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Financial Results Presentation for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026

Wednesday, May 13, 2026

TOCHIGI BANK

Securities Code: 8550

Contents

Overview of Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026

1. Summary of Financial Results
2. Overview of Consolidated Financial Results
3. Overview of Non-consolidated Financial Results
4. Trends in Core Net Business Profit
5. Trends in Net interest income
6. Balance of Deposits
7. Balance of Loans and Bills Discounted
8. Deposit Assets
9. Securities
10. Expenses
11. Non-performing Loans
12. Capital Adequacy Ratio and Consolidated ROE
13. Dividends and Shareholder Return Policy

1. Summary of Financial Results

【Consolidated】	2025/3	2026/3	Change	% Change	Financial results forecasts for the fiscal year	Progress rate toward the forecast
Ordinary income	45.0bn	**54.5bn**	＋9.5bn	21.0%	50.5bn	108.0%
Ordinary profit	(23.6)bn	**10.0bn**	＋33.6bn	-%	9.1bn	110.1%
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	(22.3)bn	**8.2bn**	＋30.5bn	-%	7.8bn	106.3%

【Consolidated】	2025/3	2026/3	Change
Capital adequacy ratio	10.10%	**9.91%**	(0.19)pts.
ROE（Return on Equity）	(14.80)%	**5.26%**	+20.06pts.

【Non-consolidated 】	2025/3	2026/3	Change (% Change)
Deposits	3,121.1bn	**3,175.3bn**	＋54.2bn (1.7%)
Loans and bills discounted	2,192.8bn	**2,457.8bn**	＋265.0bn (12.0%)
Securities	376.3bn	**423.2bn**	＋46.9bn (12.4%)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities ＊	(8.1)bn	**(4.8)bn**	＋3.3bn (-%)

	2025/3	2026/3	Change
Annual dividend	7.00 yen	26.00yen	＋19.00yen

Key Points of the Financial Results

➢Increase in revenue and profit

・An increase in net interest income, reflecting higher interest on loans, interest and dividends on securities, and interest on deposits with other banks

・An increase in fees and commissions, including solution-related fees

・A decrease in losses on sales of securities

・Continued replacement of low-yielding securities

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, in anticipation of higher domestic interest rates, the Bank substantially disposed of low-yielding securities and reviewed its portfolio, leading to improved profitability of the securities portfolio and enhanced capacity for risk-taking.

➢Increase in year-end dividend

・Reflecting a recovery in business performance, the year-end dividend will be increased by 2.00 yen from 12.00 yen to 14.00 yen per share.

・As a result, the annual dividend will be 26.00 yen per share, including the interim dividend of 12.00 yen per share (compared with the forecast of 24.00 yen announced on October 29, 2025).

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

2. Overview of Consolidated Financial Results

- Ordinary income increased by 9.5 billion yen from the same period of the previous fiscal year, due in part to higher interest on loans and discounts, interest and dividends on securities, and interest on deposits with other banks, as well as higher fees and commissions.
- Ordinary expenses decreased by 24.2 billion yen from the same period of the previous fiscal year, due in part to a decrease in losses on sales of securities.
- As a result, ordinary profit amounted to 10.0 billion yen and profit attributable to owners of parent amounted to 8.2 billion yen, representing higher profits compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year.

○ Consolidated statement of income (excerpt)

(Billion yen)

	2025/3	2026/3	Change	% Change
Ordinary income	45.0	54.5	9.5	21.0%
Interest income	27.0	36.4	9.4	34.6%
Interest on loans and discounts	22.6	29.6	7.0	30.8%
Interest and dividends on securities	2.5	3.2	0.7	27.1%
Interest on deposits	1.8	3.5	1.7	93.2%
Fees and commissions income	10.3	11.3	1.0	8.9%
Gain on sale of securities	2.0	0.8	(1.2)	−60.1%
Ordinary expenses	68.7	44.5	(24.2)	−35.2%
Interest expenses	2.4	7.6	5.2	216.7%
Interest on deposits	1.8	6.2	4.4	234.0%
Fees and commissions payments	4.0	4.2	0.2	5.1%
Loss on sale of securities	35.3	2.3	(33.0)	−93.4%
General and administrative expenses	22.6	24.9	2.3	10.1%
Costs for loans written-off	1.5	2.3	0.8	50.2%
Ordinary profit	(23.6)	10.0	33.6	−
Corporate income taxes	(1.3)	1.3	2.6	−
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	(22.3)	8.2	30.5	−

*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 those described for the consolidated results above, both ordinary income and profit increased.
- Although funding costs, such as interest on deposits, and expenses increased, core net business profit (excluding gains (losses) from cancellation of investment trusts) increased, primarily reflecting higher interest on loans and discounts.

○ Non-consolidated statement of income (excerpt)

(Billion yen)

	2025/3	2026/3	Change	% Change
Ordinary income	40.0	48.3	8.3	20.5%
Interest income	27.0	36.5	9.5	34.7%
Interest on loans and discounts	22.6	29.7	7.1	31.0%
Interest and dividends on securities	2.5	3.2	0.7	27.3%
Interest on deposits	1.8	3.5	1.7	93.2%
Fees and commissions income	9.1	9.7	0.6	5.6%
Gain on sale of securities	2.0	0.7	(1.3)	−60.9%
Ordinary expenses	64.1	39.4	(24.7)	−38.5%
Interest expenses	2.3	7.6	5.3	221.5%
Interest on deposits	1.8	6.2	4.4	234.0%
Fees and commissions payments	4.3	4.5	0.2	4.8%
Loss on sale of securities	35.3	2.3	(33.0)	−93.4%
Expenses	21.4	24.0	2.6	12.0%
Costs for loans written-off	1.5	2.2	0.7	51.0%
Core net business profit (excluding gains (losses) from cancellation of investment trusts)	8.4	9.7	1.3	14.7%
Substantial net business profit	(22.8)	7.7	30.5	−
Net business profit	(21.1)	7.8	28.9	−
Ordinary profit	(24.0)	8.8	32.8	−
Corporate income taxes	(1.5)	1.0	2.5	−
Profit	(22.4)	8.0	30.4	−

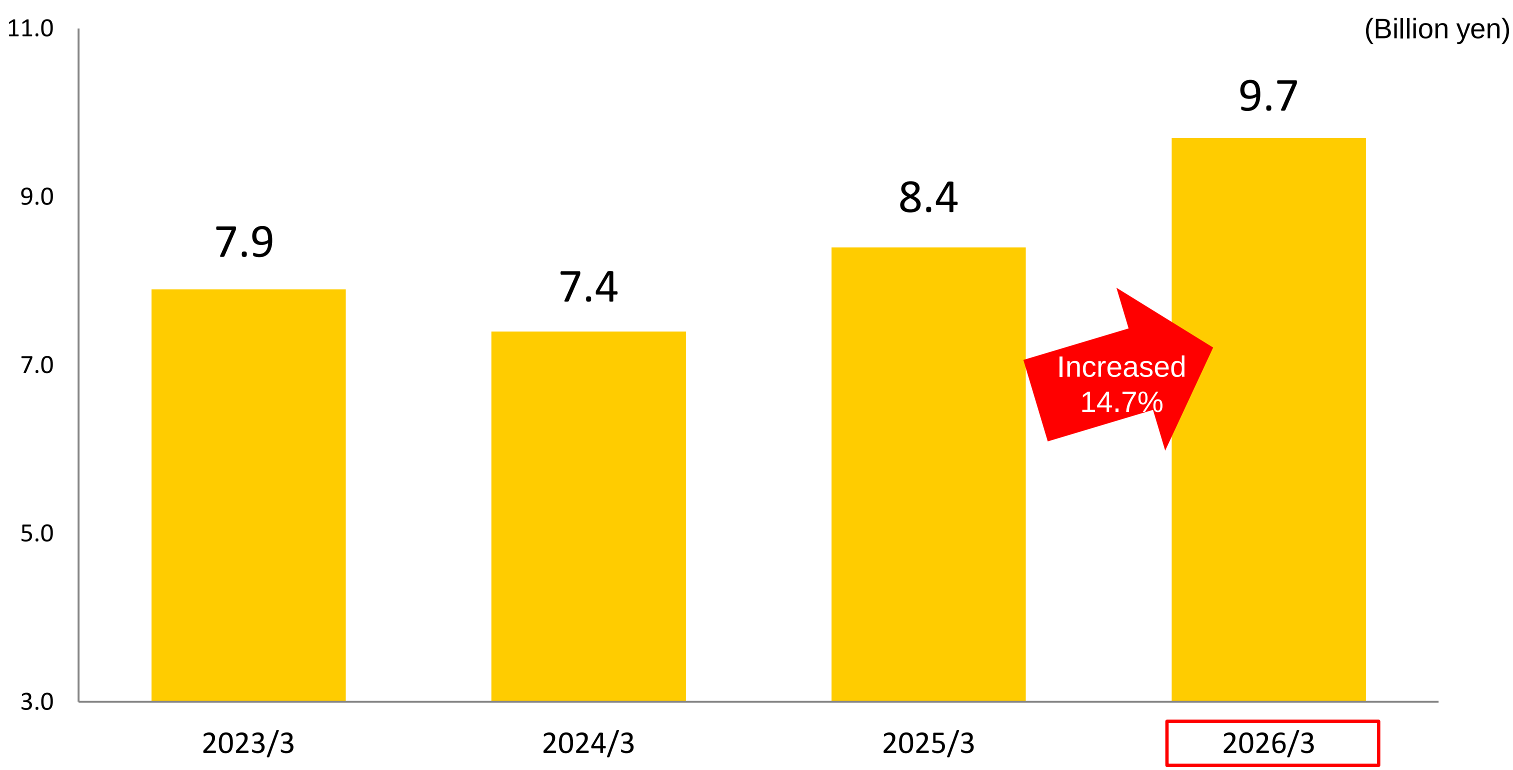
*Gains and losses on the sale of securities refer to those arising from the sale or redemption of government bonds and other bonds, as well as the sale of stocks.

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.
- In the period under review, core net business profit (excluding gains (losses) from cancellation of investment trusts) increased by 14.7% from the same period of the previous fiscal year, as the increase in funding income—such as interest on loans and discounts and interest on deposits with other banks—more than offset higher funding costs, including interest on deposits, and higher expenses.

Trends in Core Net Business Profit

(Excluding Gains (Losses) from Cancellation of Investment Trusts)



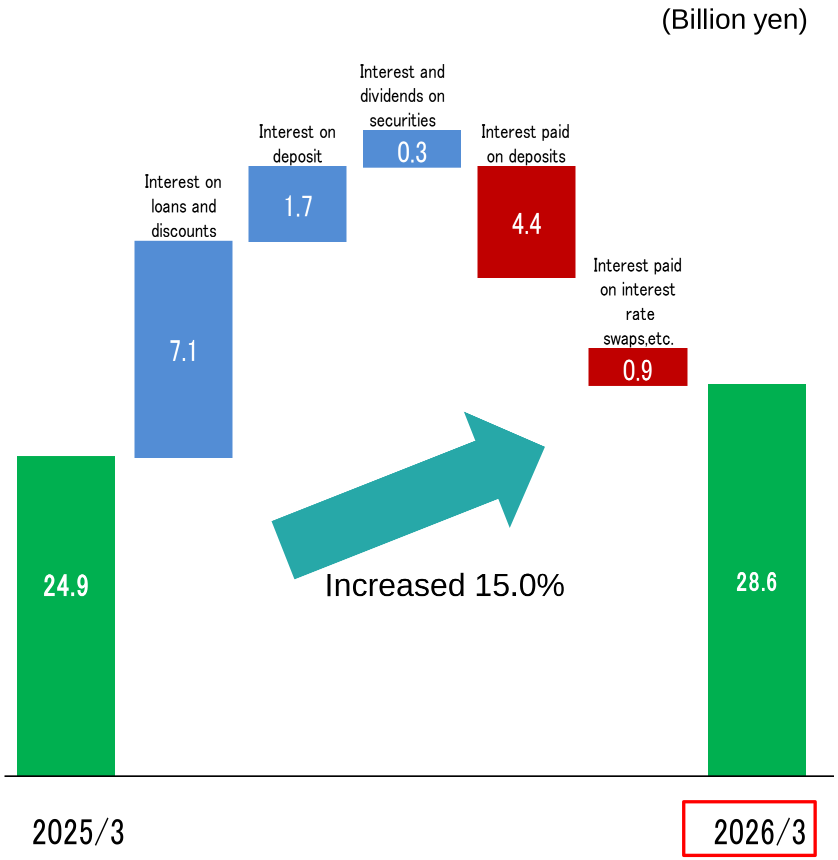
5.Trends in Net interest income

- Amid phased increases in policy interest rates since March 2024, interest payments on deposits increased; however, higher interest on loans and discounts and interest on deposits with other banks more than offset this, resulting in a 15.0% increase from the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Reasons for Increase(Decrease) in Net Interest Income

(Billion yen,%)

	2025/3	2026/3	Change	% Change
Interest income	27.3	36.2	8.9	32.9%
Interest on loans and discounts	22.6	29.7	7.1	31.0%
Interest and dividends on securities (excluding gains(losses) from cancellation of investment trust)	2.7	3.0	0.3	9.6%
Interest on deposit	1.8	3.5	1.7	93.2%
Interest expenses	2.3	7.6	5.3	221.5%
Interest paid on deposits	1.8	6.2	4.4	234.0%
Interest paid on interest rate swaps,etc.	0.4	1.3	0.9	186.6%
Net interest income	24.9	28.6	3.7	15.0%



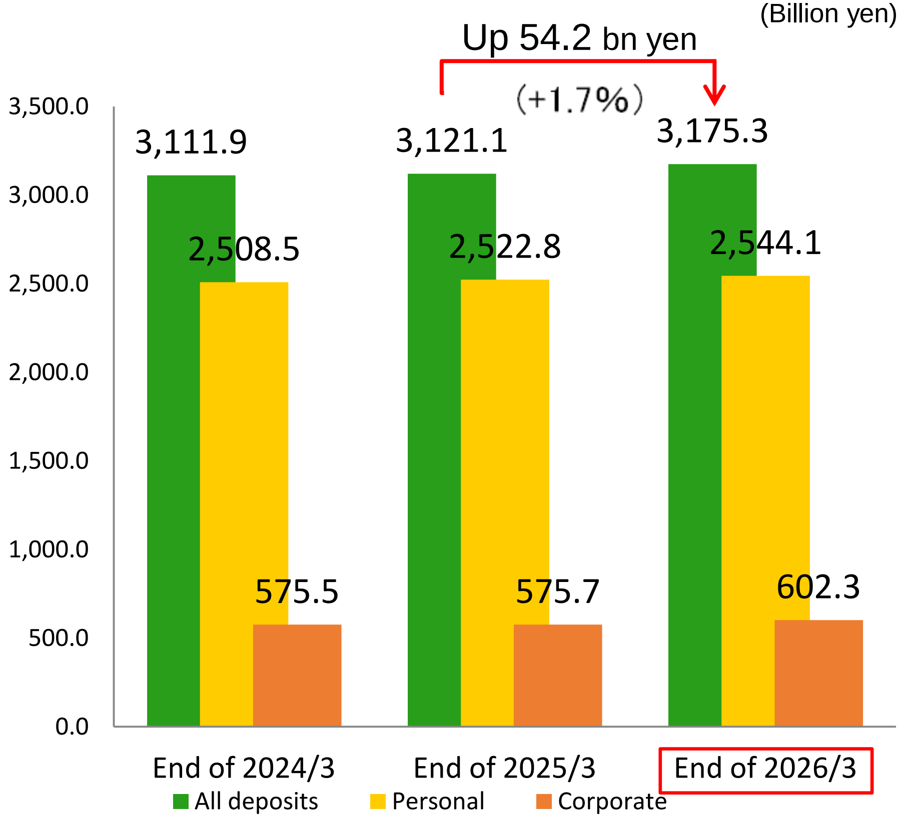
*Interest and dividends on securities exclude gains and losses on cancellation of investment trusts.
*Only the principal items are presented in the breakdowns of funding income and funding costs.

6. Balance of Deposits (Non-consolidated)

- Deposits outstanding increased by 54.2 billion yen from the end of March 2025 (up 1.7% year on year).
- Personal deposits increased by 21.3 billion yen (+0.8%), and corporate deposits increased by 26.6 billion yen (+4.6%).
- By prefecture, customers in Tochigi Prefecture accounted for 80.8% of total deposit balances.

Trends in Balance of Deposits (Non-consolidated)

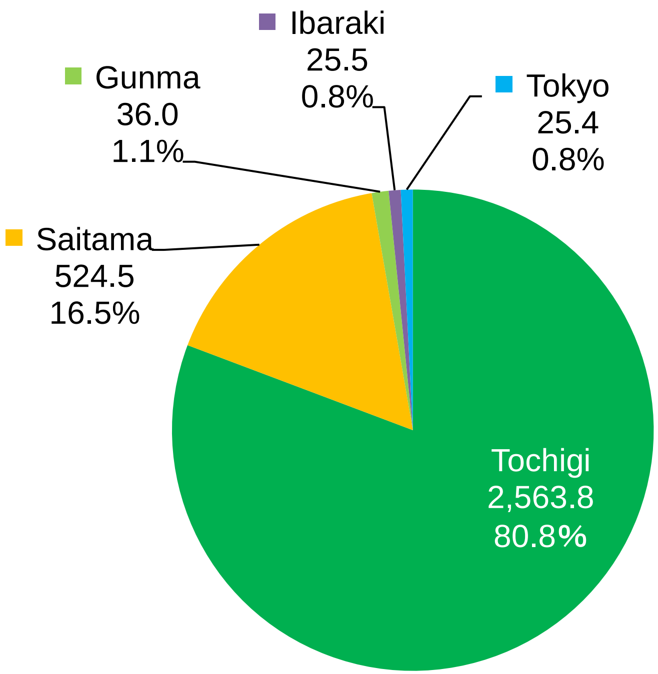
(Billion yen)



*Excluding negotiable certificates of deposit

Balance of Deposits by Prefecture (As of March 31, 2026)

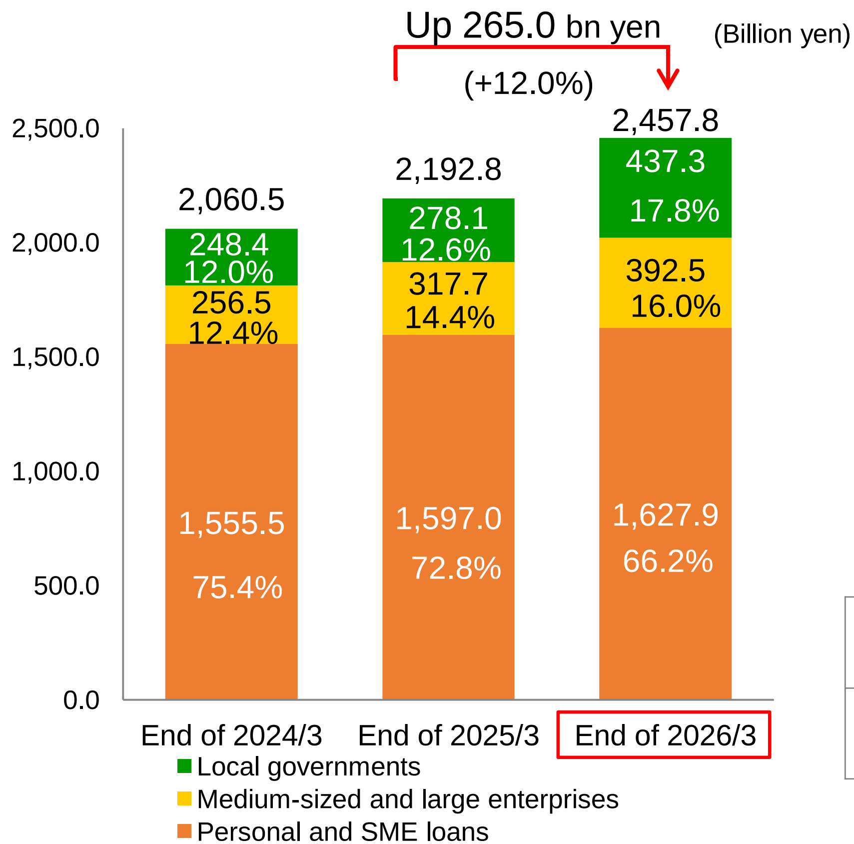
(Billion yen)



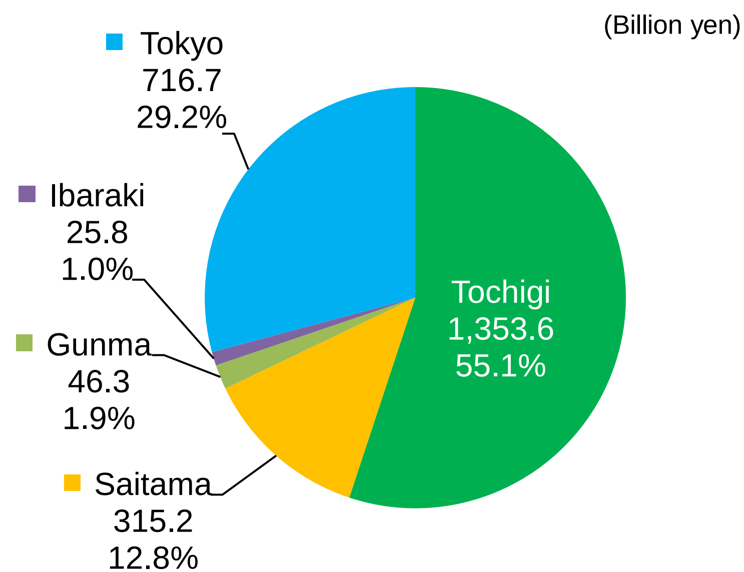
7. Balance of Loans and Bills Discounted (Non-consolidated)

- Loans outstanding increased by 265.0 billion yen from the end of March 2025 (up 12.0% year on year).
- Loans to individuals and small and medium-sized enterprises increased by 30.9 billion yen (+1.9%), loans to medium-sized and large enterprises increased by 74.8 billion yen (+23.5%), and loans to local public bodies increased by 159.2 billion yen (+57.2%).
- Loans in Tochigi Prefecture accounted for 55.1% 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 March 31, 2026)

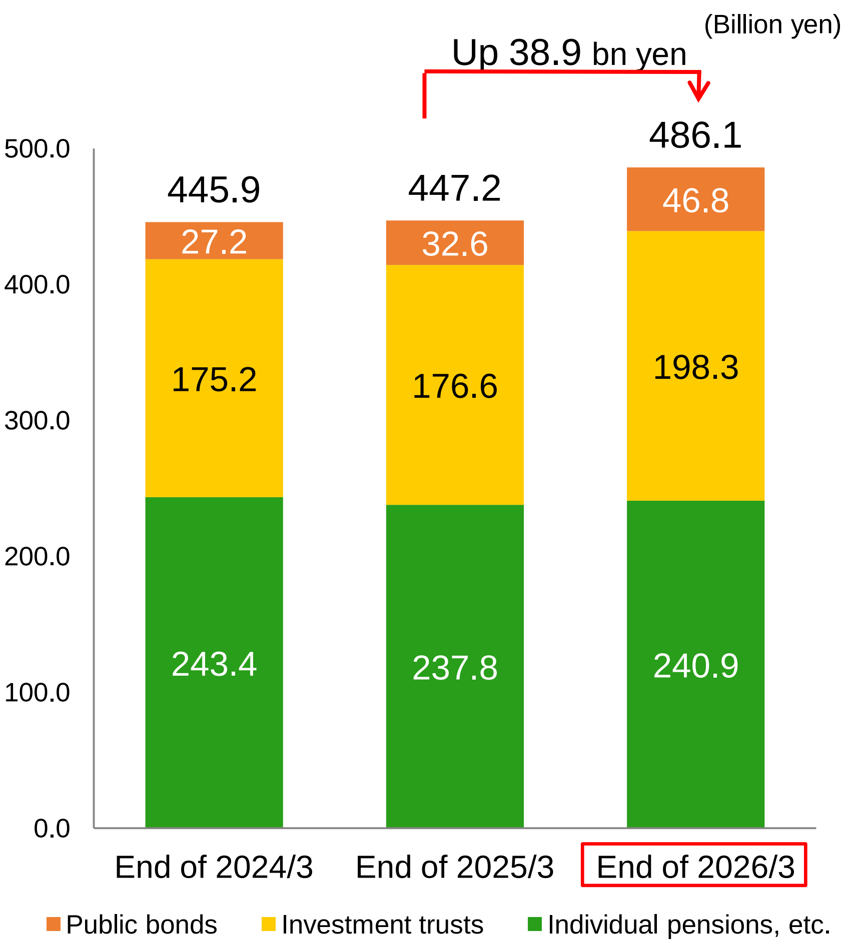


(%)	2024/3	2025/3	**2026/3**	pp Change from 2025/3
Loan-to-deposit ratio	66.2	70.2	**77.4**	+7.2

8. Deposit Assets (Non-consolidated)

➢ Customer assets under custody increased by 38.9 billion yen from the end of March 2025, 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)	2024/3	2025/3	**2026/3**	Change from 2025/3	% Change from 2025/3
Deposit assets	445.9	447.2	**486.1**	38.9	8.7%
Public bonds	27.2	32.6	**46.8**	14.2	43.2%
Investment trusts	175.2	176.6	**198.3**	21.7	12.3%
Individual pensions, etc.	243.4	237.8	**240.9**	3.1	1.2%

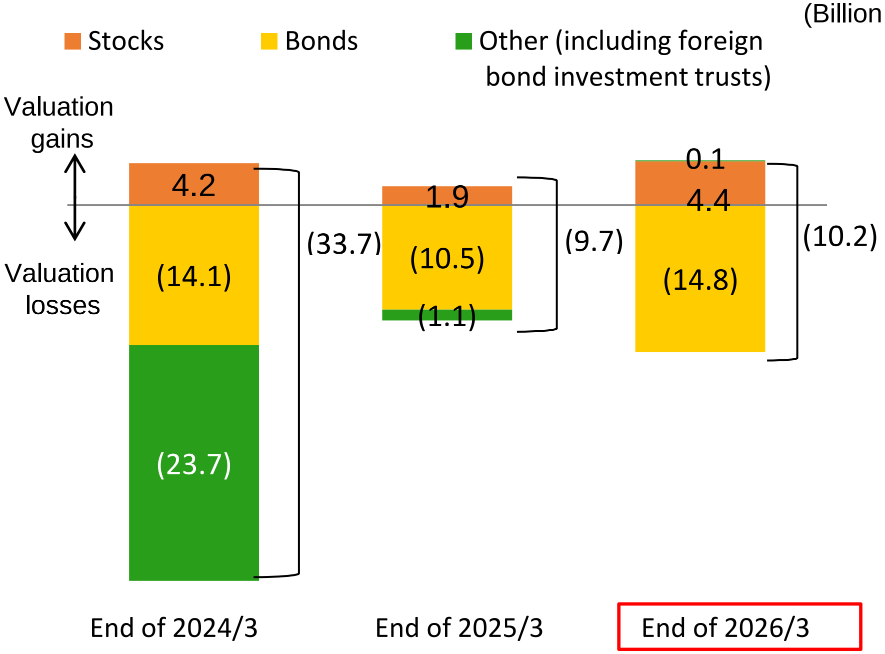
(count)	2024/3	2025/3	**2026/3**	Change from 2025/3	% Change from 2025/3
NISA accounts	35,136	38,892	**40,530**	1,638	4.2%

9. Securities (Non-Consolidated)

- In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, although domestic interest rates rose amid expectations of rate hikes by the Bank of Japan, overall valuation gains (losses) on securities improved by 3.3 billion yen from the end of March 2025, reflecting, among other factors, the replacement of held bonds to shorten the average duration, valuation gains on interest rate swaps, and increased valuation gains on stocks due to rising equity markets.
- 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)



* There is an additional valuation gain of interest rate swaps.
2025/3 1.6 billion yen 2026/3 5.4 billion yen

(Billion yen)	2024/3	2025/3	**2026/3**	Change from 2025/3
Total of Valuation Gain and Loss on Securities with Market Value	(33.7)	(8.1)	**(4.8)**	**3.3**

Closing Balances of Securities (As of March 31, 2026)

(Billion yen)	2024/3	2025/3	**2026/3**	Change from 2025/3	% Change from 2025/3
Total securities	609.4	376.3	**423.2**	46.9	12.4%
Stocks	14.6	11.8	**13.8**	2.0	16.9%
Bonds	330.1	325.0	**380.6**	55.6	17.0%
Other (including foreign bond investment trusts)	264.6	39.4	**28.7**	(10.7)	-27.1%

(%)	2024/3	2025/3	**2026/3**	pp Change from 2025/3
Securities-to-deposit ratio	19.5	12.0	**13.3**	+1.3

(year)	2024/3	2025/3	**2026/3**
Duration of yen-denominated bonds	7.0	3.2	**2.0**

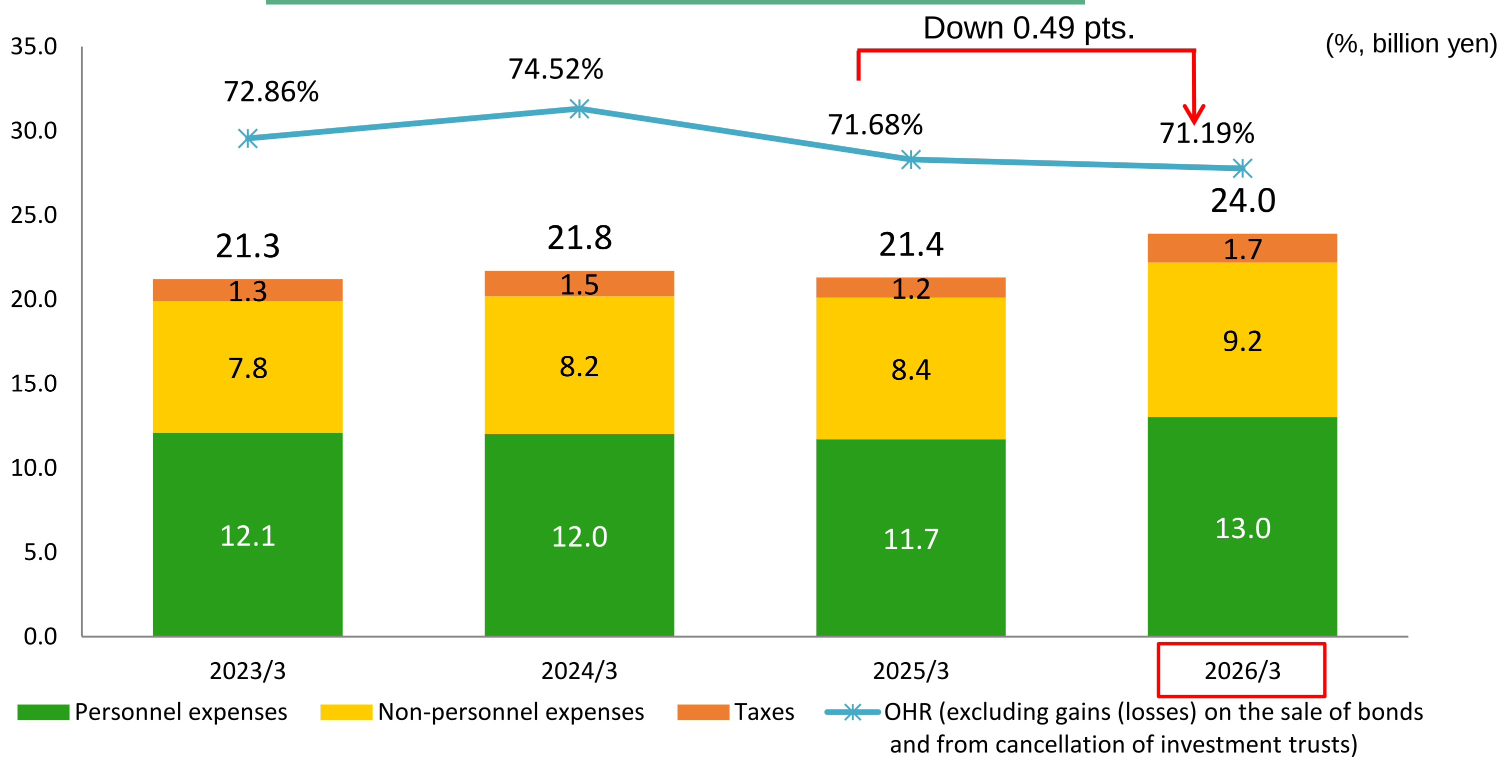
* Excluding bonds subject to interest rate swap hedges.

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

- Gross core business profit, which serves as the denominator in the calculation of OHR, increased by 3.9 billion yen from the previous fiscal year to 33.8 billion yen (from 29.9 billion yen in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 to 33.8 billion yen in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026), reflecting higher net interest income—primarily interest on loans and discounts—and higher fees and commissions, despite an increase in interest paid on deposits.
- Expenses, which constitute the numerator in the OHR, increased by 2.6 billion yen from the same period of the previous fiscal year due to base wage increases and investments in human capital such as training, as well as the new construction of the Koshigaya Branch and three other branches.
- As a result, the OHR (on a gross core business profit basis) improved by 0.49 percentage points from the same period of the previous fiscal year.

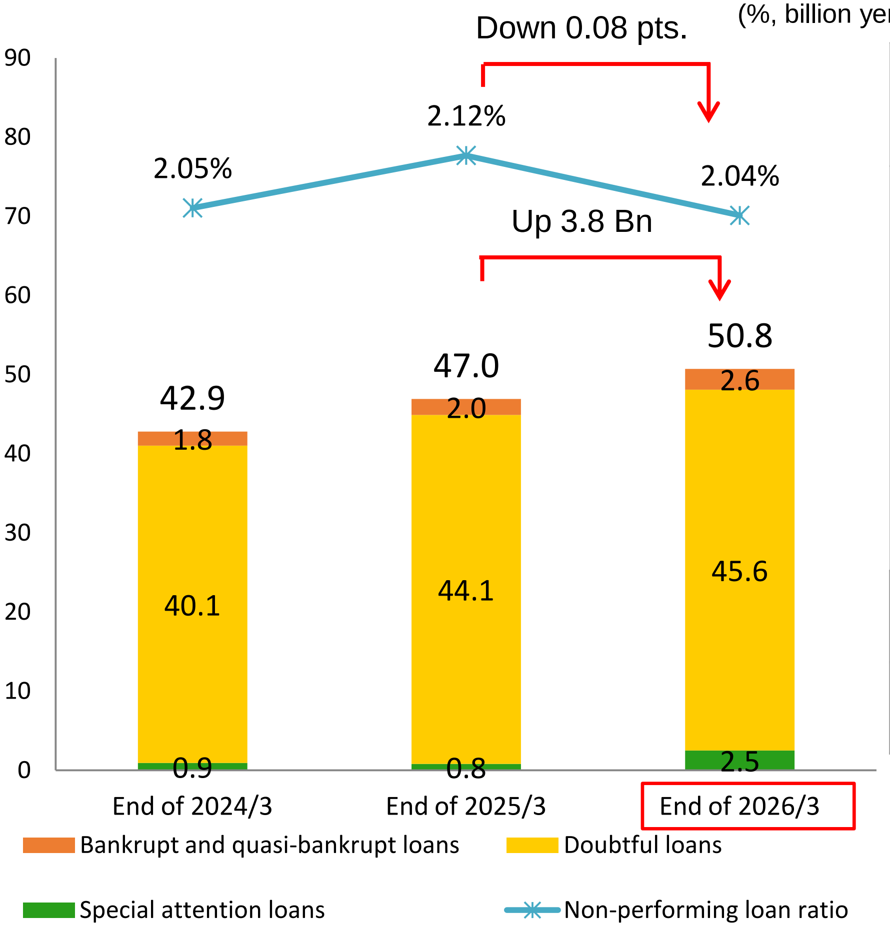
Expenses and OHR



11. Non-performing Loans

- Loans based on the Banking Act and Financial Reconstruction Act increased by 3.8 billion yen compared to the end of March 2025; however, as the total amount of credit, including normal assets, also increased, the non-performing loan ratio declined by 0.08 percentage points to 2.04%.
- 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)



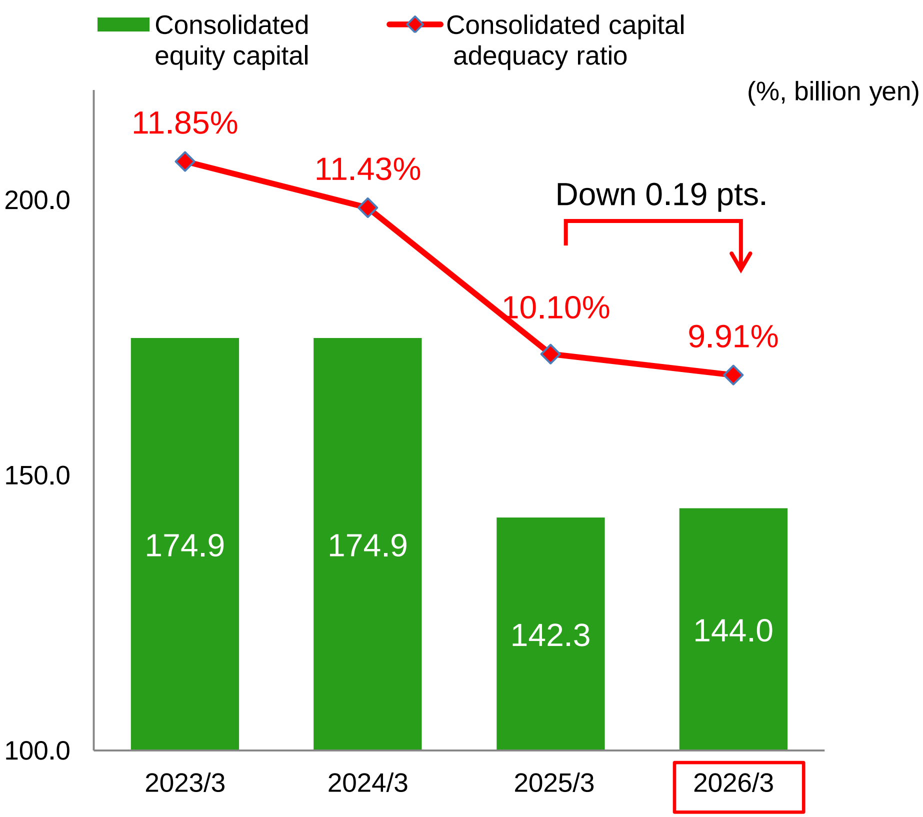
(%, billion yen)

(Billion yen)	2024/3	2025/3	**2026/3**	Change from 2025/3	% Change from 2025/3
Loans based on the Banking Act and Financial Reconstruction Act	42.9	47.0	**50.8**	3.8	8.0%
Bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt loans	1.8	2.0	**2.6**	0.6	27.5%
Doubtful loans	40.1	44.1	**45.6**	1.5	3.2%
Special attention loans	0.9	0.8	**2.5**	1.7	220.1%
Normal assets	2,047.1	2,172.8	**2,431.8**	259.0	11.9%
Total (total claims)	2,090.1	2,219.9	**2,482.6**	262.7	11.8%

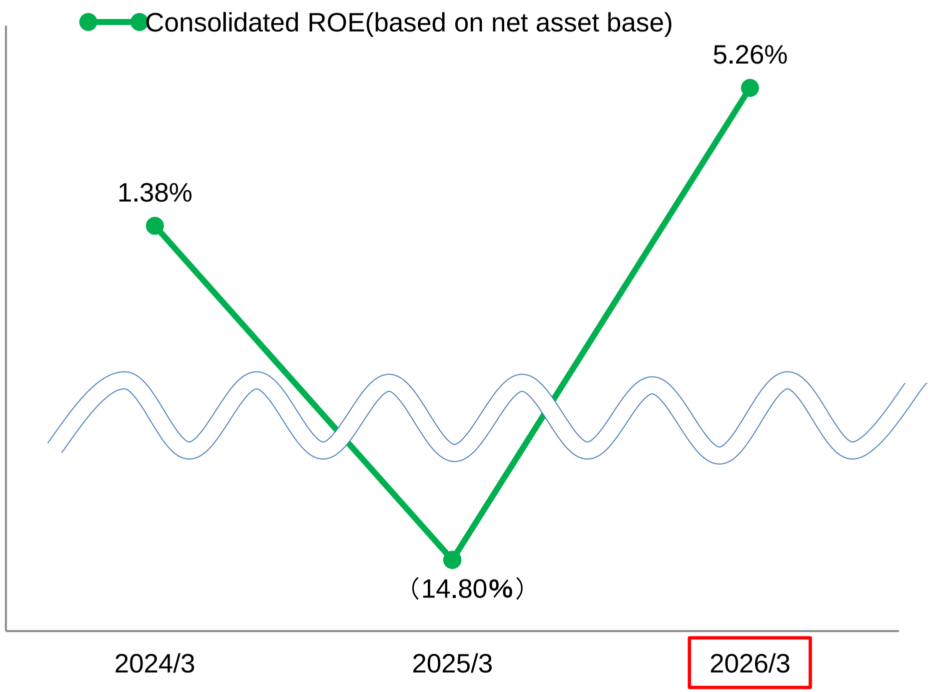
12. Capital Adequacy Ratio and Consolidated ROE

➢ The Bank's consolidated capital adequacy ratio came to 9.91%, down 0.19 percentage points from the end of March 2025, primarily due to an increase in risk-weighted assets associated with loan growth.

Trends in Equity Capital



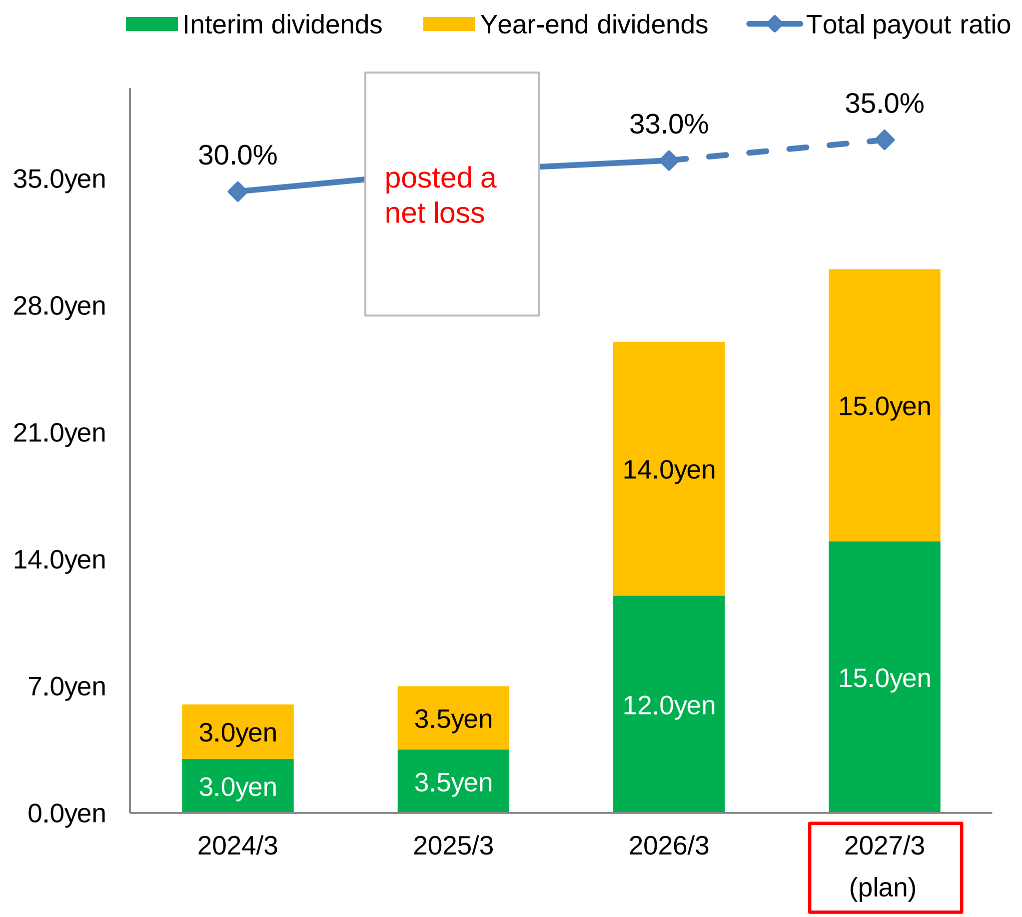
Consolidated ROE (Return on Equity)



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

13. Dividends and Shareholder Return Policy

- With respect to the year-end dividend for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, the Bank will increase it by 2.00 yen from the 12.00 yen per share announced in the dividend forecast on October 29, 2025, and set it at 14.00 yen per share. As a result, together with the interim dividend of 12.00 yen per share, the annual dividend will be 26.00 yen per share.
- For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027, the Bank plans an annual dividend of 30.00 yen per share.



Shareholder Return Policy

Maintain a total payout ratio (dividends and share repurchases) of 30%–35% through the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026.

From the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027, during the period of the 12th Medium-Term Management Plan (April 2026 to March 2030), aim for a dividend payout ratio of around 40% relative to profit attributable to owners of parent.

・With respect to share repurchases, act flexibly, taking into account capital levels, market conditions, and other factors.

(Reference)

Realize the Provision of New Value

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.

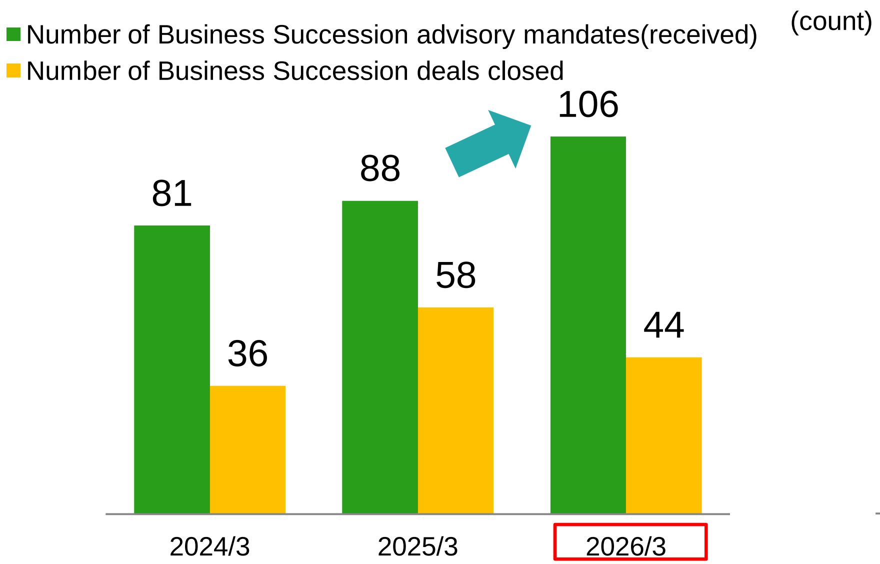
- In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, while the number of deals closed decreased year on year, the number of mandates (advisory contracts) increased steadily.

<Business Matching>

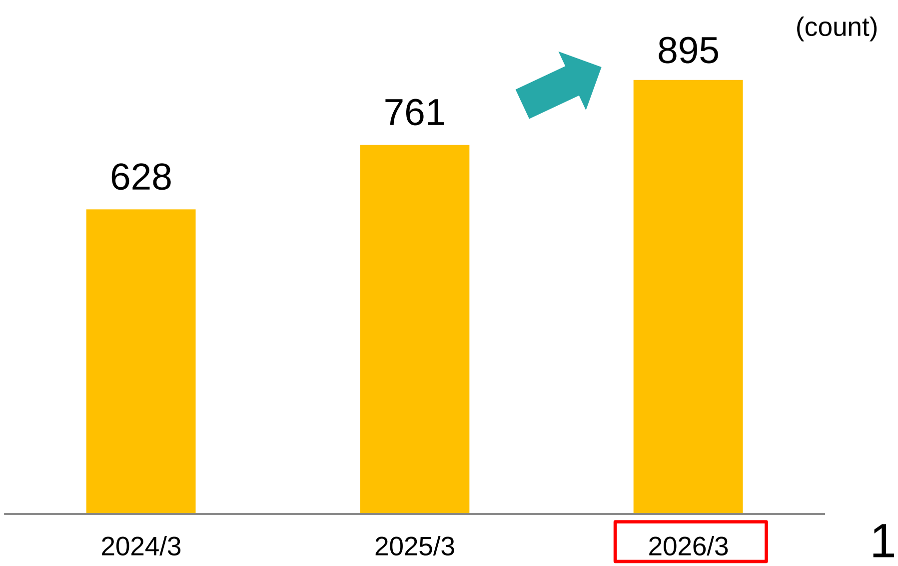
To address a wide range of customer needs, the Bank provides appropriate information and services and introduces suitable business partners.

- Expansion of growth support menu: In addition to real estate-related, leasing, and asset-utilization offerings, services in personnel placement and employee-benefits consulting increased.
- Personnel placement: Two matches were completed through “REVICareer,” a human resources platform operated by the Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan (REVIC).

Number of Business Succession and M&A Contracts



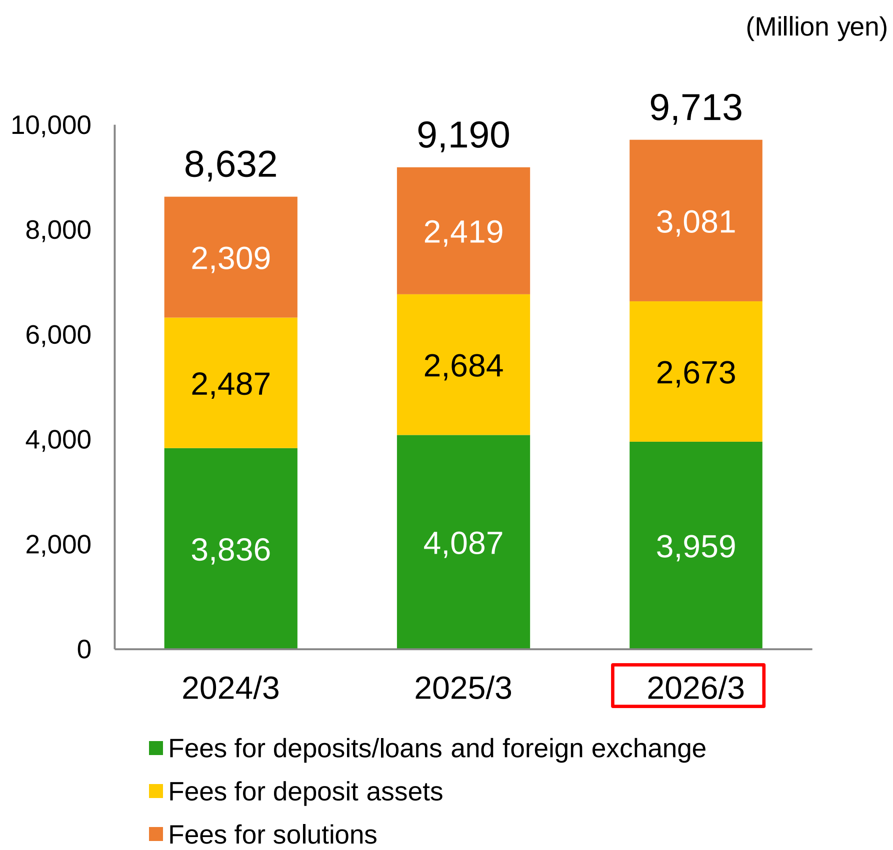
Number of Business Matching Contracts



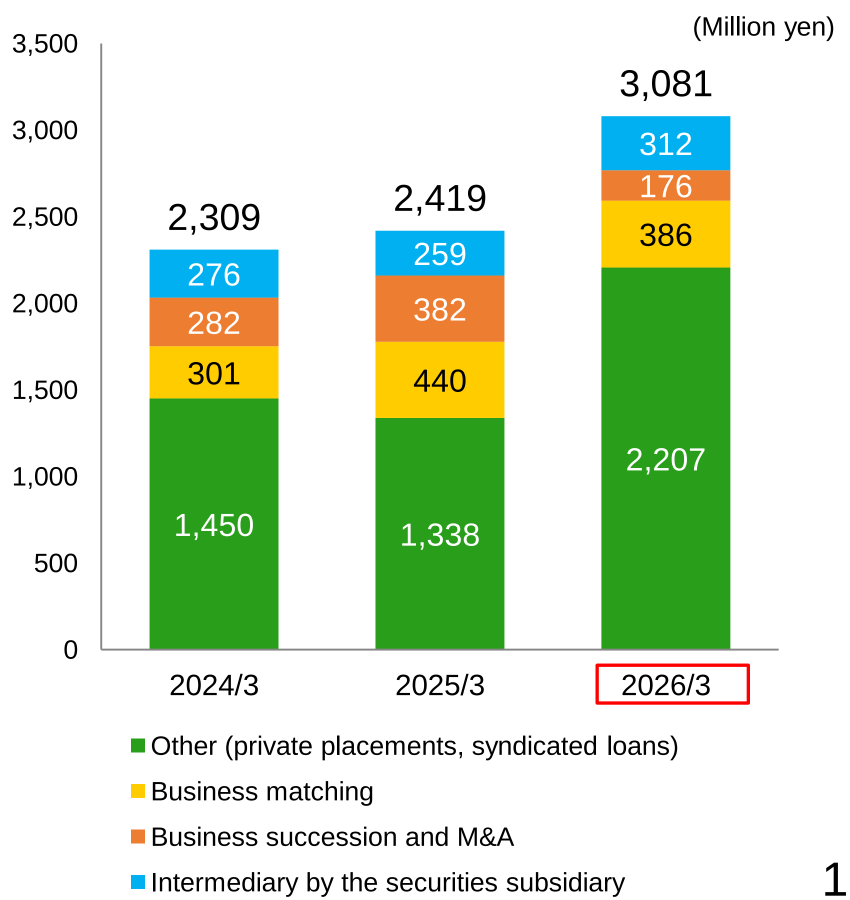
2. Realize the Provision of New Value (Trends in Fees and Commissions Income)

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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