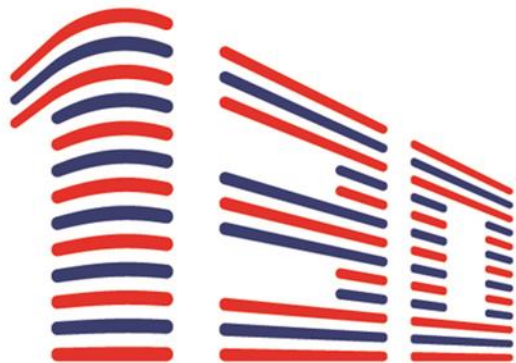


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YAMAGATA BANK 130th

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

June 2026



- 1 Overview of Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026**
- 2 Initiatives for Enhancing Corporate Value**

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

Summary of Profit and Loss

Non-Consolidated

(Billions of yen)

Item	FY2025	FY2024	Y on Y Change
1 Ordinary income	55.7	45.8	+9.8
2 Gross operating income	24.0	20.2	+3.8
3 Core gross operating income	34.3	28.4	+5.8
4 Net interest income	31.6	26.3	+5.2
5 Net fees and commissions	4.0	4.1	▲0.0
6 Net other ordinary income	▲11.6	▲10.2	▲1.3
7 Gains (losses) related to bonds ①	▲10.3	▲8.3	▲1.9
8 Gains (losses) on financial derivatives related to bonds ②	0.1	0.1	▲0.0
9 General and administrative expenses	20.9	19.9	+0.9
10 Personnel expenses	10.3	9.8	+0.4
11 Non-personnel expenses	9.3	8.9	+0.3
12 Substantial net operating income	3.1	0.2	+2.8
13 Core net operating income	13.3	8.4	+4.8
14 Excluding gains (losses) on cancellation of investment trusts	12.8	7.7	+5.0
15 Provision of general reserve for loan losses (A)	▲0.3	▲0.0	▲0.2
16 Net operating income	3.4	0.3	+3.1
17 Non-recurrent gains (losses)	4.9	5.3	▲0.3
18 Gains (losses) related to stocks, etc. ③	4.5	5.1	▲0.6
19 Disposal of non-performing loans, etc. (B)	0.5	0.8	▲0.2
20 Ordinary profit	8.4	5.6	+2.7
21 Extraordinary income (losses)	▲0.0	0.0	▲0.0
22 Profit	6.2	3.9	+2.3
23 Securities-related gains (losses) ①+②+③	▲5.7	▲3.0	▲2.6
24 Credit-related expenses (A) + (B)	0.2	0.7	▲0.4
25 Core business profit	3.8	2.1	1.6

Consolidated

(Billions of yen)

Item	FY2025	FY2024	Change
1 Ordinary income	63.3	52.8	+10.4
2 Ordinary profit	9.0	6.5	+2.5
3 Profit attributable to owners of parent	6.5	4.4	+2.1

Key Points

Both consolidated and non-consolidated profit increased significantly

Net interest income increased due to an increase in loan balances and improvement in securities yields. Combined with a reduction in credit-related expenses, profit increased significantly compared to previous fiscal year

■ **Net interest income ¥31.6 billion (+¥5.2 billion)**

Both interest on loans and discounts and interest and dividends on securities increased

■ **Core net operating income ¥13.3 billion(+¥4.8 billion)**

Despite a decrease in net other ordinary income such as gains (losses) related to bonds, and an increase in general and administrative, core net operating income increased due to an increase in net interest income

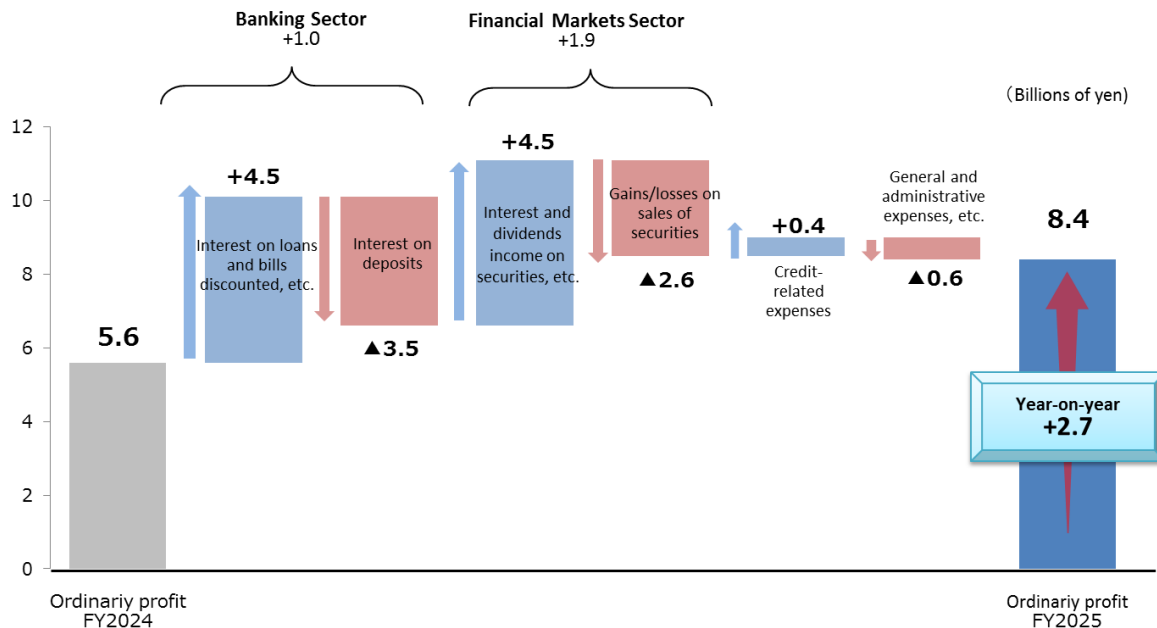
■ **Core business profit ¥3.8 billion (+¥1.6 billion)**

Profit increased due to an increase in loan balances and improved yields

*1.Figures are stated a non-consolidated basis unless otherwise noted

*2.Core business profit = (Average loan balance × Loan-deposit spread)
+ Net fees and commissions - General and administrative expenses

Change Factors in Ordinary Profit



Key Points

Banking Sector

Profit increased compared to previous fiscal year due to an increase in loan balances, including business loans, and improved yields

Financial Markets Sector

Profit increased due to an improved yields by portfolio restructuring from low return to stable return assets such as domestic bonds

Credit-related Expenses

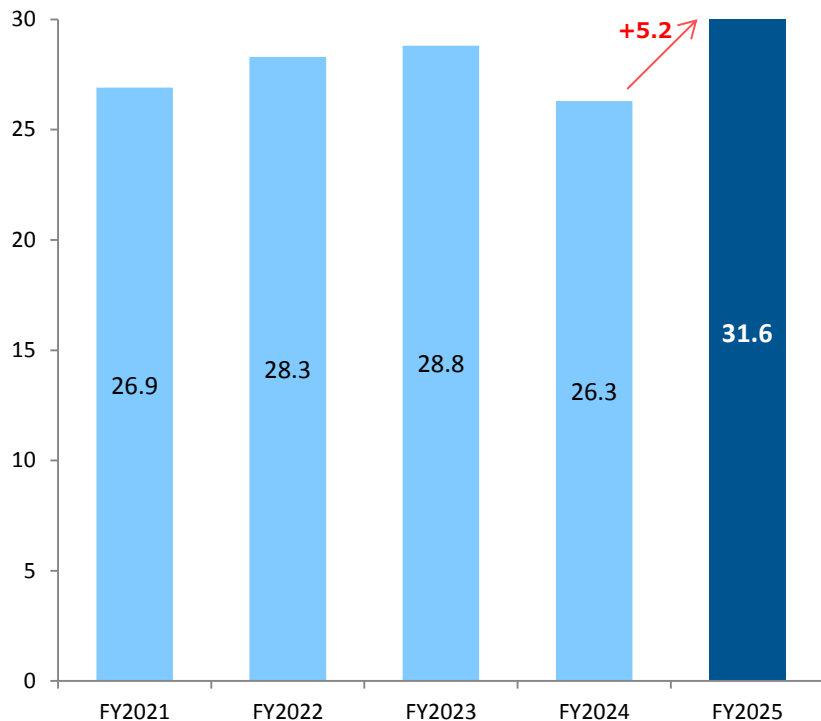
Both provision of general reserve for loan losses and disposal of non-performing loans decreased

⇒ **Profit of both Banking Sector and Financial Markets Sector increased compared to previous fiscal year**

Trend in Net Interest Income

(Billions of yen)

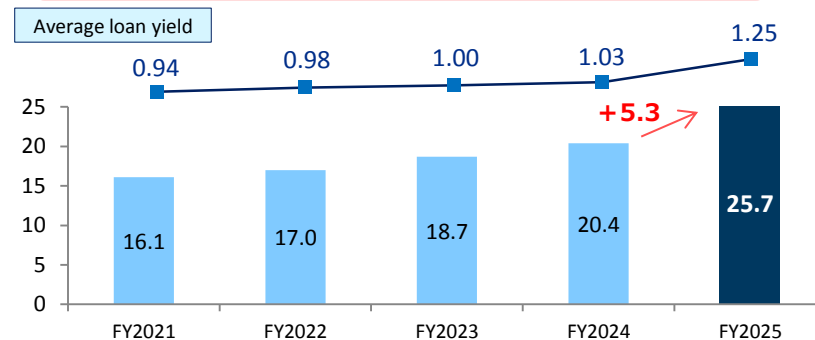
Both interest on loans and discounts and interest and dividends on securities increased



Trend in Interest on Loans and Discounts

(Billions of yen)

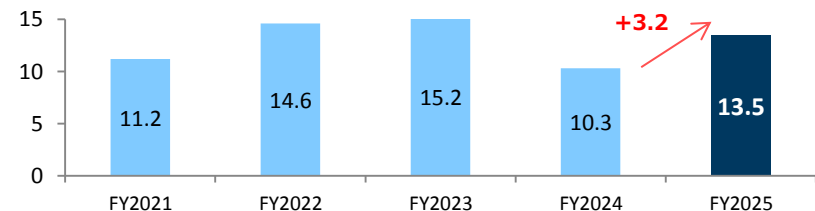
Interest increased due to an increase in loan balances and improved yields



Trend in Interest and Dividends on Securities

(Billions of yen)

Interest increased due to an improved yields by portfolio restructuring

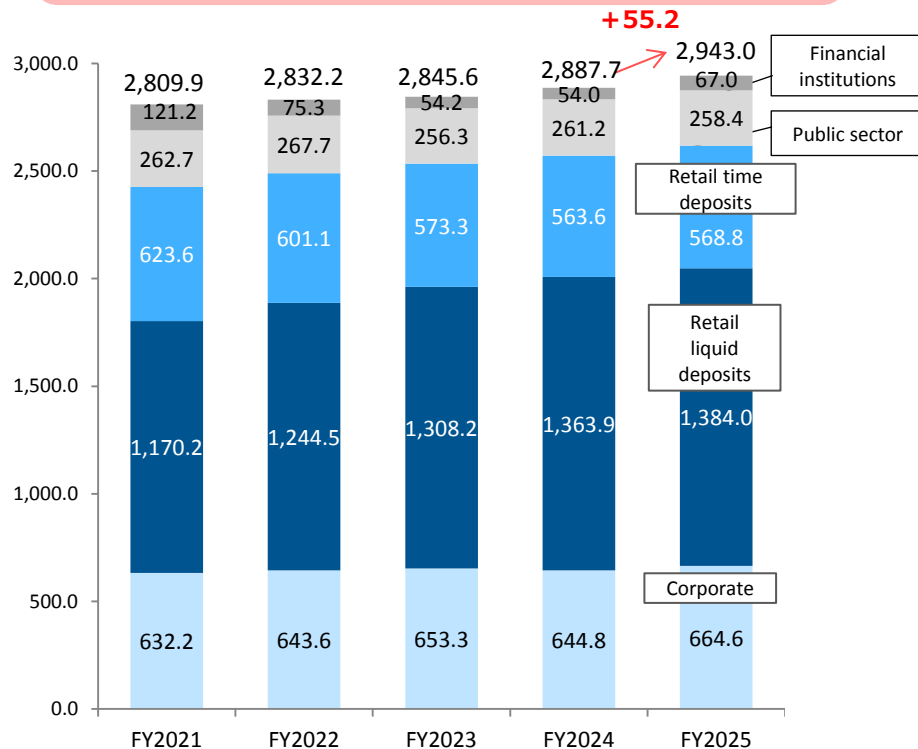


Status of Deposits and Loans

Balance of Deposits (End of Period)

(Billions of yen)

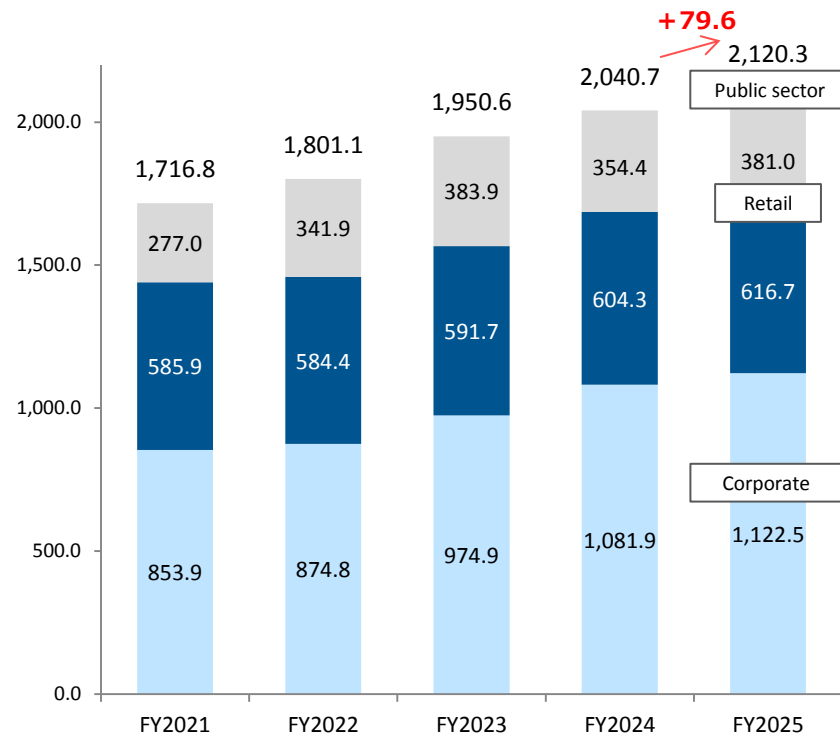
Corporate deposits and retail deposits increased mainly



Balance of Loans (End of Period)

(Billions of yen)

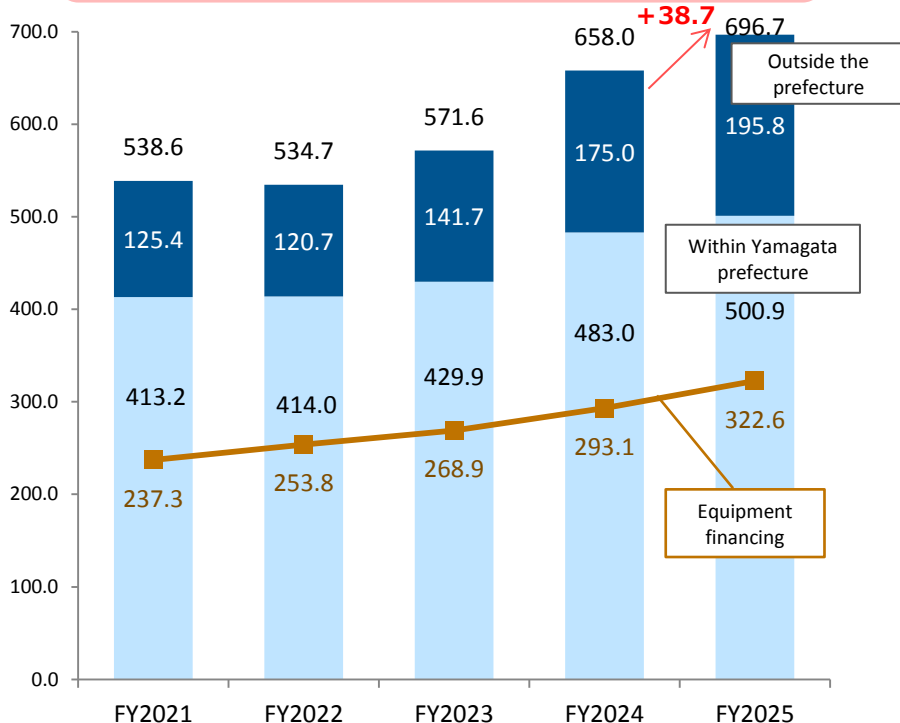
All of corporate, retail, and public sector loans increased



Breakdown of Loans Balance (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises / Housing Loans)

Balance of Loans to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (End of Period) (Billions of yen)

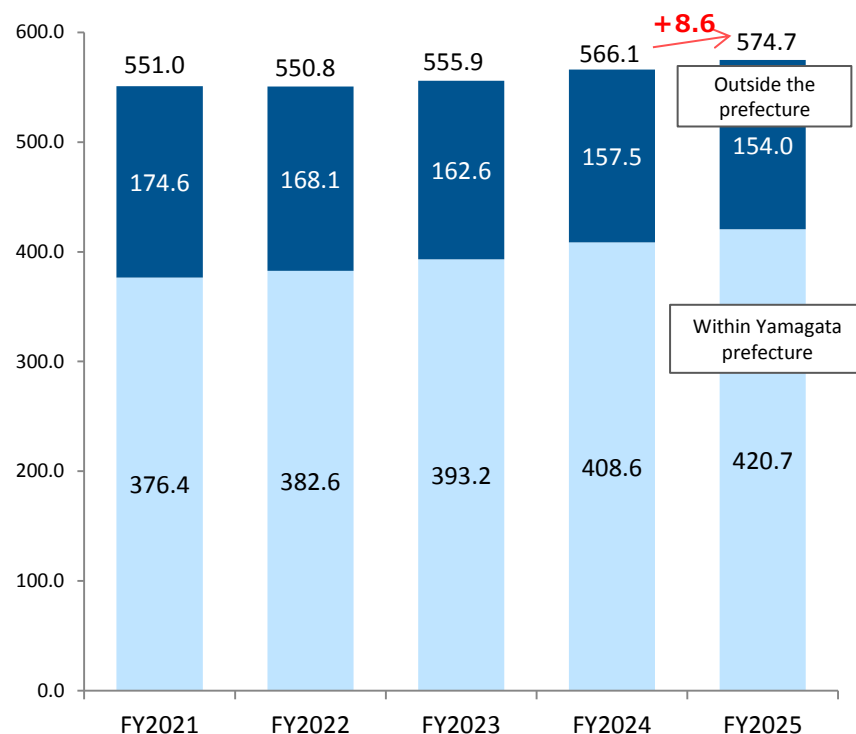
Loans to small and medium-sized enterprises increased both within and outside Yamagata Prefecture



* FY2024: Of the increase in loan balances to small and medium-sized enterprises in Yamagata Prefecture, 50 billion yen is structured loans made by headquarters

Balance of Housing Loans (End of Period) (Billions of yen)

Housing loans increased mainly due to an increase in Yamagata Prefecture

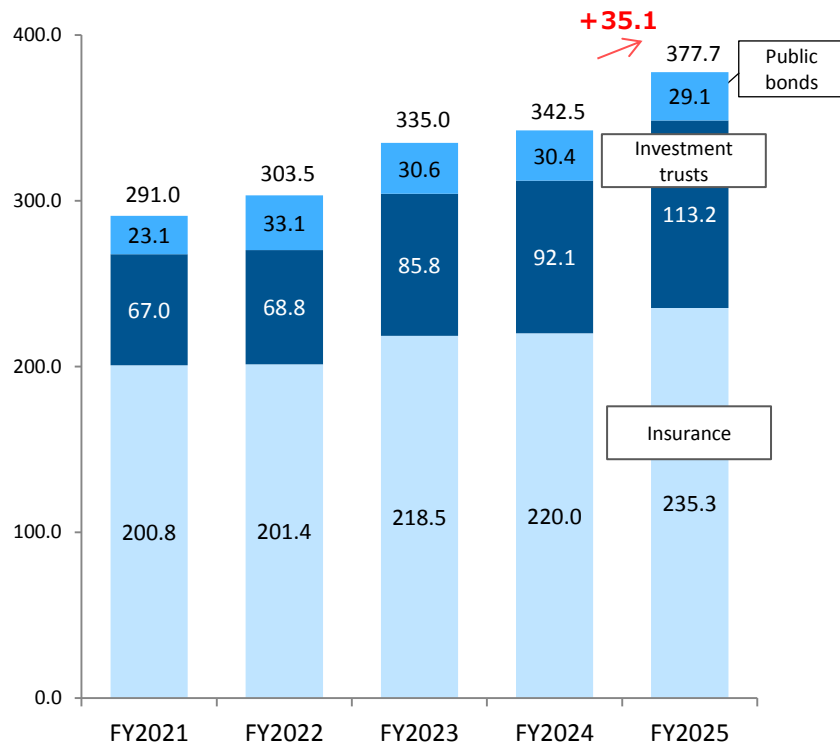


Status of Deposited Financial Assets (Asset Formation Transactions)

**Balance of Deposited Financial Assets
(End of Period)**

(Billions of yen)

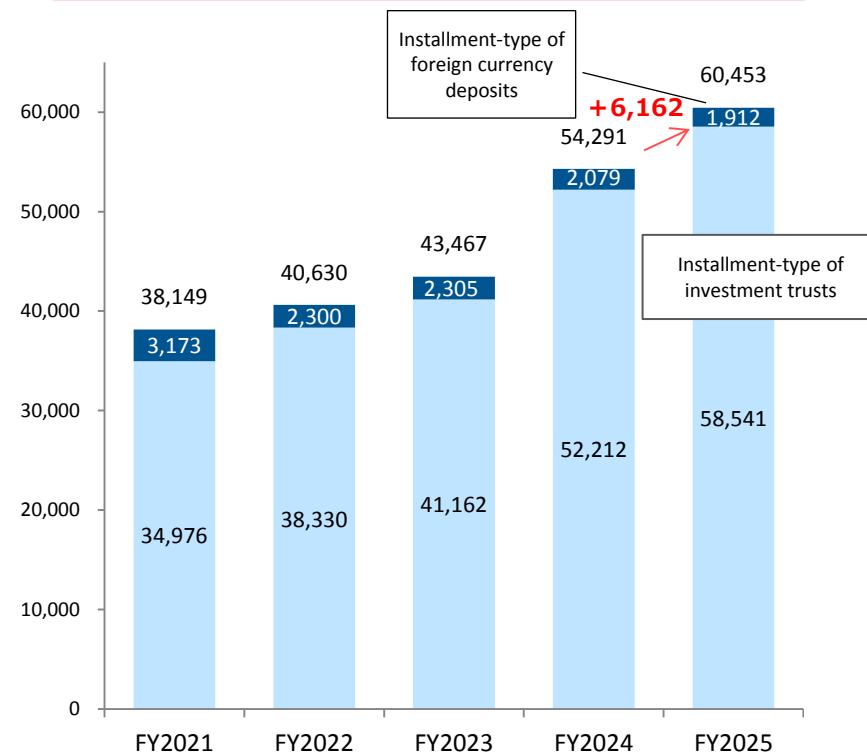
Insurance and investment trusts increased



Number of Installment-type Product Contracts

(Contracts)

Installment-type of investment trusts increased significantly due to the effect of the new NISA system



Net Fees and Commissions

Trends in Net Fees and Commissions

(Millions of yen)

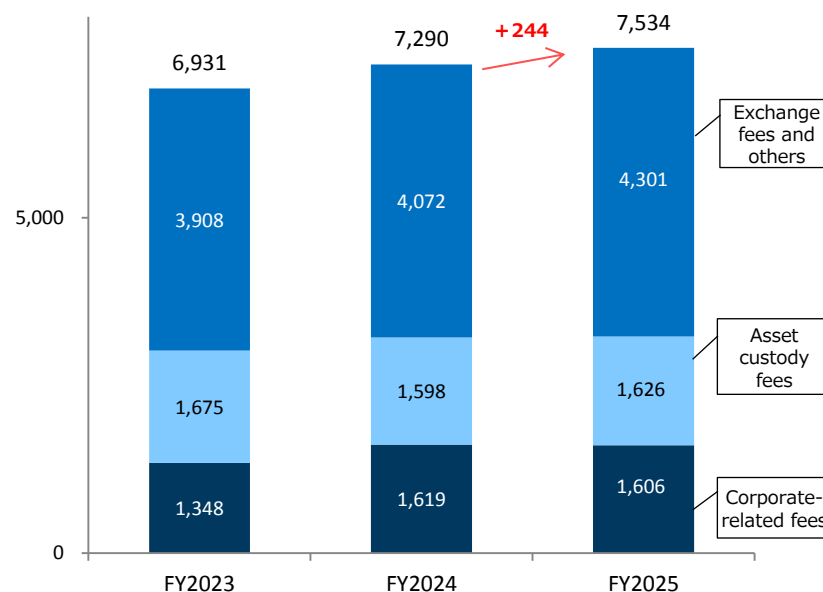
While decrease due to expenses such as housing loan insurance premiums, core business remaining strong

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Fees and commissions	3,700	4,155	4,092
Fees and commissions income	6,931	7,290	7,534
Corporate-related fees	1,348	1,619	1,606
Asset custody fees	1,675	1,598	1,626
Exchange fees and others	3,908	4,072	4,301
Fees and commissions payments	3,230	3,134	3,442

Breakdown of Fee and Commissions Revenue

(Millions of yen)

Increased due to an increase in exchange fees resulting from the inclusion of fund settlements, etc.

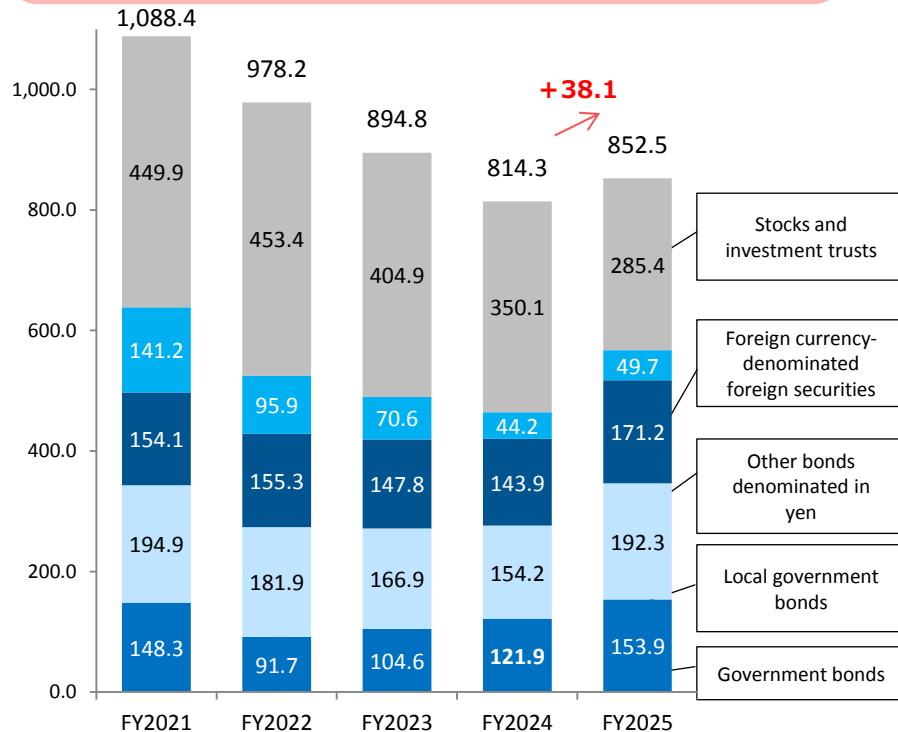


Status of Securities Portfolio Management

Balance of Securities

(Billions of yen)

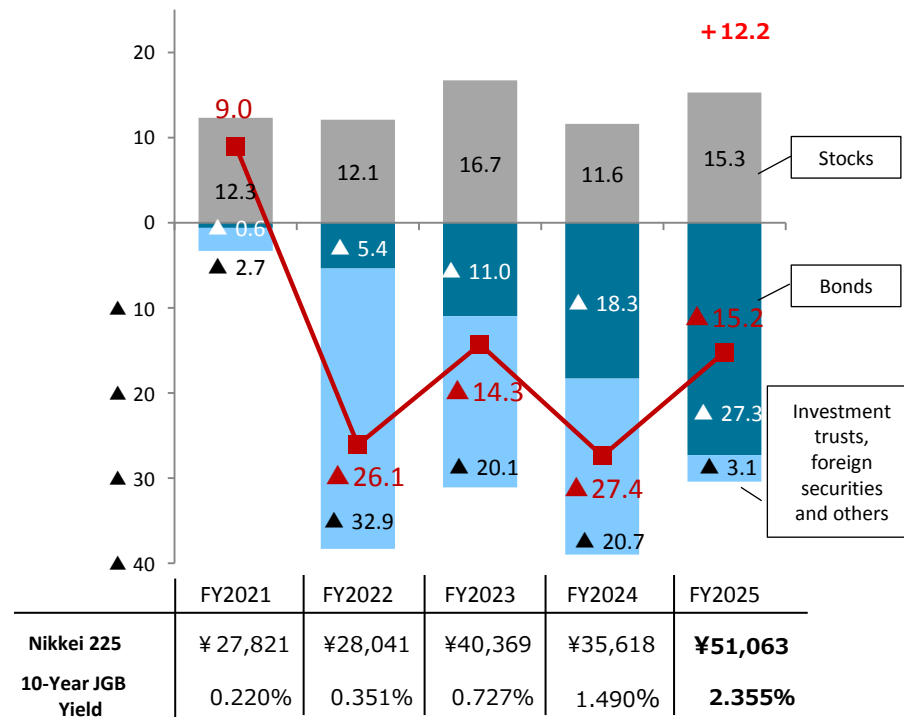
Securities increased due to a shift from low income to stable income securities such as domestic bonds



Unrealized Gains/Losses on Securities (Available-for-Sale Securities)

(Billions of yen)

Despite the impact of rising interest rates, improved due to reduced valuation losses on investment trusts, etc.



	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Nikkei 225	¥ 27,821	¥ 28,041	¥ 40,369	¥ 35,618	¥ 51,063
10-Year JGB Yield	0.220%	0.351%	0.727%	1.490%	2.355%

Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard), Capital Allocation Plan

Trend in Capital Adequacy Ratio

Though risk weighted assets increased due to an increase in loan balances, capital adequacy ratio has been maintained at the target of 9.00% or higher as set forth in the long-term management plan

(Billions of yen/%)

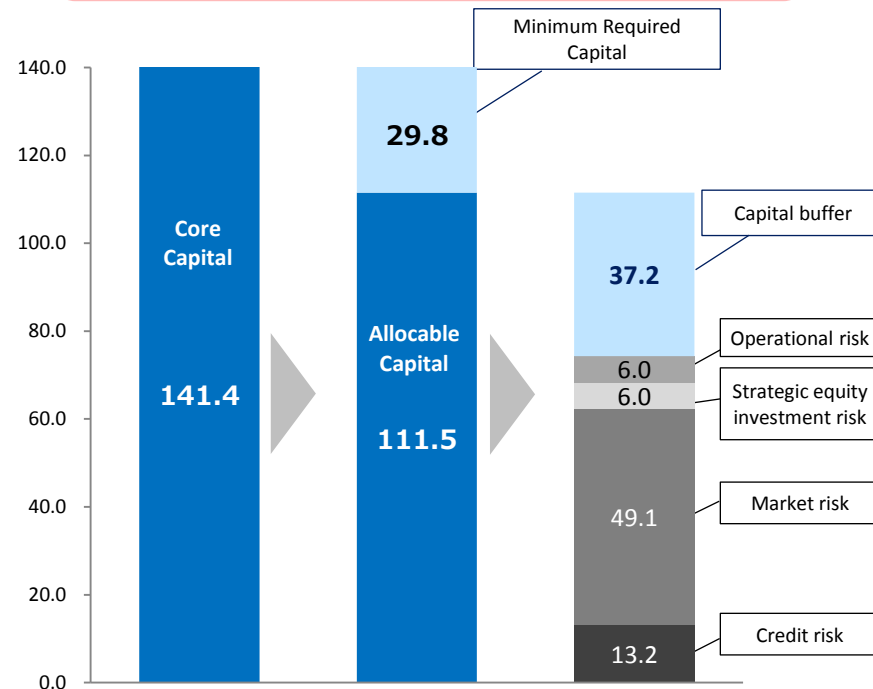
	FY2024	FY2025
Capital adequacy ratio	9.80	9.32
Total capital	140.8	141.1
Risk-weighted assets	1,437.0	1,514.1
Capital adequacy ratio (Consolidated)	10.32	9.85

※ No supplementary figures such as public funds or subordinated debt

Capital Allocation Plan (First Half of FY2026)

(Billions of yen)

Maintaining adequate capital to absorb increases in risk amount such as market risk and credit risk



Credit-Related Expenses, Disclosed Claims Under the Financial Reconstruction Law

Credit-Related Expenses

(Millions of yen/%)

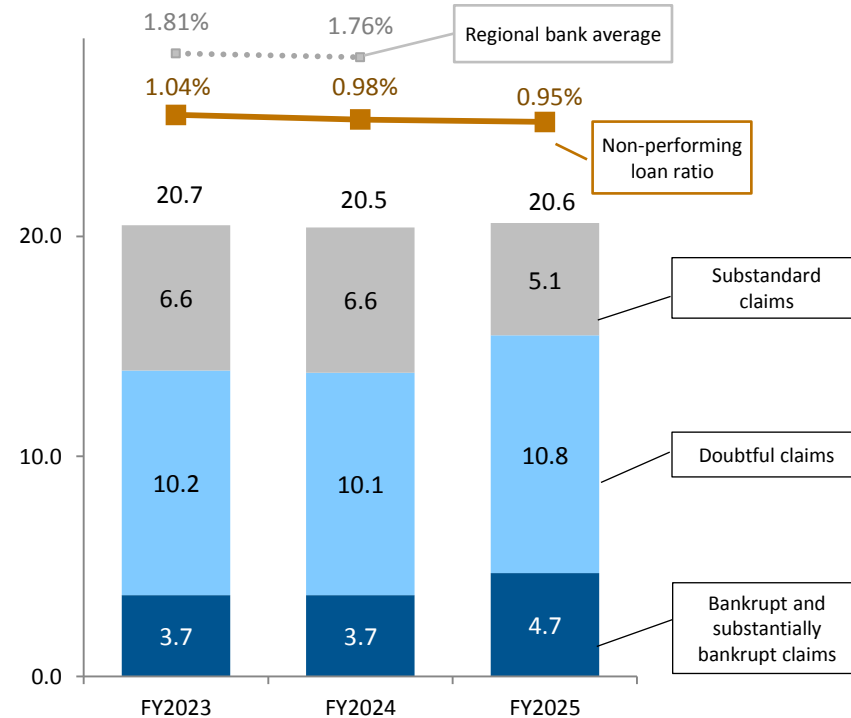
Both disposal of non-performing loans and provision of general reserve for loan losses decreased

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Disposal of non-performing loans ①	940	816	573
Provision for specific loan losses	797	690	405
Provision for contingent losses	47	▲55	57
Credit guarantee corporation responsibility sharing system contributions	94	181	110
Provision of general reserve for loan losses ②	▲785	▲91	▲348
Reversal of allowance for credit losses ③	—	—	—
Credit-related expenses (① + ② - ③)	154	724	225

Disclosed Claims Under the FRL

(Billions of yen)

Non-performing loan ratio maintained at a favorable level



Financial Result Forecasts for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2027

Non-Consolidated

Forecasts for FY2026 of both non-consolidated and consolidated basis are expected to increase in ordinary income and profit

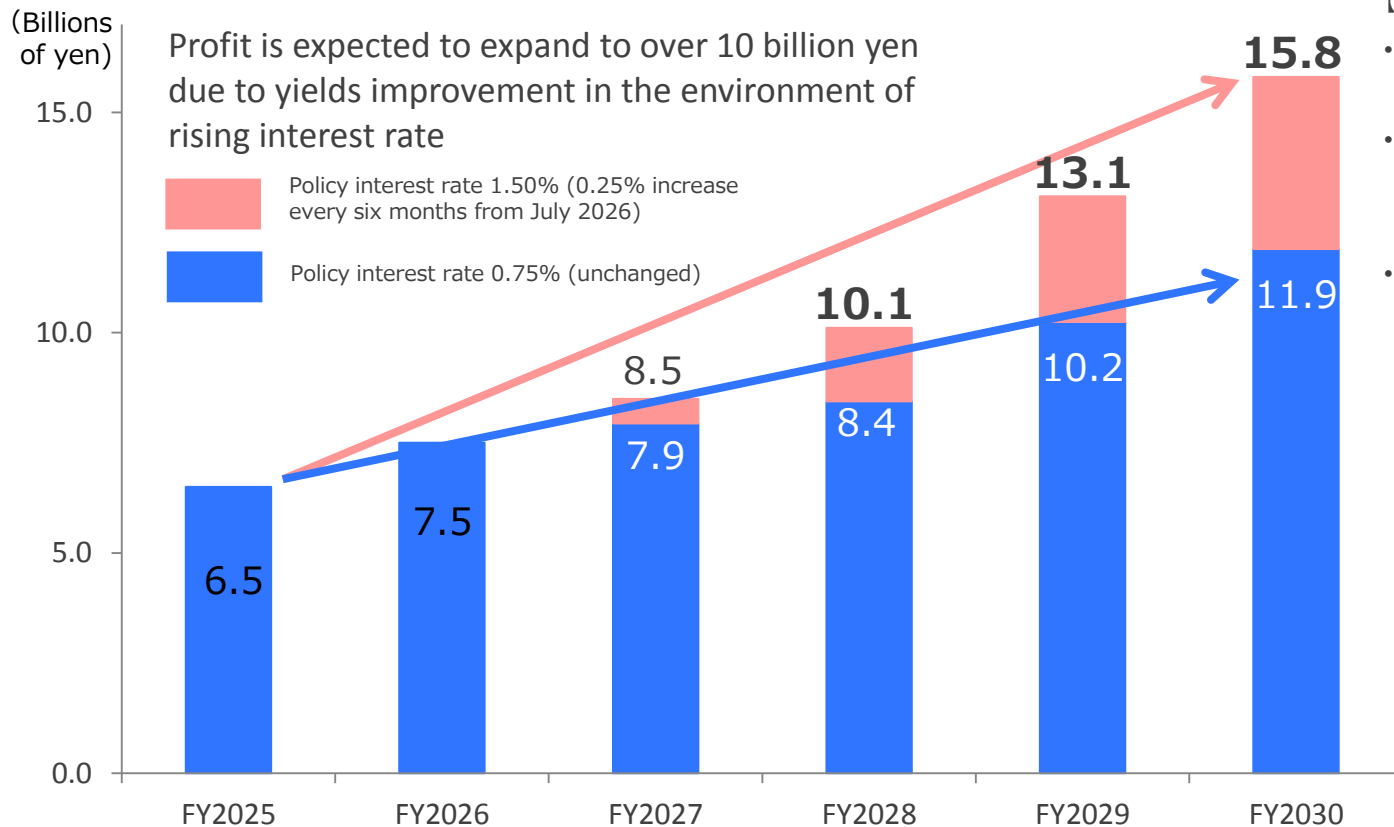
	FY2026 Forecasts	Y on Y Change	FY2025 Results
Ordinary income	¥57.9 billion	+ 2.2 billion	¥55.7 billion
Ordinary profit	¥11.2 billion	+ 2.8 billion	¥8.4 billion
Profit	¥7.1 billion	+ 0.9 billion	¥6.2 billion

Consolidated

	FY2026 Forecasts	Y on Y Change	FY2025 Results
Ordinary income	¥65.1 billion	+ 1.8 billion	¥63.3 billion
Ordinary profit	¥12.1 billion	+ 3.1 billion	¥9.0 billion
Profit attributable to owners of parent	¥7.5 billion	+ 1.0 billion	¥6.5 billion

2 Initiatives for Enhancing Corporate Value

Trends in Consolidated Profit (FY2026: Management Plan, From FY2027 onwards: the Bank's forecast)



【Precondition】

- Deposits and loans, securities balance: Remain roughly flat
- Credit-related expenses: Conservatively estimate risks of deteriorating business environment
- General and administrative expenses: Increase progressively considering system investments and personnel expenses

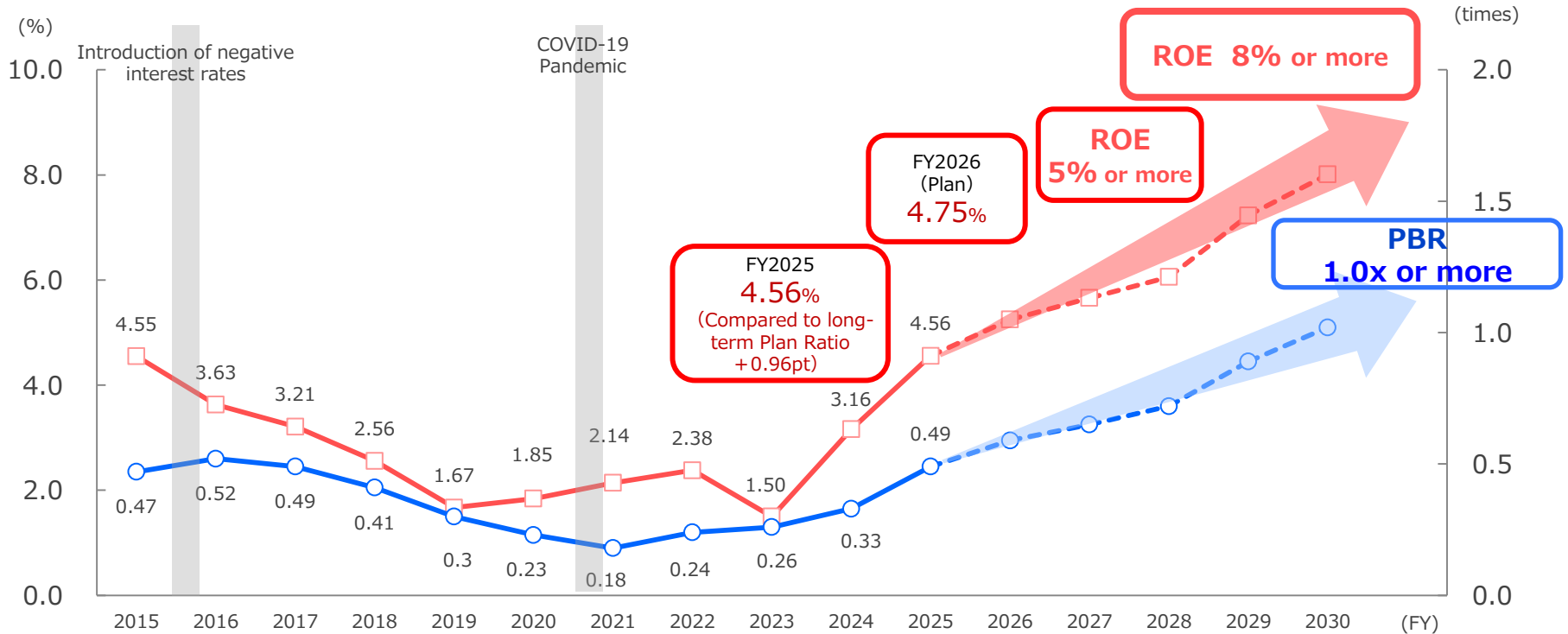
Key Points

- ✓ Even with policy interest rate at 0.75% (unchanged), continuous profit growth is expected through natural portfolio turnover
- ✓ When policy interest rate reaches 1.50%, further profit growth will be realized through additional margin expansion

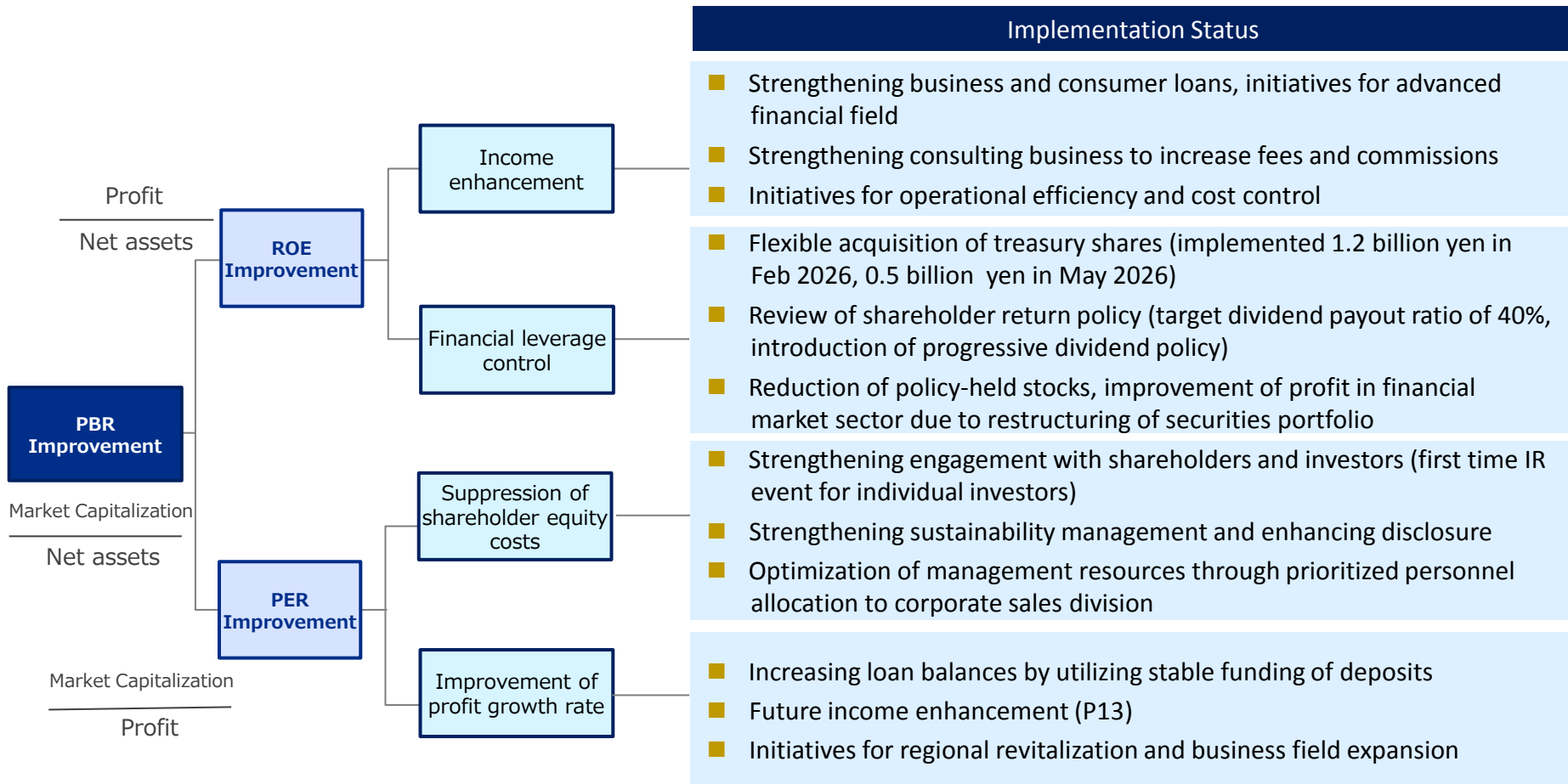
Progress on PBR and ROE

Trends

ROE(Consolidated):Left axis PBR:Right axis



Implementation Status for PBR Improvement



Shareholder Return Policy (Revised February 2026)

- Regarding dividends, as long as the current economic and financial environment continues, the Bank aims to achieve a dividend payout ratio of 40% of profit attributable to owners of parent, based on a progressive dividend policy. Additionally, the Bank will seek to enhance shareholder's return and improve capital efficiency through the flexible acquisition of treasury shares.

Dividend Results and Forecasts

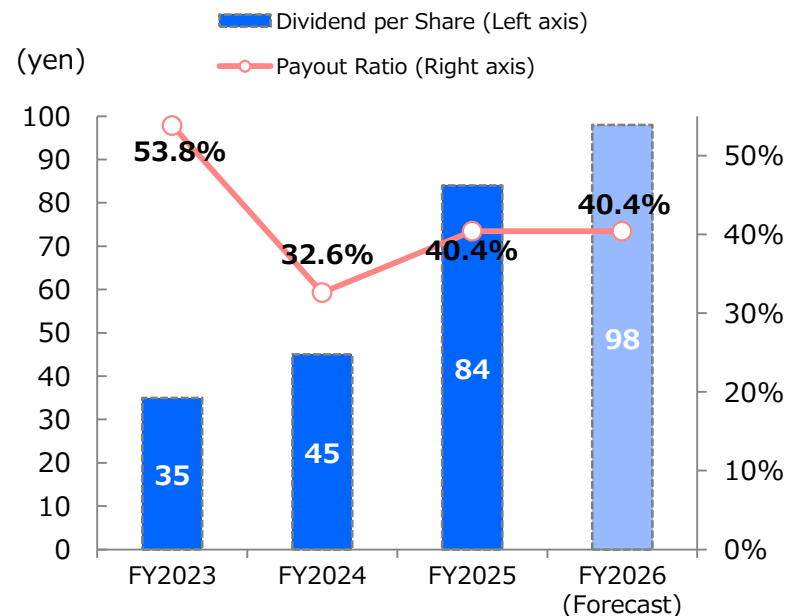
- Dividend is expected to increase for FY2026

FY2025

Annual dividend increased by 39 yen to 84 yen (interim 28 yen, year-end 56 yen)

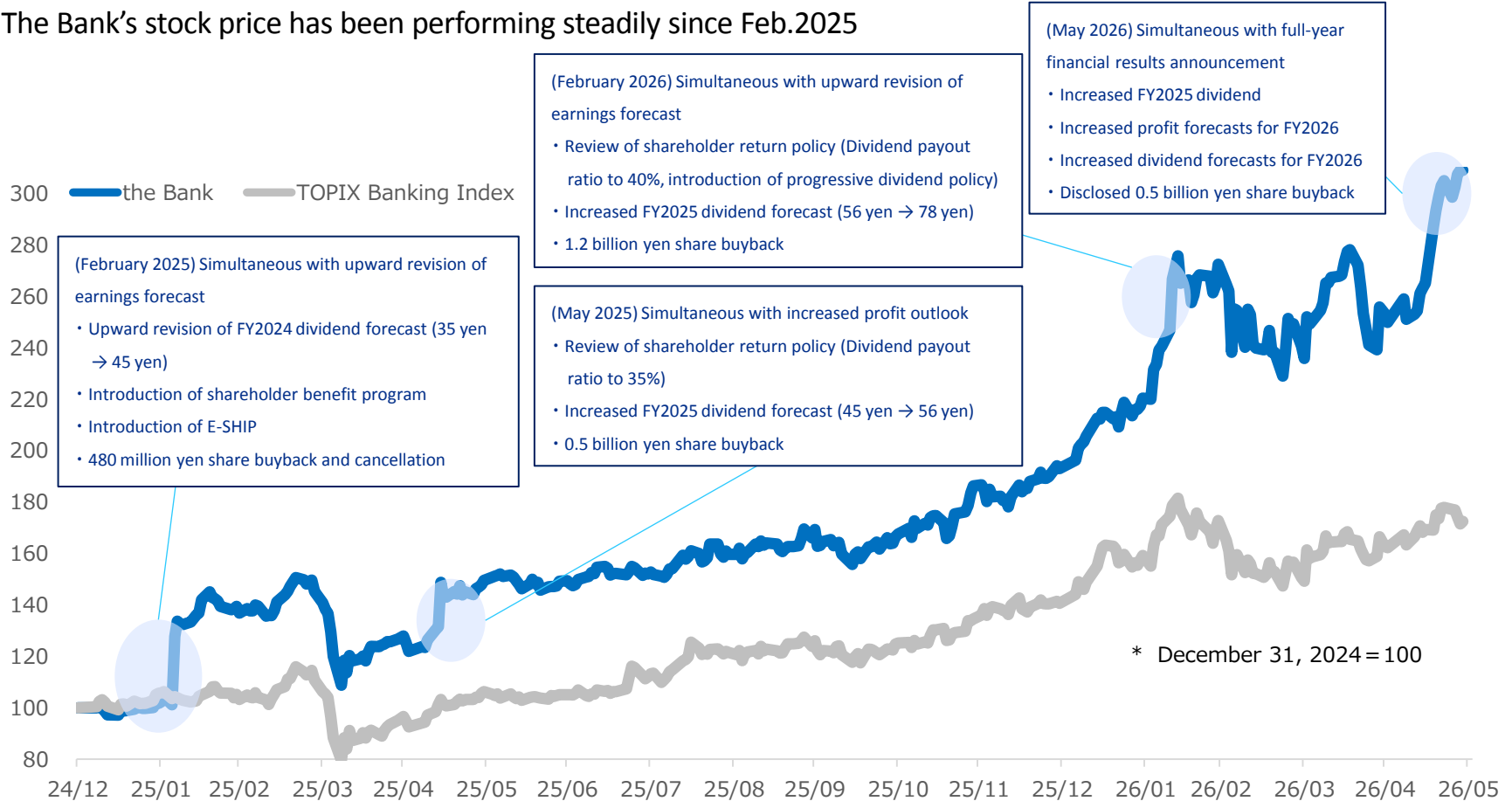
FY2026 (Forecasts)

Annual dividend is expected to increase by 14 to 98 yen (interim 49 yen, year-end 49 yen)



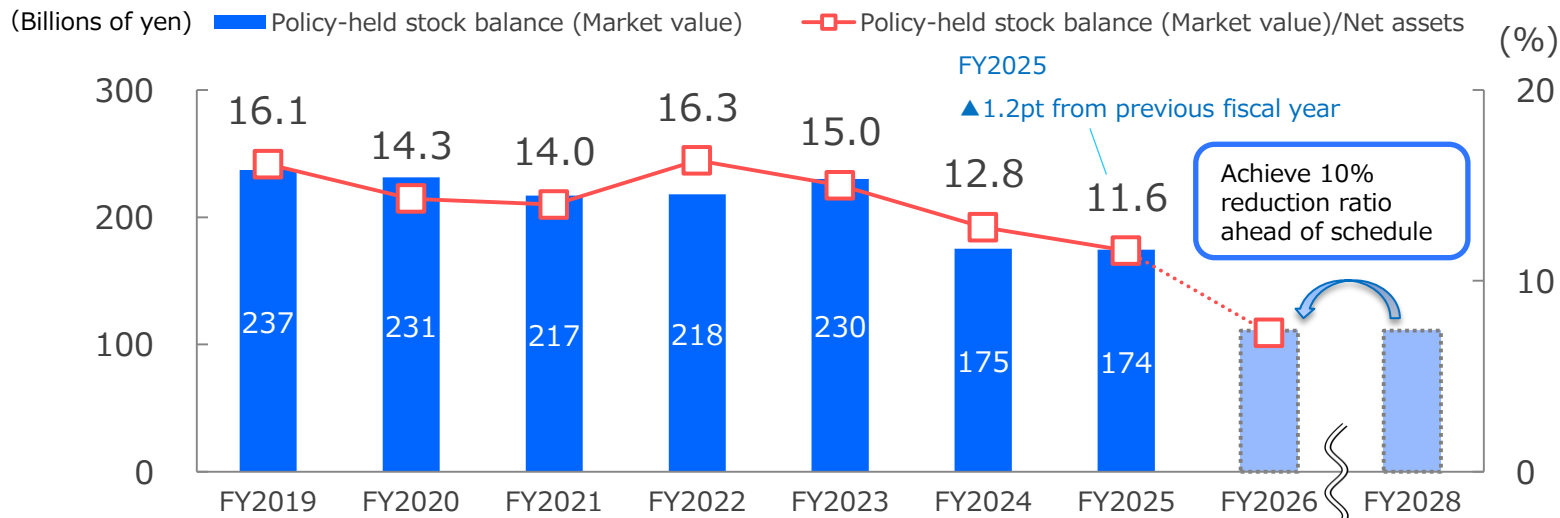
Price Movement of the Bank's Stock

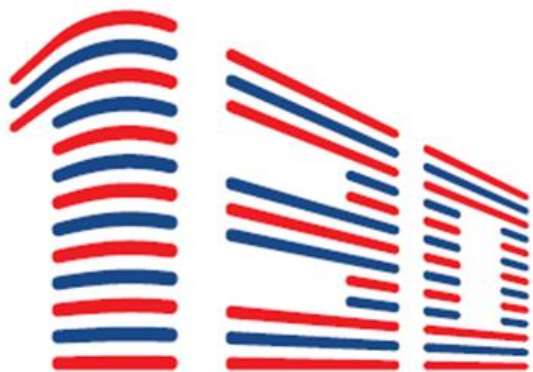
The Bank's stock price has been performing steadily since Feb.2025



Policy-Held Stock Reduction Policy

- The Bank, in line with the Corporate Governance Code, has set reduction targets for policy-held stocks in the 21st Long-term Management Plan: "Policy-held stock balance (market value) to be less than 12% of consolidated net assets by the end of FY2026, and less than 10% by the end of FY2028"
- The ratio at the end of FY2025 is 11.6%, achieving the FY2026 target ahead of schedule. The Bank is aiming for early achievement of the FY2028 target





YAMAGATA BANK 130th



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- This material contains forward-looking statements regarding financial result forecasts.
- Please note that these statements are not guaranteed and are subject to uncertainties due to changes in the business environment, etc.