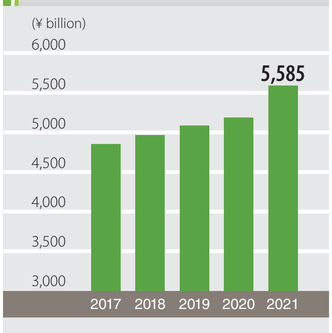
Consolidated Financial Highlights

The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31

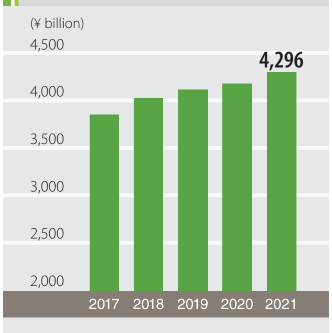
	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
At Year-End:			
Deposits	¥5,585,272	¥5,182,005	$50,449,570
Loans and bills discounted	4,296,925	4,178,689	38,812,437
Securities	1,430,559	1,289,468	12,921,678
Total assets	7,450,778	5,983,075	67,299,954
Total net assets	330,696	297,809	2,987,047
Common stock	46,773	46,773	422,482
For the Year:			
Total income	¥116,425	¥115,303	$1,051,621
Total expenses	104,600	105,510	944,810
Income before income taxes	11,825	9,792	106,810
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	8,011	5,498	72,360
Per Share Data (in yen and U.S. dollars):			
Net income attributable to owners of the parent —basic	¥191.72	¥131.60	1.73
—diluted	191.43	131.42	1.72
Net assets	7,601.38	6,835.68	68.66
ROE	2.65%	1.88%	

Notes: 1. In this annual report, the Japanese yen in millions are indicated with fractions omitted.
2. Figures stated in U.S. dollars in this annual report are translated from Japanese yen, solely for convenience, at the rate of ¥110.71 per U.S. $1.00, the rate prevailing at March 31, 2021.

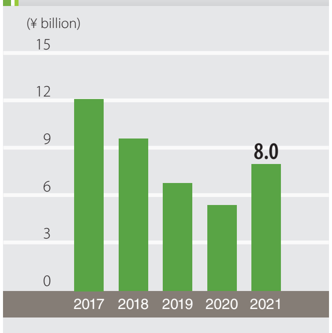
Deposits



Loans and bills discounted



Net income attributable to owners of the parent



Capital adequacy ratio

Business Performance (on a consolidated basis)

In the fiscal year under review, total income (operating income plus extraordinary income) amounted to ¥116,425 million (US$ 1,051,621 thousand), an increase of ¥1,122 million year on year. This was mainly due to increases in other operating income and interest and dividends on securities.

Total expenses (operating expenses plus extraordinary expenses) came to ¥104,600 million (US$ 944,810 thousand), a decrease of ¥910 million year on year. This was primarily due to a decrease in financing expenses.

As a result of these and other factors, income before income taxes for the year totaled ¥11,825 million(US$ 106,810 thousand), while net income attributable to owners of the parent amounted to ¥8,011 million (US$ 72,360 thousand).

Deposits & Loans (on a consolidated basis)

During the fiscal year under review, deposits increased ¥403 billion year on year to ¥5,585 billion (US$ 50,449 million) mainly due to accounts held by individuals.

The year-end balance of loans and bills discounted increased ¥118 billion year on year to ¥4,296 billion (US$ 38,812 million) as a result of strong sales of personal housing loans, etc.

Asset Quality

Present Status of the Bank's Assets

The balance of nonperforming loans subject to mandatory disclosure under the Financial Revitalization Law increased by ¥3.0 billion from the previous reporting term, to ¥59.1 billion.

The ratio of such loans to total loans increased by 0.04 of a percentage point from the previous reporting term, to 1.35%.

The majority of these nonperforming loans are covered by reserves for possible loan losses or by collateral or guarantees. Consequently, the coverage ratio (coverage of total bad debt) was 82.56% (¥48.7 billion).

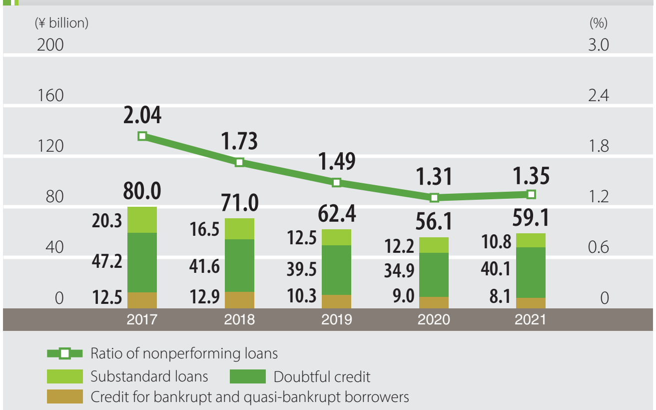
Risk-managed loans under the stipulations of the Banking Law amounted to ¥58.5 billion.

Capital Adequacy

Hitherto, in addition to accumulating profits as retained earnings, the Company has endeavored to build up its regulatory capital through financing for capital expansion, in order to create the sort of sound financial position required of a regional financial institution.

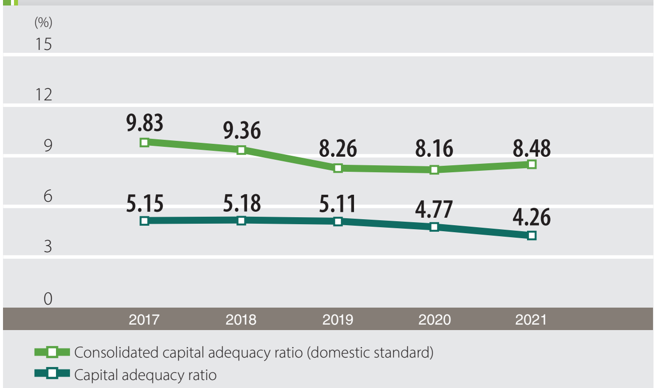
Regulatory capital as of the reporting term-end increased from the previous reporting term-end to ¥254.7 billion. As a result, the capital adequacy ratio according to the BIS-based domestic standards increased by 0.32 of a percentage point, to 8.48%.

Term-end balance of nonperforming loans (according to the criteria of the Financial Revitalization Law)



Note: No direct charge-offs were made.

Regulatory capital



Note: The capital adequacy ratio was calculated by taking (total net assets at year-end – stock acquisition rights at year-end – non-controlling interests at year-end) and dividing it by total assets at year-end.