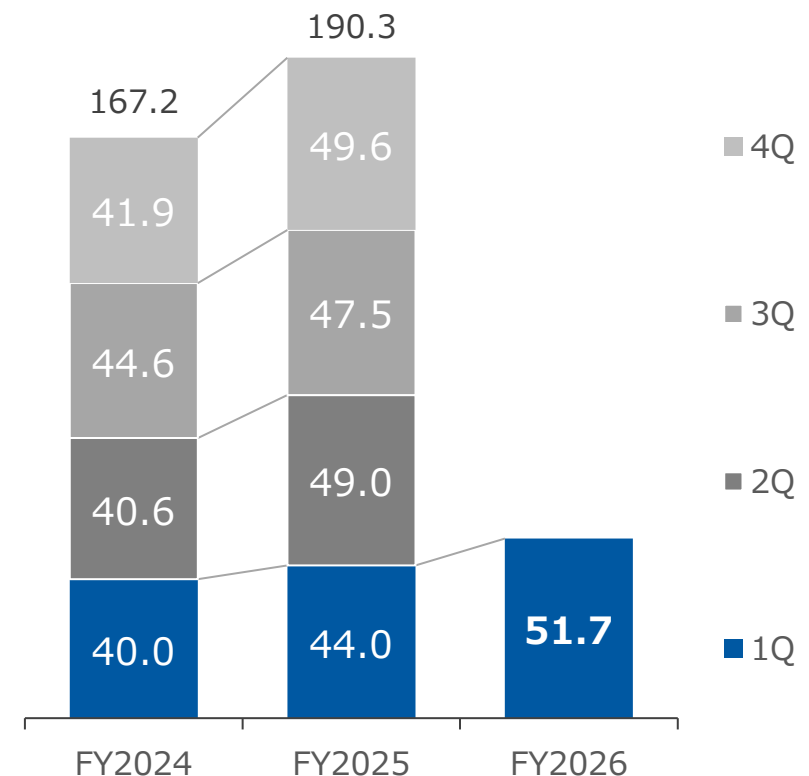
(Unit : JPY bn)

- Net interest income increased steadily, driven by growth in housing loan and deposits
- Noninterest income increased due to higher revenue from housing loan-related fees and APLUS shopping credit, as well as contributions from the securitization of nonbank assets
- Although expenses increased due to the expansion of business operations, including higher IT-related expenses in the Retail Banking, they were largely in line with expectations

Individual Business			
	25/4-6 A	26/4-6 B	YoY (B-A)/A
1 Total Revenue	44.0	51.7	+18%
Net interest income	20.2	23.8	+18%
Noninterest income	23.8	27.8	+17%
2 Expenses	(28.5)	(30.7)	(8%)
3 Ordinary Business Profits (OBP)	15.5	21.0	+35%
4 Net Credit Costs	(8.2)	(8.2)	+0%
5 OBP after Net Credit Costs	7.2	12.8	+78%

Individual Business consists of Retail Banking, Shinsei Financial, APLUS, and other individual segments

Trend in Total Revenue



(5) Profit and Loss by Business Segment

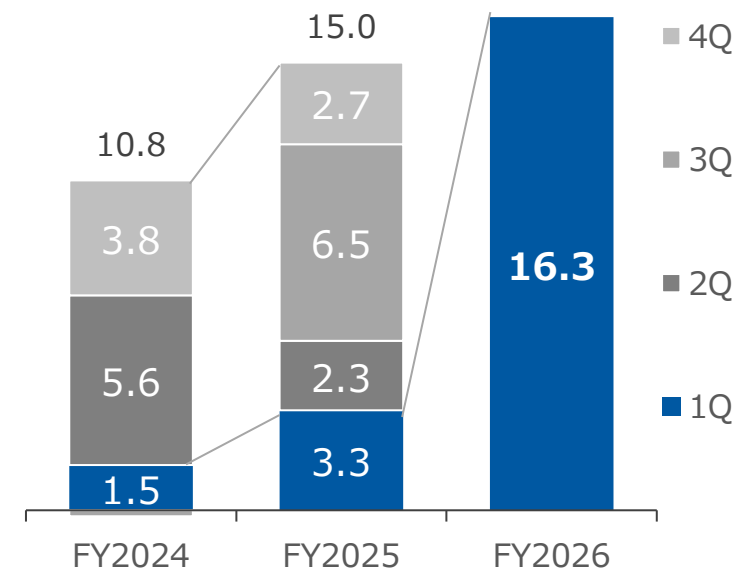
Securities Investment Results

(Unit : JPY bn)

- Net interest income: Increased, reflecting higher balances of CLOs and RMBS and stronger income from super-long-term JPY bonds
- Noninterest income: Grew significantly, reflecting strong performance in equity investment trusts and other investment products

Securities Investment			
	25/4-6	26/4-6	YoY
	A	B	(B-A)/A
1 Total Revenue	3.3	16.3	+394%
Net interest income	1.3	7.0	+438%
Noninterest income	2.0	9.3	+365%
2 Expenses	(1.2)	(1.0)	+17%
3 Ordinary Business Profits (OBP)	2.1	15.3	+629%
4 Net Credit Costs	-	-	n.m.
5 OBP after Net Credit Costs	2.1	15.3	+629%

Trend in Total Revenue



(5) Profit and Loss by Business Segment

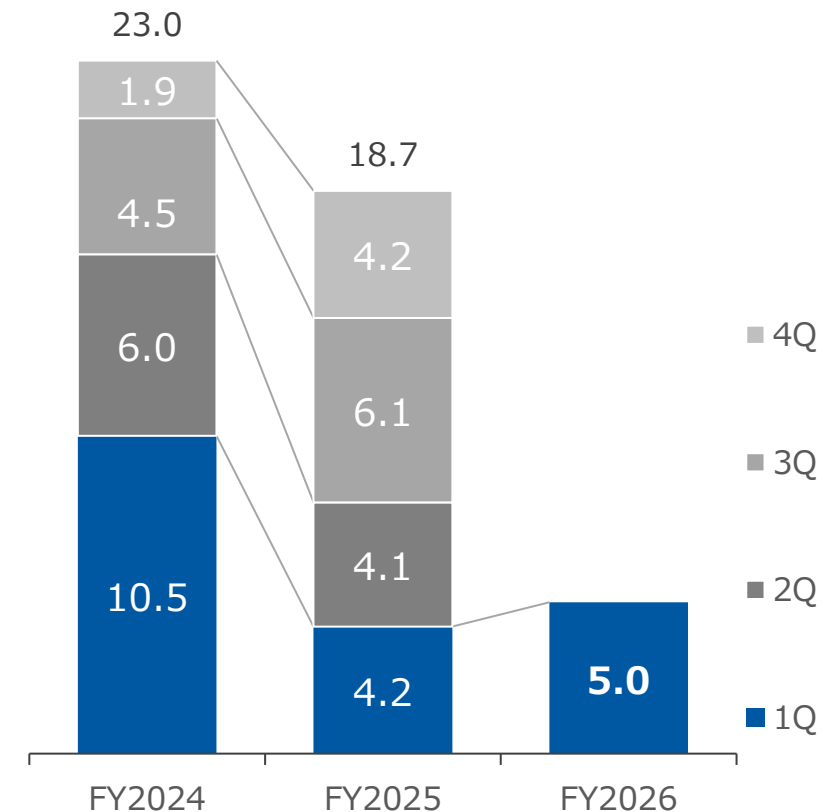
Overseas Business Results

(Unit : JPY bn)

- Total revenue increased, driven by solid growth in earning assets at UDC Finance in New Zealand, an overseas nonbank subsidiary, and steady earnings contributions from MB Shinsei Consumer Credit Finance in Vietnam

Overseas Business			
	25/4-6	26/4-6	YoY
	A	B	(B-A)/A
1 Total Revenue	4.2	5.0	+19%
Net interest income	0.7	0.4	(43%)
Noninterest income	3.4	4.6	+35%
2 Expenses	(1.9)	(1.8)	+5%
3 Ordinary Business Profits (OBP)	2.3	3.1	+35%
4 Net Credit Costs	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0%)
5 OBP after Net Credit Costs	1.9	2.7	+42%

Trend in Total Revenue



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Financial Summary

(6) FY2026 Plan (as announced on May 1, 2026)

(Unit : JPY bn)

- Higher total revenue and net income before income taxes are planned. Enhanced earnings capacity from key growth drivers, together with revenue generation from synergies and other initiatives, is expected to contribute
 - FY2026 net income before income taxes target: JPY 132.0 billion
 - The profitability KPI under the Medium-Term Management Plan (net income before income taxes of approximately JPY 131.5 billion in the final year, FY2027) is expected to be achieved one year ahead of schedule
- A new management strategy is currently being formulated and is scheduled to be announced between March and May 2027

	FY2026 Plan	(Reference) FY2026 Q1 Progress Rate
1 Total Revenue	362.0	29%
Net Interest Income	212.0	22%
Noninterest Income	150.1	38%
2 Expenses	(188.6)	24%
3 Ordinary Business Profits (OBP)	173.5	34%
4 Net Credit Costs	(42.7)	19%
5 OBP after Net Credit Costs	130.8	39%
6 Other	1.3	92%
7 Net Income before Income Taxes	132.0	40%

1.Total Revenue

Balance Growth and Margin Improvement

- Net interest income:
 - ✓ Assumed timing of policy rate hikes: June and December 2026 (two hikes)
 - ✓ Pass-through rates: Individual deposits: 40%; Institutional deposits: 100%; Asset side: 100%
 - ✓ Estimated impact of rate hikes: approximately JPY 8.0 billion
- Noninterest income:
 - ✓ nonbank O&D (Origination & Distribution): approximately JPY 11.0 billion planned

2.Expenses

Expansion of Operating Leverage

- Expenses increased due to business expansion and higher investment costs in IT infrastructure and human capital
- Expense ratio improved from 53.2% to 52.1%

4.Net Credit Costs

Accumulating High-Quality Assets

- Increase in the general reserve for loan losses due to growth in outstanding balances

7.Income before Income Taxes

Early Achievement of Medium-Term Plan Targets

- Achieve the FY2027 profit before tax target of approximately JPY131.5bn ahead of schedule

2 Changing External Environment

- (1) Changing Household Financial Assets
- (2) Growing Funding Demands and Need to Strengthen Regional Financial Capabilities
- (3) Emergence of Next-Generation Finance

2

Changing External Environment

(1) Changing Household Financial Assets

■ Shift in Household Financial Assets Over the Past Decade

Macroeconomic Environment



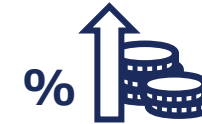
Higher stocks

Increased unrealized gains in stocks/investment trusts, growth in household assets



New NISA iDeCo

Broadening retail investors and capital inflows into investment trusts

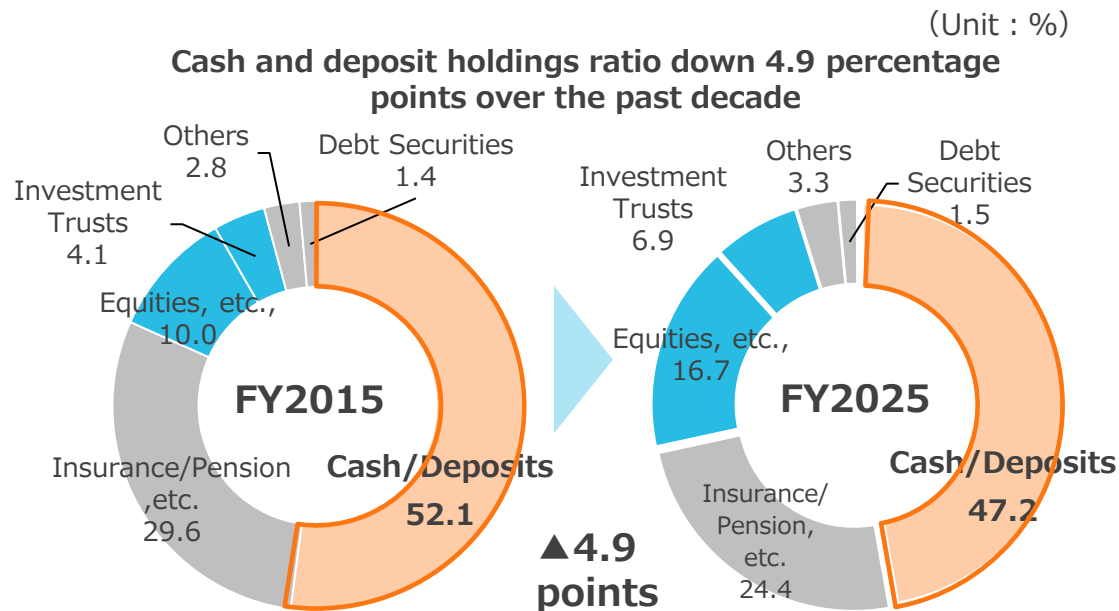


Inflation

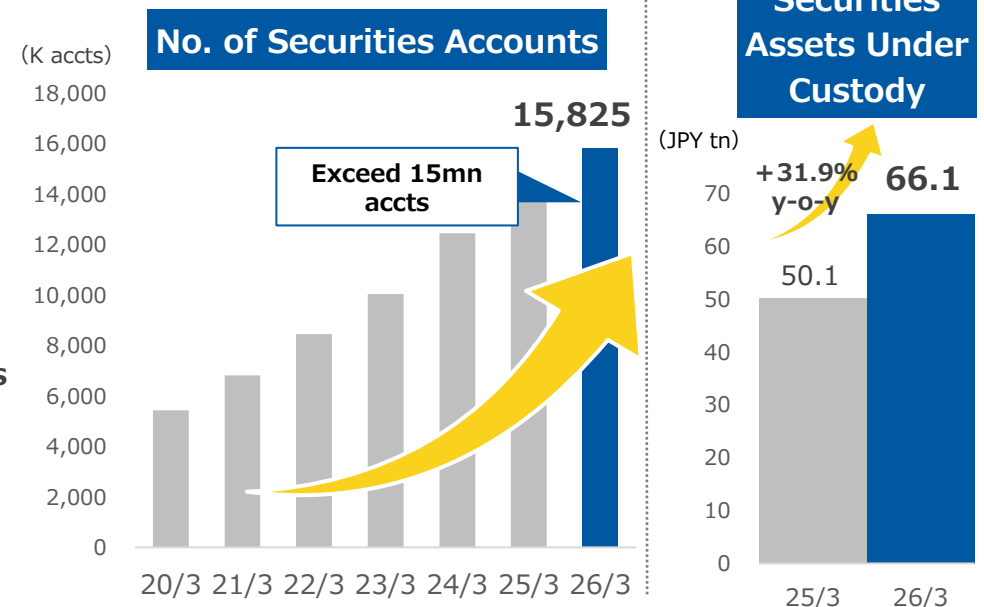
Decline in the real value of cash and deposits

Household Financial Assets (Statistics: Flow of Funds)

SBI Group Securities Accounts and Assets Under Custody*



Accelerating shift from savings to investment



*Source: Prepared by SBI Shinsei Bank based on data from Bank of Japan, "Time-Series Data Search"

* Includes SBI SECURITIES, SBI NeoTrade Securities, and FOLIO

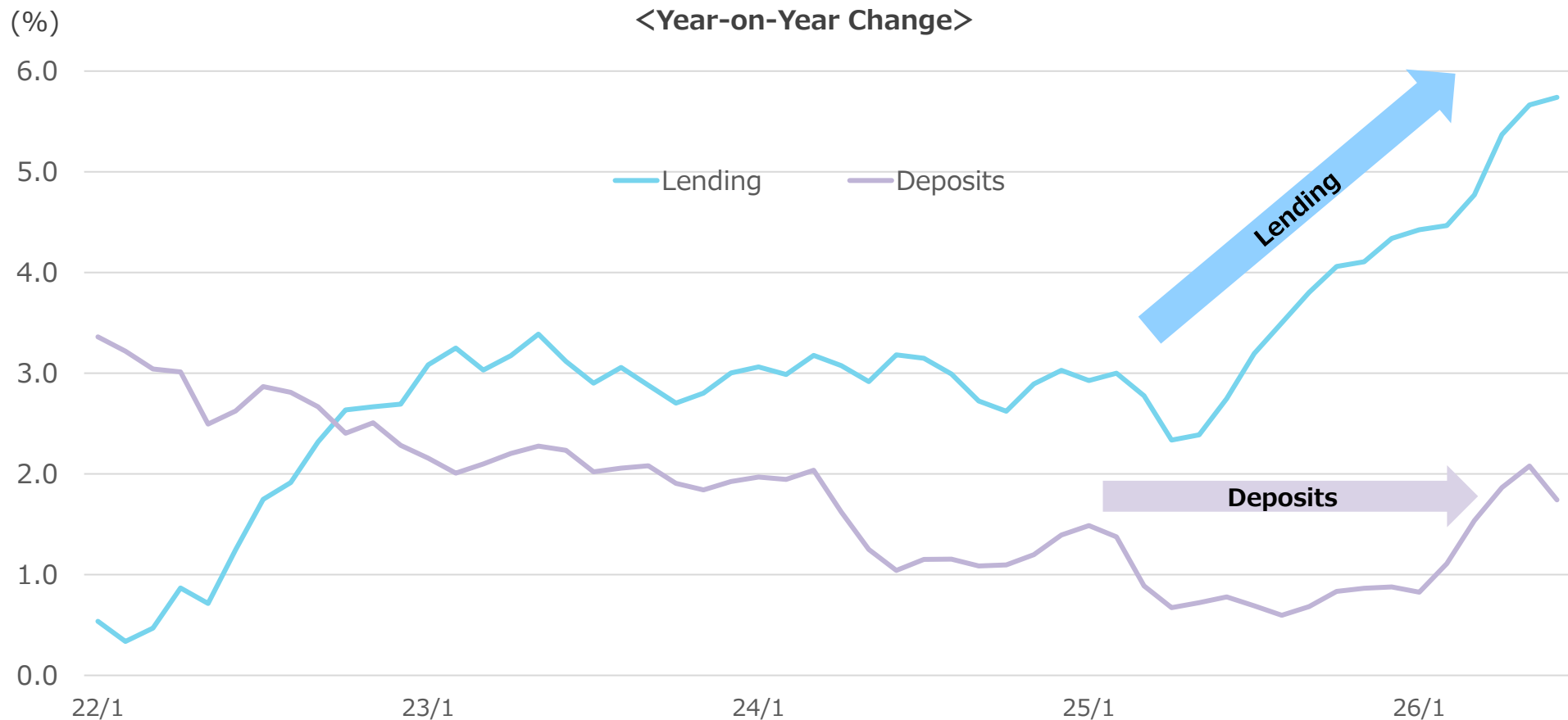
2 Changing External Environment

(2) Growing Funding Demands and Need to Strengthen Regional Financial Capabilities

■ Strong corporate funding drives loan growth above deposit growth

Trends in Deposits* · Loans

Loan Growth Significantly Outpaced Deposit Growth



Source: Prepared by SBI Shinsei Bank based on data from Bank of Japan, "Time-Series Data Search"

*Real deposits plus certificates of deposit (CDs)

2 Changing External Environment

(2) Growing Funding Demands and Need to Strengthen Regional Financial Capabilities

- Cumulative public and private sector investment of over **JPY 370 trillion** expected by FY2040 under Japan's growth strategy
- Need to strengthen regional financial capabilities to address business opportunities in regional economies

Japan's Growth Strategy*¹

Opportunities in Regional Economies

- Public and private investment projected to **exceed JPY 370 trillion** by FY2040

<17 Strategic Areas>

① AI/ Semiconductors	② Digital Tech./ Cybersecurity	③ Information and Telecommunications
④ Quantum Technologies	⑤ Defense Industry	⑥ Aviation and Space
⑦ Ocean	⑧ Shipbuilding	⑨ Materials
⑩ Synthetic Biology/ Biotechnology	⑪ Drug Discovery/ Advanced Medical Care	⑫ Natural Resources/ Energy/GX
⑬ Fusion Energy	⑭ Disaster Management/ National Resilience	⑮ Port Logistics
⑯ FoodTech	⑰ Contents Industry	



Infrastructure Deterioration

Estimated costs for domestic maintenance and renewal*²

JPY 6.4tn
(2028)

DC Development

Investment in data center

Energy Policy

Investment in renewable energy systems

Population Decline

Projected Population*³

many Regional Prefectures

20-40% decline
(2020 vs. 2050)

Successor Shortage

Successor shortage rate*⁴

54.5%
(2023)

Labor Shortage

Working-age population*⁵

13mn decline
(2040)

Source : Prepared by SBI Shinsei Bank based on various publicly available sources.

*1 : Cabinet Secretariat, "Japan's Growth Strategy (June 2026)"

*2 : Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Website, "The 16th National and Local Government Systems Working Group (November 30, 2018)". The figure for 2023 is a projection made in 2018

*3&5: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, "Population Projections for Japan (2023 Estimate)"

*4: Small and Medium Enterprise Agency, "2024 White Paper on Small and Medium Enterprises in Japan"

2

Changing External Environment

(3) Emergence of Next-Generation Finance

- On-chain finance is advancing through the implementation of both digital money and digital assets

Implementation of Digital Money and Next-Generation Payment Systems

- ✓ Diversification of digital money options (including stablecoins, tokenized deposits, and CBDCs)
- ✓ Integration of existing payment networks with digital infrastructure (supporting stablecoin payments via Visa and Mastercard)
- ✓ Preparations for the practical implementation of cross-border and corporate payments (initiatives by three megabanks and SWIFT)
- ✓ Progress in regulatory development (including the enforcement of the amended Payment Services Act)

Integration of Digital Assets into Financial Markets

- ✓ Expansion of tokenizable assets (from real estate and corporate bonds to funds, RWAs, and more)
- ✓ Evolution from issuance-centric activities to comprehensive market development including secondary trading and settlement (ODX's ST secondary market, "START")
- ✓ Delivery-versus-Payment (DvP) Settlement of Digital Assets and Digital Money (proof of concept for DvP settlement of security tokens (STs) using tokenized deposits)
- ✓ Development of Markets as Platforms for Investment and Fundraising (transition of crypto assets to the regulatory framework of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (FIEA))



On-chain finance, which enables the issuance, trading, and settlement of money and financial assets on a digital ledger through an integrated process, is moving from the proof-of-concept stage to integration into mainstream financial services

3 Higher-Quality Growth

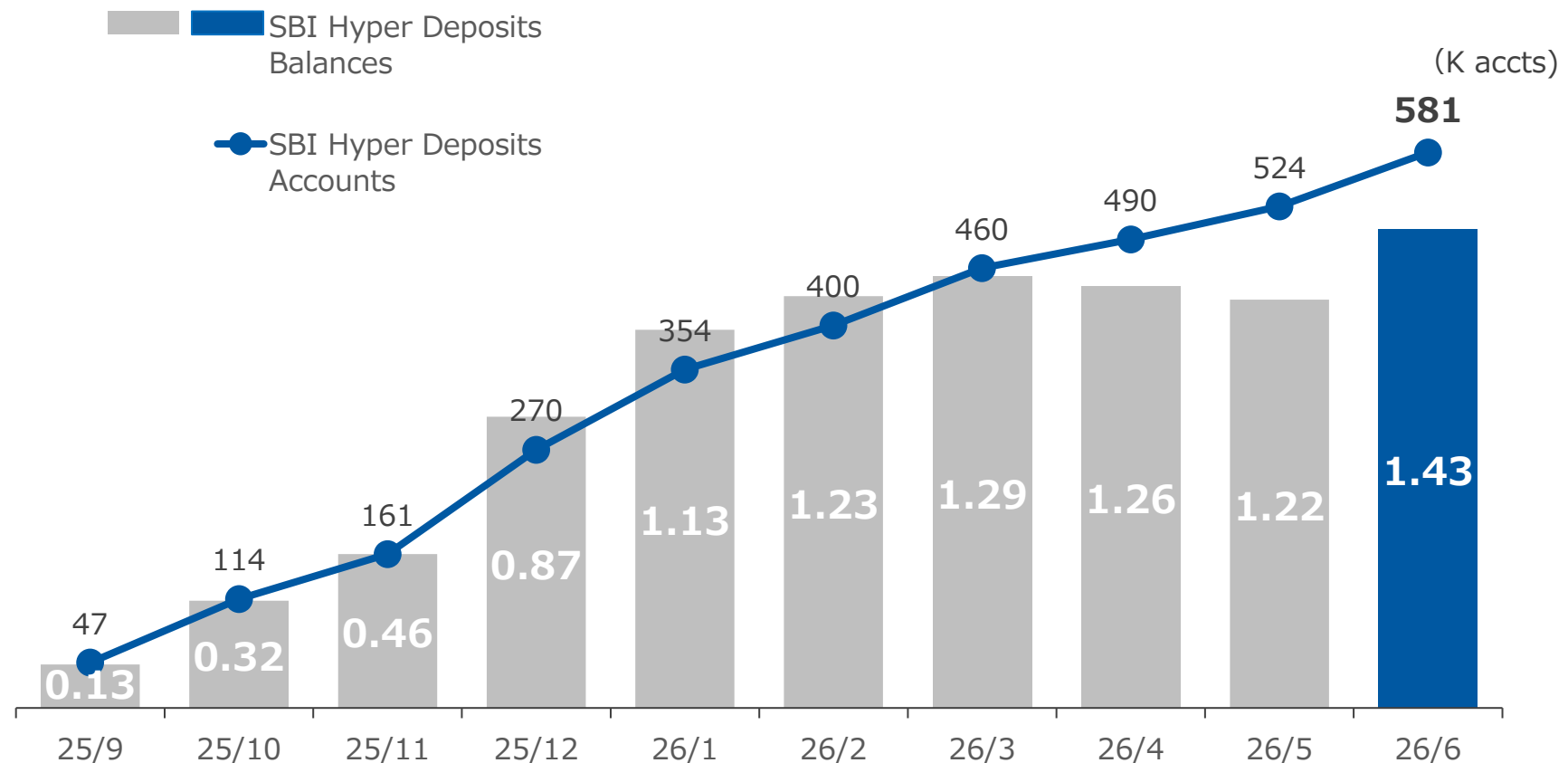
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(1) Enhancing Profit of Stock Businesses

① Strengthening the Funding Base

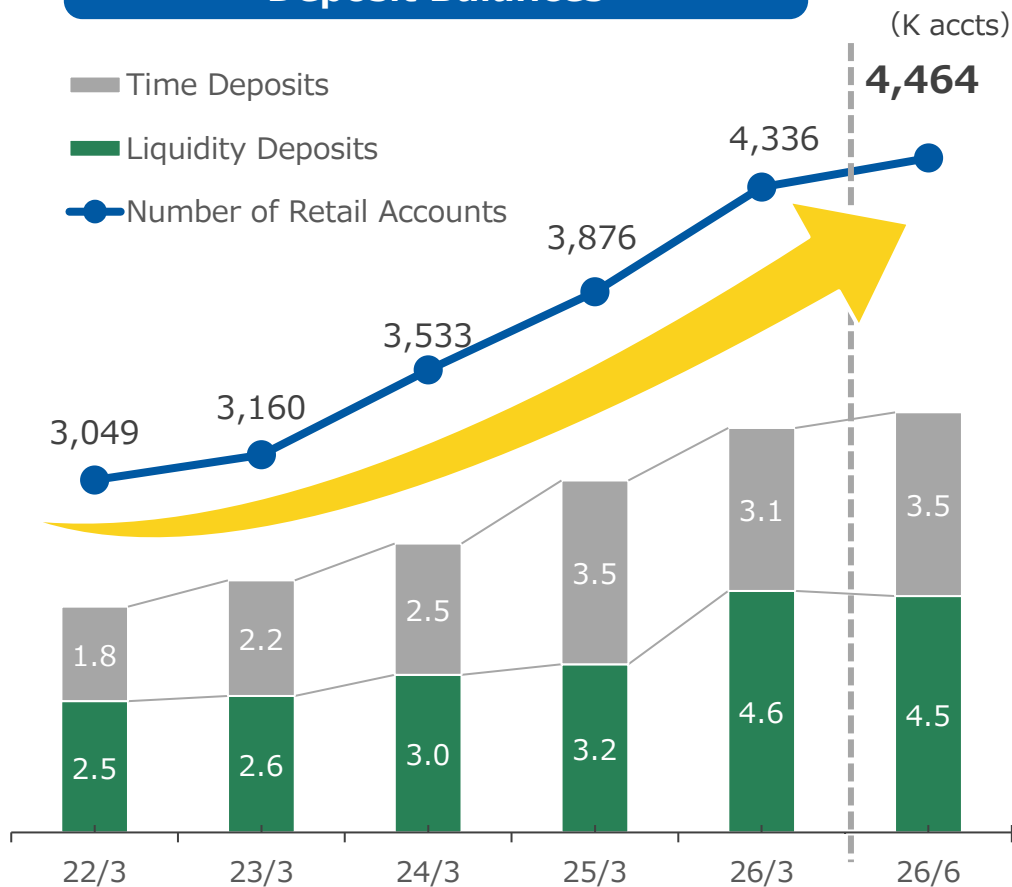
(Unit : JPY tn)

- SBI Hyper Deposits expanded to approximately **580 thousand accounts** and **JPY 1.4 trillion** in deposits within about 10 months of its launch. Both deposit balances and the number of accounts continuing to grow steadily and demonstrating strong customer stickiness.
- Although balances temporarily declined in April and May, reflecting increased transfers to securities accounts amid stronger investment demand driven by changes in market conditions, the growth trend resumed in June
- noninterest-rate initiatives, including the SpaceX-related campaign, proved effective, supporting continued growth in the number of accounts

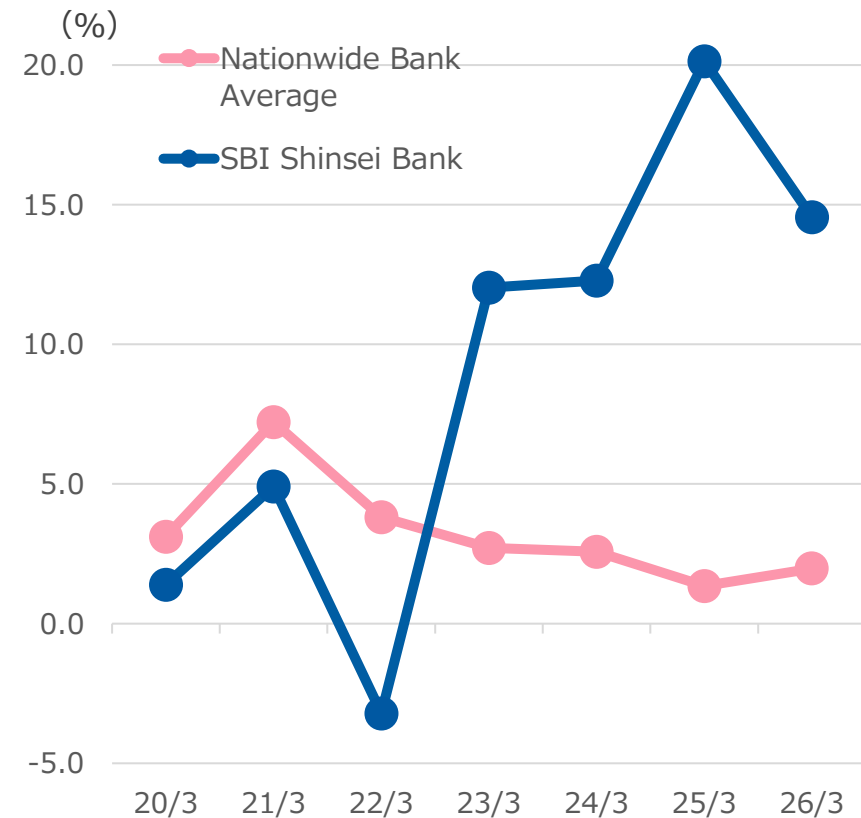


- Since joining the SBI Group in December 2021, both the number of individual accounts and individual deposit balances have expanded
- Following the launch of SBI Hyper Deposits, deposits growth has been driven primarily by liquidity deposits

Individual Accounts and JPY Deposit Balances



Growth Rate in Individual Deposits



*Source: Prepared by SBI Shinsei Bank based on data from Bank of Japan, "Time-Series Data Search"

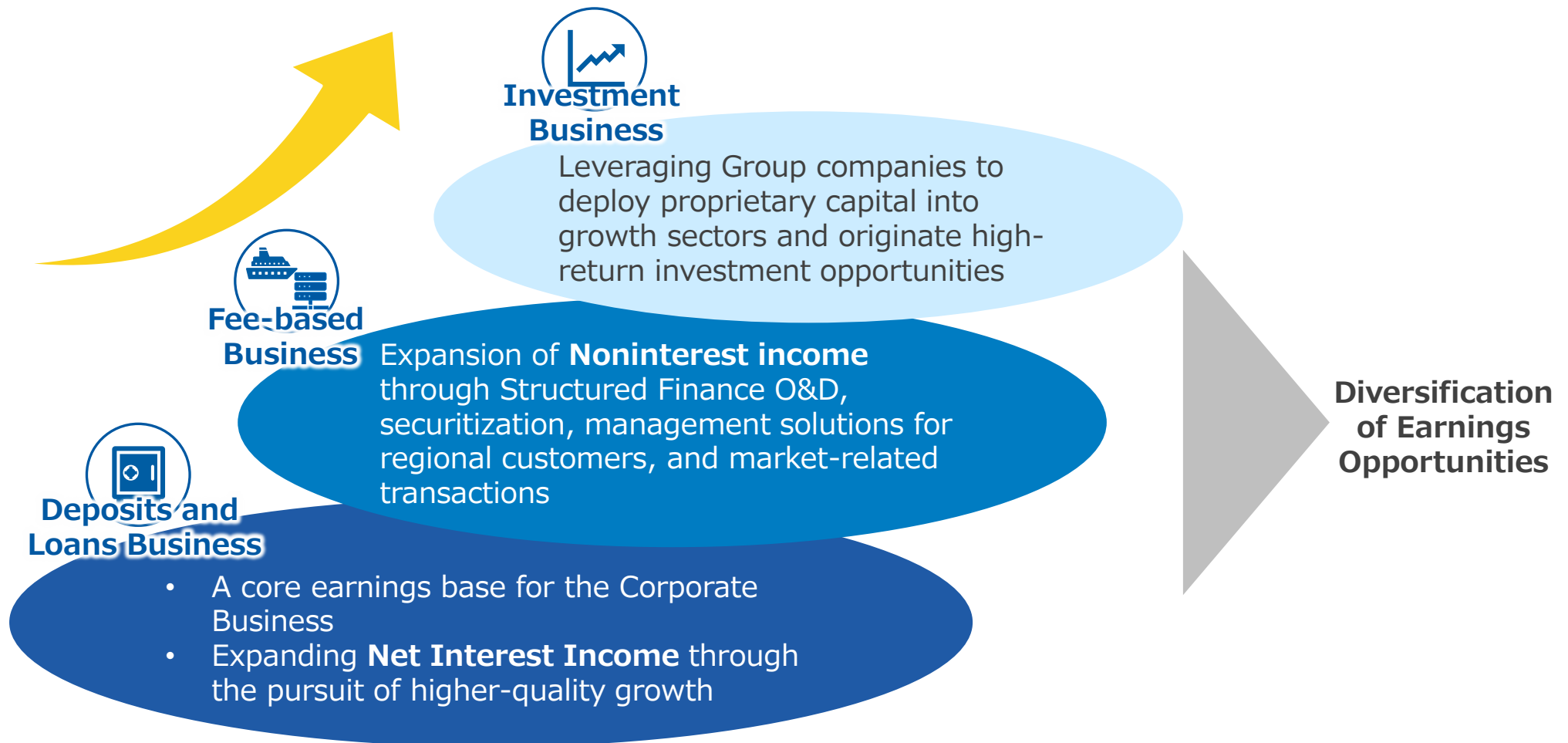
3

Higher-Quality Growth

(1) Enhancing Profit of Stock Businesses

② Strengthening Institutional Business

- Building on its traditional “Deposits and Loans Business”, the Bank will further strengthen “Fee-based Business”, including Structured Finance
- Also expanding into “Investment Business” by leveraging the resources of SBI Group companies, aiming to improve ROE through diversified earnings opportunities



3

Higher-Quality Growth

(1) Enhancing Profit of Stock Businesses

② Strengthening Institutional Business

(Unit : JPY tn)

■ Institutional Business delivering results across diversified earning opportunities



Deposits and Loans Business

- **Strengthening collaboration with Structured Finance**
 - Expanded transactions with major sponsor companies in sectors such as trading, energy, and infrastructure, contributing to the growth of fee-based and investment business opportunities



Fee-based Business

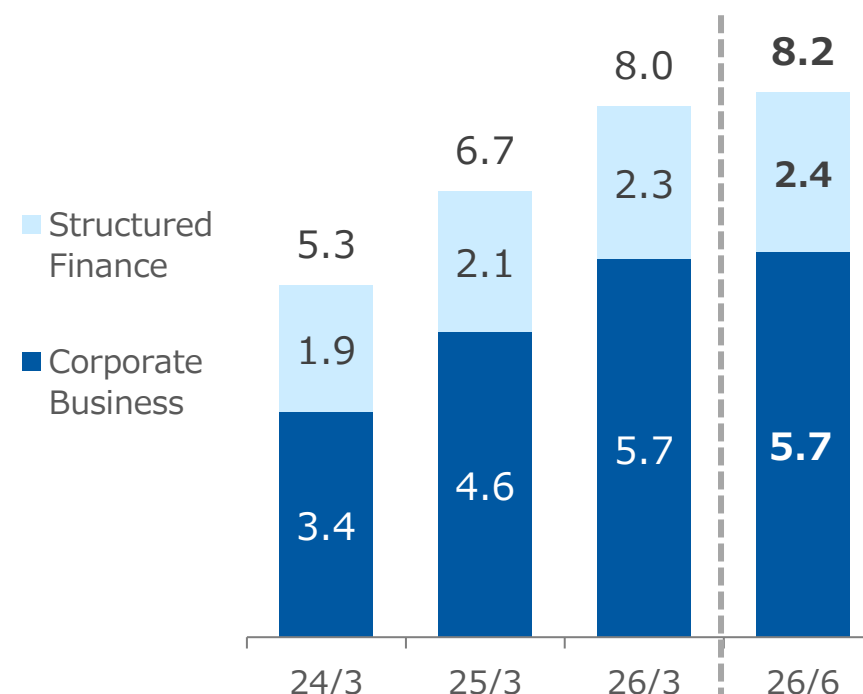
- **Origination Results by Asset Class***
 - Domestic Project Finance
10 transactions/JPY 6.3bn
 - LBO Finance
2 transactions/JPY 15.6bn
 - Shipping and Aviation Finance
8 transactions/JPY 13.2bn, USD 147mn
 - Domestic Real Estate Finance
17 transactions/JPY 58.5bn



Investment Business

- **Co-investment with NEC Capital Solutions**
 - Target asset: A hyperscale data center in Osaka Metropolitan Area
 - Made our first investment in a data center project, leveraging the expertise and capabilities developed through our Real Estate Finance Business and Project Finance Business

Operating Assets



SBI Group
Collaboration
(Cumulative)

313 transactions

totaling JPY 795.5bn

Loans: 303 transactions
Investments: 9 transactions
Securitization: 1 transaction

Cumulative total
since the fourth quarter of FY2021

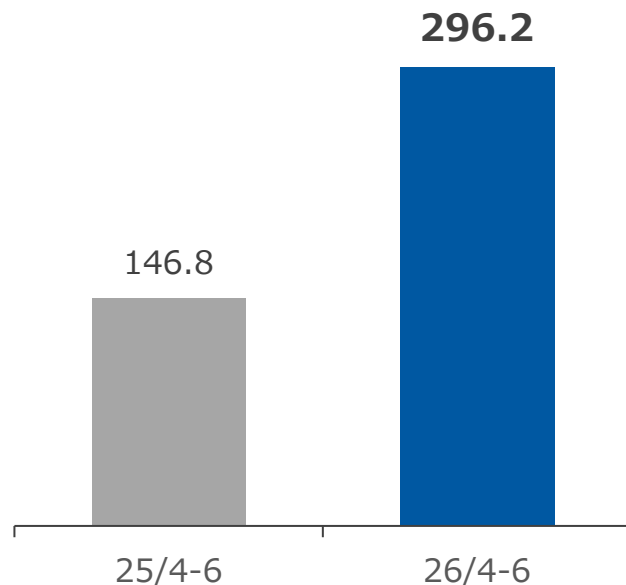
* Number of transactions executed in the first quarter of FY2026
(Excluding refinancing)

- Achieved both higher loan yields and balance growth, with the housing loan balance increasing by approximately JPY 0.9 tn from June 2025 to surpass **JPY 2.6 tn**
- Continue to strengthen the alliance partner channel following the May 1 benchmark rate increase, establishing a business platform that does not rely on interest rate competition

**New Housing Loan Originations
(Floating Rate, Semiannual) + 40bps**

end of June, 2025 Annual 0.68%	➔	end of June, 2026 Annual 1.08%
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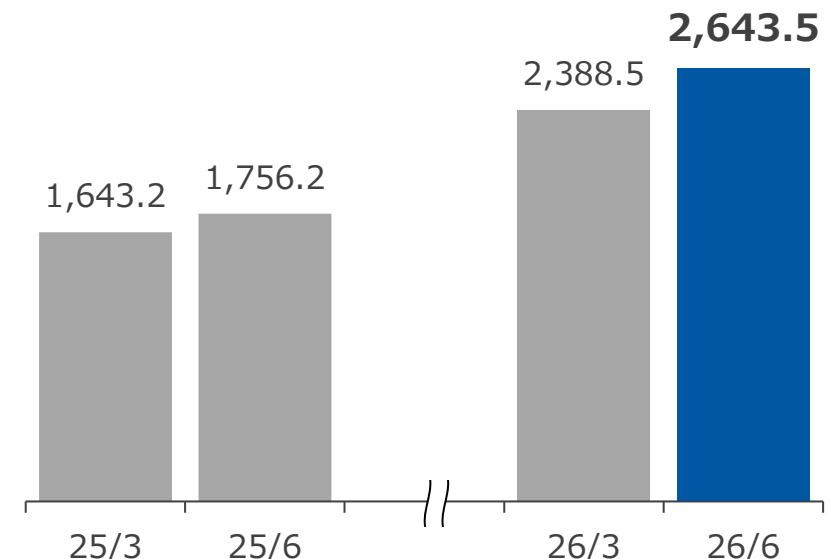
New Loan Originations



**Average Interest Rate on Outstanding
Loans (Weighted Average)* + 12bps**

end of June, 2025 Annual 0.92%	➔	end of June, 2026 Annual 1.04%
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Housing Loans Balance Trend



(1) Enhancing Profit of Stock Businesses

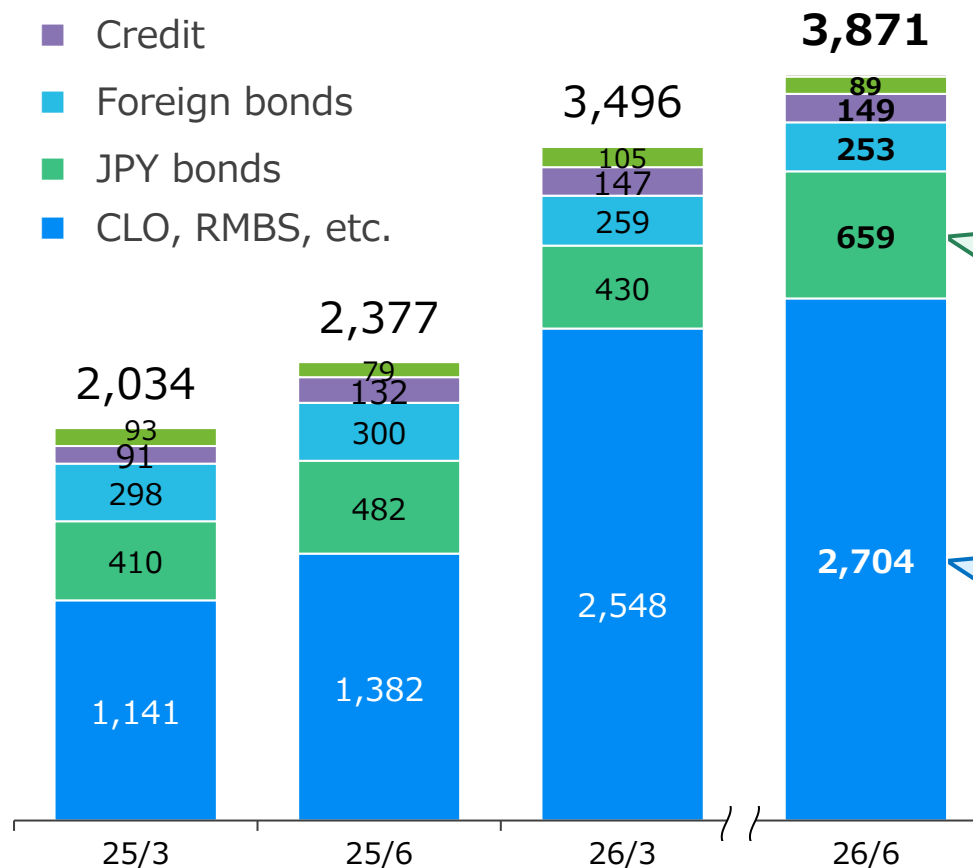
④ Sophistication of Securities Investment

(Unit : JPY bn)

■ Securities Investment Expanding Income-Generating

Operating Assets

- Equity securities
- Credit
- Foreign bonds
- JPY bonds
- CLO, RMBS, etc.



【Qualitative Improvement】
Enhanced asset quality through a shift toward super-long-term Japanese government bonds, improving both yield and duration

【Quantitative Expansion】
Achieved substantial growth in capital-efficient assets, including CLOs and RMBS, with balances rising 95.5% year-on-year

Net Unrealized
Gains/Losses on
Other Securities

(JPY 25.9bn)

(JPY 14.4bn)

(JPY 30.3bn)

(JPY 36.1bn)

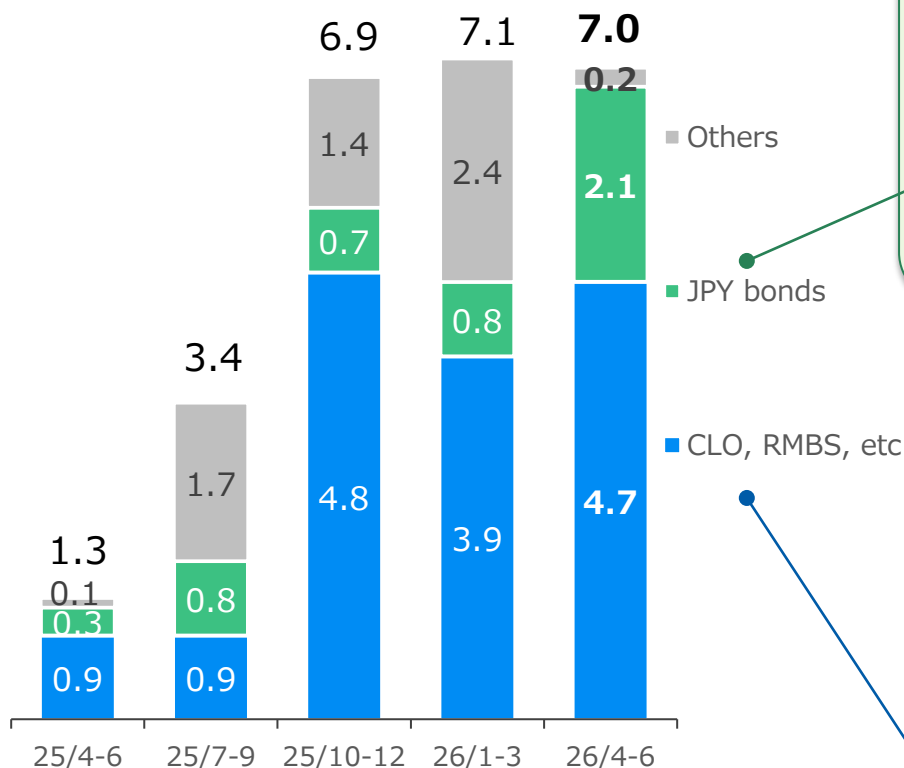
(1) Enhancing Profit of Stock Businesses

④ Sophistication of Securities Investment

(Unit : JPY bn)

■ Growth in Carry income from CLO・RMBS, etc and JGB Optimization

Net Interest Income



JPY Bonds

- Increased earnings by repositioning the portfolio toward super-long-term JGB in response to rising long-term interest rates
- The duration of the JGB portfolio is 10 years for HTM bonds and 15 years for AFS bonds

< Breakdown of JPY-Denominated Bond Holdings >

Category	duration	25/6	Ratio	26/6	ratio
JGB	10 years or less	351.4	73%	160.7	24%
	Exceeding 10 years	98.7	20%	473.4	72%
Others		32.2	7%	25.2	4%
JPY Bonds Total		482.4	100%	659.5	100%

Super-long-term bonds (with maturities exceeding 10 years) account for approximately 72% of total JPY Bonds, contributing to higher carry income

CLO・RMBS, etc.

- Interest Rate: All floating rate products
- WAL*¹: Approximately 5–6 years for CLO, about 2 years for RMBS
- Underlying Assets: Diversified across a large number of loans, with no exposure to private credit
- Safety and Resilience: Limited to AAA-rated/senior tranches. Monthly stress tests based on scenarios comparable to the Lehman Brothers crisis are conducted to continuously assess the robustness of the portfolio
 - ◆ CLO: Primarily invested in U.S. transactions, with high subordination levels of 36% in the United States and 37% in Europe
 - ◆ RMBS: Primarily backed by Australian residential mortgages
- RW*²: 20%

Generating carry interest with high capital efficiency (RW: 20%)

*¹ WAL: Weighted Average Life (The weighted average remaining life of an asset based on the timing of principal repayments)

*² RW: Risk Weight (The coefficient used for calculating regulatory capital requirements under the Basel framework)

3

Higher-Quality Growth

(2) Diversification of Revenue Sources through Flow Businesses

<O&D Model>

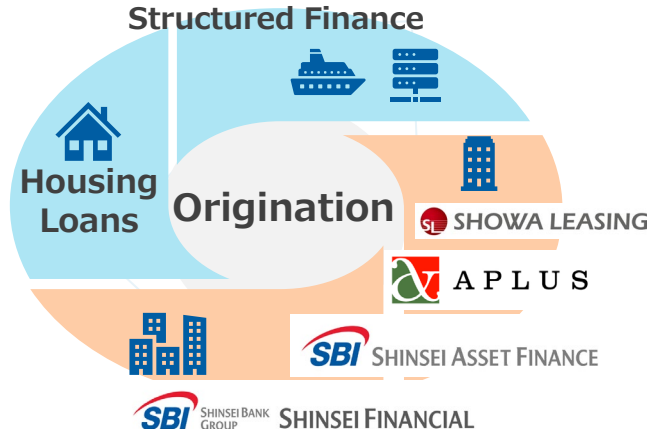
(Unit : JPY bn)

■ Enhancing Profitability through O&D of Nonbank Assets

Amounts of Origination*

- Banking: Originating large-scale transactions, primarily in Structured Finance
- Nonbank: Continued solid origination in the individual nonbank businesses

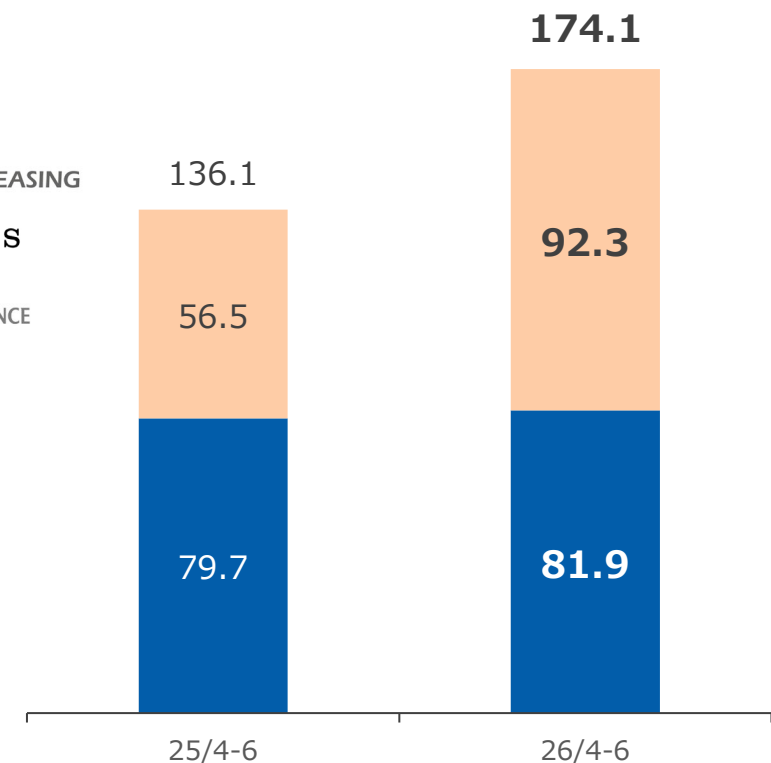
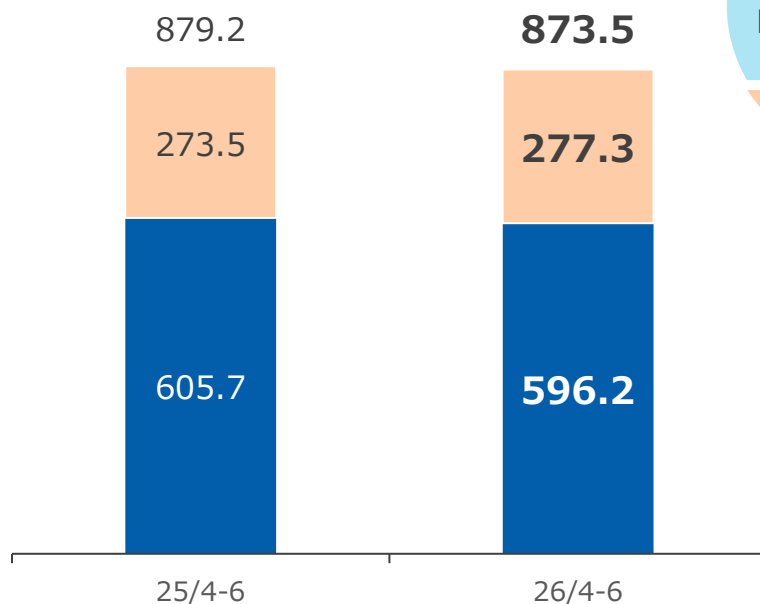
Corporate Business
Structured Finance



- Nonbank Assets
- Banking Assets

Amounts of Distribution

- Banking: Implementing distribution transactions primarily in Structured Finance
- Nonbank: Implementing securitizations by several subsidiaries

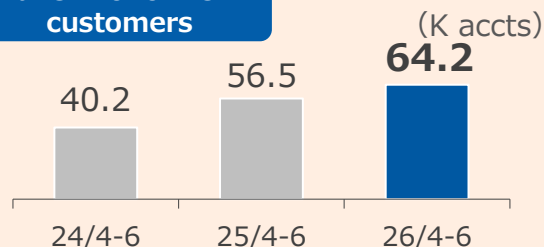


*Breakdown of origination amounts

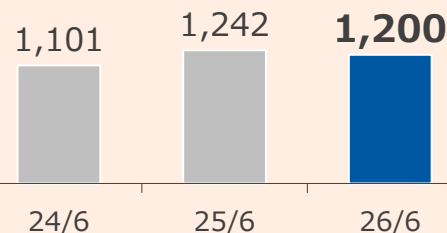
- ✓ Banking Assets: New originations from institutional loans (loan tenor of 1 year or longer) and housing loans
- ✓ nonbanking Assets: New acceptances at Showa Leasing, new shopping credit transaction volume at APLUS, new loan originations at Shinsei Financial, and new owner loan originations at SBI Shinsei Asset Finance

SHINSEI FINANCIAL
Strong performance of the “365 Days Interest-Free” offering

- The service, launched in March 2025, has driven a substantial increase in new customer acquisitions


Lake: No. of new customers

A P L U S
Shopping credit outstanding balance remained stable
Balance of Shopping Credit

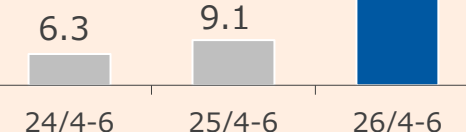
(JPY bn)


SHINSEI ASSET FINANCE
New Owner Loan Originations

- Steady growth since joining the SBI Group in 2023, with new owner loans balances increasing more than three-times over the past three years

New Owner Loan Origination

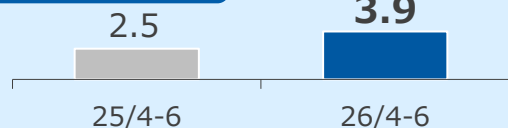
(JPY bn)


SHOWA LEASING
Growth in Business with Regional Banks and Regional Bank-Affiliated Leasing Companies

- Receivables transferred to regional bank-affiliated leasing companies and fund formation with regional banks showed solid growth

Amounts of Distribution

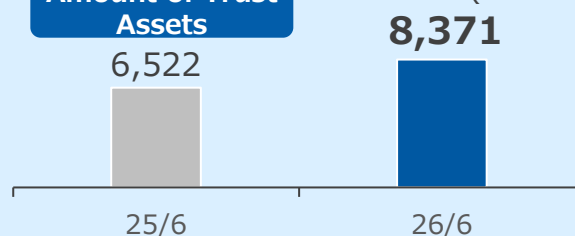
(JPY bn)


SHINSEI TRUST BANK
Trust Assets Growth and JPYSC Issuance Strengthen the Business Base

- Trust assets expanded significantly, driven by enhanced collaboration within the SBI Group

Amount of Trust Assets

(JPY bn)


NEC NEC Capital Solutions Limited

Acceleration of Group Collaboration

- Jointly invested in a **data center project** by leveraging SBI Group synergies
- Cumulative collaborative investments: JPY 28.0 bn
- Net income: JPY 2.256 bn (up approximately 3.4% YoY)

3

Higher-Quality Growth (3) Strengthening Regional Financial Capabilities <Fourth Megabank Concept>

■ Two Regional Banks Become Affiliates

	THE FUKUSHIMA BANK	The Shimane Bank
Capital (Voting Rights Ratio)	34.19%	20.90%
Next-Generation Banking System*	Implemented in 2024	Implemented in 2025
Management	Mr. Shumpei Morita (former Senior Managing Executive Officer) appointed Director and Deputy President	Mr. Hiroshi Oyama (former Executive Director) appointed Senior Managing Director

■ Overview of the Investment

- SBI Shinsei Bank acquired the common shares of THE FUKUSHIMA BANK and The Shimane Bank, from SBI Regional Bank Holdings (effective June 30, 2026)

■ Significance

- Leveraging the Bank's expertise and capabilities to support improvements in the earnings capacity of both banks and the sustainable growth of regional finance

■ Specific Initiatives

- Expansion of syndicated lending and distribution
- Support for the enhancement of management capabilities, including market operations and risk management
- Improving operational efficiency through the standardization of core banking systems
- Human resource development

* An integrated platform encompassing a wide range of banking operations, including core banking, information management, sales and lending support, branch operations, and internet banking, etc
The platform has already been adopted by THE FUKUSHIMA BANK and The Shimane Bank, while THE SENDAI BANK, Kirayaka Bank, and The Towa Bank have announced plans to adopt the platform (according to the Bank's press release dated January 30, 2026)

3

Higher-Quality Growth (3) Strengthening Regional Financial Capabilities <Fourth Megabank Concept>

- Establishing a position as a wide-area regional platform provider

SBI Shinsei Bank

Transaction
with FIs

92 Banks
(out of 95 Banks*)

Distribution

FY2026/1Q
FIs with transactions:
26 Banks (YoY +11 Banks)
Total : **32 Transactions,**
JPY 47.1bn

Product
Supply
Business

Loans to Corporate Business

- Multiple regional financial institutions (FIs) participated in a syndicated loan extended to an Indian government-affiliated financial institution

Structured Finance

- Participation in a syndicated real estate nonrecourse finance for a logistics facility in Tohoku region

Regional
Industry
Creation
Business

Business Succession

- Supported the business succession of a long-established regional ryokan through collaboration with San ju San Bank

Human
Resource
Exchange

- Trainee acceptance* : **32 Banks, 60 Participants**

- Held a seminar for regional FIs in June (Appx.70 Banks, Appx.220 Participants)
Topic: "Overview of the Enterprise Value Security Interest System and Practical Considerations"

Showa Leasing

Regional
Bank-Affiliated
Leasing
Companies

63 Companies
(out of 80 companies*)

Distribution

FY2026/1Q
FIs with transactions:
13 Companies
Total:
74 Transactions, JPY 3.9bn

* As of June 30, 2026

3

Higher-Quality Growth (4) Implementation of On-Chain Finance <Next-Generation Finance>

■ Launch of Japan's First Trust-Based Stablecoin "JPYSC" Service

Overview



JPYSC

- A group-wide initiative, in which SBI Shinsei Trust Bank serves as the issuer and SBI VC Trade is responsible for distribution
- Adopting a trust-based scheme, the stablecoin is intended for use in retail and corporate payments as well as large-value fund transfers
- **Through expanded applications in areas such as international remittances and tokenized asset settlements, we aim to advance next-generation financial infrastructure**

Significance

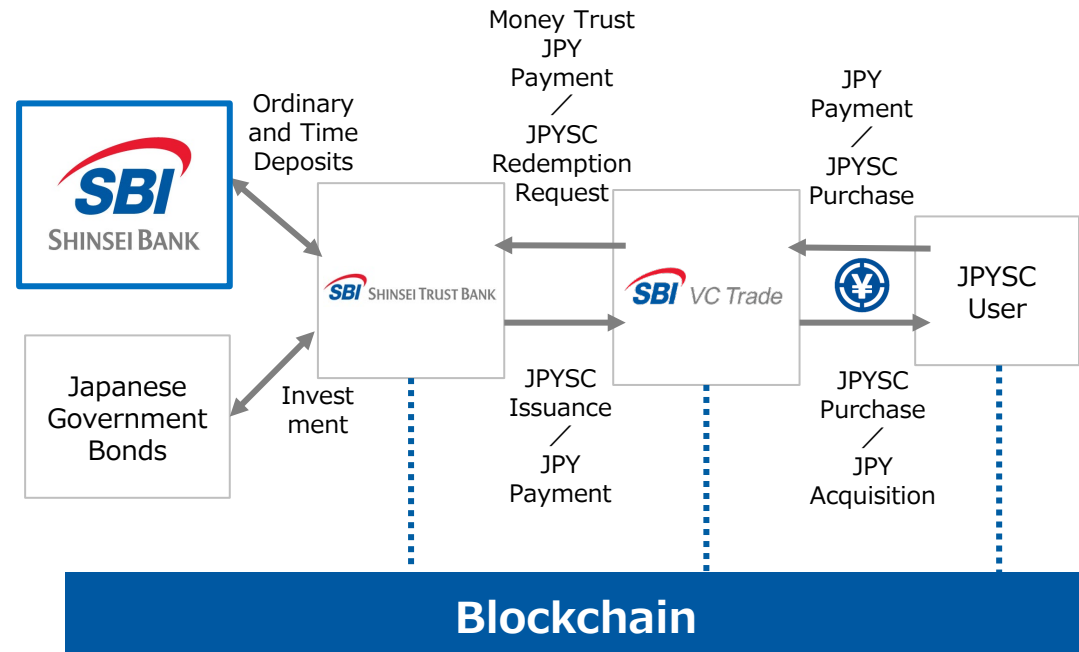
"Revenue Opportunities"

By leveraging the Group's unique structure, under which issuance, distribution, and asset management are all conducted within the Group, we seek to create new revenue opportunities by capturing the growth of the digital asset market

"Funding Base"

Through the expanded adoption of JPYSC, we aim to increase deposits serving as the underlying assets, thereby strengthening our stable and low-cost funding base

Framework



4 Appendix

- Balance Sheet Overview
- Yields and NIM (Consolidated)
- Operating Assets and Deposits by Segment
- Net Interest Income/Noninterest Income by Segment
- Segment Profit: Key Sub-segments
- Securities Investments Portfolio and Unrealized Gains/Losses
- JPY Time Deposit Interest Rates in Summer 2026
- Distribution – Institutional Business
- Next-Generation Finance
- ROE Logic Tree
- Performance Trends

Balance Sheet Overview

(Unit : JPY bn)

	March 2025	March 2026	June 2026	YTD Change
Loans	9,504.4	10,945.6	11,259.4	313.8
Institutional Business	6,178.3	7,485.9	7,615.0	129.0
Corporate Business	4,400.5	5,512.6	5,576.8	64.2
Structured Finance	1,613.5	1,791.4	1,843.7	52.2
Principal Transactions	125.7	143.2	149.9	6.7
Showa Leasing	38.5	38.5	44.3	5.8
Individual Business	2,286.9	3,075.8	3,321.7	245.9
Retail Banking	1,478.0	2,226.7	2,484.1	257.3
Consumer Finance	808.9	849.0	837.6	(11.4)
Overseas Business/Other	1,039.1	383.9	322.7	(61.1)
Overseas Business	239.1	303.8	302.7	(1.0)
Loans to the Min. of Finance	800.0	80.0	20.0	(60.0)
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lease asts., inst. rec., acc.&guar.	2,476.7	2,551.9	2,559.5	7.5
Showa Leasing	568.2	578.4	573.0	(5.3)
APLUS	1,590.7	1,607.1	1,607.4	0.3
Overseas Business	236.7	274.8	282.5	7.6
Other	81.0	91.5	96.4	4.9
Securities	2,814.2	4,005.5	4,699.3	693.8
Japanese Government Bonds	867.4	609.3	1,129.5	520.2
Domestic Bonds	159.0	161.3	160.2	(1.1)
Other Securities	1,787.8	3,234.8	3,409.4	174.6
Other Interest-earning Assets	4,301.7	5,702.6	5,487.0	(215.6)
Other mon. claims purchased	289.3	289.6	295.4	5.7
Deposits with Bank of Japan	3,726.5	4,569.2	4,461.0	(108.2)
Other	285.9	843.7	730.5	(113.2)
Other assets	1,368.2	1,676.8	1,836.6	159.7
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	8.6	7.7	7.4	(0.3)
Reserve for credit losses	(144.3)	(149.0)	(151.9)	(2.8)
Total Assets	20,329.8	24,741.3	25,697.5	956.1

	March 2025	March 2026	June 2026	YTD Change
Deposits./NCD	14,666.6	17,358.4	17,514.3	155.8
Retail Banking	7,150.7	8,191.2	8,503.4	312.2
Institutional Business	7,515.9	9,167.2	9,010.8	(156.3)
Borrowings	1,638.8	2,178.0	2,155.6	(22.4)
Corporate bonds	233.4	243.6	234.1	(9.5)
Other Funding Liabilities	1,102.1	1,814.6	2,456.0	641.3
Other Liabilities	1,729.4	1,913.4	2,105.4	192.0
Total liabilities	19,370.6	23,508.3	24,465.5	957.2
Shareholders' equity	983.2	1,175.9	1,177.1	1.2
Unrealized g.(l.) on AFS secs.	(41.7)	(15.1)	(21.6)	(6.5)
Noncontrolling interests	3.8	7.9	8.0	0.1
Other	13.8	64.4	68.5	4.1
Total equity	959.2	1,233.0	1,232.0	(1.0)
Total liabilities and equity	20,329.8	24,741.3	25,697.5	956.1

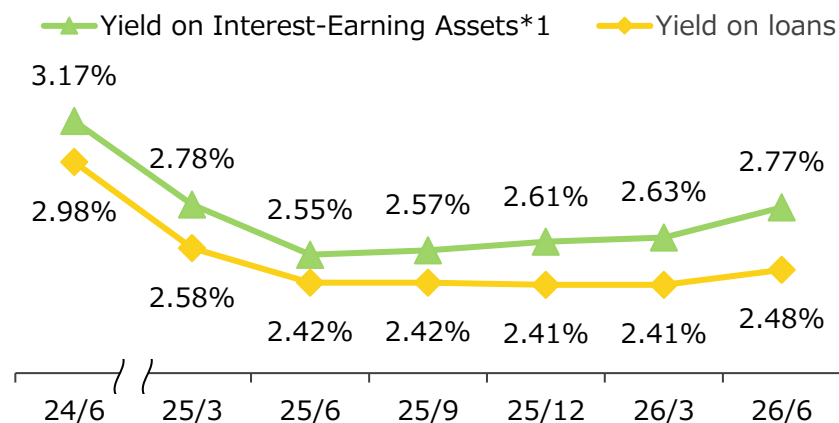
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Appendix

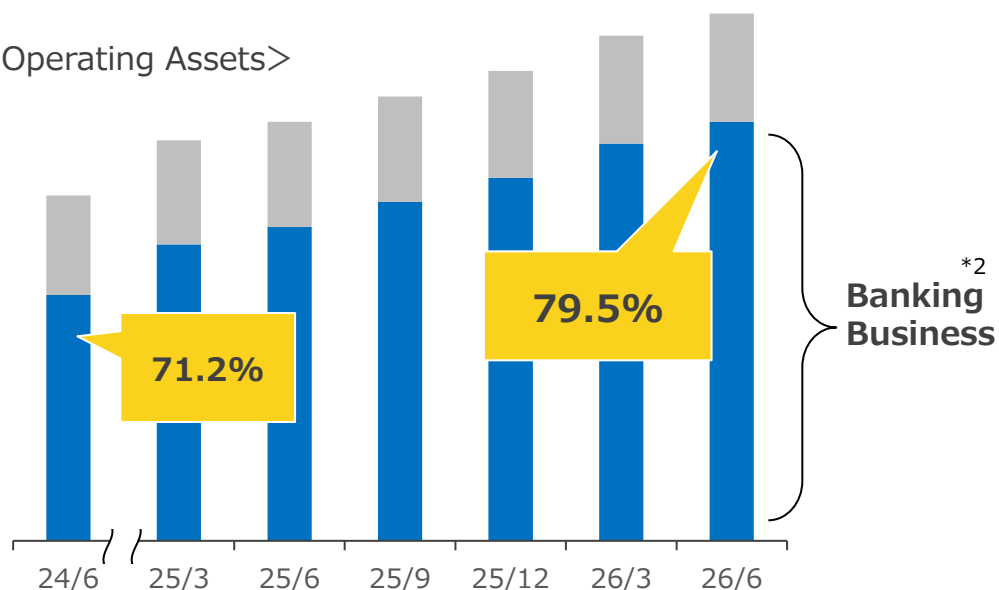
Yields and NIM (Consolidated)

Interest-earning Assets Yield

(Year-to-Date)



<Operating Assets>

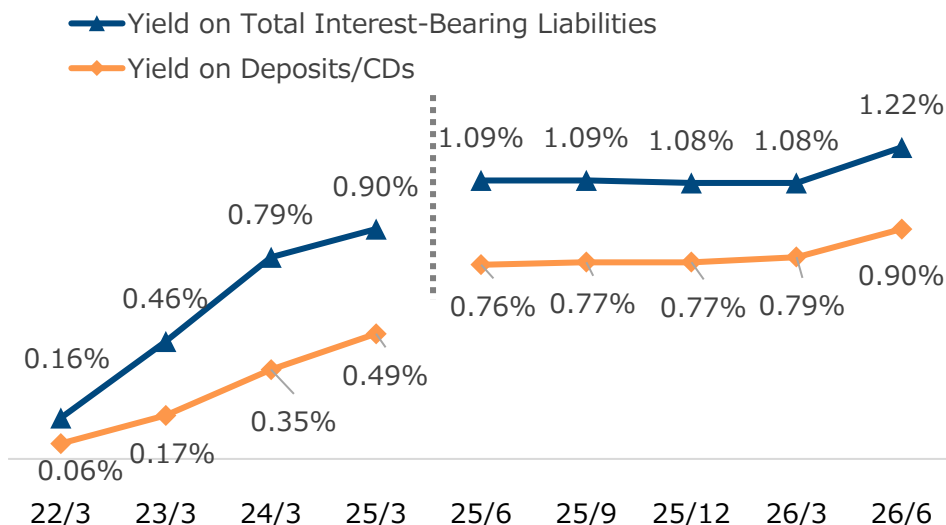


*1 Include lease and installment sales

*2 Other than Showa Leasing, Consumer Finance and Overseas Businesses

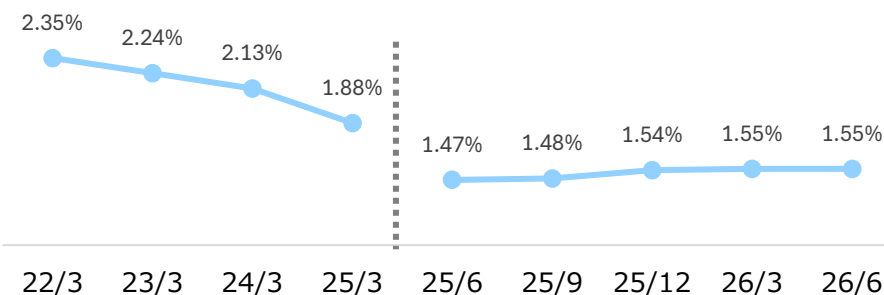
Funding Yield

(Year-to-Date)



Net Interest Margin (NIM)

(Year-to-Date)



4

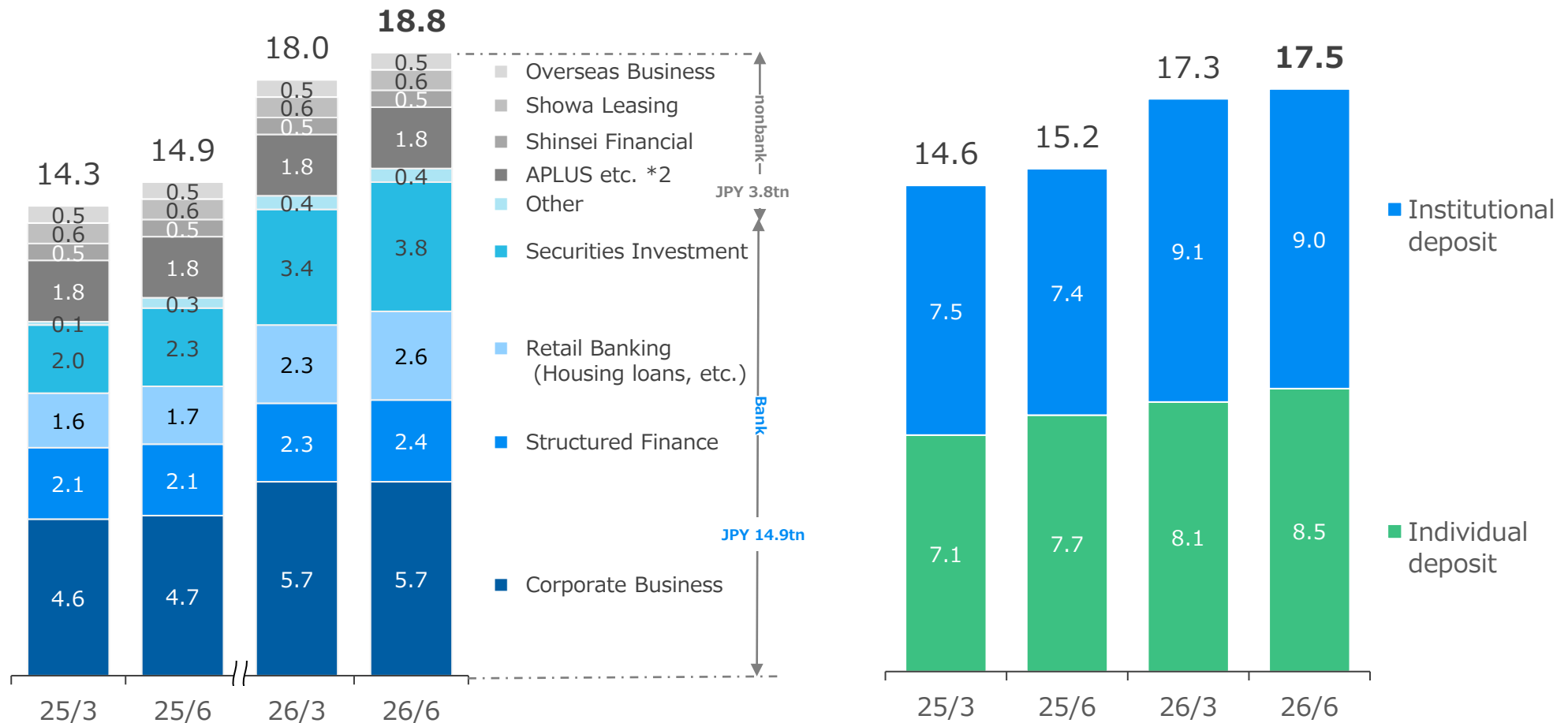
Appendix

Operating Assets and Deposits by Segment

(Unit : JPY tn)

Operating Assets *1

Deposits and Certificates of Deposit

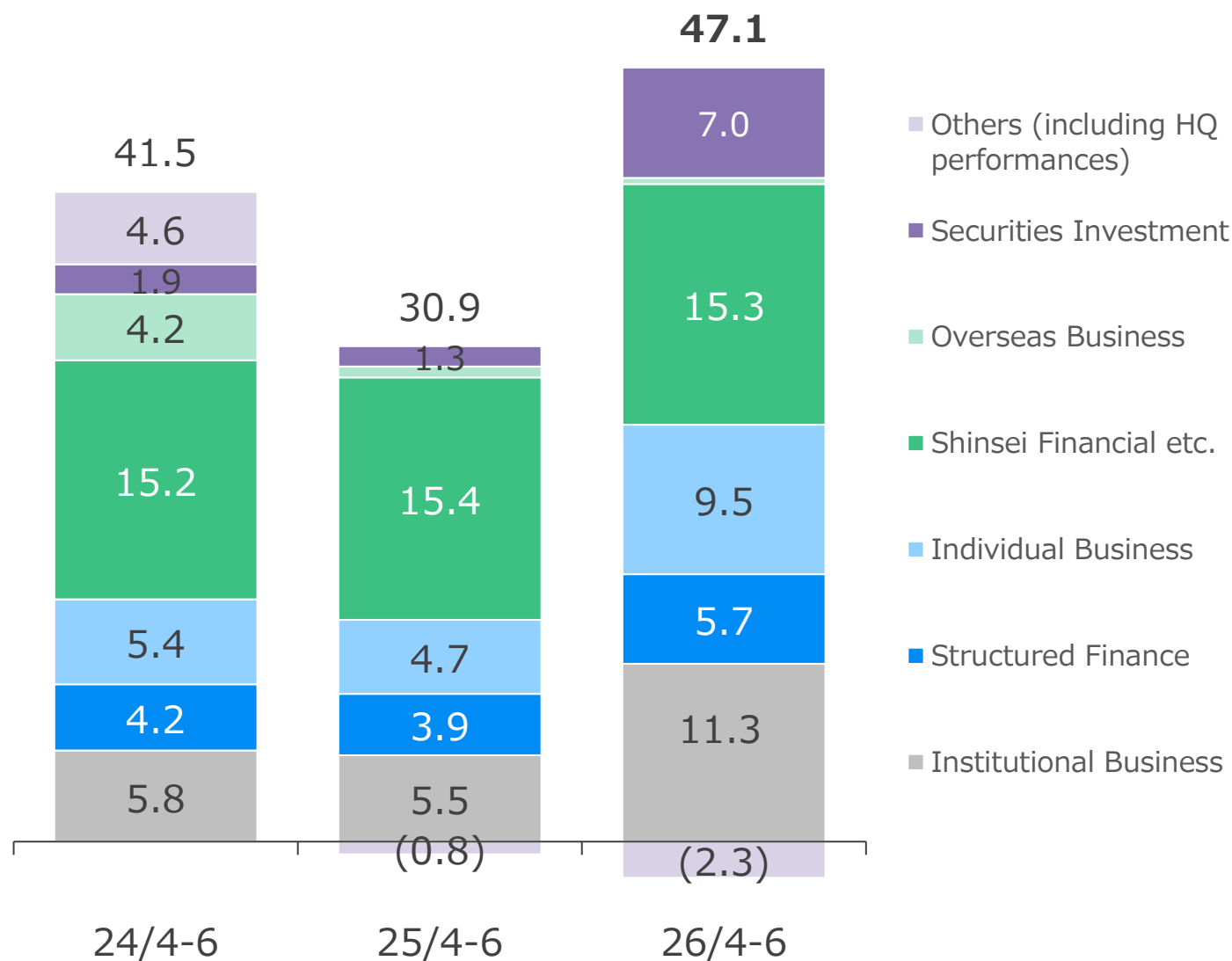


*1 Operating assets include guarantee (payment acceptance indemnity) and securities investments that do not require funding

*2 Including leasing and installment receivables

Net Interest Income by Segment

(Unit : JPY bn)



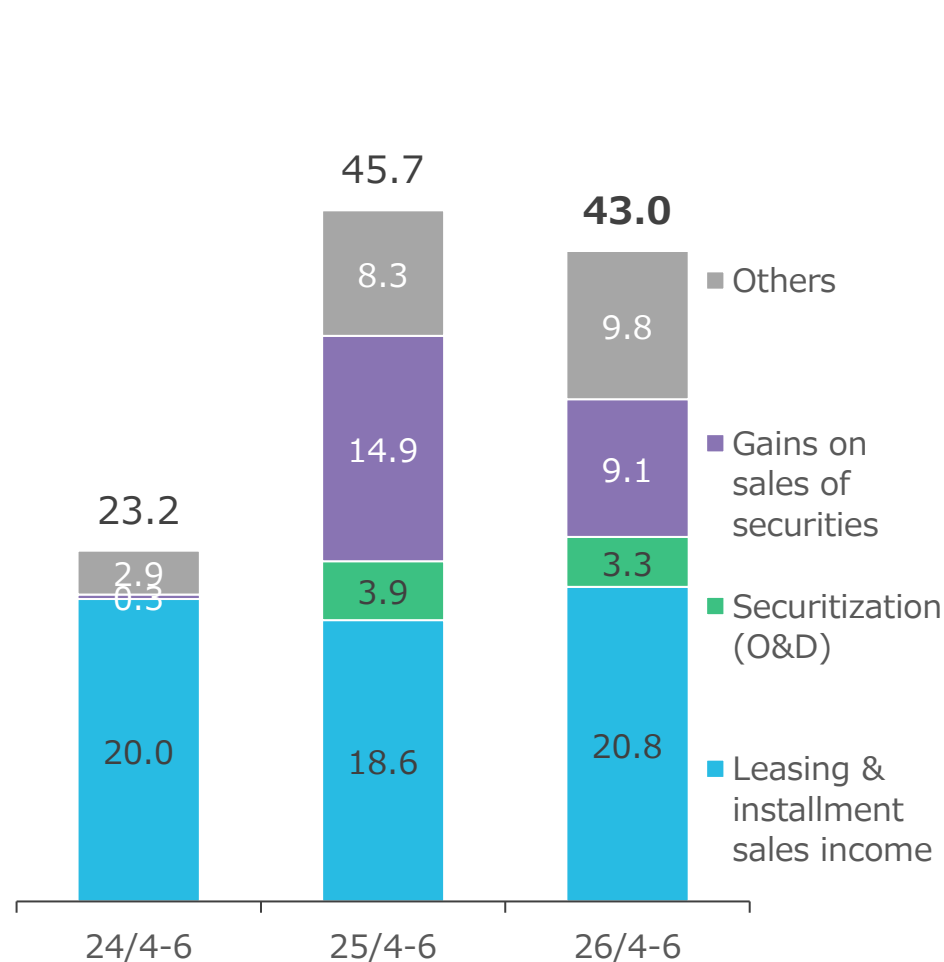
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Appendix

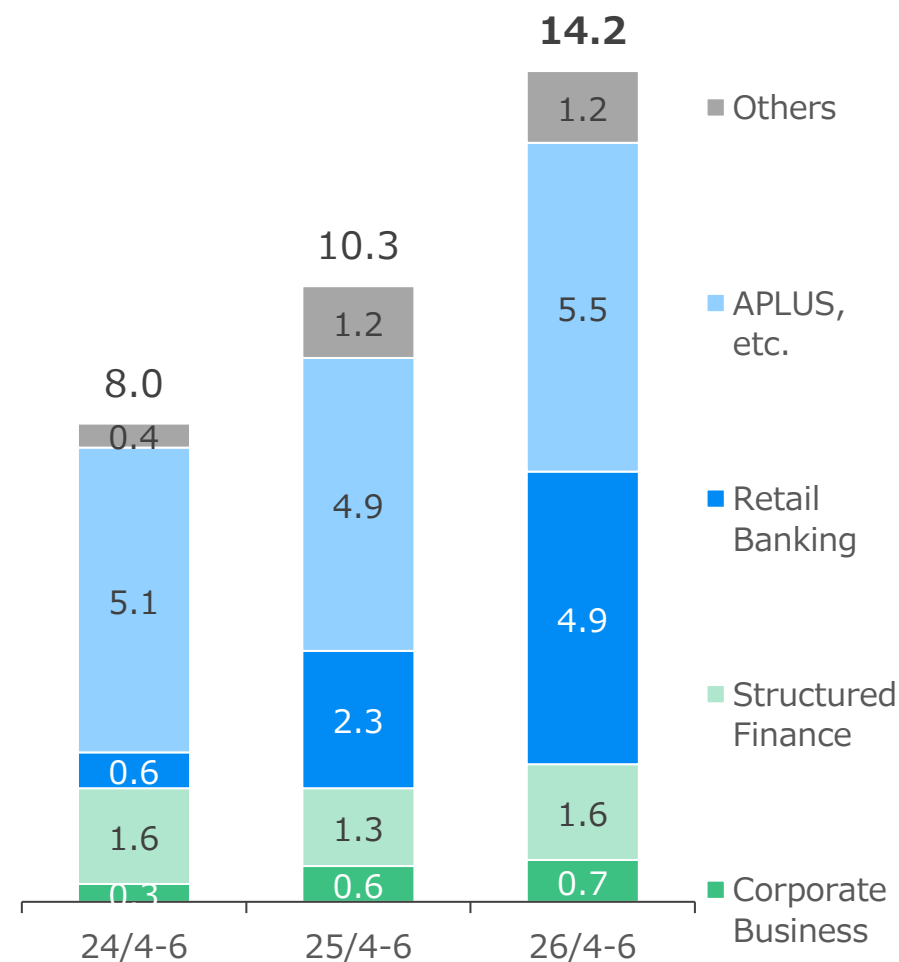
Noninterest Income by Segment

(Unit : JPY bn)

Trading & Other Operating Income



Fees and Commissions



Segment Profit: Key Sub-segments

(Unit : JPY bn)

Institutional Business				Corporate Business			Structured Finance			Showa Leasing		
				25/4-6 A	26/4-6 B	YoY (B-A)/A	25/4-6 A	26/4-6 B	YoY (B-A)/A	25/4-6 A	26/4-6 B	YoY (B-A)/A
1	Total Revenue			7.3	14.1	+93%	6.6	9.3	+41%	3.8	3.8	+0%
	Net interest income			5.5	11.3	+105%	3.9	5.7	+46%	(0.3)	(0.6)	(100%)
	Noninterest income			1.7	2.7	+59%	2.6	3.5	+35%	4.1	4.5	+10%
2	Expenses			(2.9)	(3.8)	(31%)	(3.5)	(3.1)	+11%	(3.6)	(3.5)	+3%
3	Ordinary Business Profits (OBP)			4.3	10.2	+137%	3.1	6.2	+100%	0.1	0.3	+200%
4	Net Credit Costs			0.1	0.3	+200%	0.5	0.0	(100%)	0.1	0.1	+0%
5	OBP after Net Credit Costs			4.4	10.5	+139%	3.6	6.2	+72%	0.3	0.4	+33%

Individual Business				Retail Banking			APLUS			Shinsei Financial		
				25/4-6 A	26/4-6 B	YoY (B-A)/A	25/4-6 A	26/4-6 B	YoY (B-A)/A	25/4-6 A	26/4-6 B	YoY (B-A)/A
1	Total Revenue			7.1	14.5	+104%	17.0	18.7	+10%	15.4	15.4	+0%
	Net interest income			4.7	9.5	+102%	(0.4)	(1.4)	n.m.	15.4	15.3	(1%)
	Noninterest income			2.3	5.0	+117%	17.4	20.2	+16%	(0.0)	0.0	n.m.
2	Expenses			(6.3)	(8.8)	(40%)	(11.3)	(11.7)	(4%)	(9.9)	(9.4)	+5%
3	Ordinary Business Profits (OBP)			0.7	5.7	+714%	5.6	7.0	+25%	5.4	5.9	+9%
4	Net Credit Costs			0.0	(0.1)	n.m.	(4.5)	(4.4)	+2%	(3.5)	(3.5)	(0%)
5	OBP after Net Credit Costs			0.6	5.5	+817%	1.0	2.5	+150%	1.9	2.4	+26%

Securities Investments Portfolio and Unrealized Gains/Losses

(Unit : JPY bn)

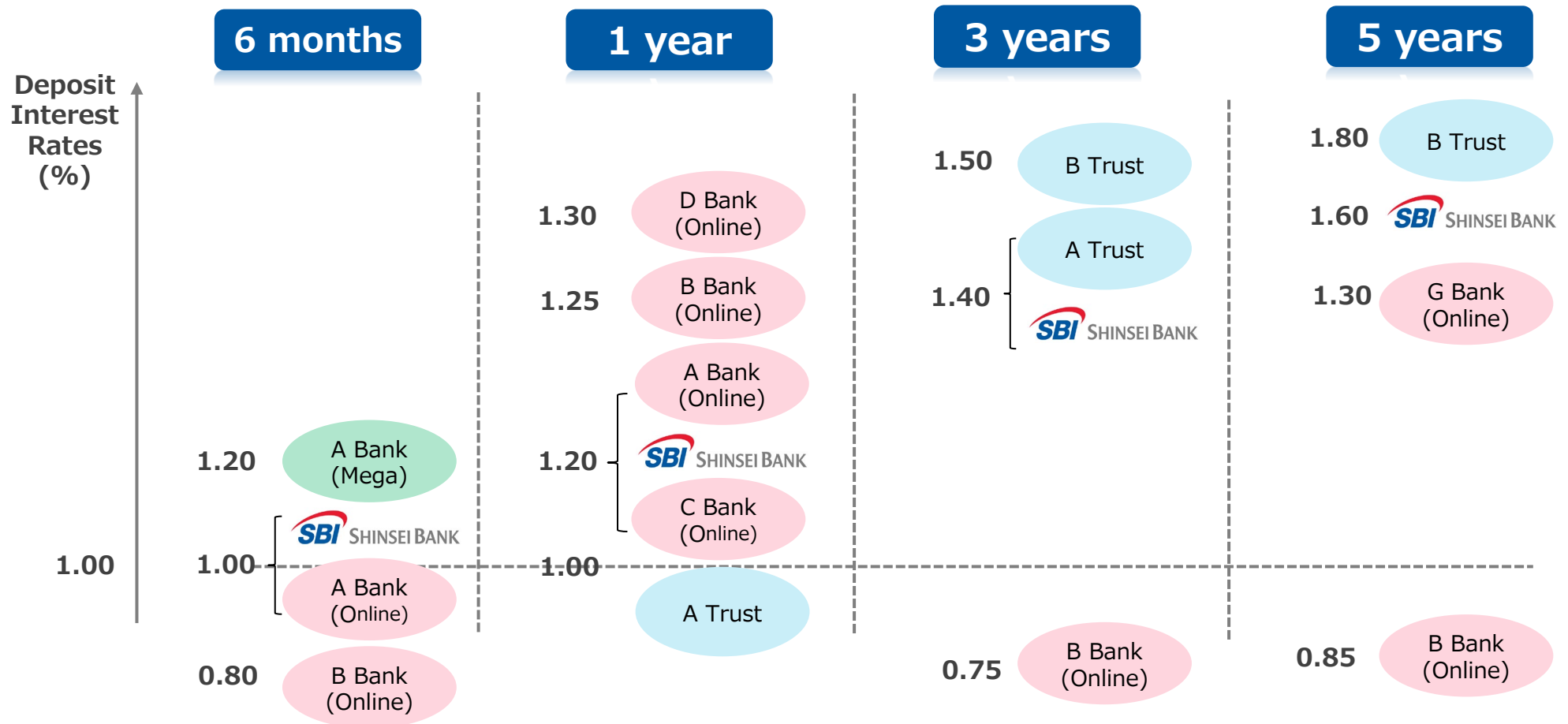
	26/6				
	Total	Held-to-maturity debt security	Available-for-sale security		
			Market value	Book value	Difference in valuation
	①+②	①	②	②'	②-②'
Asset Allocation	1,167.0	309.4	857.5	895.3	(37.8)
Yen bonds	659.5	305.7	353.7	402.2	(48.4)
Foreign bonds	253.2	3.7	249.4	253.8	(4.3)
Equity securities	89.5	0.0	89.5	72.3	17.2
Credit	149.9	0.0	149.9	150.0	(0.0)
Others	14.8	0.0	14.8	17.0	(2.1)
CLO・RMBS, etc.	2,704.1	1,613.0	1,091.1	1,089.5	1.6
CLO	1,997.5	1,613.0	384.5	383.6	0.9
RMBS, etc.	706.6	0.0	706.6	705.8	0.7
Total	3,871.2	1,922.4	1,948.7	1,984.8	(36.1)

4

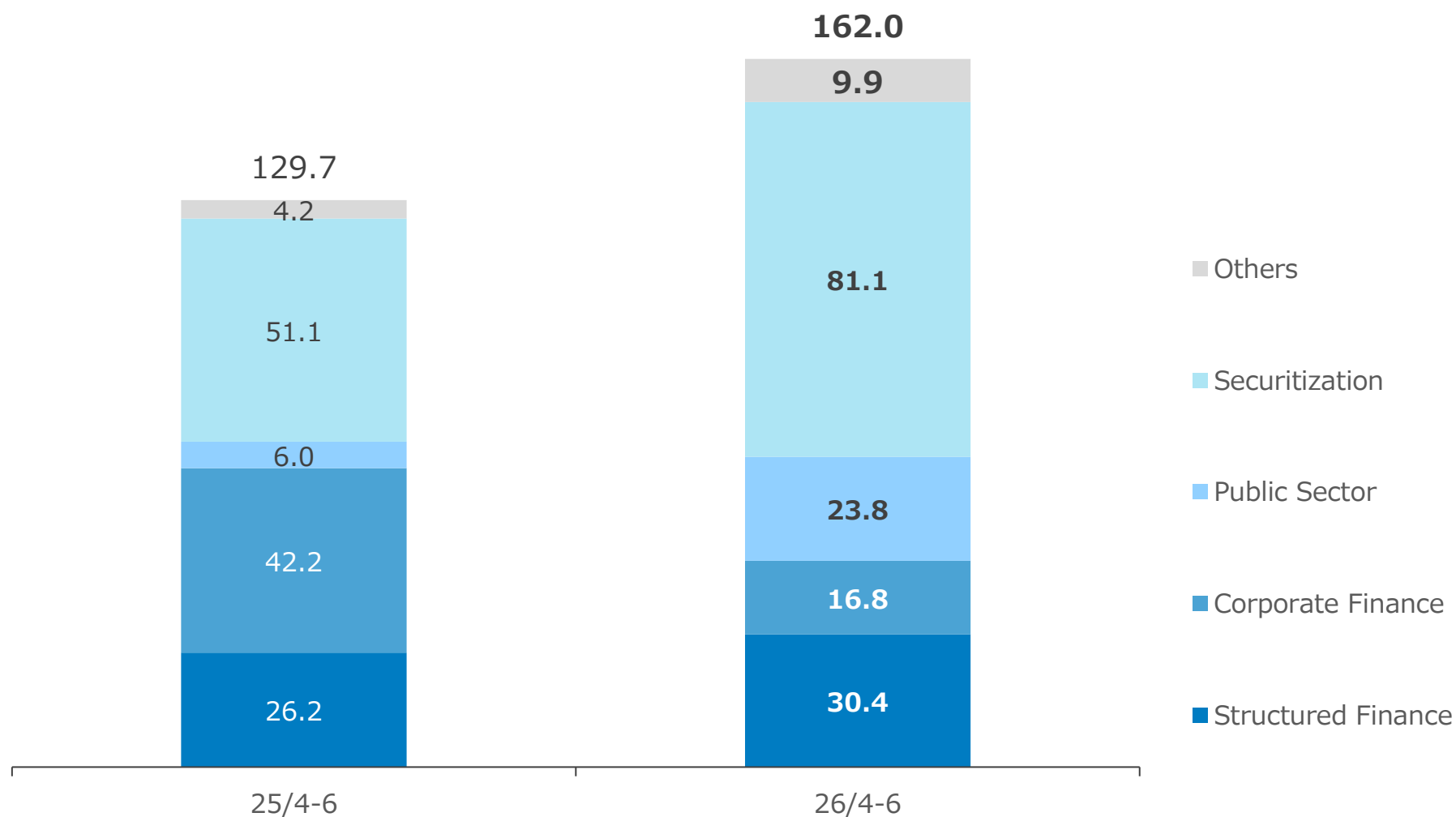
Appendix

JPY Time Deposit Interest Rates in Summer 2026

- Offering short-term products in addition to our core three-year and five-year deposits to meet diverse investment needs in a rising interest rate environment

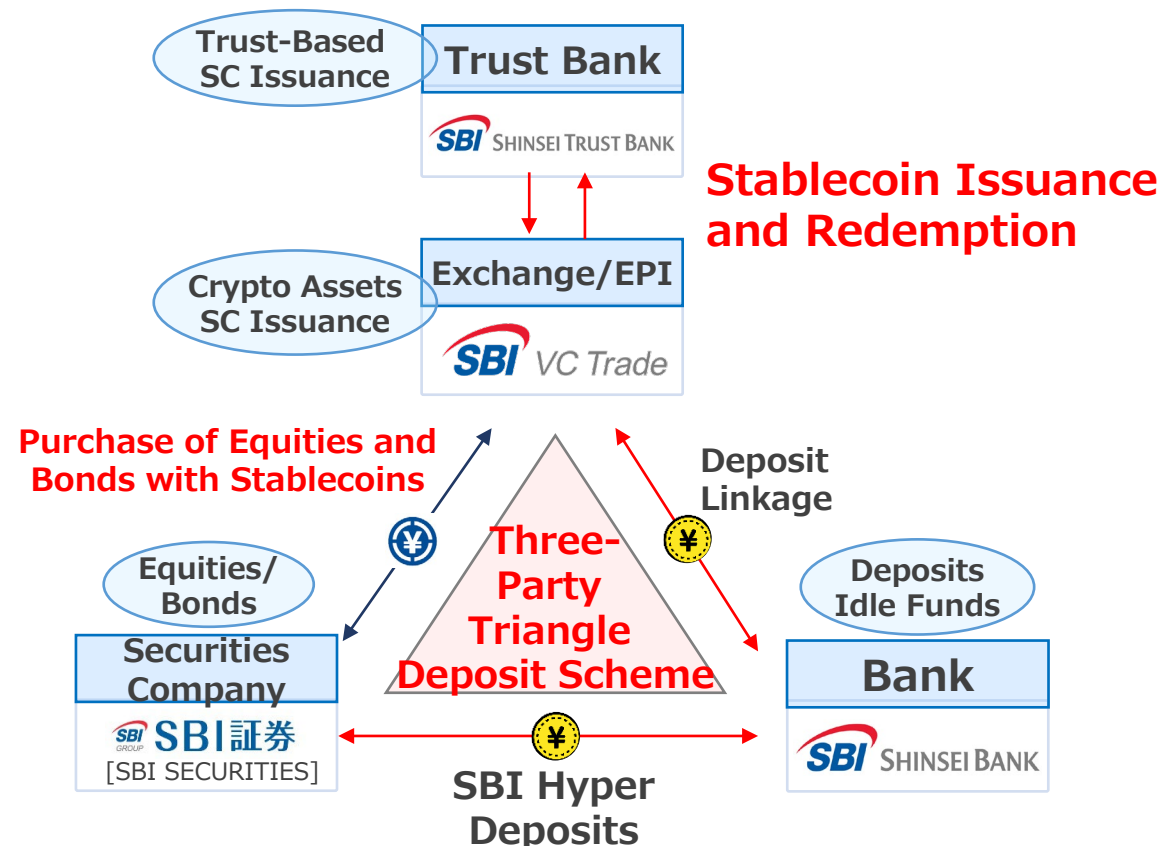


Source: SBI Shinsei Bank (as of June 29, 2026)



Next-Generation Finance: Bridge Traditional and Digital Finance

- Through collaboration among SBI Shinsei Bank, SBI SECURITIES, and SBI VC Trade, the Group is building an integrated financial services platform that spans banking, securities, and digital assets
- By connecting deposits, securities, and digital assets, the Group aims to enable seamless transfers of funds and assets within the Group ecosystem
- On July 16, 2026, the Group launched Japan's first trust-based stablecoin lending service (JPYSC Lending) and is promoting initiatives to expand its user base



Source: SBI Holdings presentation

4 Appendix

Next-Generation Finance: Further Revenue Opportunities through Horizontal and Vertical Collaboration across the SBI Group

- Stablecoins serve as a core platform connecting issuance, distribution, investment, and custody functions within the SBI Group, supporting the creation of group synergies and the expansion of new revenue opportunities

Service Provider Eligible Products	Platform	Market Maker	Project (Issuer)	Custody	Others
Stablecoin 	 		 	 	
Security Tokens RWA Tokens 	 				一般社団法人 日本STO協会
Crypto Assets 	 [SBI SECURITIES] 				
NFT・Others 					 Japan Digital Economy Federation

4

Appendix ROE Logic Tree

■ Embedding the Medium-Term Management Plan's KPIs to drive ROE-Focused management

- **Profit Growth (FY2027 Target Around +50% compared to FY2024)**
Expansion of Net Interest Income (Securing Loan-Deposit Spreads through Improvement of the Funding Structure)
Expansion of Noninterest Income (Building a Diverse Business Portfolio and Diversifying Revenue Opportunities)
- **Control of Expenses and Credit Costs**

- **Appropriate Capital Adequacy Ratio Management**
- **Risk-Weighted Asset (RWA) Control**
- **Credit Portfolio Management**
- **Enhancement of Shareholder Returns**
(Dividend and Shareholder Benefit Program)

- **Execution of the Medium-Term Management Plan** (Key Strategies and Growth Segment Strategies)
- **Execution of Strategic Investments** (Inorganic Growth Strategies)

- **Enhancement of Human Capital**
- **Business and Organizational Transformation**

Greater Management Transparency (Strengthening Corporate Governance and Risk Governance, Execution of Sustainability Management, etc.)

- **Constructive Engagement with Stakeholders and Continuous Enhancement of Management**
- **Systematic and Comprehensive Disclosure of Financial and nonFinancial Information**

Capital-Efficient Profit Growth
(RORA Improvement)

FY2027 Target
Around **1.15%**

Balance between Financial Soundness and Growth
(Appropriate Leverage Management)

FY2027 Target
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio
8.5% or more

Execution of Growth Strategies

FY2027 Target
Deposits **JPY 18tn**
Operating Assets **JPY 20tn**

Strengthening Human Capital and Organizational Foundations

Mitigation of Management Risks

Reduction of Information Asymmetry

Profitability
(ROE Improvement)



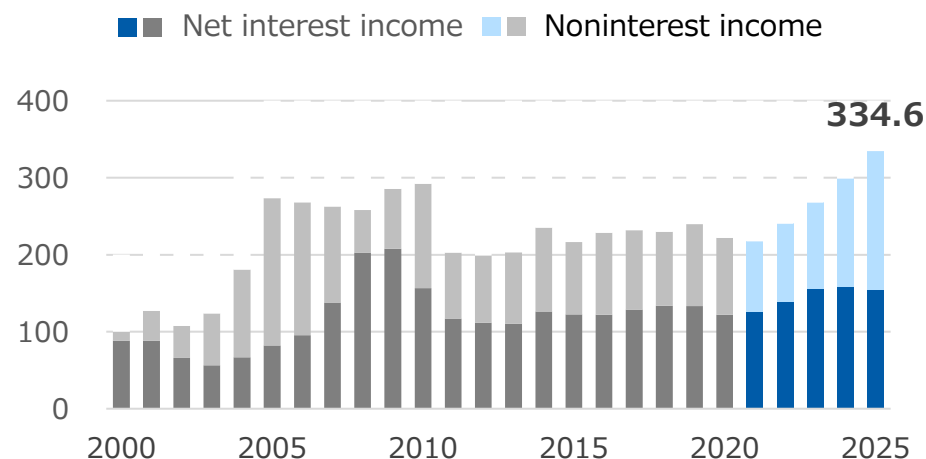
PER

Growth
(Increase in Expected Growth Rate)

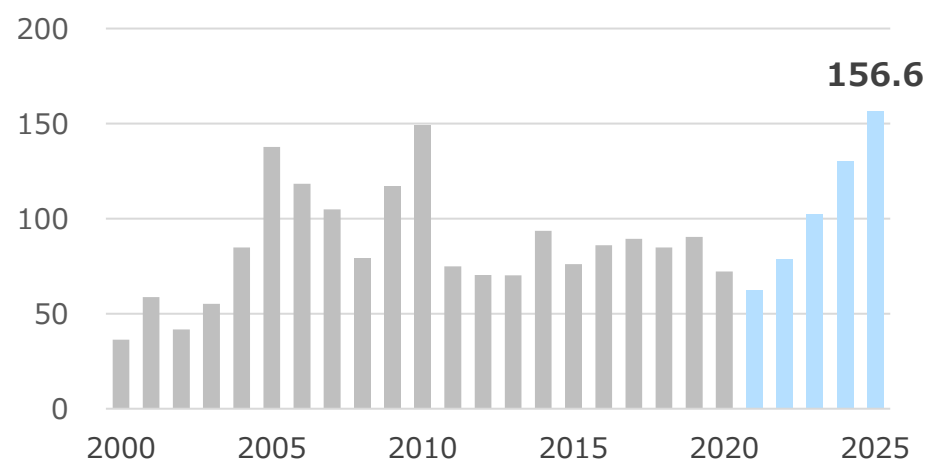
Integrity
(Reduction of Cost of Capital)

Corporate Value Enhancement

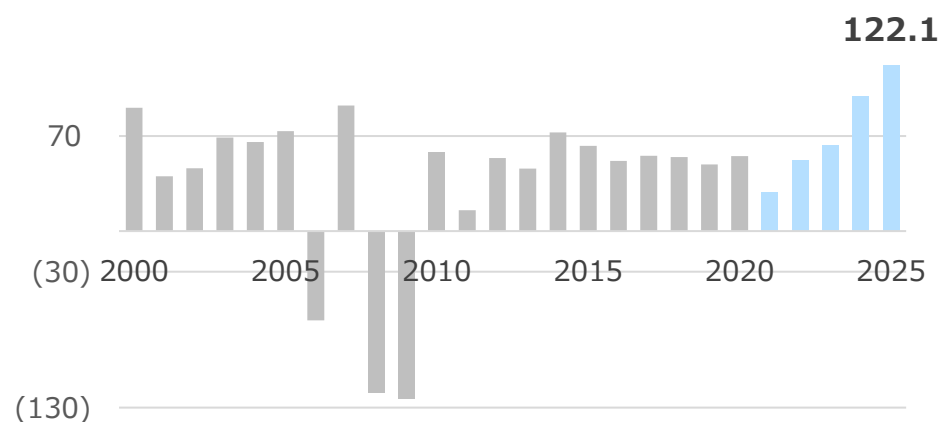
Total Revenue



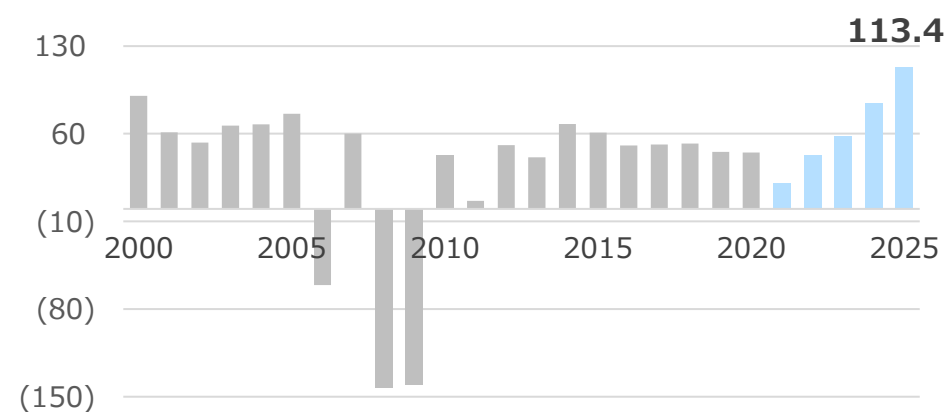
Ordinary Business Profits



Income before Income Taxes



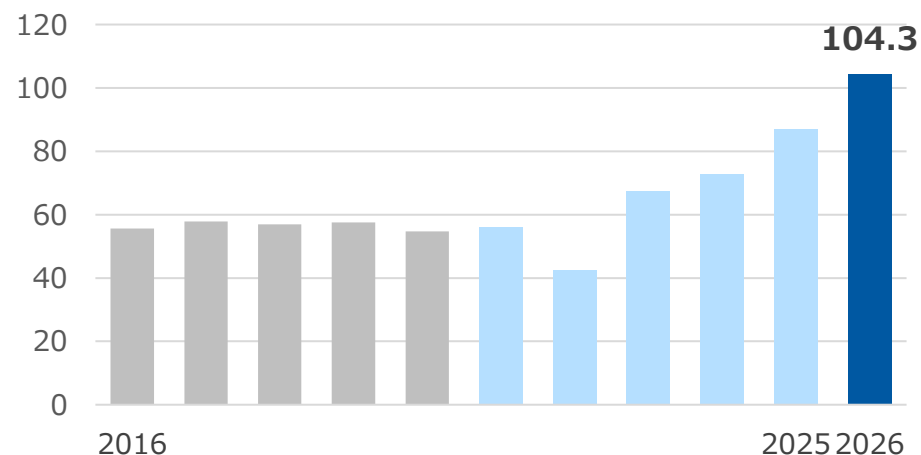
Net Income



Performance Trends (First Quarter)

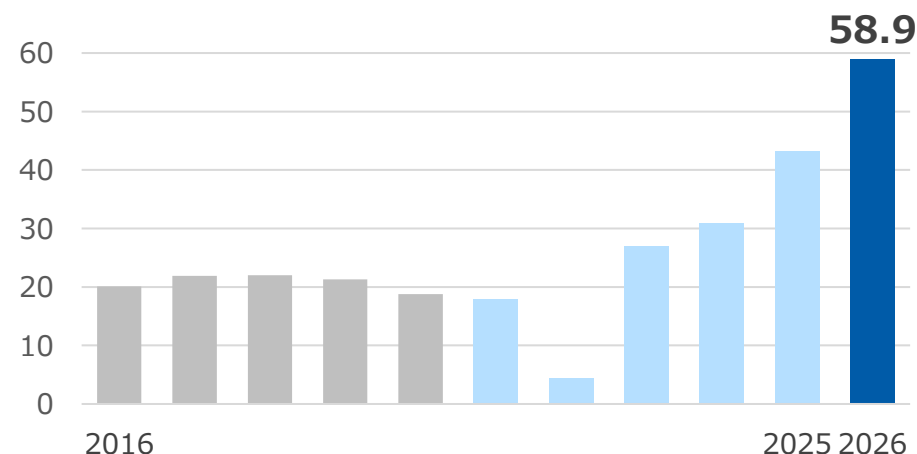
(Unit : JPY bn)

Total Revenue

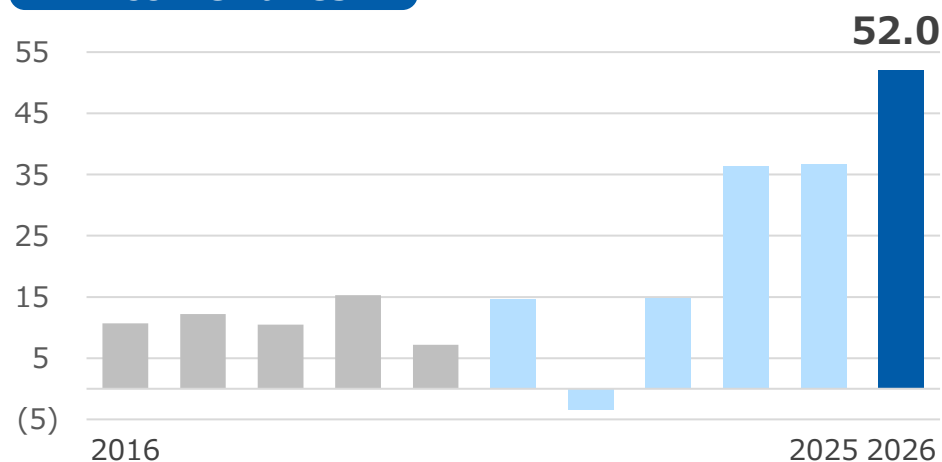


Ordinary Business Profits

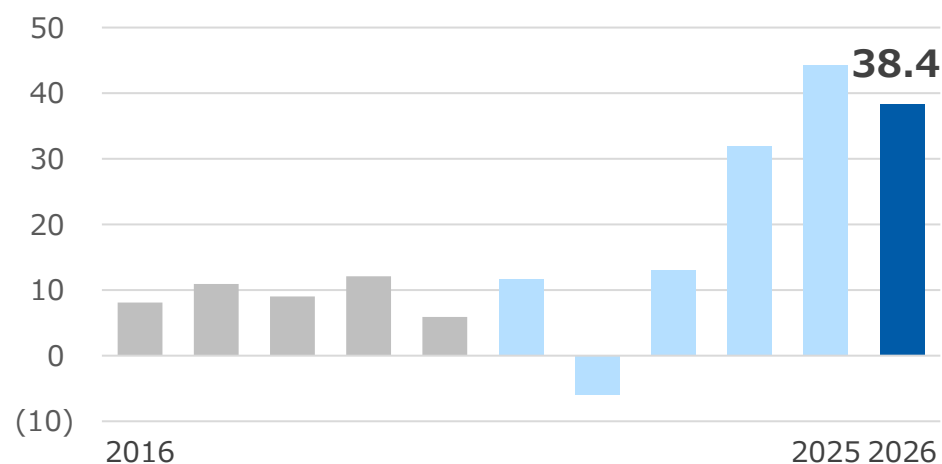
Since joining the SBI Group in December 2021



Income before Income Taxes



Net Income



Disclaimer

- The Medium-Term Management Plan of the SBI Shinsei Bank Group (the "Group") included herein contains forward-looking statements regarding the judgment of the Group's management and current projections of the Group's financial condition and future performance. These statements reflect the Group's current forecasts of future matters, but they involve risks and uncertainties and are based on certain assumptions. If such risks and uncertainties materialize, or if there are errors in assumptions, the Group's performance may deviate significantly from those currently anticipated. These potential risks include the risk information contained in the Group's securities reports. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.
- Unless otherwise indicated, the financial data presented herein has been presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan. The Group does not necessarily revise its forward-looking statements, regardless of the occurrence of future events or otherwise. In the absence of special notes, financial data is presented on a consolidated basis.
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Next-Gen Finance
Building and Pioneering the Future Together