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Financial Results Presentation

for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2026

Friday, November, 6, 2026

TOCHIGI BANK

Securities Code: 8550

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1. Summary of Financial Results

【Consolidated】	2025/9	2026/9	Change	% Change	Financial results forecasts for Six months ending September 30, 2026	Progress rate toward the forecast
Ordinary income	25.1bn	**31.2bn**	+6.1bn	24.4%	28.5bn	109.7%
Ordinary profit	4.9bn	**4.4bn**	(0.5)bn	(9.3)%	3.6bn	124.3%
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	4.3bn	**3.5bn**	(0.8)bn	(18.9)%	2.8bn	125.7%

【NonConsolidated】	2025/9	2026/9	Change	% Change	Financial results forecasts for Six months ending September 30, 2026	Progress rate toward the forecast
Profit	4.1bn	**3.2bn**	(0.9)bn	(21.2) %	2.7bn	121.9%
Core net business profit (excluding gains (losses) from cancellation of investment trust)	4.6bn	**6.0bn**	+1.4bn	30.7%	-	-

【Non-consolidated 】	2026/3	2026/9	Change (% Change)
Deposits	3,175.3bn	**3,183.1bn**	+7.8bn (0.2%)
Loans and bills discounted	2,457.8bn	**2,524.5bn**	+66.7bn (2.7%)
Securities	423.2bn	**473.5bn**	+50.3bn (11.8%)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities *	(4.8)bn	**(3.8)bn**	+1.0bn (-%)

* Including deferred hedge valuation gains (losses) on interest rate swaps entered into to reduce interest rate risk.

【Consolidated】	2026/3	2026/9	Change
Capital adequacy ratio	9.91%	**9.60%**	(0.31) pts.

Key Points of the Financial Results

- Increase in revenue and lower profit
  - ・Revenue increased due to an increase in net interest income, including interest income on loans and interest and dividend income on securities.
  - ・Profit decreased due to increased expenses related to the new head office building and higher credit costs for non-performing loan disposal (including major bankruptcies, downgrades, and recording of precautionary provisions).
- Core business profit (excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts) increased.
  - ・Interest income on loans, interest and dividend income on securities, and fees and commissions income increased by more than the increase in interest expenses on deposits and operating expenses.

2. Overview of Consolidated Financial Results

- Ordinary income increased by 6.1 billion yen year-on-year, mainly due to an increase in funds-related income, such as interest income on loans and interest and dividend income on securities, as well as an increase in fee and commission income.
- Ordinary expenses increased by 6.5 billion yen year-on-year, mainly due to increases in deposit interest expenses, losses on sales of securities, and credit costs related to the disposal of non-performing loans.
- As a result, ordinary profit amounted to 4.4 billion yen, and interim net income attributable to owners of the parent amounted to 3.5 billion yen. Accordingly, the Company recorded lower profit than in the same period of the previous year.

○ Consolidated statement of income (excerpt)

(Billion yen)

	2025/9	2026/9	Change	% Change
Ordinary income	25.1	31.2	6.1	24.4%
Interest income	17.2	21.7	4.5	26.1%
Interest on loans and discounts	14.1	17.8	3.7	25.4%
Interest and dividends on securities	1.3	2.2	0.9	68.6%
Fees and commissions income	5.2	5.7	0.5	10.2%
Gain on sale of securities	0.2	0.9	0.7	315.9%
Ordinary expenses	20.2	26.7	6.5	32.6%
Interest expenses	3.4	5.3	1.9	57.4%
Interest on deposits	2.7	4.9	2.2	81.1%
Fees and commissions payments	2.0	2.1	0.1	3.6%
Loss on sale of securities	0.4	2.2	1.8	385.0%
General and administrative expenses	11.8	13.1	1.3	10.9%
Costs for loans written-off	0.9	2.3	1.4	141.5%
Ordinary profit	4.9	4.4	(0.5)	−9.3%
Corporate income taxes	0.5	1.3	0.8	138.4%
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	4.3	3.5	(0.8)	−18.9%

*Gains and losses on the sale of securities refer to those arising from the sale or redemption of government bonds and other bonds, as well as the sale of stocks.

3. Overview of Non-consolidated Financial Results

- For the same reasons as in the consolidated financial results described above, revenue increased while profit decreased.
- Although expenses and interest expenses on deposits increased mainly, core business profit (excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts) increased due to higher interest income on loans and other factors.
- The progress rate against the interim net income forecast of 2.7 billion yen announced on May 13, 2026 was 121.9%.

○ Non-consolidated statement of income (excerpt)

(Billion yen)

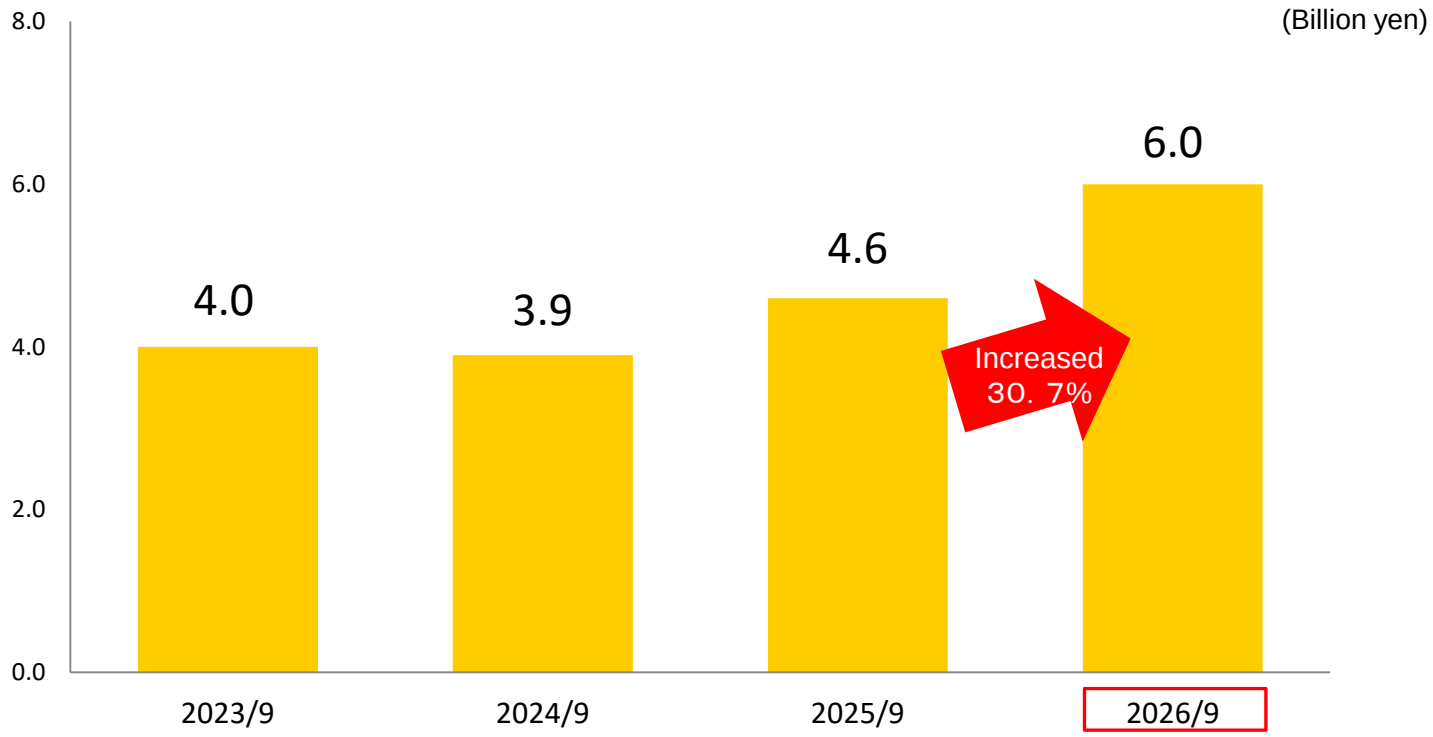
	2025/9	2026/9	Change	% Change
Ordinary income	22.3	28.0	5.7	25.8%
Interest income	17.2	21.7	4.5	26.1%
Interest on loans and discounts	14.1	17.9	3.8	26.5%
Interest and dividends on securities	1.3	2.2	0.9	67.3%
Fees and commissions income	4.5	4.7	0.2	5.7%
Gain on sale of securities	0.2	0.9	0.7	357.4%
Ordinary expenses	17.7	24.1	6.4	35.6%
Interest expenses	3.3	5.3	2.0	57.6%
Interest on deposits	2.7	4.9	2.2	81.1%
Fees and commissions payments	2.1	2.2	0.1	2.8%
Loss on sale of securities	0.4	2.2	1.8	385.0%
Expenses	11.4	13.0	1.6	13.5%
Costs for loans written-off	0.9	2.3	1.4	139.1%
Core net business profit (excluding gains (losses) from cancellation of investment trusts)	4.6	6.0	1.4	30.7%
Substantial net business profit	4.2	3.9	(0.3)	−8.1%
Net business profit	4.3	3.5	(0.8)	−18.3%
Ordinary profit	4.5	3.9	(0.6)	−12.6%
Corporate income taxes	0.3	1.1	0.8	191.2%
Profit	4.1	3.2	(0.9)	−21.2%

*Gains and losses on the sale of securities refer to those arising from the sale or redemption of government bonds and other bonds, as well as the sale of stocks.

4. Trends in Core Net Business Profit (Non-consolidated)

- Core net business profit represents the profit derived from funding income, such as interest on loans and discounts and interest and dividends on securities, and from fees and commissions, and is an indicator of the Bank's earnings power in its core operations.
- Core net business profit for the interim period (excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts) increased by 30.7% year-on-year, as the increase in funding costs, such as operating expenses and interest expenses on deposits, was more than offset by increases in funds-related income, including interest income on loans and interest and dividend income on securities.

Trends in Core Net Business Profit
(Excluding Gains (Losses) from Cancellation of Investment Trusts)



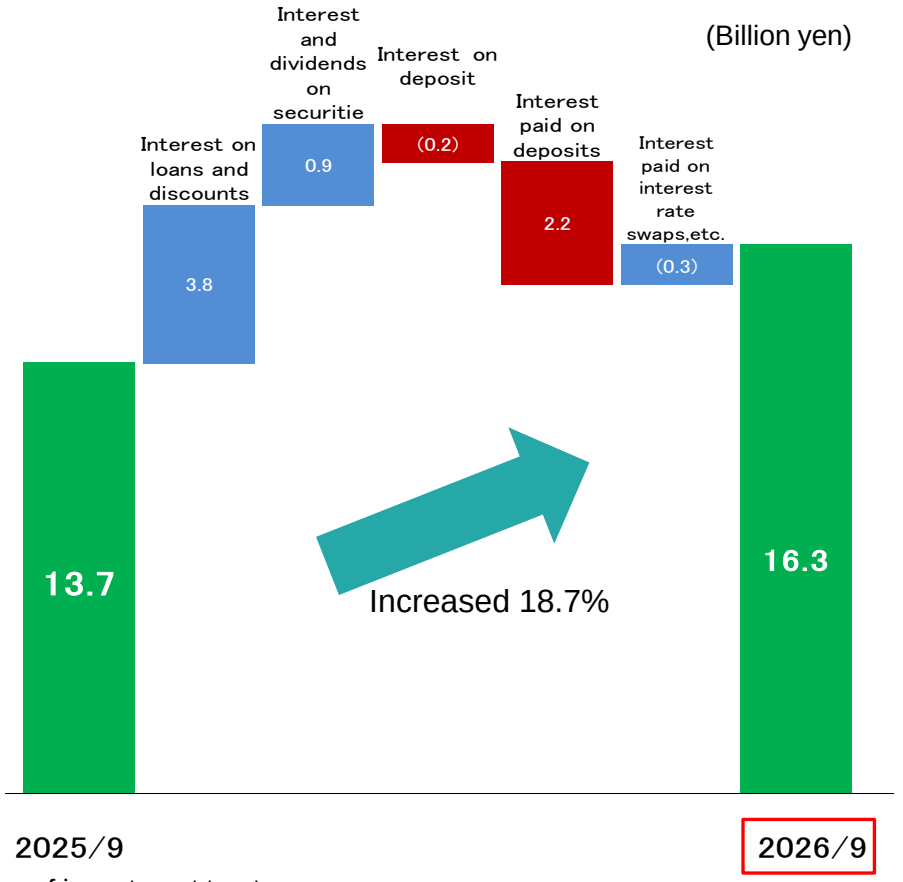
5.Trends in Net interest income

- Amid phased increases in policy interest rates since March 2024, interest payments on deposits increased; however, higher interest income, including interest on loans and discounts, more than offset this, resulting in an 18.7% increase from the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Reasons for Increase(Decrease) in Net Interest Income

(Billion yen,%)

	2025/9	2026/9	Change	% Change
Interest income	17.1	21.7	4.6	26.4%
Interest on loans and discounts	14.1	17.9	3.8	26.5%
Interest and dividends on securities (excluding gains(losses) from cancellation of investment trust)	1.2	2.1	0.9	73.3%
Interest on deposit	1.7	1.5	(0.2)	−8.1%
Interest expenses	3.3	5.3	2.0	57.6%
Interest paid on deposits	2.7	4.9	2.2	81.1%
Interest paid on interest rate swaps,etc.	0.4	0.1	(0.3)	−74.3%
Net interest income	13.7	16.3	2.6	18.7%

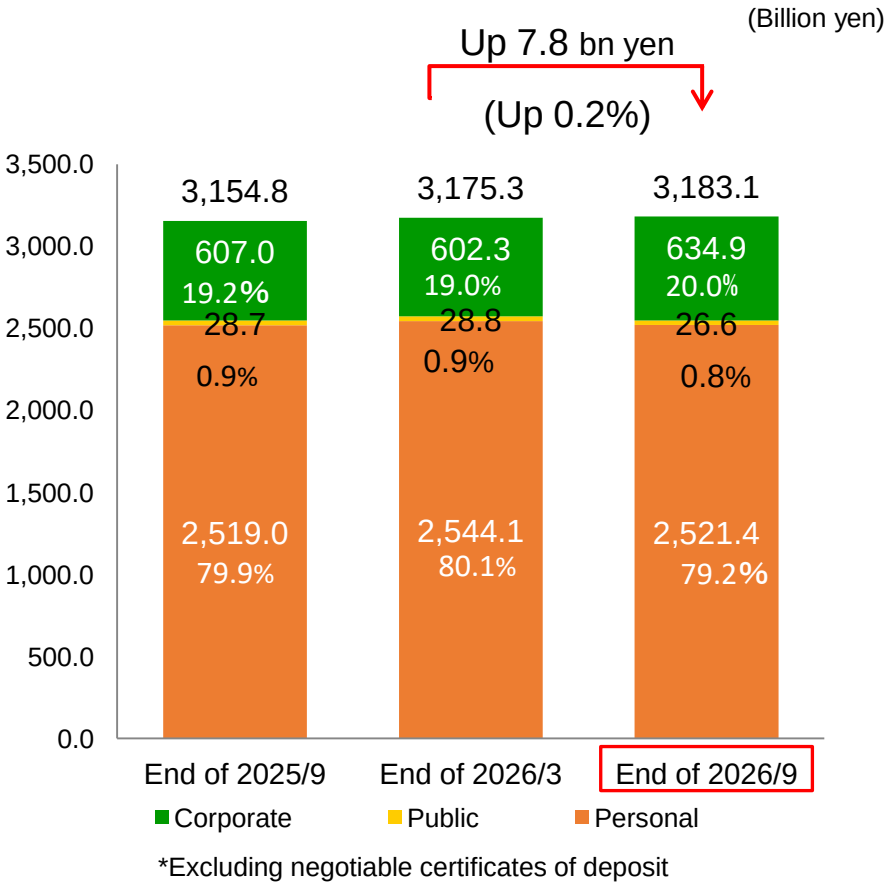


*Interest and dividends on securities exclude gains and losses on cancellation of investment trusts.
*Only the principal items are presented in the breakdowns of funding income and funding costs.

6. Balance of Deposits (Non-consolidated)

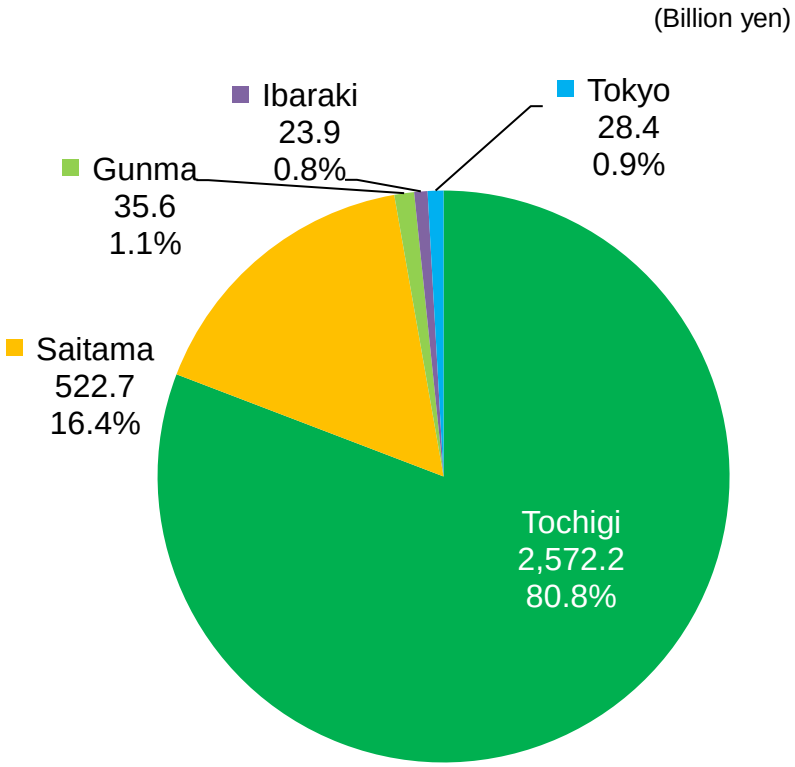
- Deposits outstanding increased by 7.8 billion yen from the end of March 2026 (up 0.2% year on year).
- Mainly, corporate deposits increased (up 5.4%).
- By prefecture, customers in Tochigi Prefecture accounted for 80.8% of total deposit balances.

Trends in Balance of Deposits (Non-consolidated)



*Excluding negotiable certificates of deposit

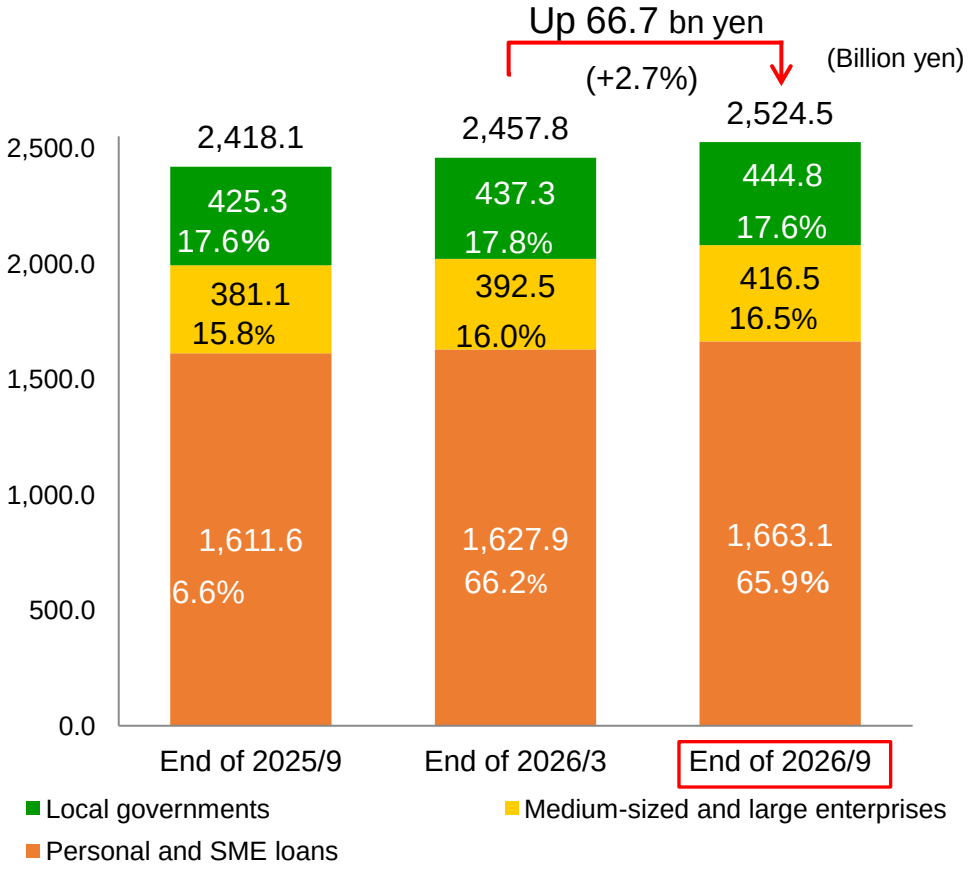
Balance of Deposits by Prefecture (As of September 30, 2026)



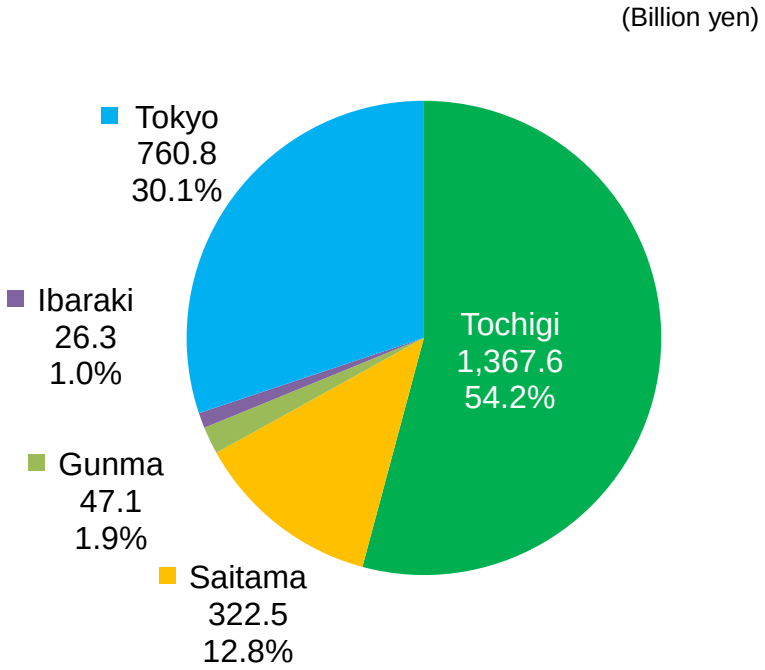
7. Balance of Loans and Bills Discounted (Non-consolidated)

- Loans outstanding increased by 66.7 billion yen from the end of March 2026 (up 2.7% year on year).
- Loans to individuals and small and medium-sized enterprises increased by 35.2 billion yen (+2.1%), loans to medium-sized and large enterprises increased by 24.0 billion yen (+6.1%), and loans to local public bodies increased by 7.5 billion yen (+1.7%).
- Loans in Tochigi Prefecture accounted for 54.2% of the total, and lending is centered on loans within Tochigi Prefecture and to individuals and small and medium-sized enterprises.

Trends in Balance of Loans and Bills Discounted (Non-consolidated)



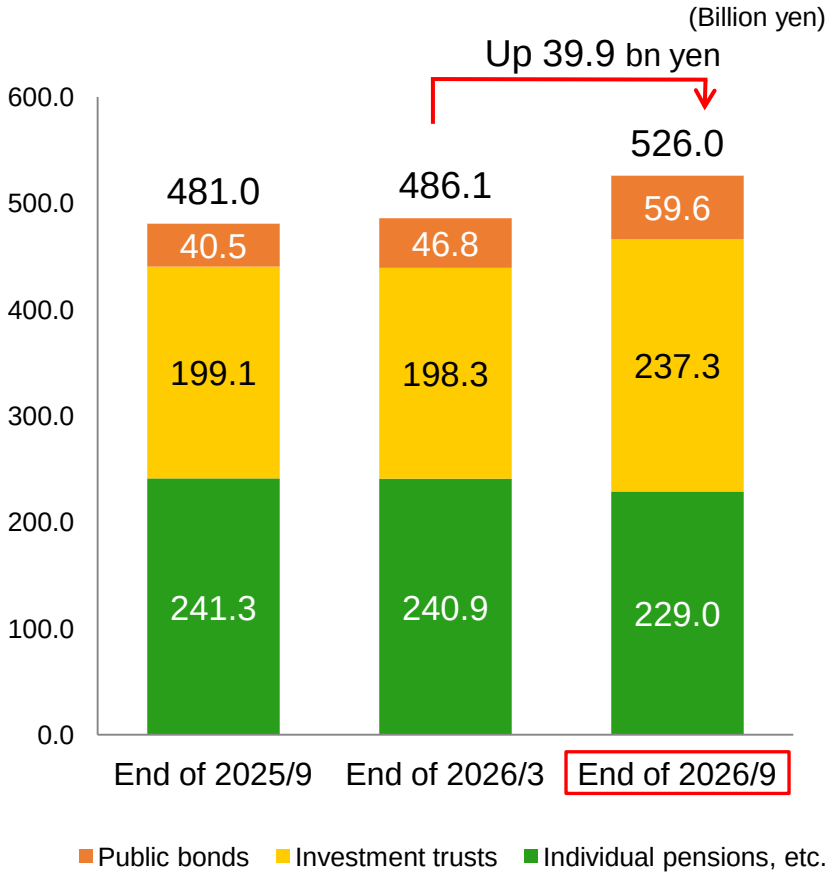
Balance of Loans and Bills Discounted by Prefecture (As of September 30, 2026)



8. Deposit Assets (Non-consolidated)

- The balance of deposit assets increased by 39.9 billion yen from the end of March 2026, reflecting the provision of customer-oriented financial services. Going forward, the Bank will continue to propose "long-term, installment-type, and diversified" investments that contribute to customers' future asset formation.

Trends in Balance of Deposit Assets



(Billion yen)	2025/9	2026/3	**2026/9**	Change from 2026/3	% Change from 2026/3
Deposit assets	481.0	486.1	**526.0**	39.9	8.2%
Public bonds	40.5	46.8	**59.6**	12.8	27.3%
Investment trusts	199.1	1983	**237.3**	39.0	19.6%
Individual pensions, etc.	241.3	240.9	**229.0**	(11.9)	-4.9%

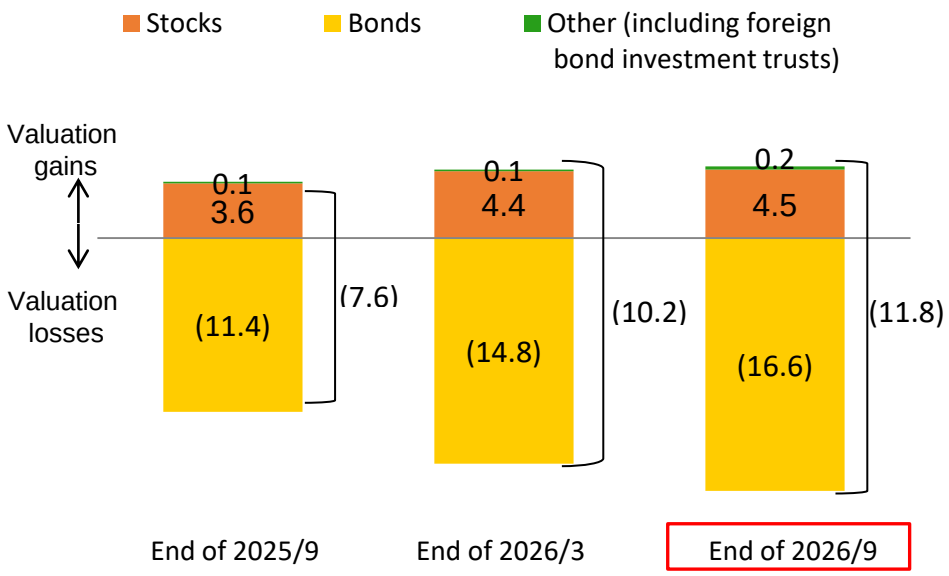
(count)	2025/9	2026/3	**2026/9**	Change from 2026/3	% Change from 2026/3
NISA accounts	39,729	40,530	**41,349**	819	2.0%

9. Securities (Non-Consolidated)

- In the six months ended September 2026, although domestic interest rates rose following the Bank of Japan's rate hikes in June and September, the overall valuation gains/losses on securities improved by 1.0 billion yen from March 31, 2026, as we replaced part of our bond portfolio to shorten the average maturity and as valuation gains on interest rate swaps expanded.
- Looking ahead, the Bank continues to assume a moderate rise in domestic interest rates and, for the time being, plans to contain interest rate risk and reinvest primarily in short- to medium-term bonds.

Valuation Gains (Losses) on Other Securities

(Billion yen)



(Billion yen)	2025/9	2026/3	**2026/9**	Change from 2026/3
Valuation gains on interest rate swaps	2.9	5.4	**8.0**	**2.6**
Total of Valuation Gain and Loss on Securities with Market Value	(4.6)	(4.8)	**(3.8)**	**1.0**

Closing Balances of Securities (As of September 30, 2026)

(Billion yen)	2025/9	2026/3	**2026/9**	Change from 2026/3	% Change from 2026/3
Total securities	408.9	423.2	**473.5**	50.3	11.8%
Stocks	13.5	13.8	**13.6**	(0.2)	-1.6%
Bonds	356.7	380.6	**430.0**	49.4	12.9%
Other (including foreign bond investment trusts)	38.7	28.7	**29.8**	1.1	3.7%

(year)	2025/9	2026/3	**2026/9**
Duration of yen-denominated bonds	2.6	2.0	**1.5**

* Excluding bonds subject to interest rate swap hedges.

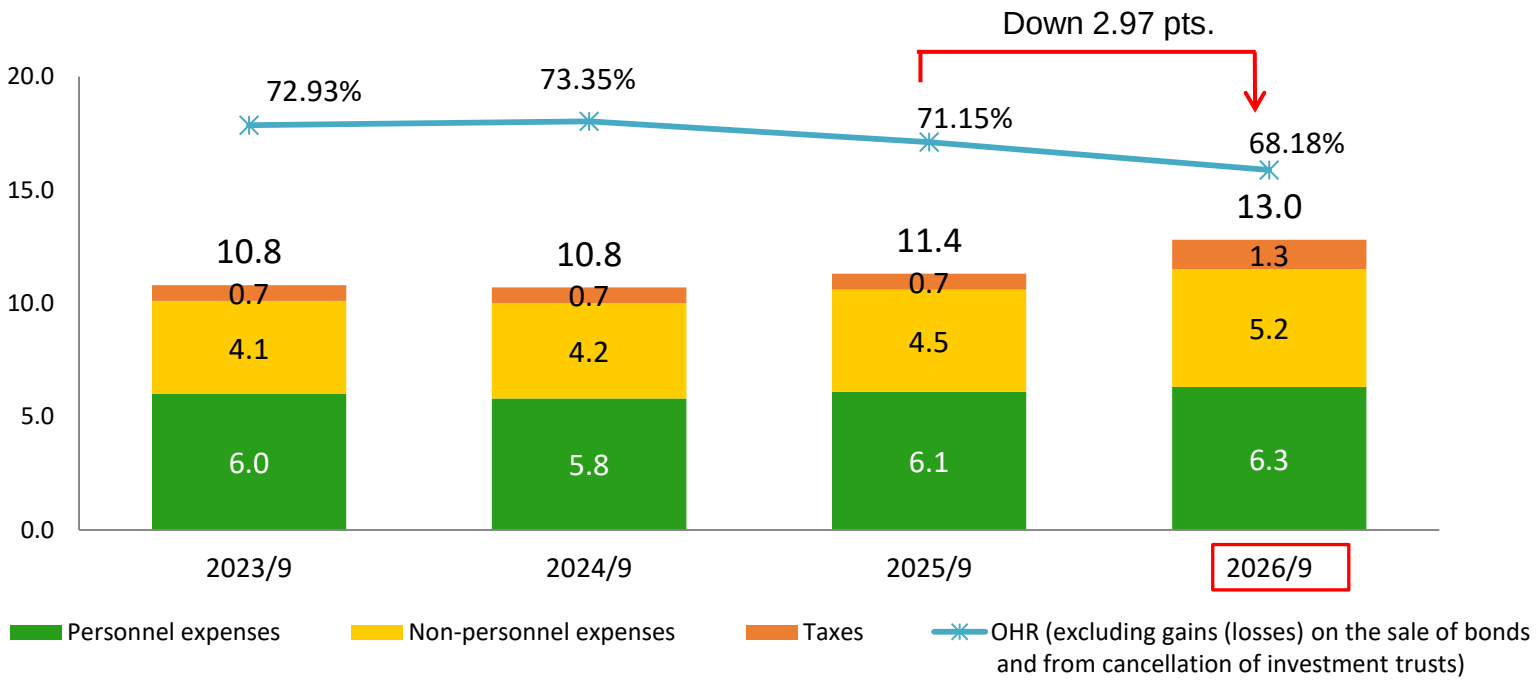
10.Expenses (Non-consolidated)

(Note) OHR (based on gross operating profit) = Expenses ÷ Gross operating profit (excluding gains (losses) on sale of bonds and from cancellation of investment trusts) × 100

- In “expenses,” which are the numerator in the OHR calculation, expenses increased by 1.6 billion yen year-on-year, due not only to personnel investment such as base salary increases and human resource development, and growth investments such as DX, AI, and system investments, but also to a temporary increase in expenses related to the construction of the new head office during the current interim period.
- “Gross core business profit,” which is the denominator in the OHR calculation, increased by 2.9 billion yen year-on-year, from 16.1 billion yen in the fiscal year ended September 2025 to 19.0 billion yen in the fiscal year ended September 2026, as the increase in interest expenses on deposits was more than offset by higher funds-related income, such as interest income on loans, and fee and commission income.
- As a result, the OHR for the current interim period improved by 2.97 percentage points year-on-year, due to an increase in gross core business profit (excluding gains(losses) on sale of bonds and from cancellation of investment trusts).

Expenses and OHR

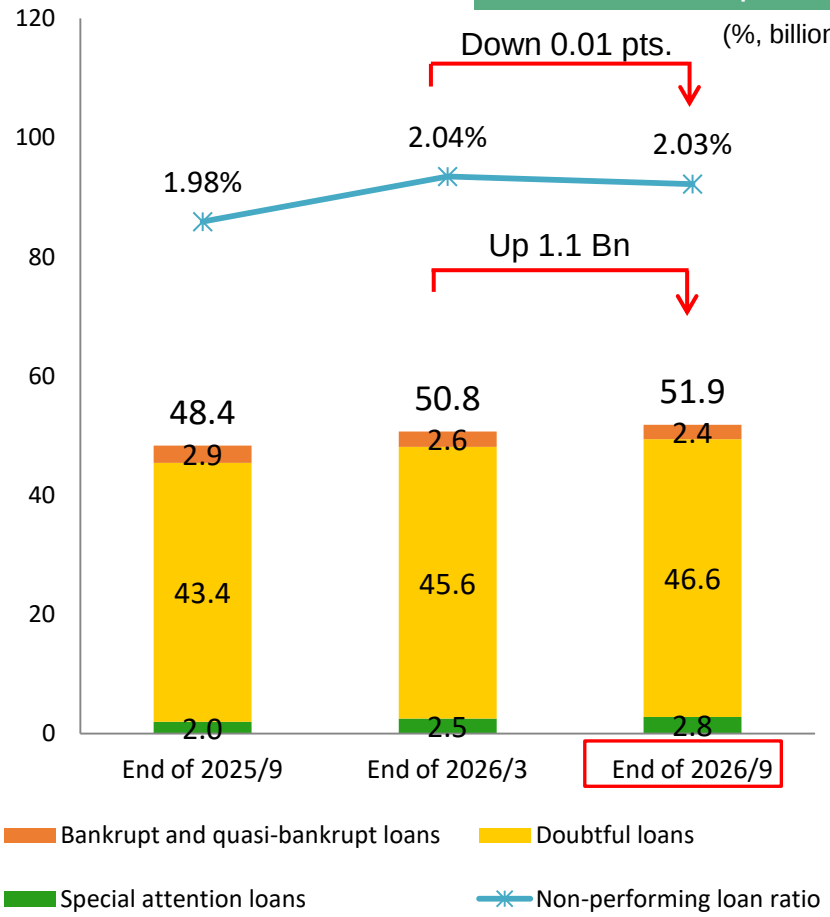
(%, billion yen)



11. Non-performing Loans

- Loans based on the Banking Act and Financial Reconstruction Act increased by 1.1 billion yen compared to the end of March 2026 and as total credit exposure, including normal claims, also increased, the non-performing loan ratio declined by 0.01 percentage points to 2.03%.
- Given the potential impact of elevated inflation and developments in the Middle East, the Bank will continue to provide steadfast support to its corporate customers.

Trends in Non-performing Loan Ratio (Non-consolidated)

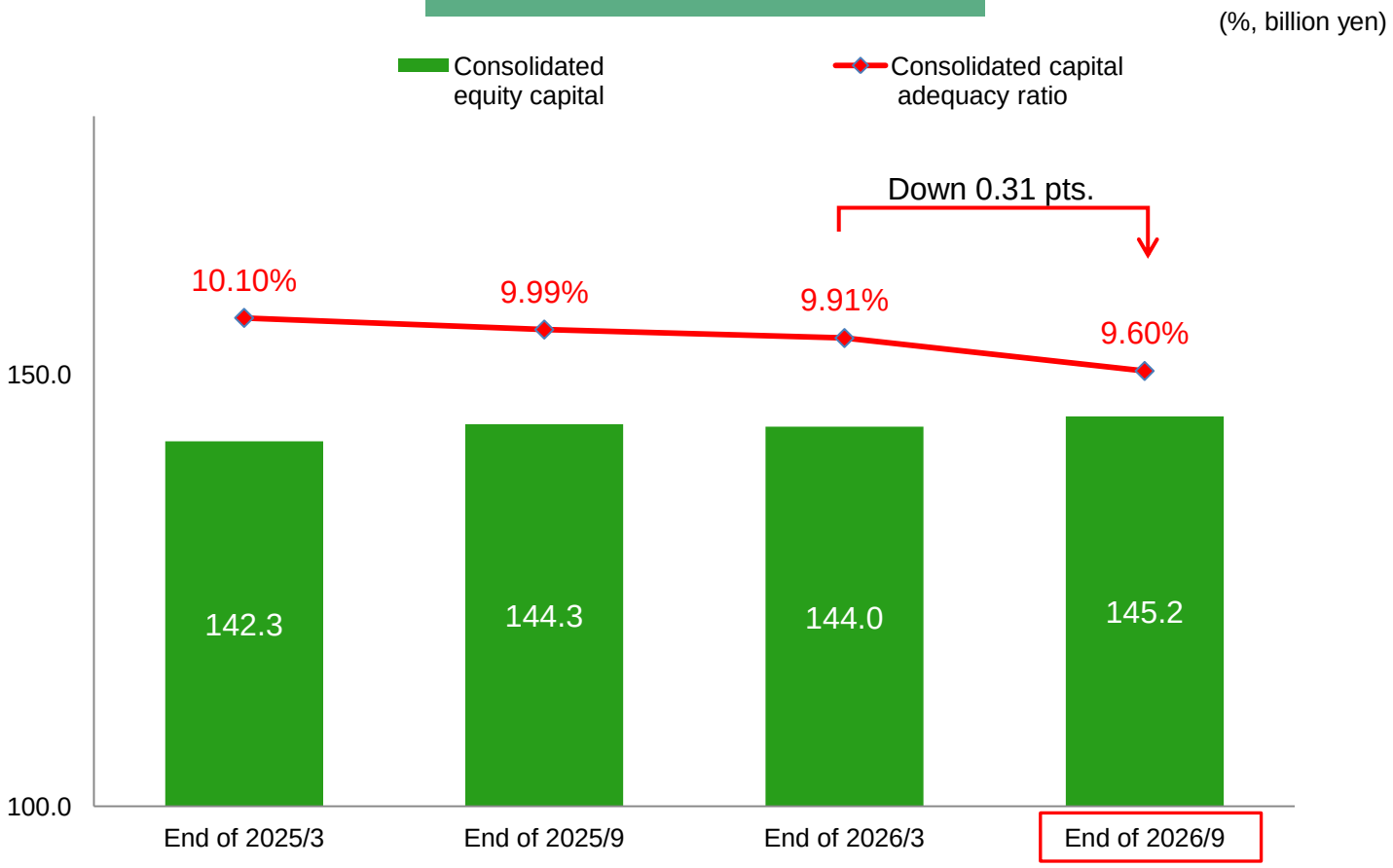


(Billion yen)	2025/9	2026/3	**2026/9**	Change from 2026/3	% Change from 2026/3
Loans based on the Banking Act and Financial Reconstruction Act	48.4	50.8	**51.9**	1.1	2.1%
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans	2.9	2.6	**2.4**	(0.2)	-8.3%
Doubtful loans	43.4	45.6	**46.6**	1.0	2.3%
Special attention loans	2.0	2.5	**2.8**	0.3	9.8%
Normal assets	2,396.6	2,431.8	**2,496.2**	64.4	2.6%
Total (total claims)	2,445.0	2,482.6	**2,548.2**	65.6	2.6%

12. Capital Adequacy Ratio and Consolidated ROE

- The consolidated capital adequacy ratio stood at 9.60%, down 0.31 percentage points from the end of March 2026, as an increase in risk-weighted assets such as loans outweighed the increase in capital attributable to the accumulation of profits.

Trends in Equity Capital



(The Bank applied the finalized Basel III endgame standards starting from the fiscal year ending March 2025.)

(Reference)

Toward the Evolution of New Value Creation

1. Realize the Provision of New Value (Strengthening Consulting Capability)

<Business Succession and M&A>

To provide highly specialized solutions, the Bank leverages services such as “Tochigi no Musubime” (a locally oriented M&A service) and has established a one-stop framework to support M&A for sole proprietors and micro/small enterprises.

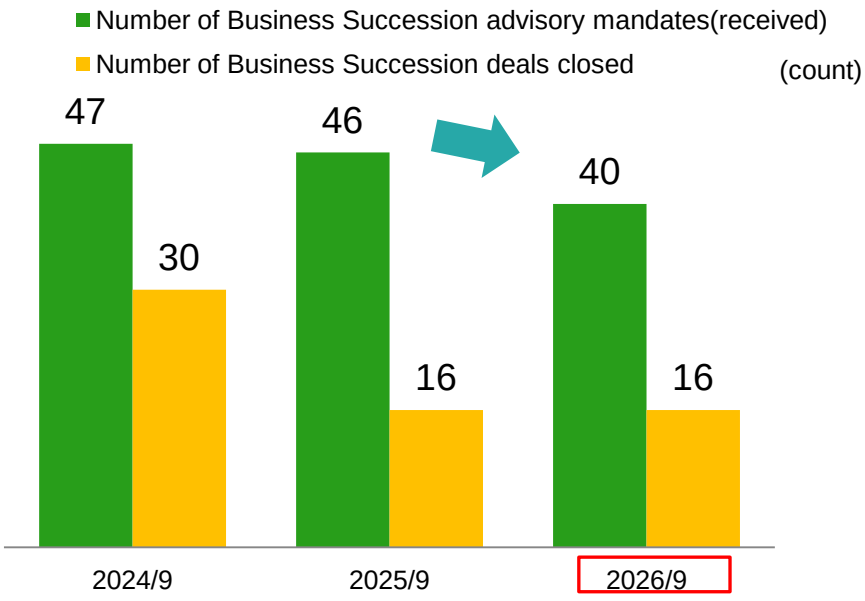
- The number of contracts in the six months ended September 2026 remained at the same level as in the same period of the previous year.

<Business Matching>

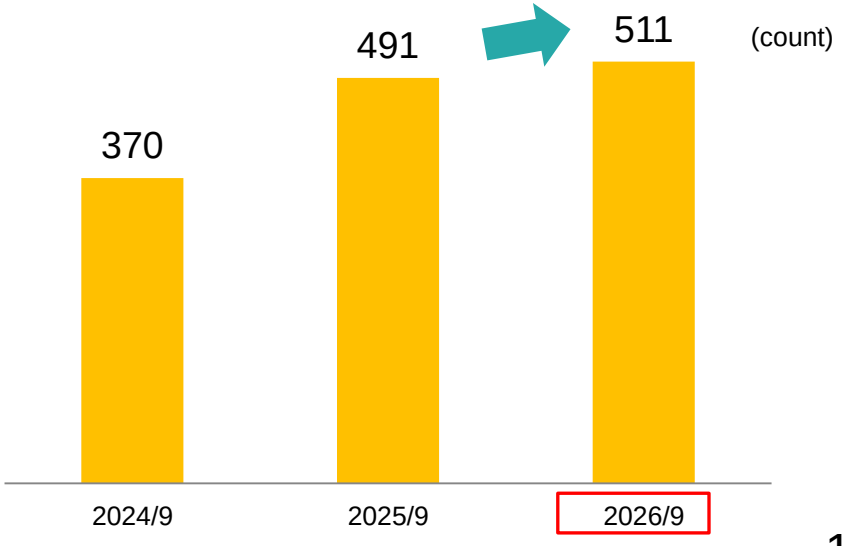
To address a wide range of customer needs, the Bank provides appropriate information and services and introduces suitable business partners.

- Expansion of growth support menu: The number of contracts increased for real estate-related services, leasing, asset utilization services, and employee benefits consulting, among others.

Number of Business Succession and M&A Contracts



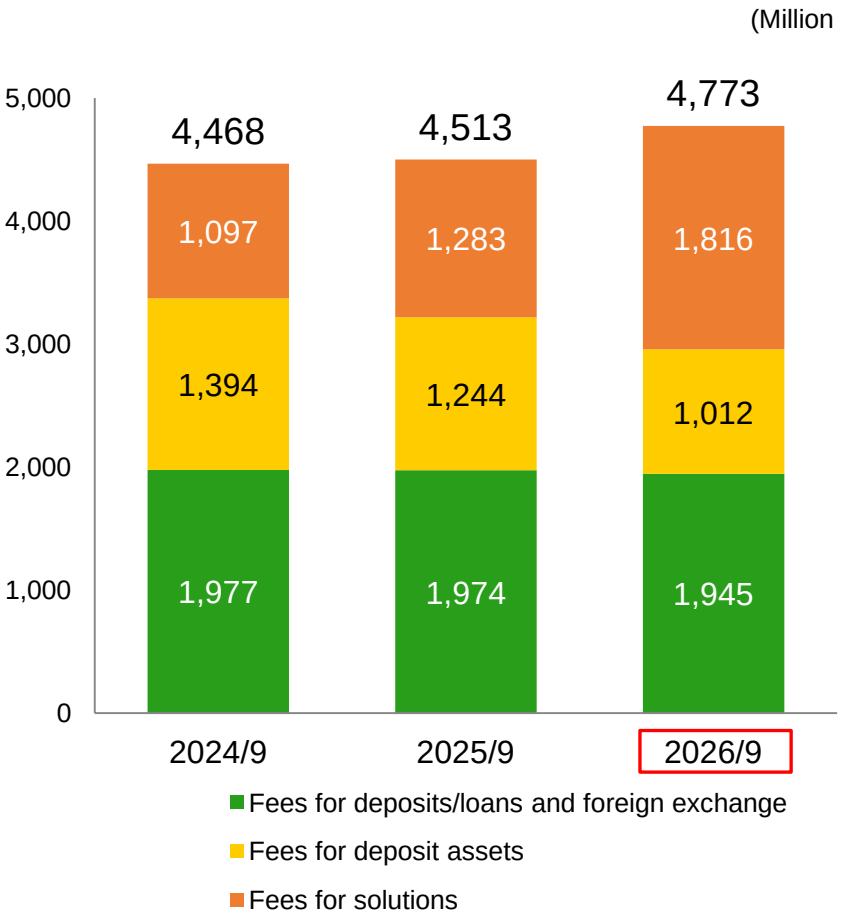
Number of Business Matching Contracts



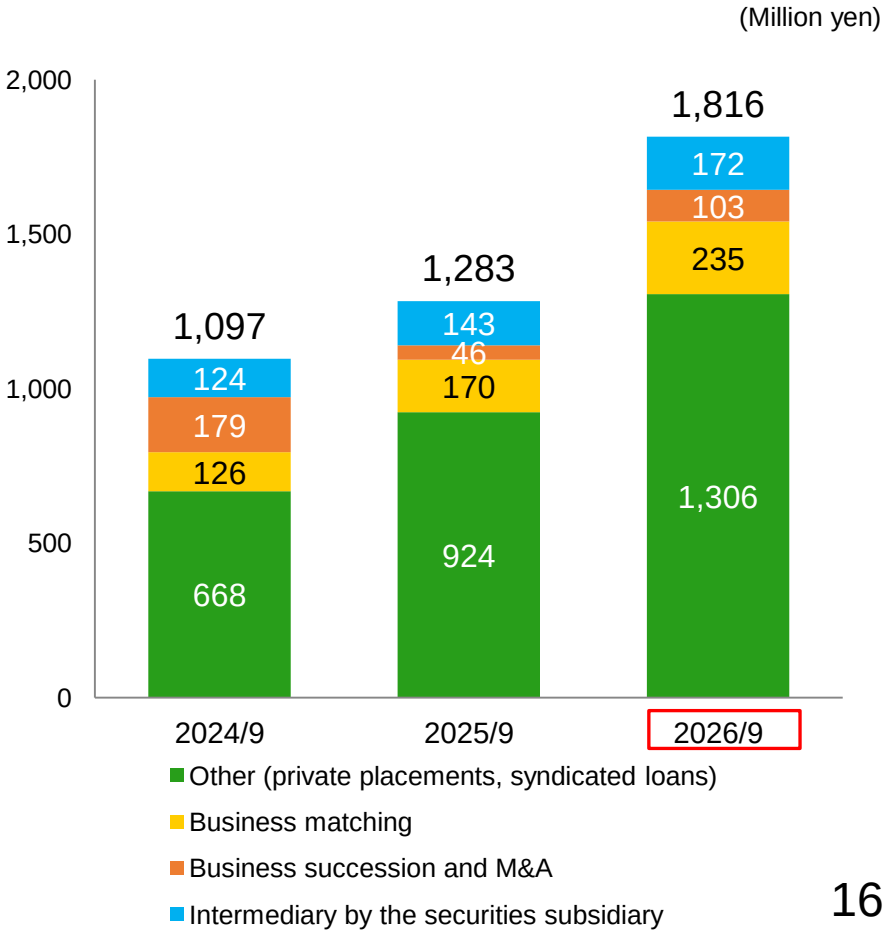
2. Realize the Provision of New Value (Trends in Fees and Commissions Income)

The Bank allocates human resources to “tasks that only people can perform” (through direct face-to-face and indirect face-to-face channels) and provides highly specialized solutions. Fees and commissions consist of banking-related fees such as deposit- and loan-related fees; solution-related fees for business matching and business succession/M&A; and fees on customer assets under custody earned through supporting customers’ asset formation.

Trends in Fees and Commissions Income



Breakdown of Fees for Solutions



TOCHIGI BANK

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