J&T BANKA

1H 2026 – Interim IFRS Results (Consolidated)

Investor Update

August 2026

Růst. Společně.

Disclaimer

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2H profit and loss figures have been calculated as the difference between J&T BANKA’s full-year audited results and 1H reviewed results. 2H balance sheet figures are year-end figures extracted from full-year audited results.

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Financial Highlights and Operating Environment

Performance Highlights | 1H 2026 – Interim IFRS Results (Consolidated)

Strong performance positively affected by continued growth in net fees and commissions and expanding balance sheet which were partly off-set by higher opex and normalizing risk cost

- Operating income up 1% YoY driven by continued growth in net fees and commissions (+37% YoY) more than off-setting lower net interest income (-8% YoY) and net trading income (-24% YoY)
- Opex up 11% YoY driven by higher admin expense (+22% YoY), perex virtually unchanged (-1% YoY)
- Cost of risk normalized from an extremely low comparative base in 1H 2025 (provision release vs provision creation in 1H 2026)
- Growing loan book (+9% YoY) and expanding securities portfolio (+35% YoY)
- CZK3.6bn net profit only slightly (-11% YoY) below record-high semi-annual result reported in 1H 2025
- Capital buffers and liquidity position remain very strong

(CZKm)	1H 2025	1H 2026	change (%)	1H 2026 (€m)[1]
Net Interest Income	3,503	3,231	(8%)	129
Net Fees and Commissions	2,104	2,875	37%	115
Operating Income	**7,213**	**7,315**	**1%**	**293**
Operating Expense	(2,539)	(2,814)	11%	(113)
Profit Before Risk Cost	**4,674**	**4,501**	**(4%)**	**180**
Cost of Risk	306	(9)	(103%)	(0.4)
Net Profit for the Period	**4,116**	**3,645**	**(11%)**	**146**
Cash and Equivalents	103,379	78,688	(24%)	3,148
Loan Book	114,428	124,200	9%	4,968
Securities	60,050	80,985	35%	3,239
Customer Deposits	198,211	216,825	9%	8,673
Shareholders' Equity	38,920	40,534	4%	1,621
ROE[2]	20.6%	18.1%	-2.5 p.p.	<-
Capital Adequacy (TCR)	23.1%	21.8%	-1.3 p.p.	<-
Leverage Ratio[3]	9.2%	11.2%	+2.0 p.p.	<-
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)[3]	289.5%	215.7%	-73.8 p.p.	<-
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)[3]	155.0%	163.5%	+8.5 p.p.	<-
Employees (average FTEs)	942	928	-1.5%	<-

Notes: (1) Convenience translation at 1 EUR = 25 CZK. (2) Annualized. (3) Set and monitored individually only. Source: Company data

Key Profitability Drivers in 1H 2026

Continued growth in net fees and commissions mitigated decline in net interest and trading income, higher opex and normalizing risk cost and supported robust profitability in 1H 2026

Net Profit Bridge (1H 2026 vs 1H 2025)

- **NII**: Growing loan book and government bond portfolio mitigating impact of declining interest rates
- **NFC**: Higher fee and commission income driven by steadily growing asset management business as well as higher markets- and lending-related fees
- **Other Income**: Lower trading and investment income against a strong prior-year comparative base result
- **Personnel Expense**: Broadly unchanged as slightly lower headcount essentially off-set wage inflation pressure
- **Admin Expense**: Growth in admin expenses predominantly driven by investments into IT infrastructure and digitalization
- **Cost of Risk**: Normalization from an extremely low base in prior year – NPLs on par with Czech banking sector average

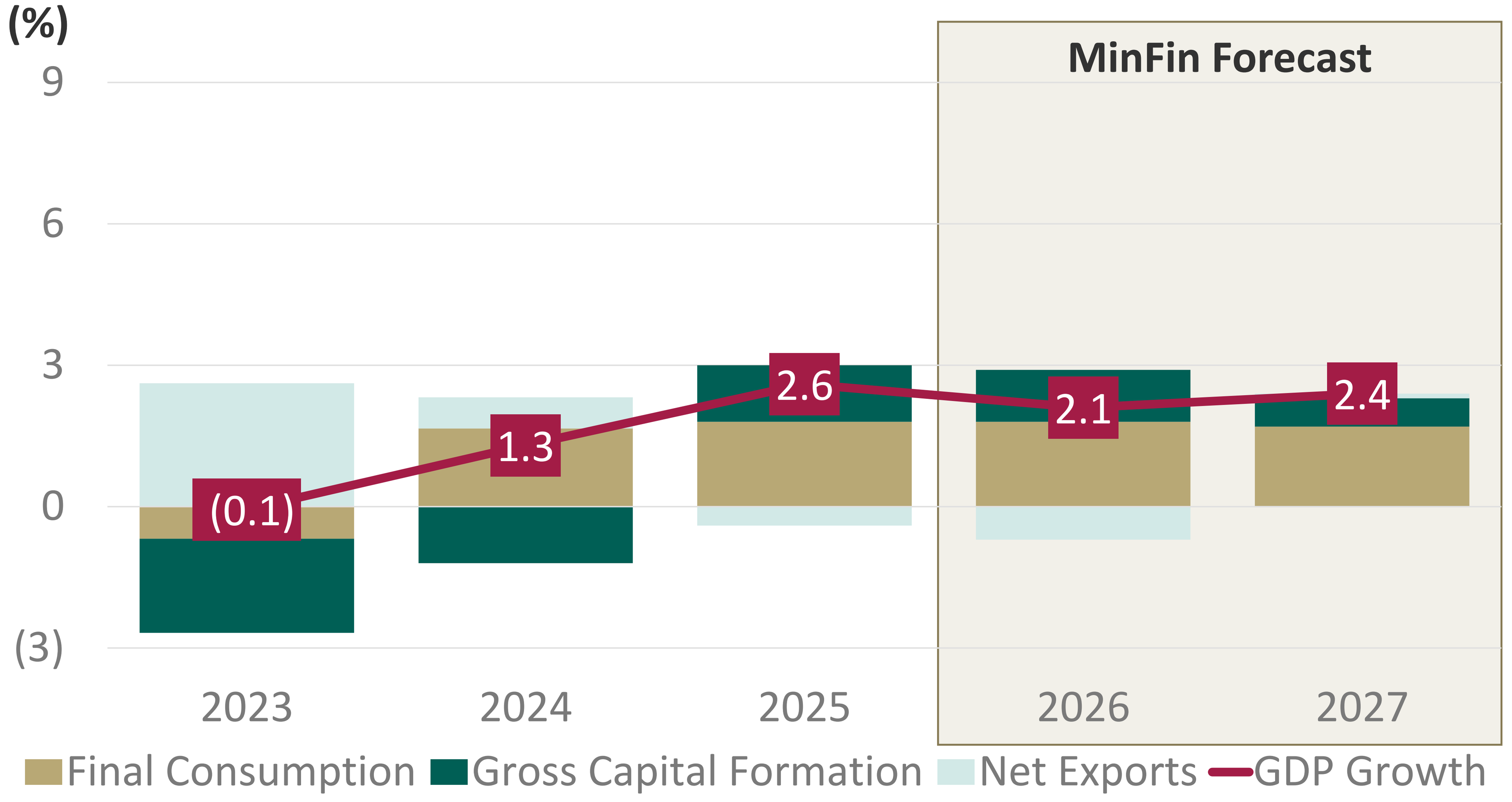
Source: Company data

Operating Environment

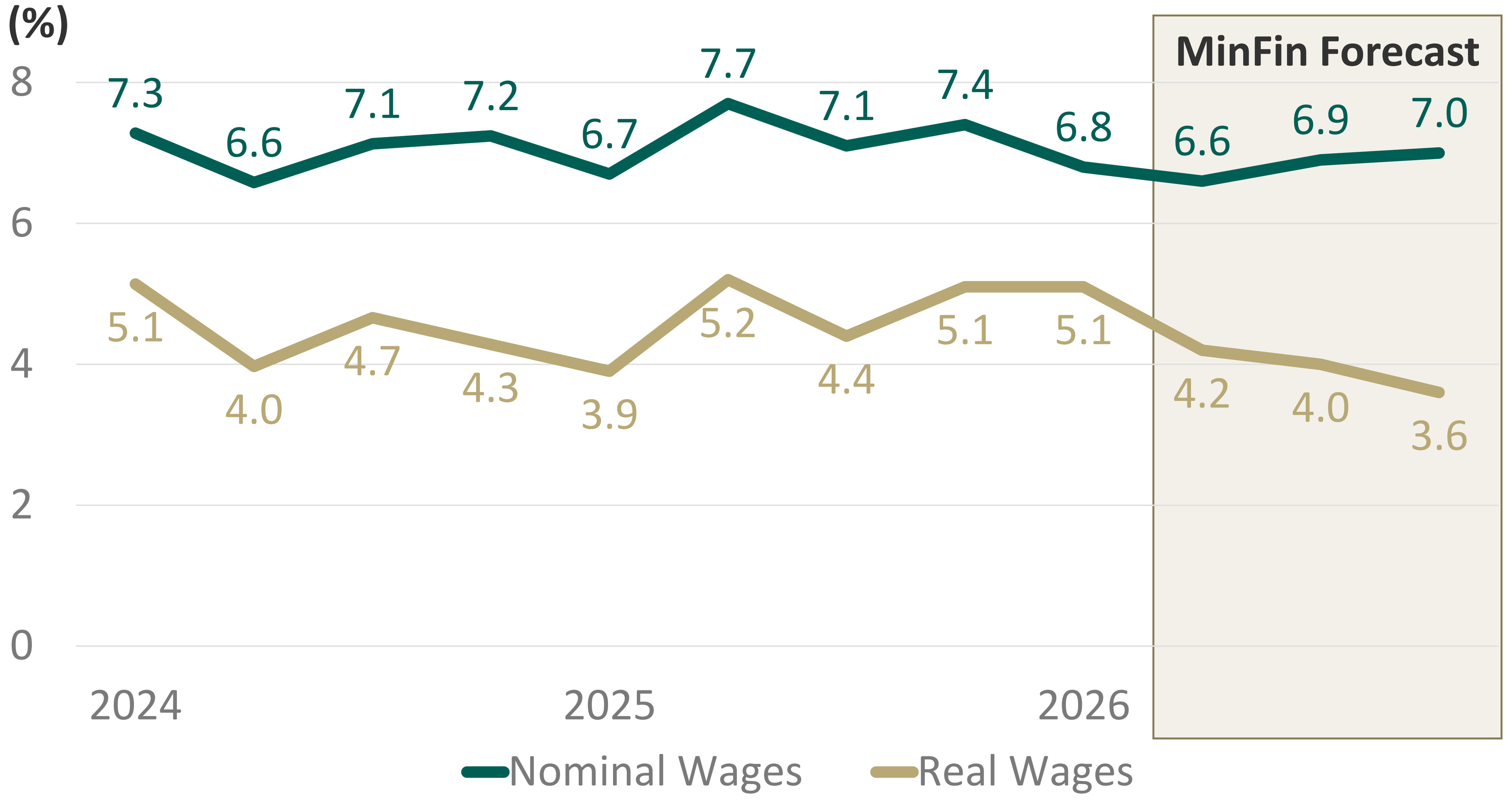
Robust GDP growth driven by consumption supported by tight labour market. Core inflation remains elevated, warranting tighter monetary policy. Deteriorating fiscal discipline represents medium term risk

- Real GDP grew at 2.6% YoY in FY2025 mainly driven by household consumption
- While pace of growth is likely to slow down this year (due to, in part, prevailing geopolitical risks), the economy is projected to operate around its potential
- Tight labour market supports further real wage growth which is conducive for continued household spending
- While headline inflation is close to CNB's 2% target (largely due to renewables linked administrative measures), core inflation remains elevated, pointing to tighter monetary policy manifested by higher interest rates
- Public debt is still relatively low by European standards, although fiscal discipline is deteriorating rapidly. This may limit fiscal policy options in case of material external shocks

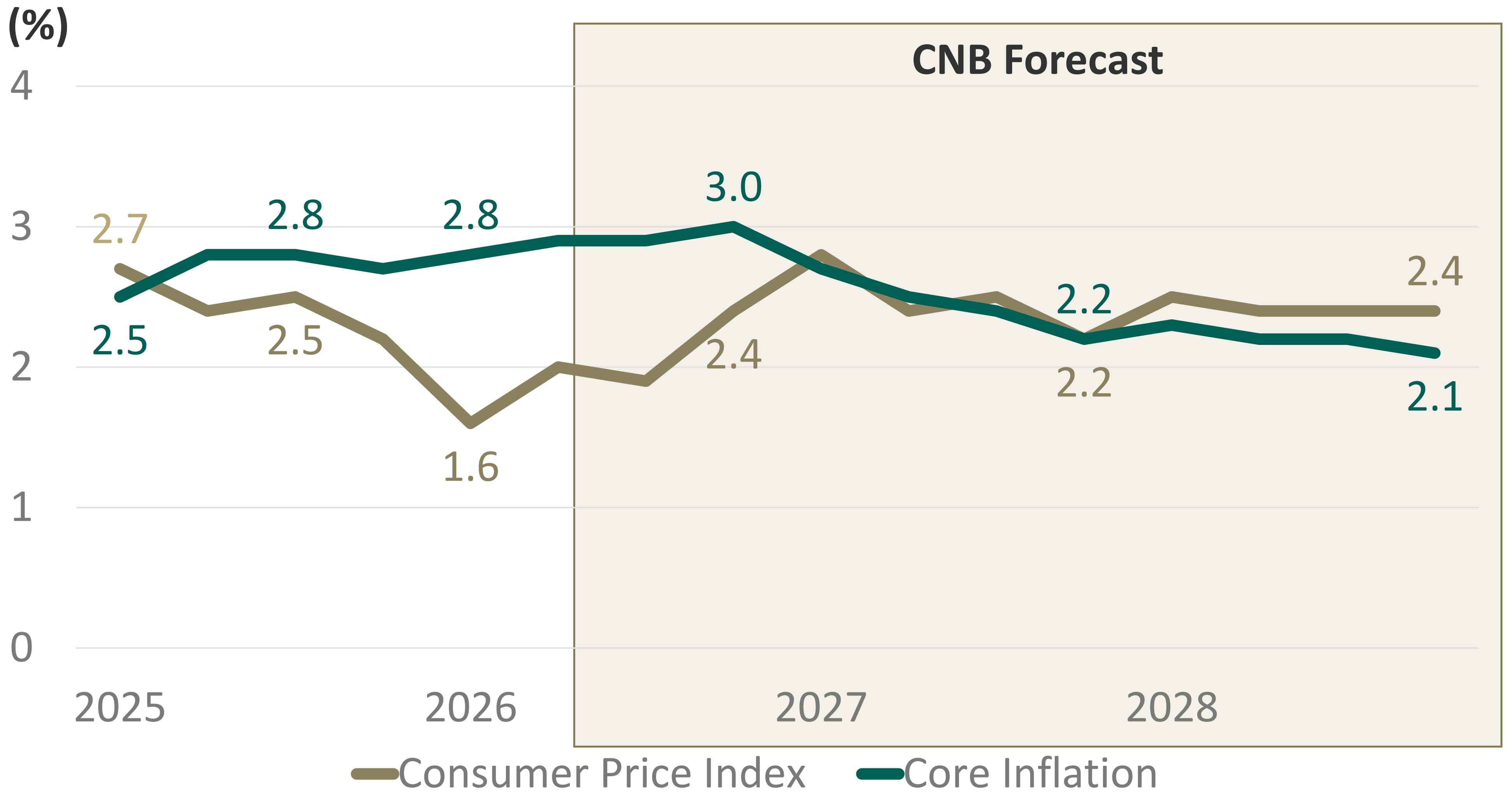
GDP Growth and Contribution (Real, YoY)



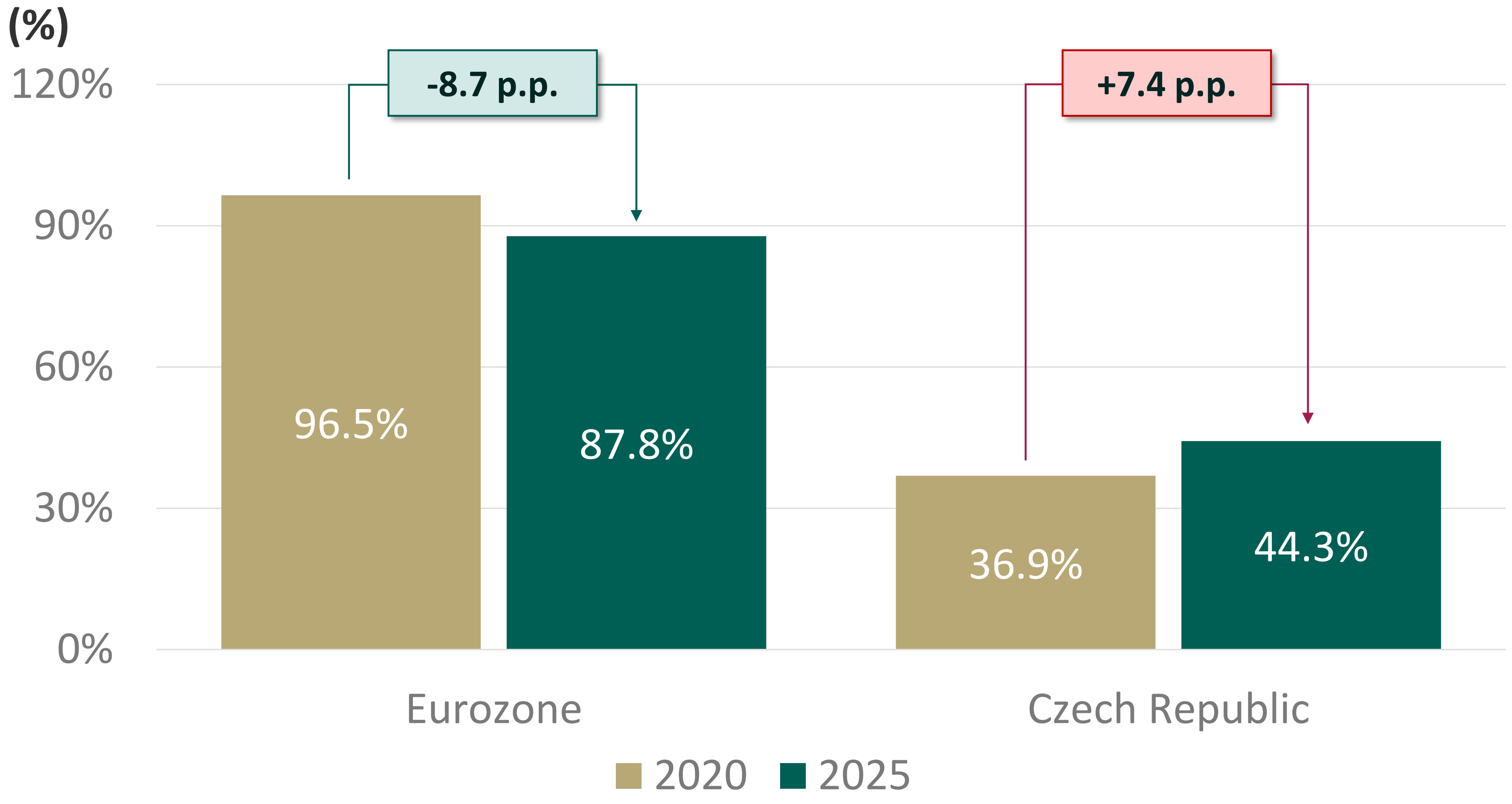
Wage Growth (Quarterly, YoY)[1]



Headline vs Core Inflation (Quarterly, YoY)



Public Debt/GDP



Notes: (1) Average gross monthly salary. (2) Seasonally adjusted. Source: Ministry of Finance, Czech National Bank, Czech Banking Association, Eurostat

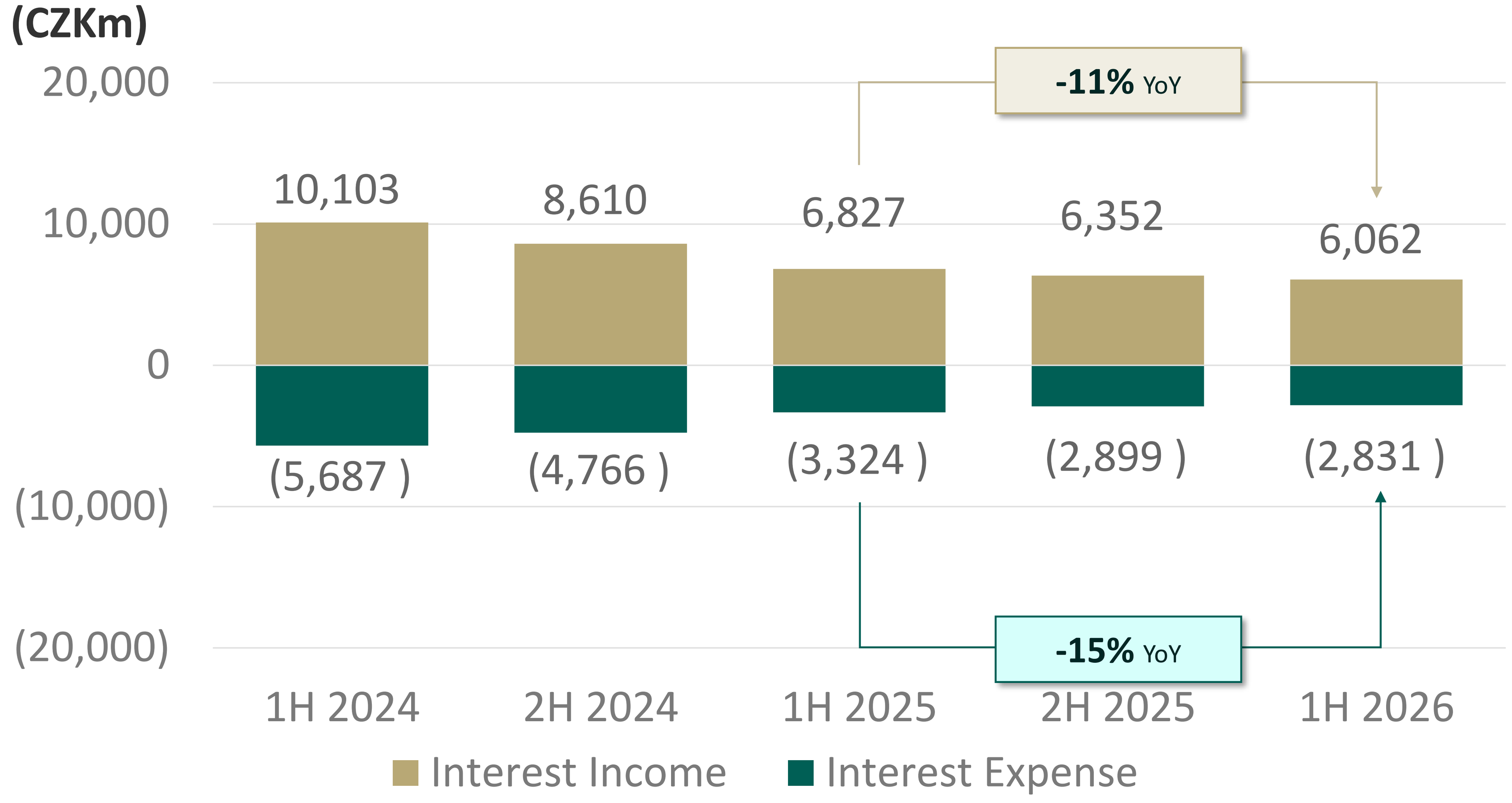
Financial Performance

Net Interest Income

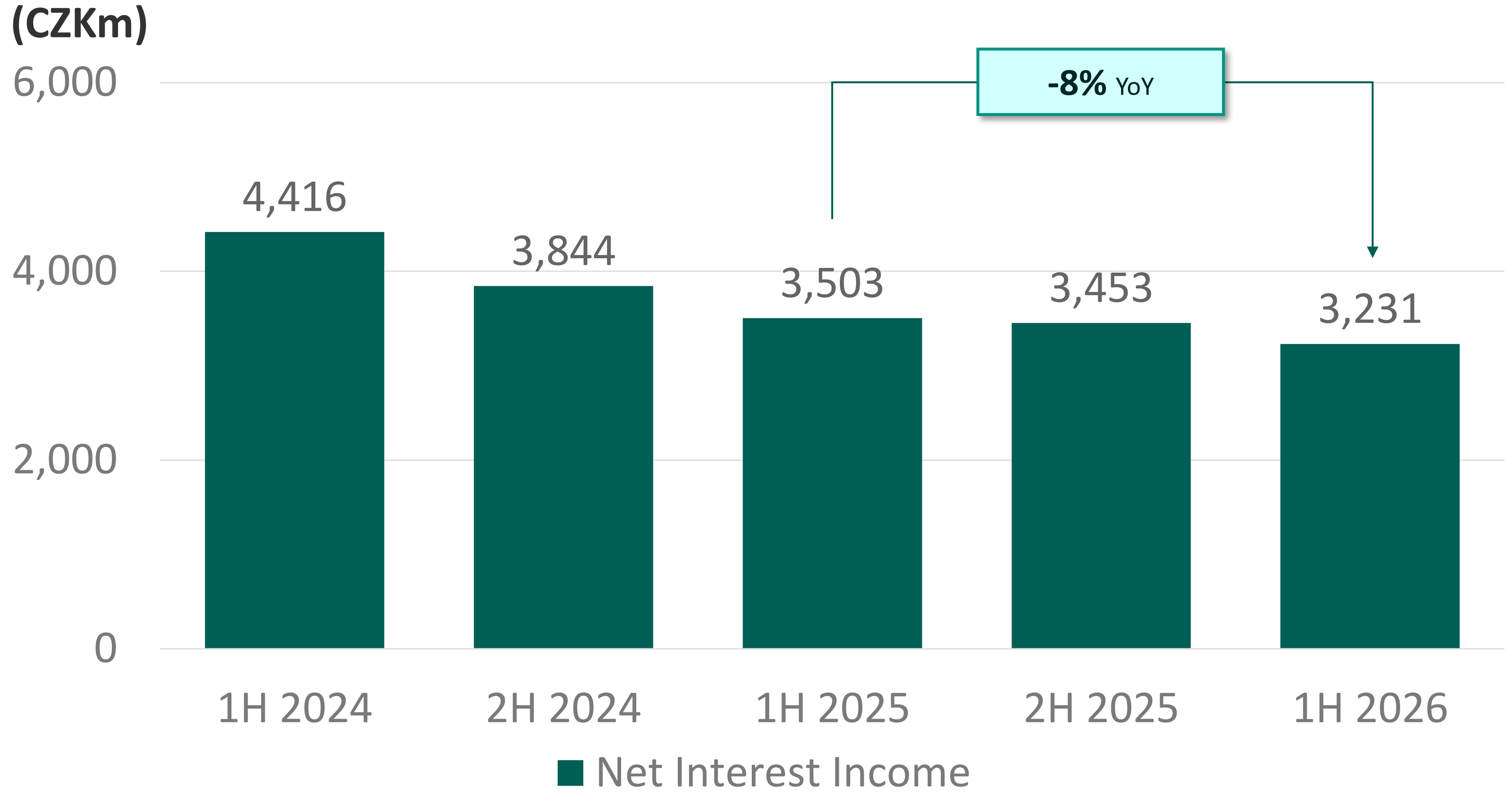
Interest income normalization continued in 1H 2026 with net interest income now around steady state. Asset structure adjustments and declining funding cost helped protect net interest margin

- Interest income declined 11% YoY due to sizeable reduction in central bank placements and interest earned thereon amid lower interest rate environment, partly off-set by larger loan book and higher interest earned on bigger government bond portfolio
- Lower market interest rates positively affected funding cost which declined 15% YoY despite 9% YoY increase in customer deposits
- As a result of these factors combined, net interest income declined 8% YoY
- Redirection of liquidity from lower yielding central bank repos into higher yielding government bonds helped protect net interest margin which was almost unchanged YoY at 2.6% in 1H 2026

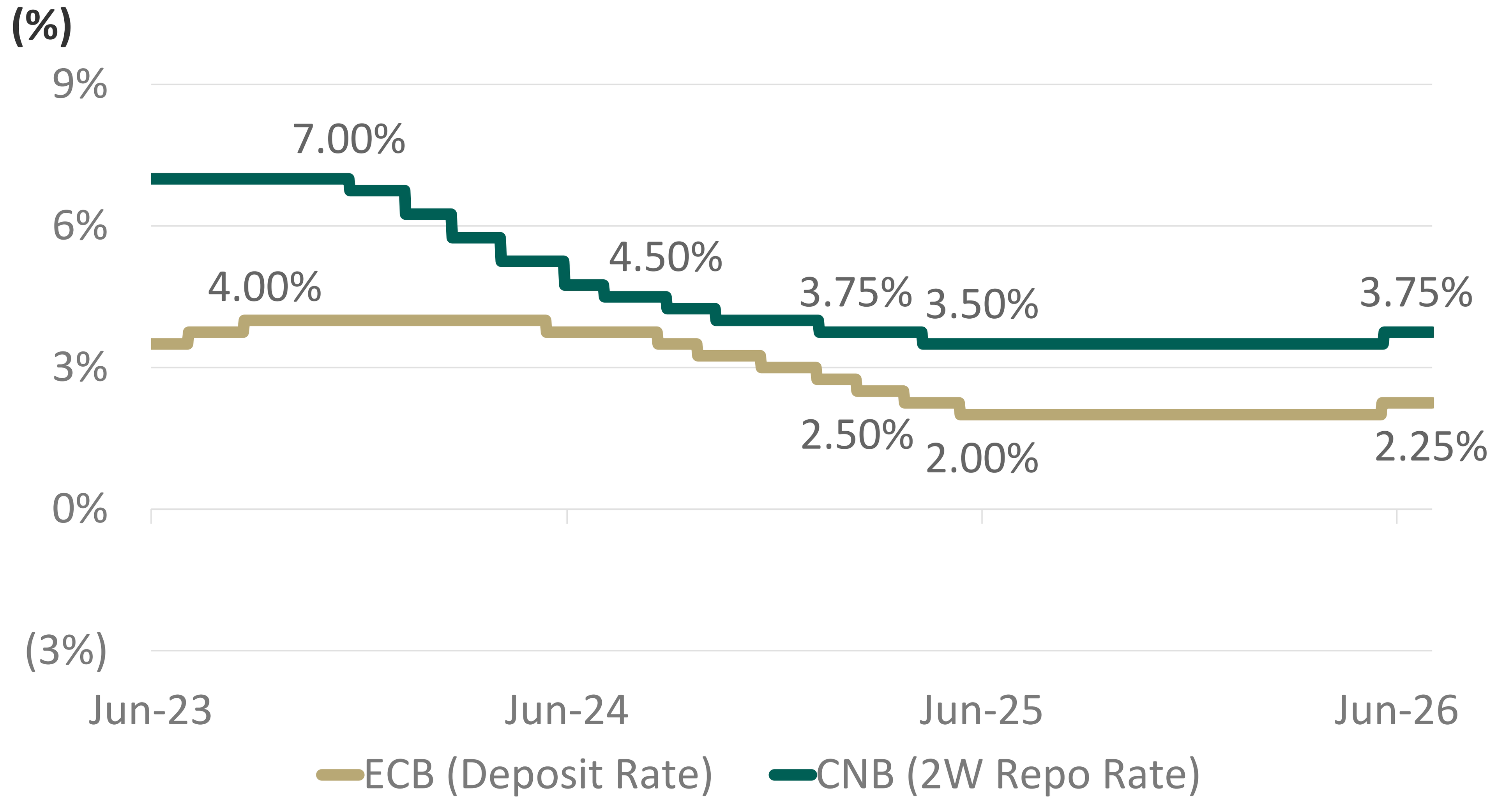
Interest Income and Interest Expense



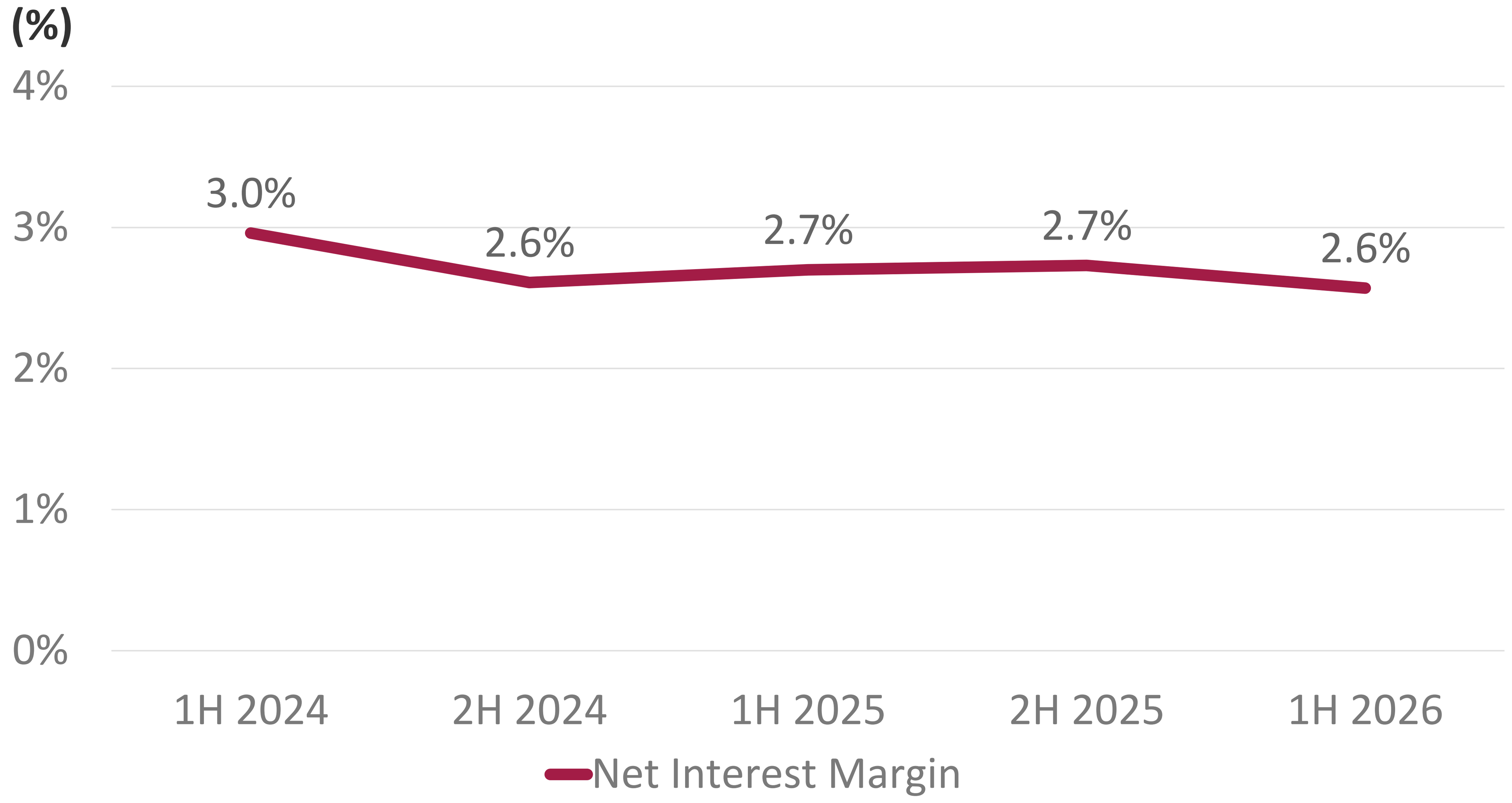
Net Interest Income



Key Monetary Policy Rates



Net Interest Margin (Individual)[1]



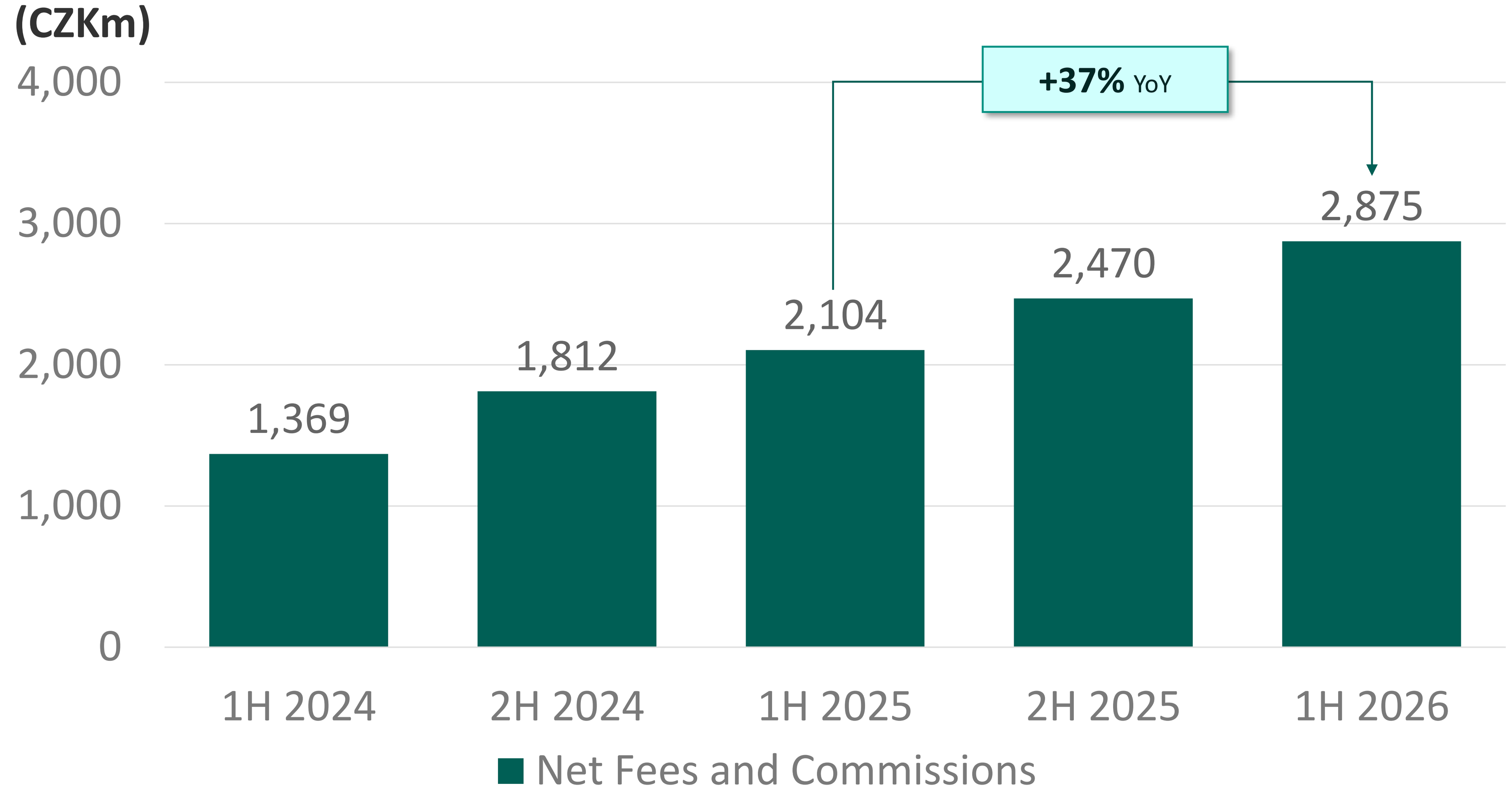
Note: (1) Net interest income / average interest earning assets (daily averages of each accounting period), annualized. Source: CNB, ECB, Company data

Net Fees and Commissions

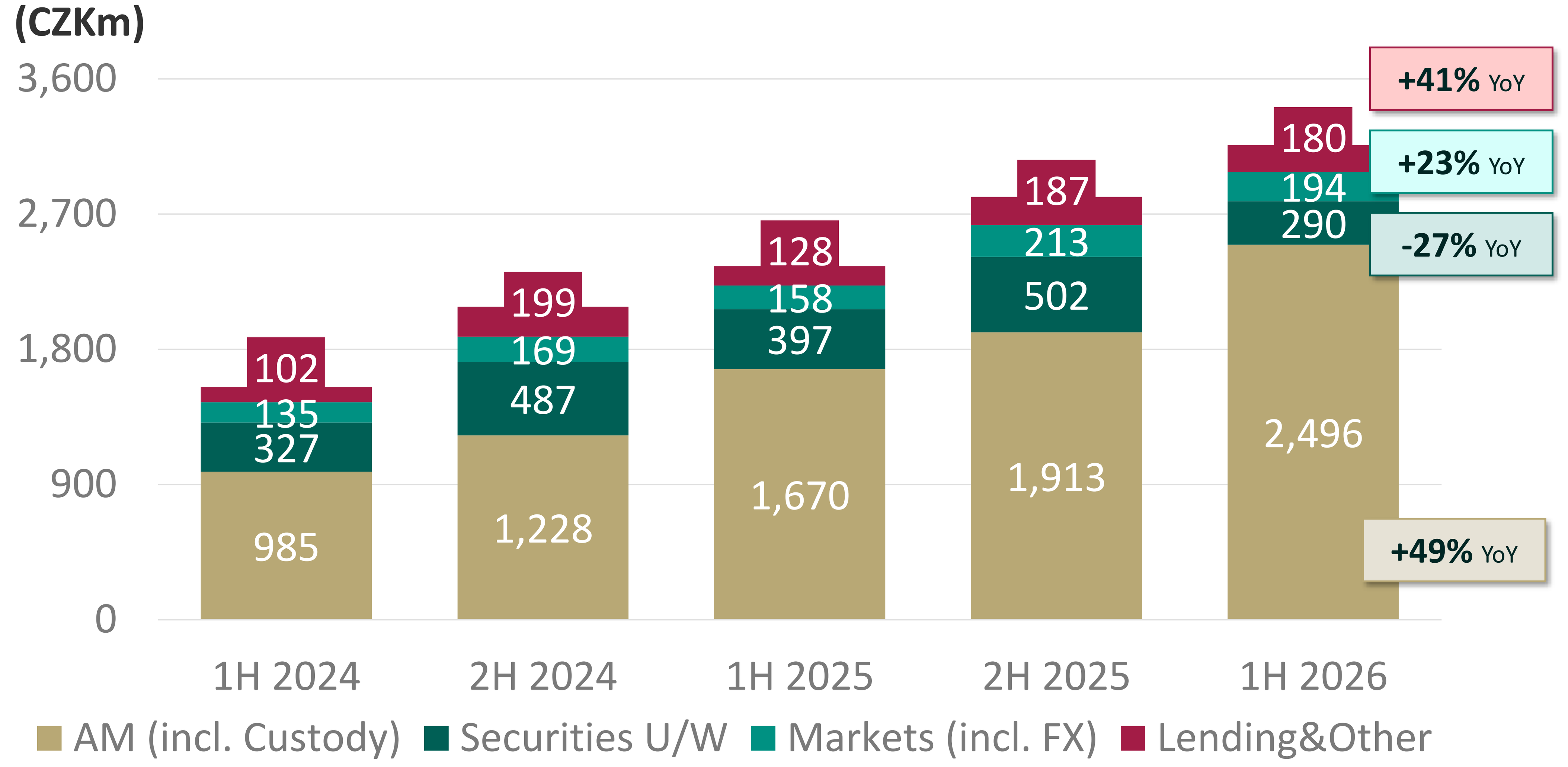
Rapidly expanding asset management business drives steady growth in fee and commission income and underpins strategic revenue diversification

- Net fees and commissions up 37% YoY, primarily driven by increasing asset management fees
- Gross asset management fees (incl. custody) increased 49% YoY on the back of continued AuM growth (+39% YoY)
- Softer primary bond market activity in 1H 2026 reflected in lower securities underwriting and placement commissions (-27% YoY)
- Greater client activity on financial markets drove higher markets-related fees (+23% YoY)
- Expanding loan book contributed to higher lending related fees (+41% YoY)
- Net fees and commissions accounted for 39% of operating income in 1H 2026, underpinning continued strategic revenue diversification

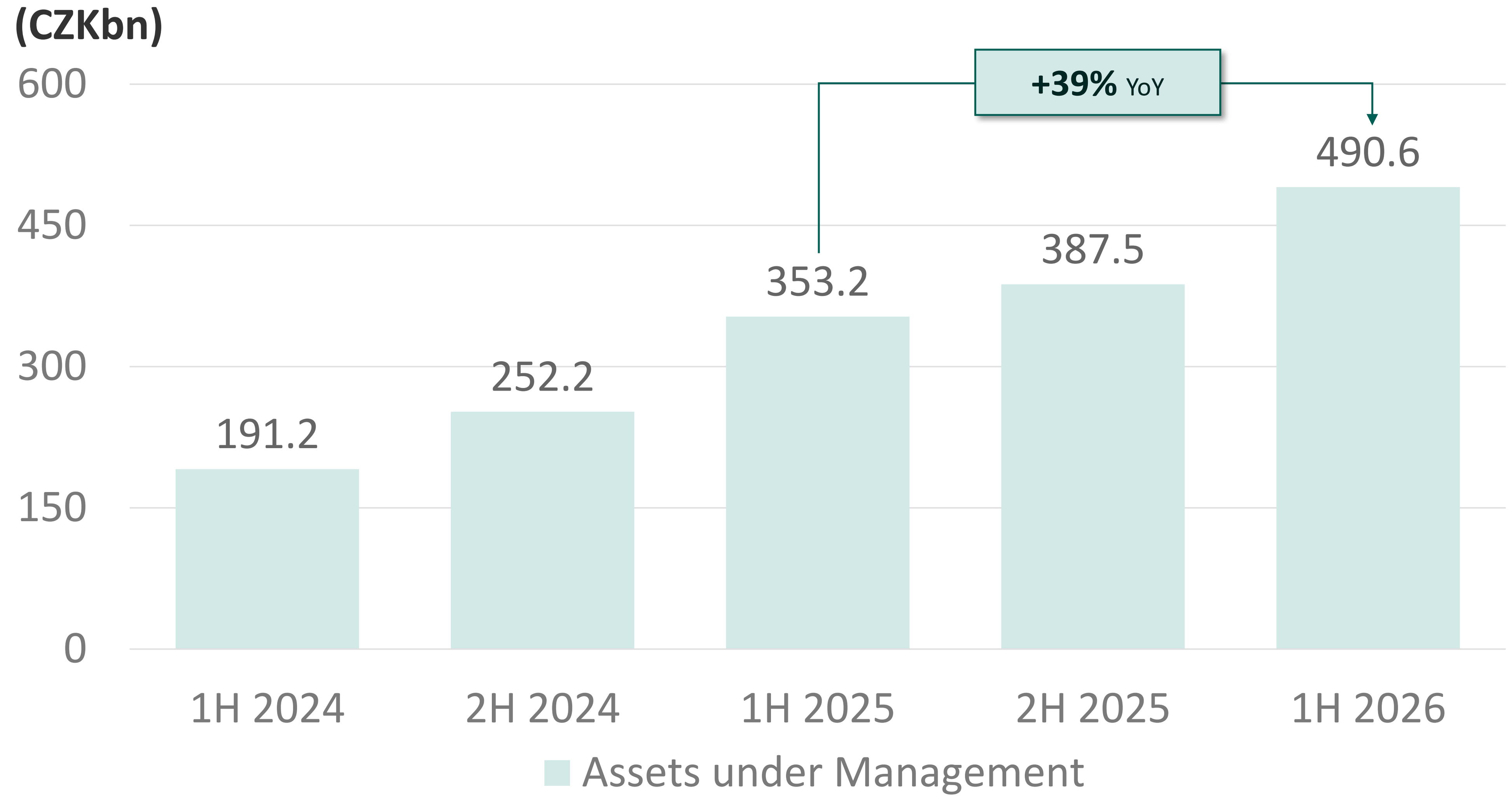
Net Fees and Commissions



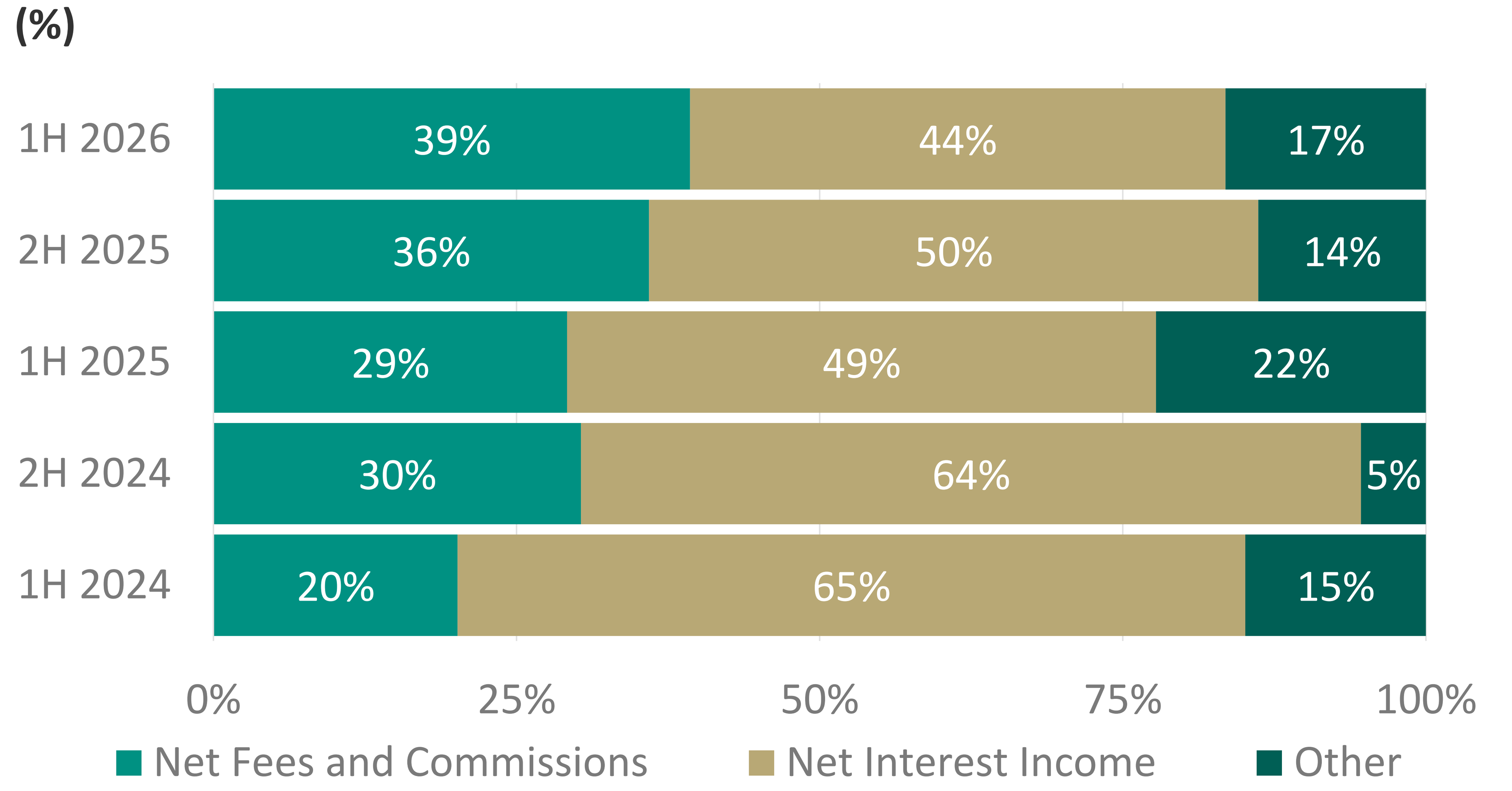
Fees and Commissions Drivers (Gross)



Assets under Management[1]



Operating Income Composition



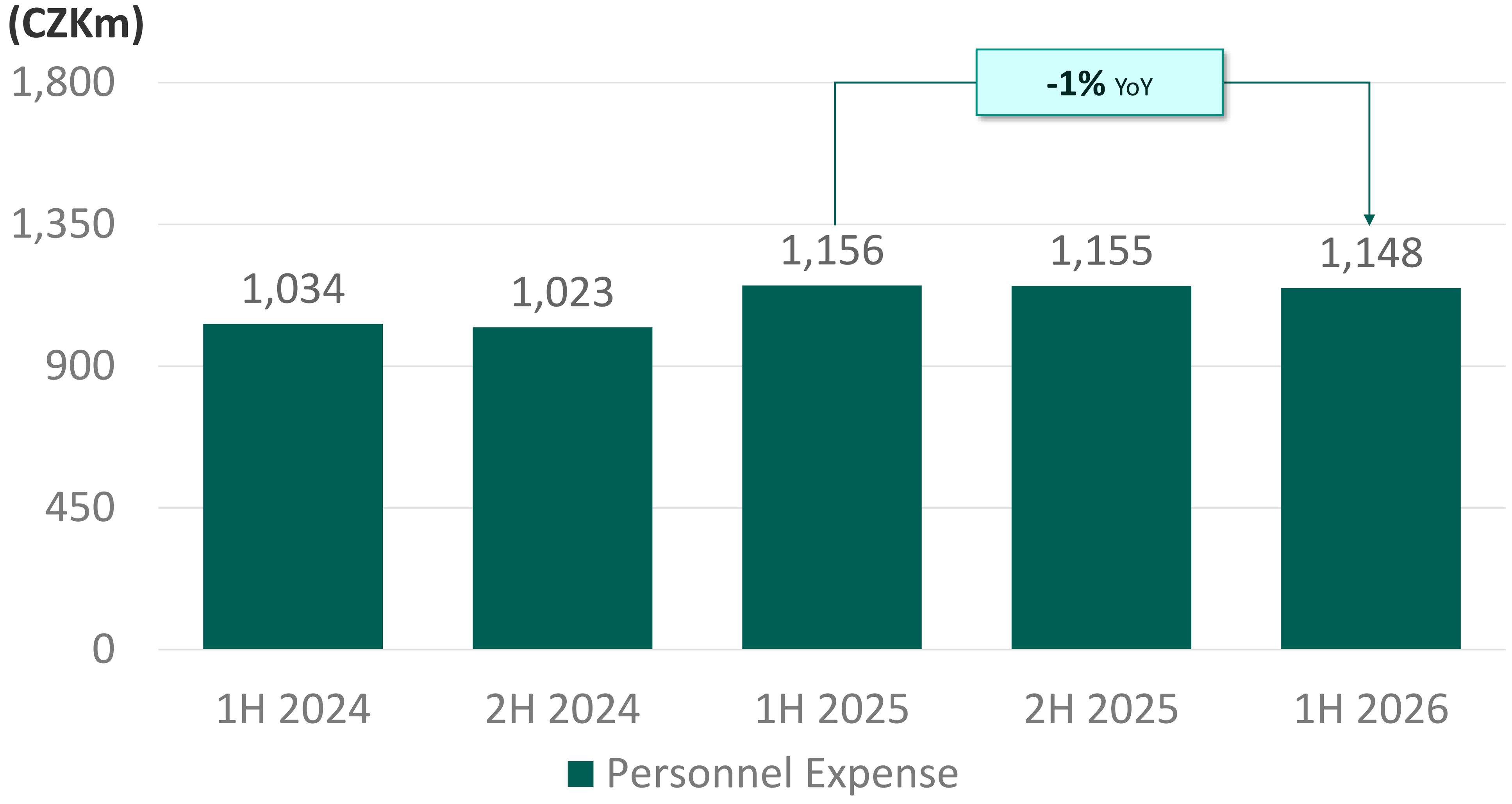
Note: (1) Assets under Management = actively managed (fiduciary duty). Source: Company data

Operating Expense

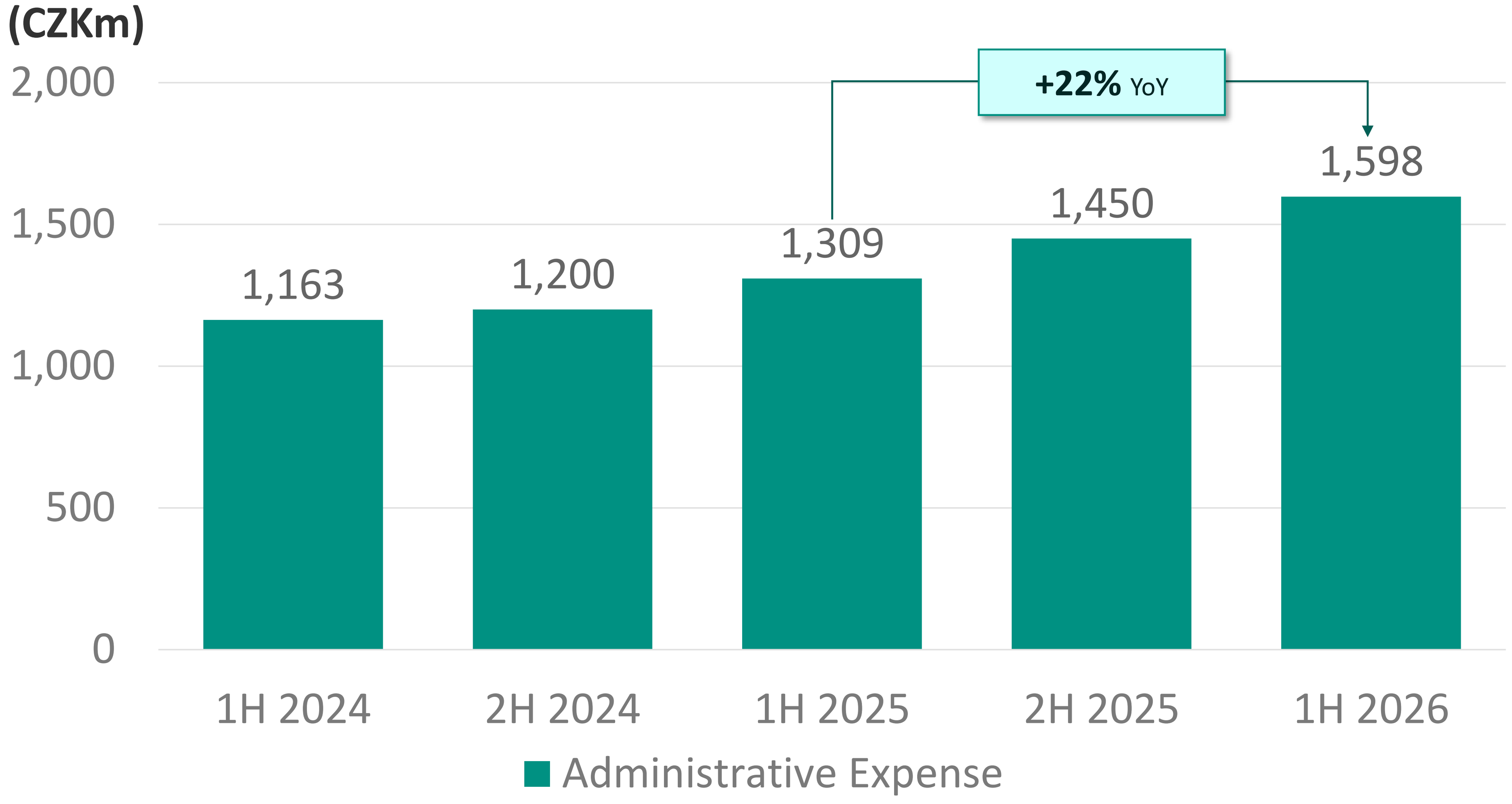
Personnel expense essentially flat while administrative expenses remain elevated due to on-going investments into IT infrastructure and digitalisation and greater marketing spend

- Personnel expense broadly unchanged (-1% YoY) as slightly lower average headcount essentially off-set persistent wage inflation pressure
- Administrative expense remain elevated (+22% YoY) due to greater IT services outsourcing, on-going investments into IT infrastructure upgrades and digitalization as well as higher marketing spend
- Strong top line performance provides sufficient room to comfortably absorb these expenses
- Operating efficiency remains high, with cost-to-income ratio well below 40%

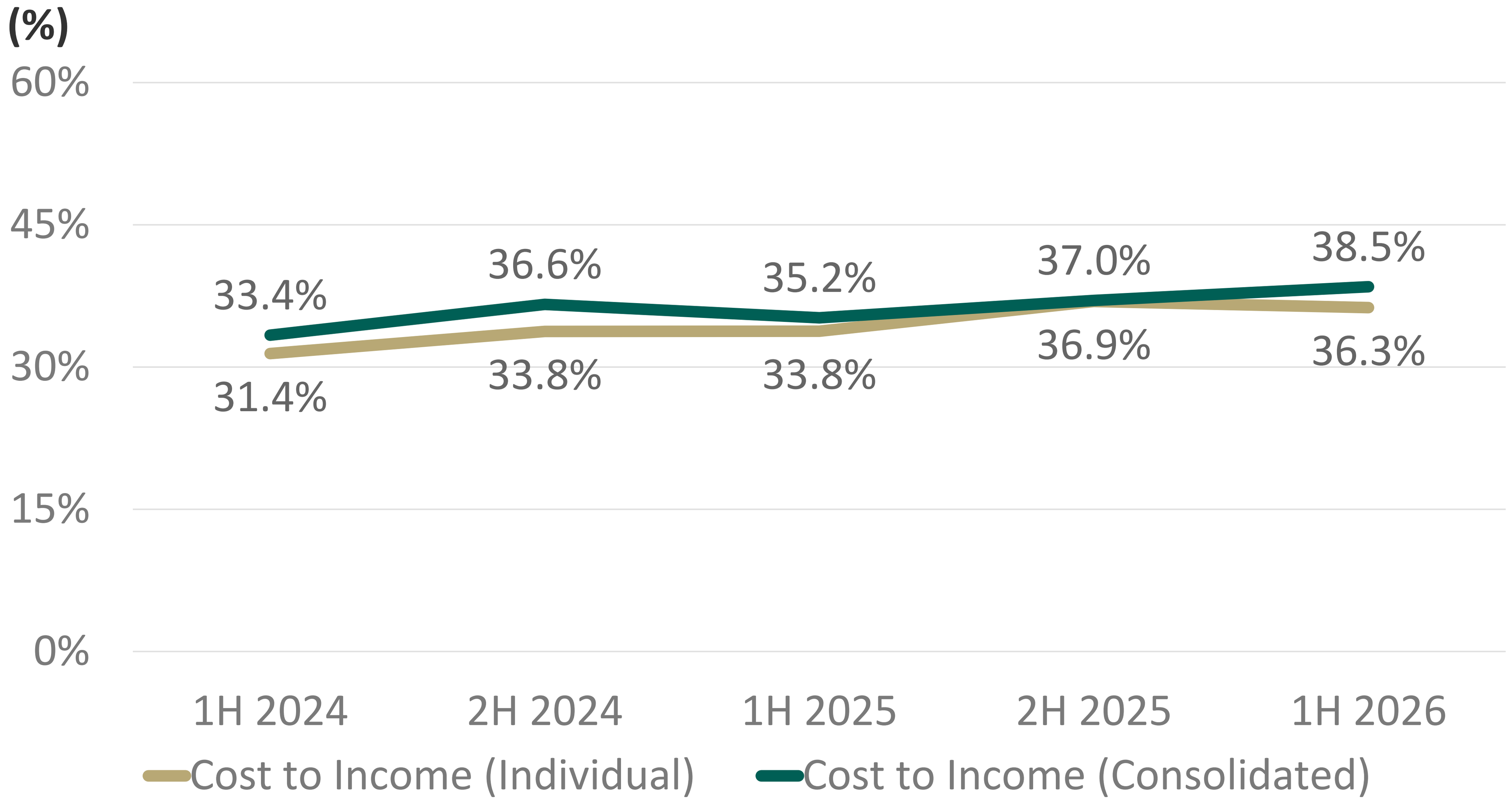
Personnel Expense



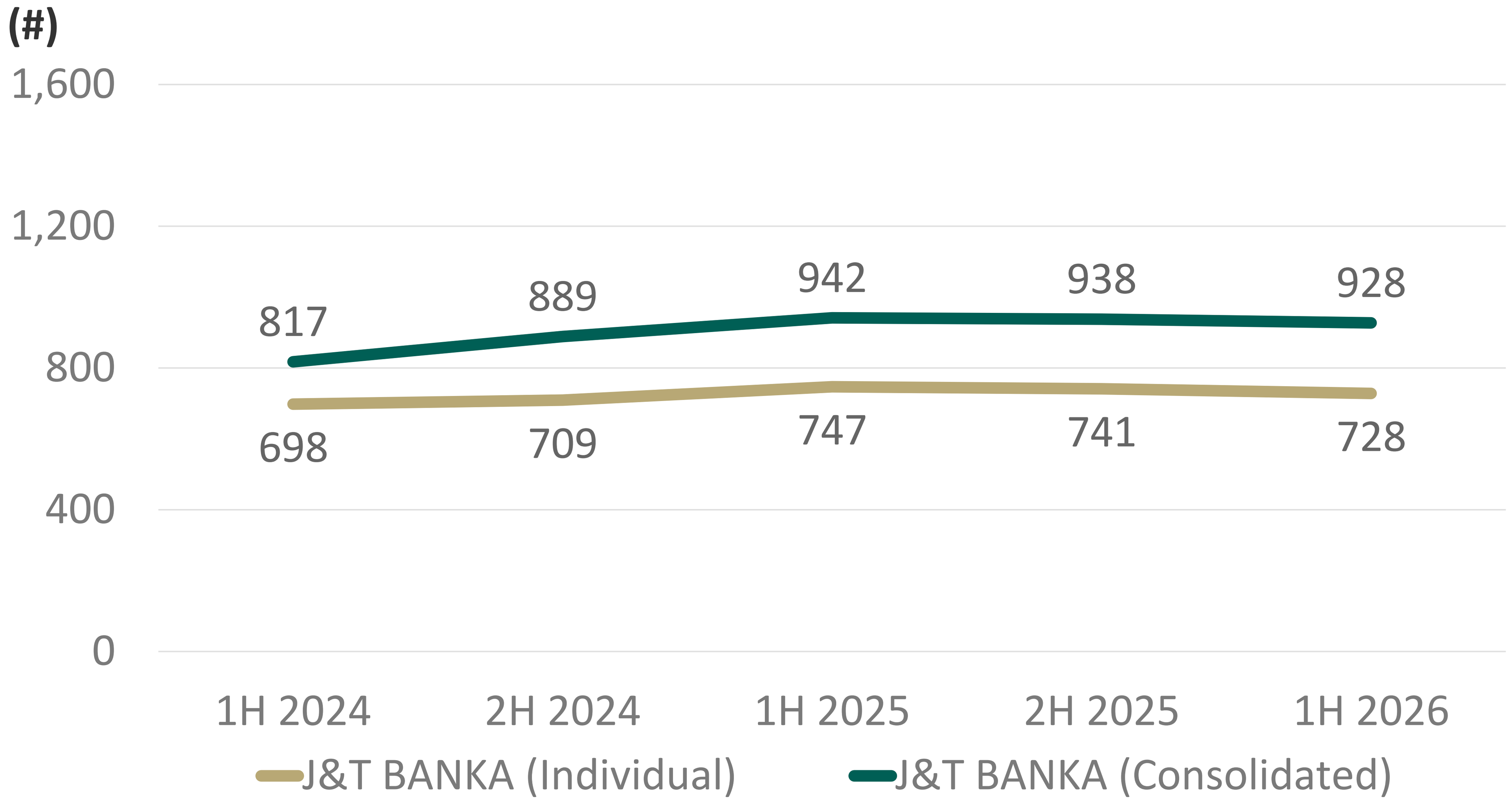
Administrative Expense



Operating Efficiency



Employees (Average FTEs)



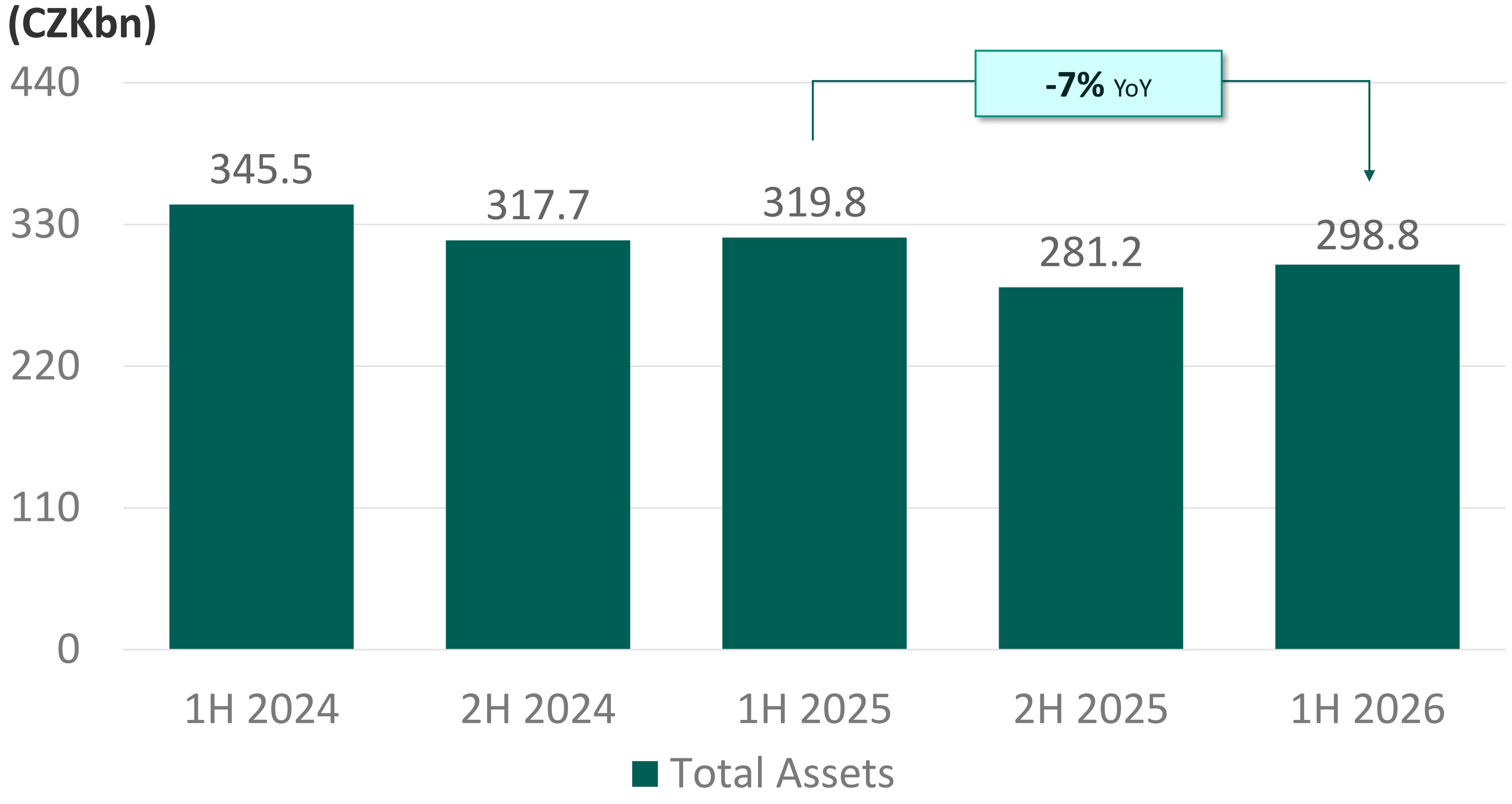
Source: Company data

Asset Dynamics and Structure

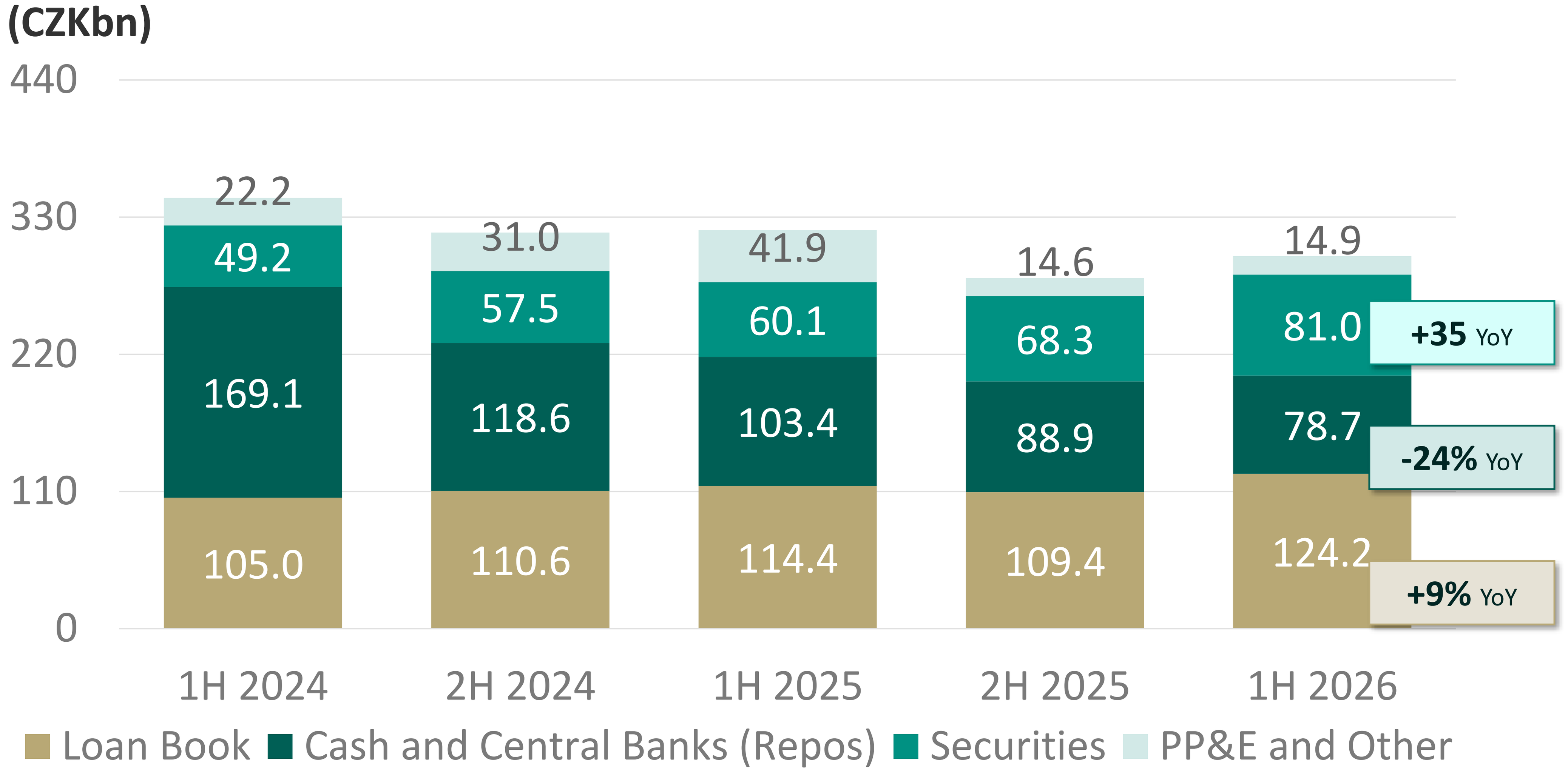
Balance sheet size optimised to adjust to lower interest rate environment with free liquidity partially reallocated into higher yielding government bonds. Corporate loan book maintains steady growth

- Following its peak in summer 2024, balance sheet has been gradually downsized to reflect lower interest rate environment (-7% YoY)
- Free liquidity partially reallocated from central bank repos into higher yielding government bonds
- Total loan book expanded 9% YoY, driven by 50% YoY increase in margin lending (mainly short-term government bonds-backed financing to institutional clients) and 2% YoY growth in corporate loans
- Securities portfolio grew 35% YoY amid additions to both banking (+26% YoY) as well as trading book (+68% YoY)
- Other assets in 1H 2025 include ~CZK30bn due from clients related to J&T ARCH fund subscriptions (with a corresponding liability in the bank's balance sheet). Following J&T ARCH fund's soft close, other assets declined accordingly

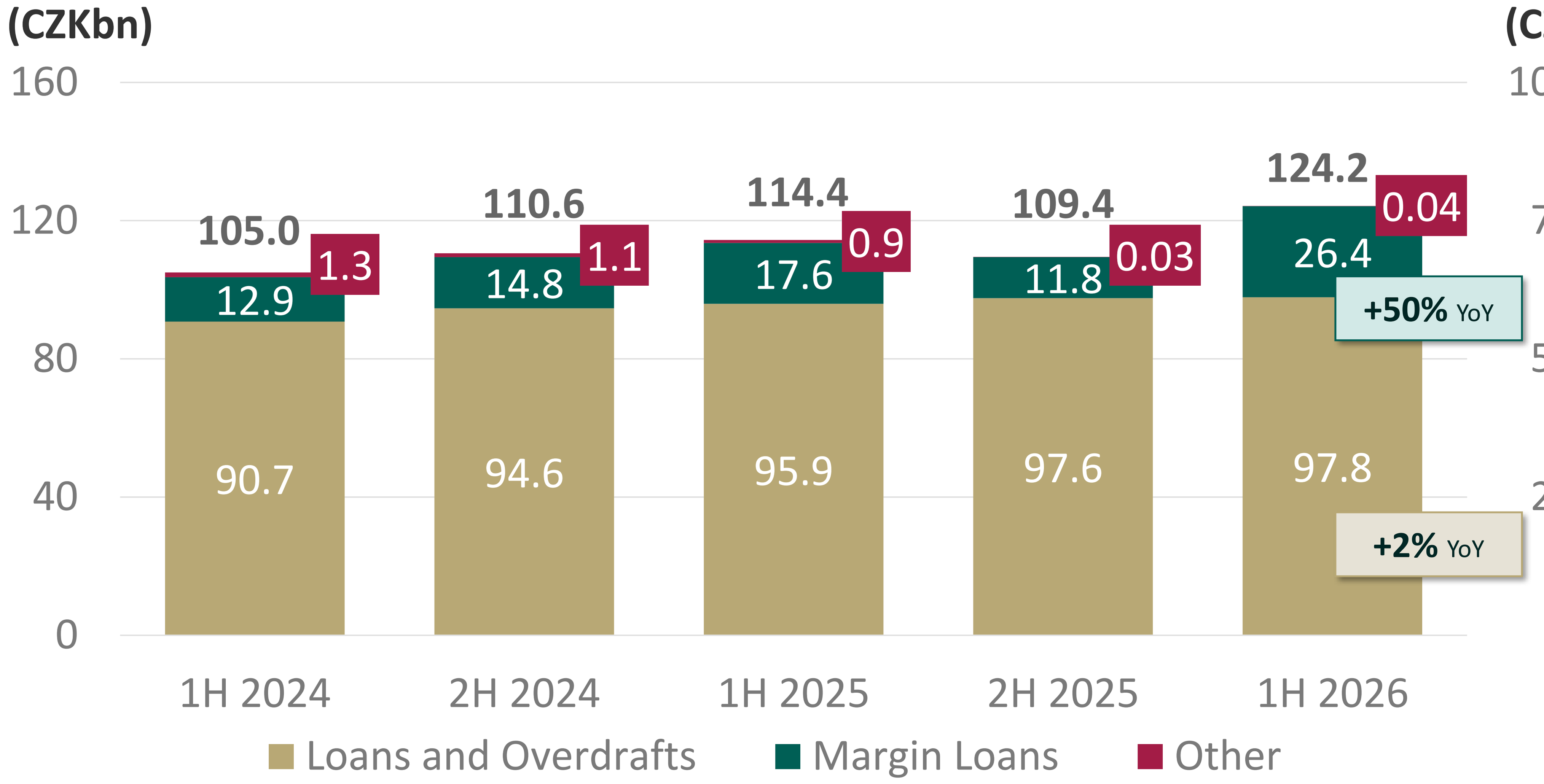
Asset Growth



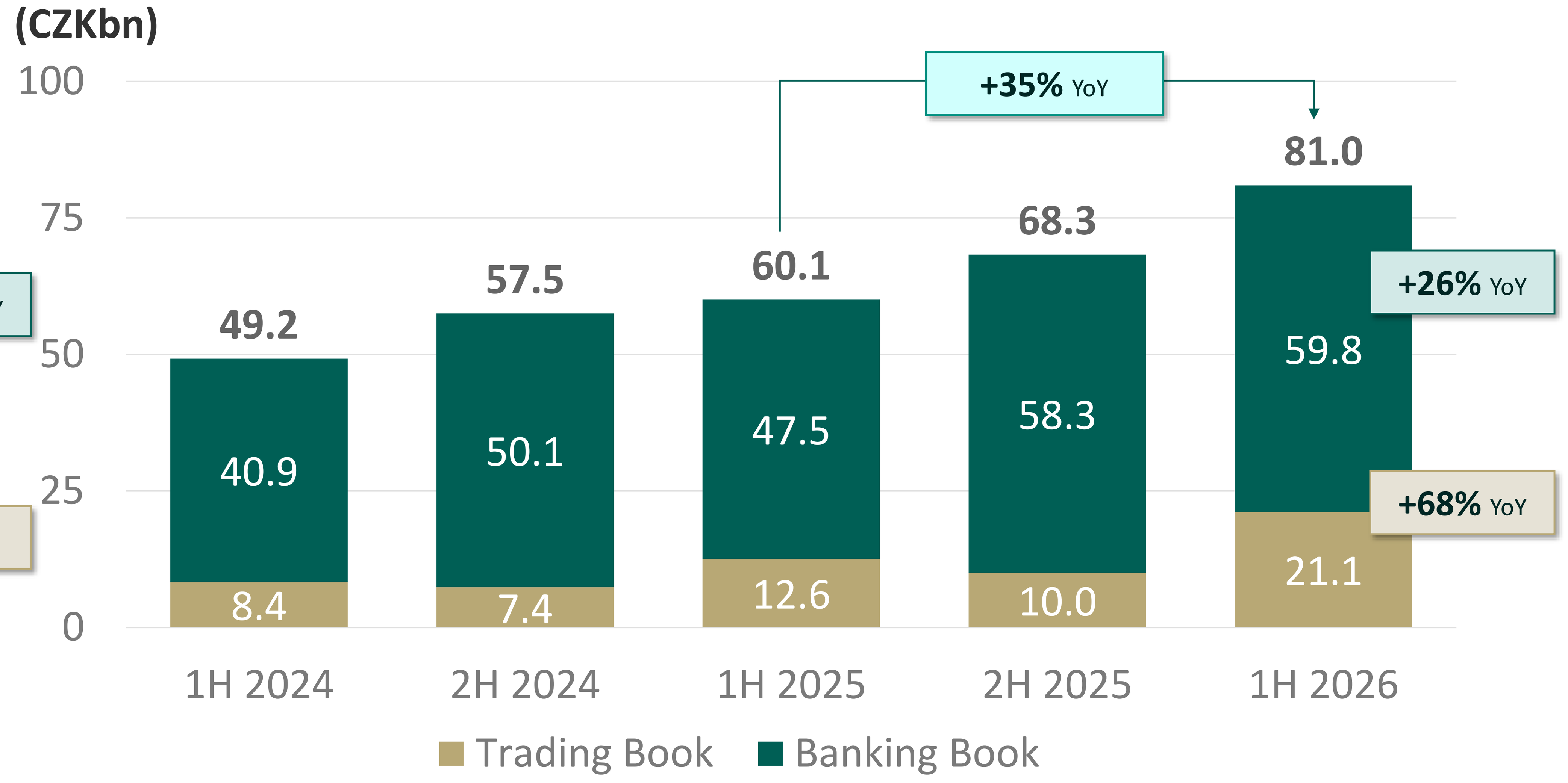
Asset Structure



Loan Book



Securities Portfolio



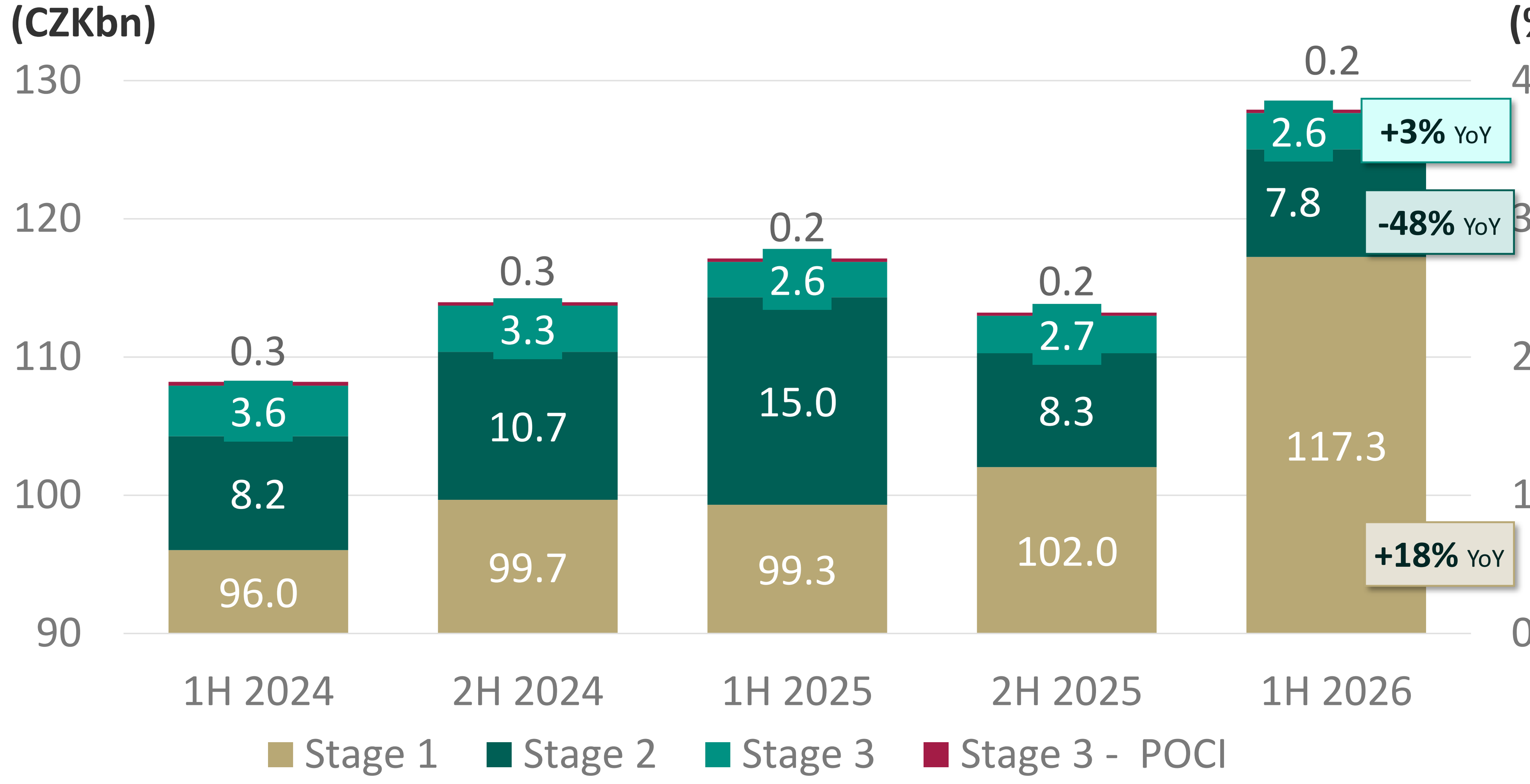
Source: Company data

Asset Quality

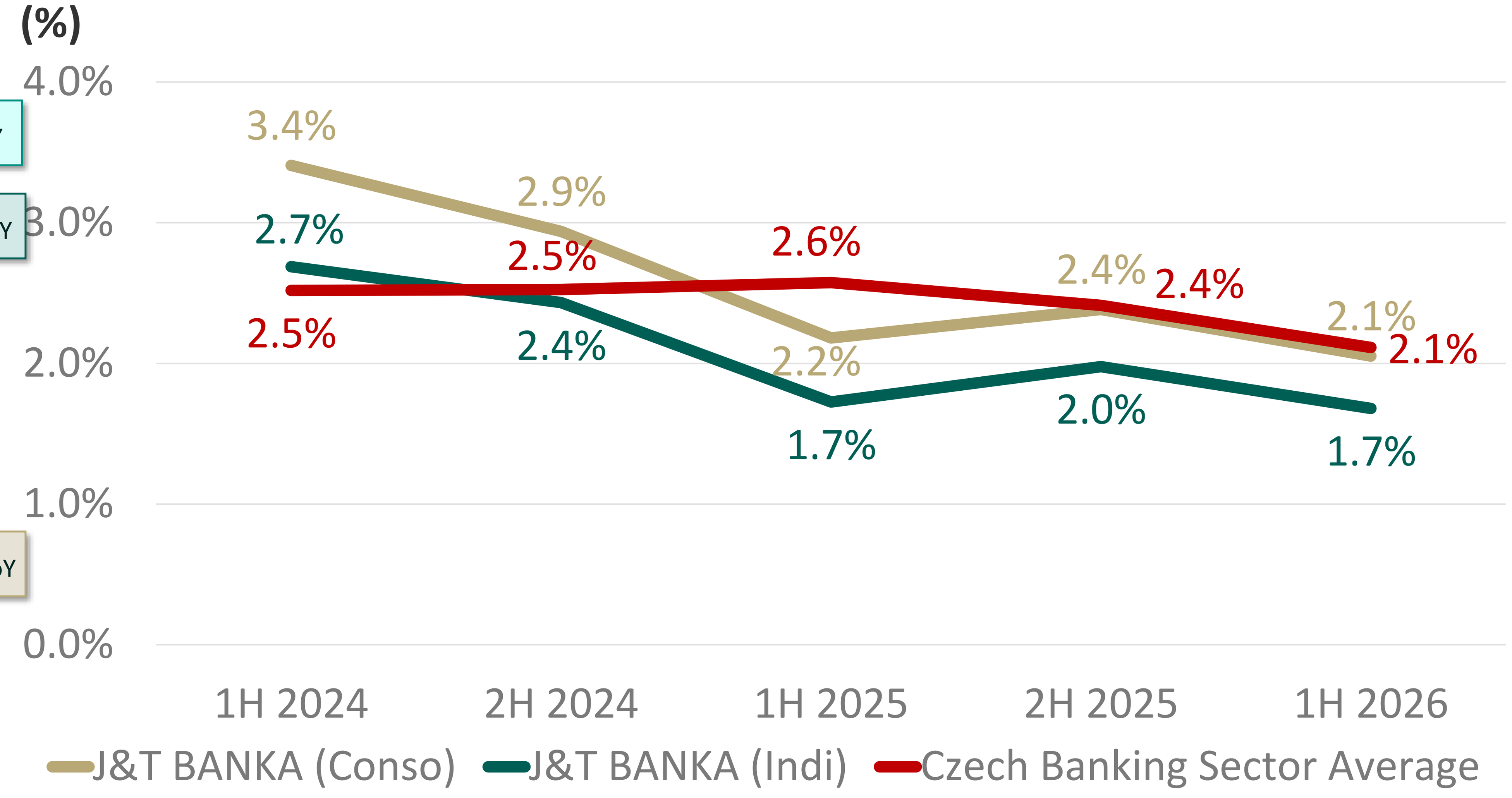
Prudent risk management reflected in good asset quality with non-performing loans now consistently on par with Czech banking sector average for corporate lending

- Overall loan book size and NPL ratio in 1H 2026 influenced by temporary increase in margin lending
- NPLs virtually unchanged YoY in absolute terms with individual NPL ratio at 1.7% well below, and consolidated NPL ratio at 2.1% on par with, Czech banking sector average for corporate lending
- Consolidated figures continue to be affected by former leasing subsidiary discontinued operation
- ECLs up 37% YoY, attributable to normalization from an extremely low comparative base in 1H 2025 rather than any deterioration in asset quality (Stage 2 loans down 48% YoY)
- Non-performing loans (Stage 3) adequately covered by provisions, with NPL coverage at 70%

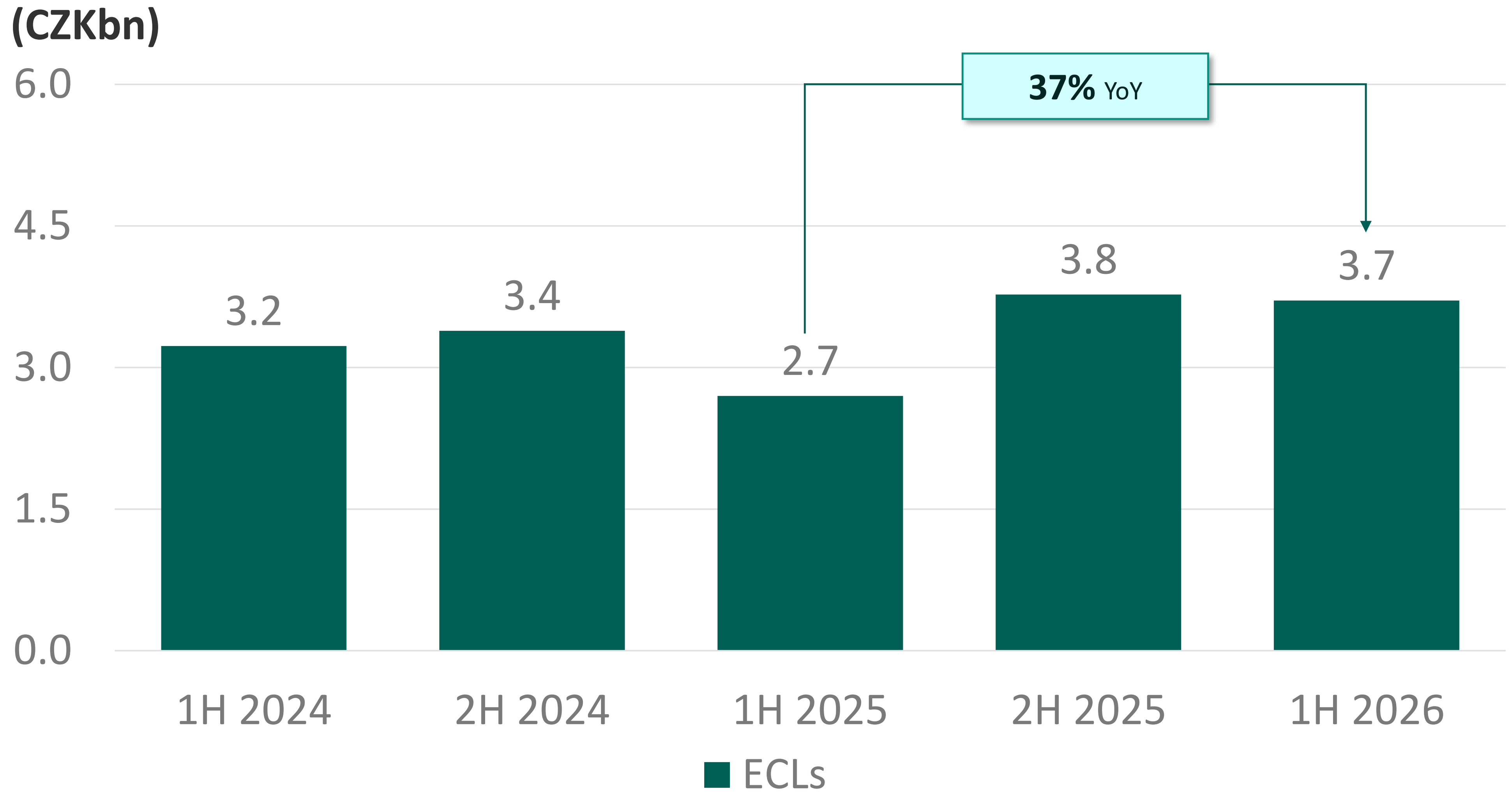
Loan Book by Stage (Gross)[1]



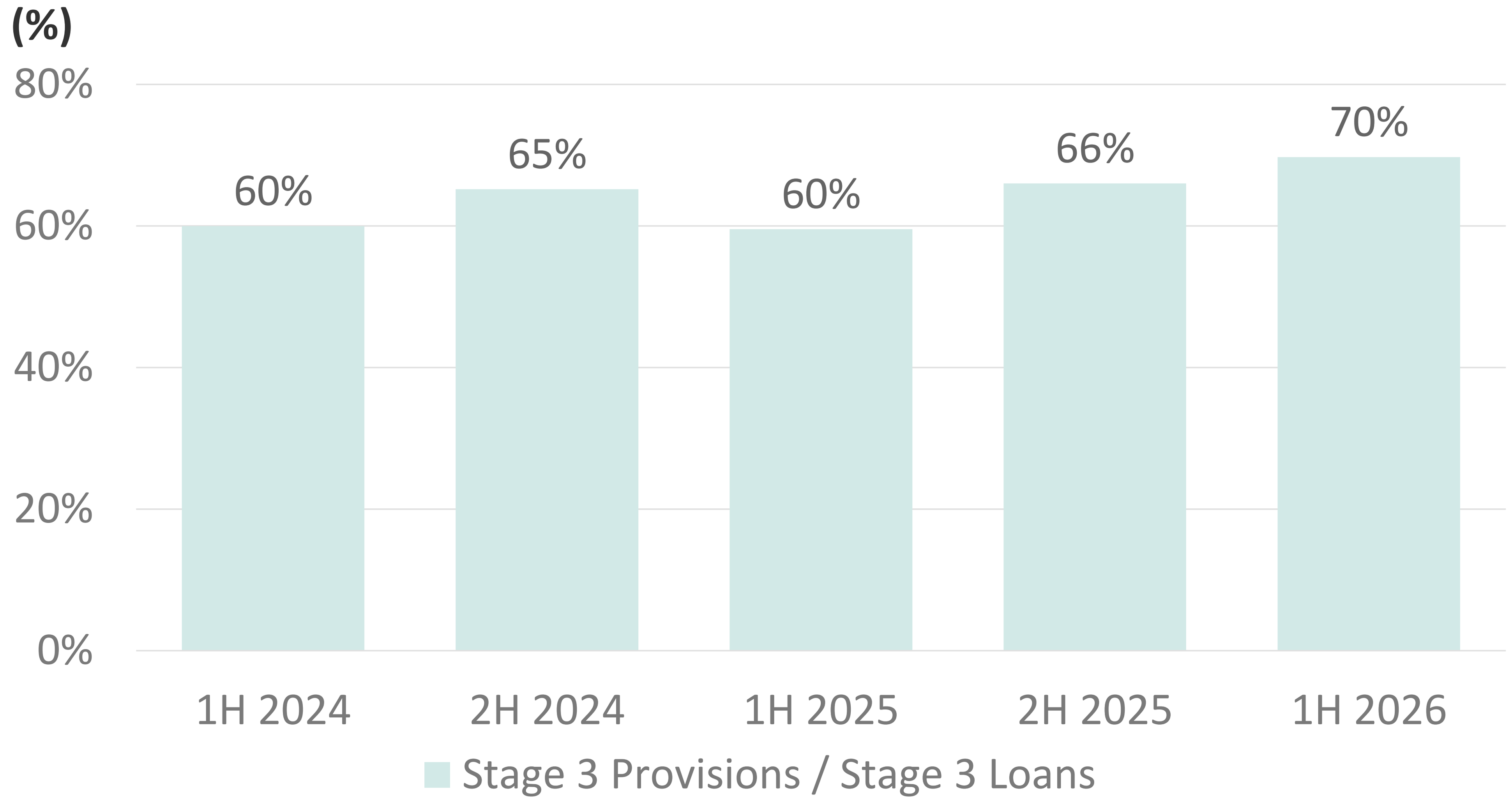
Non-Performing Exposures / Gross Loans[2]



Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)



NPL Coverage



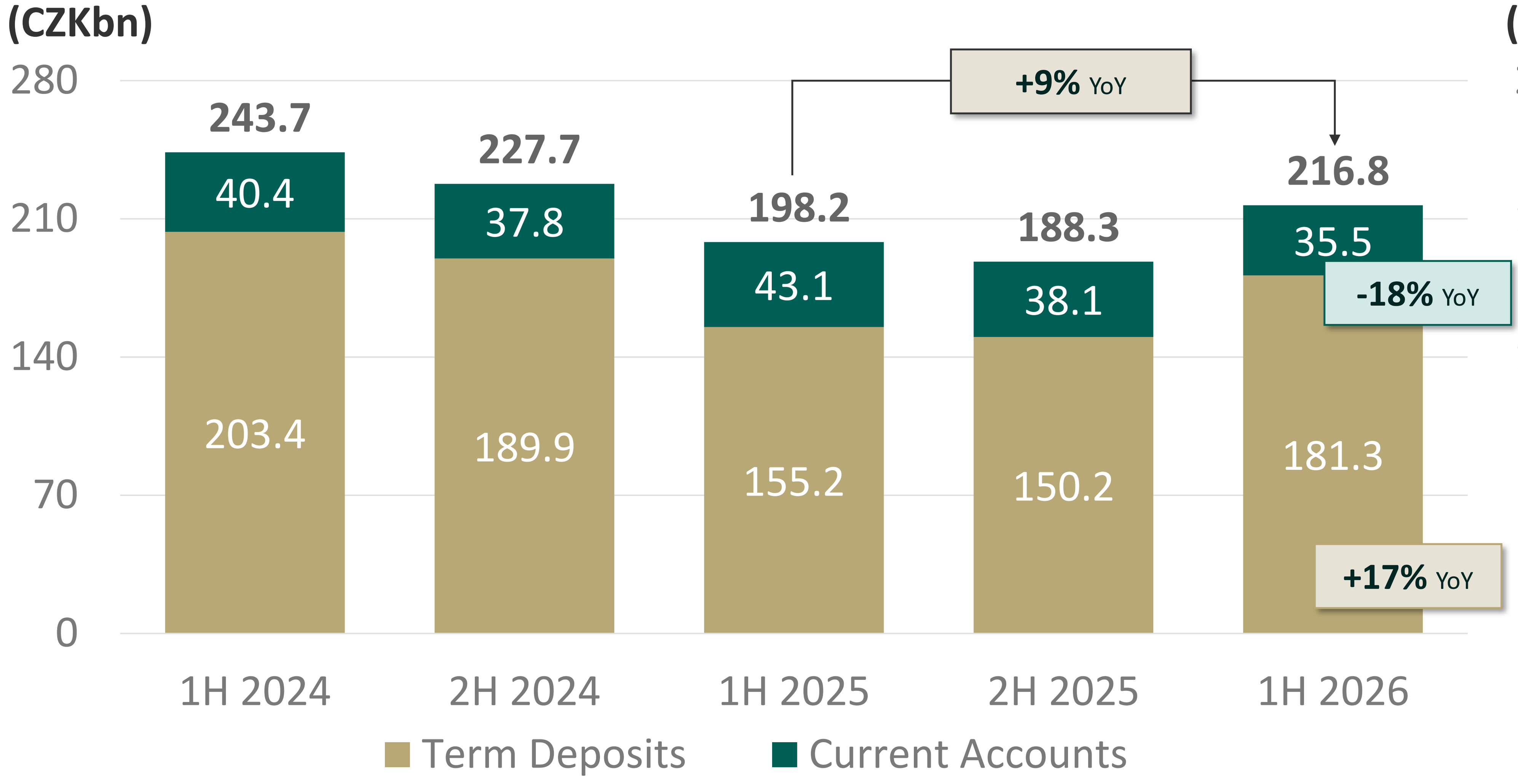
Notes: (1) POCI = Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (receivables already impaired at the time when purchased/originated). (2) Sector average for loans to non-financial corporations. Source: CNB, Company data

Liabilities Dynamics and Structure

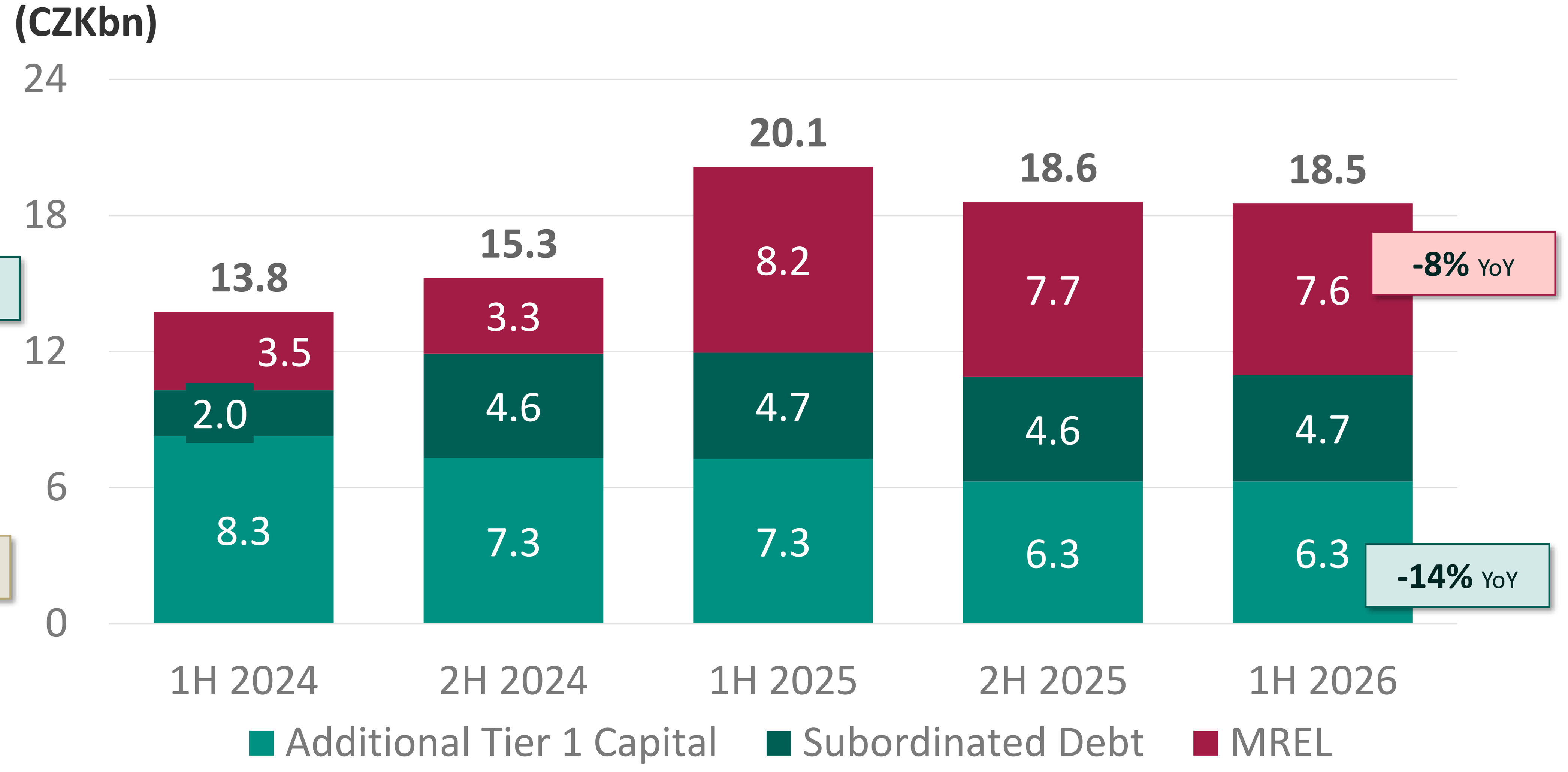
Lending business funded by stable and granular retail deposit base. Securities issuance driven by capital considerations rather than funding needs. Liquidity position remains very strong

- Granular retail deposits are the bank's primary source of funding
- Upward dynamics restored to accommodate anticipated loan book growth with customer deposits up 9% YoY
- Term deposits grew 17% YoY and as at 30 June 2026 accounted for over 80% of overall deposit base while less stable current accounts decreased 18% YoY
- New €300m 6NC5 MREL eligible notes placed in May 2025 with the remaining portion of debut €120m 3NC2 MREL eligible notes not tendered in May 2025 called during 2H 2025
- CZK1bn (~€40m equivalent) vintage AT1 redeemed in September 2025
- Strong liquidity position with 57% Loan-to-Deposit Ratio
- LCR and NSFR requirements both comfortably met

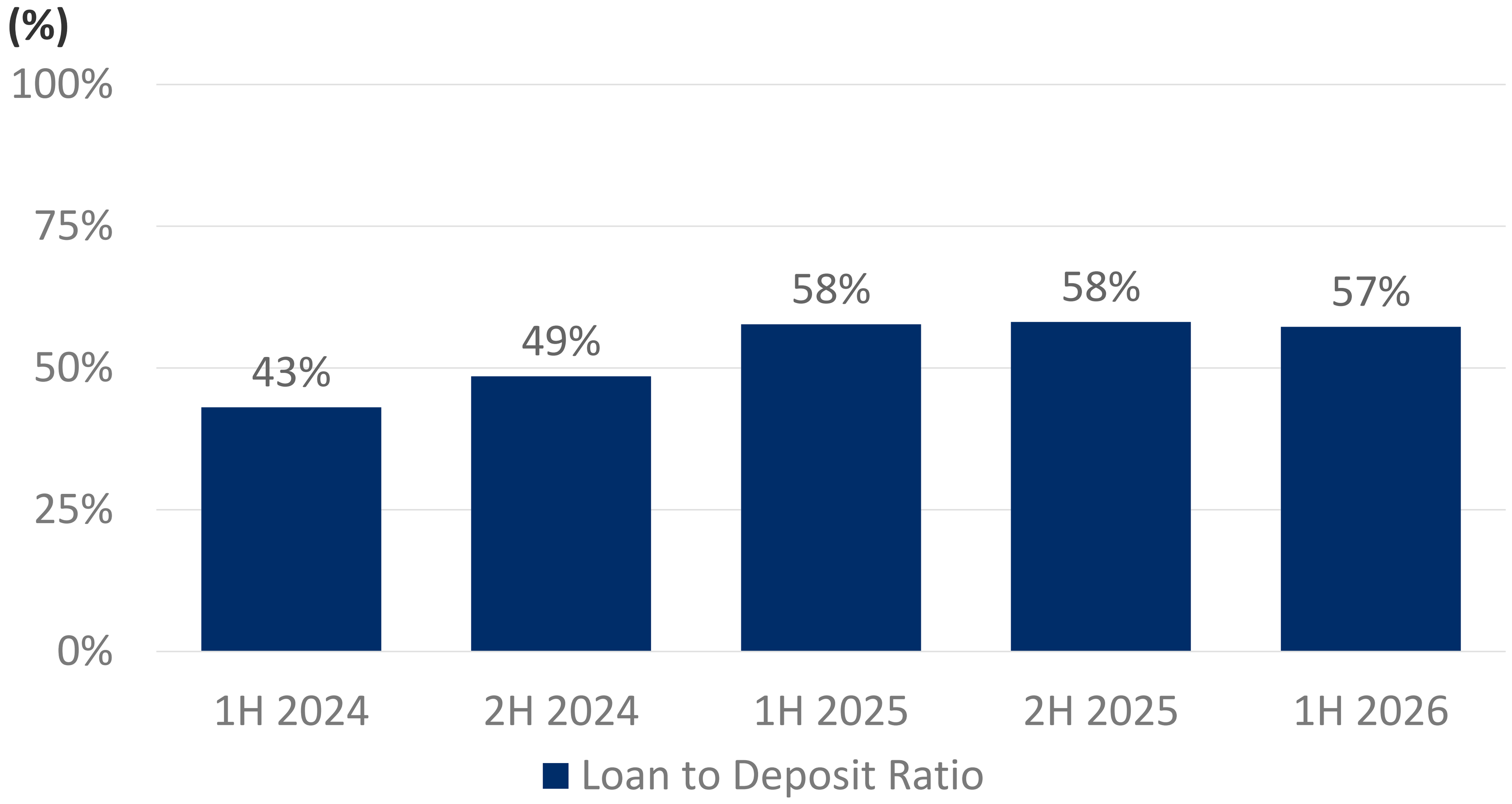
Client Deposits(1)



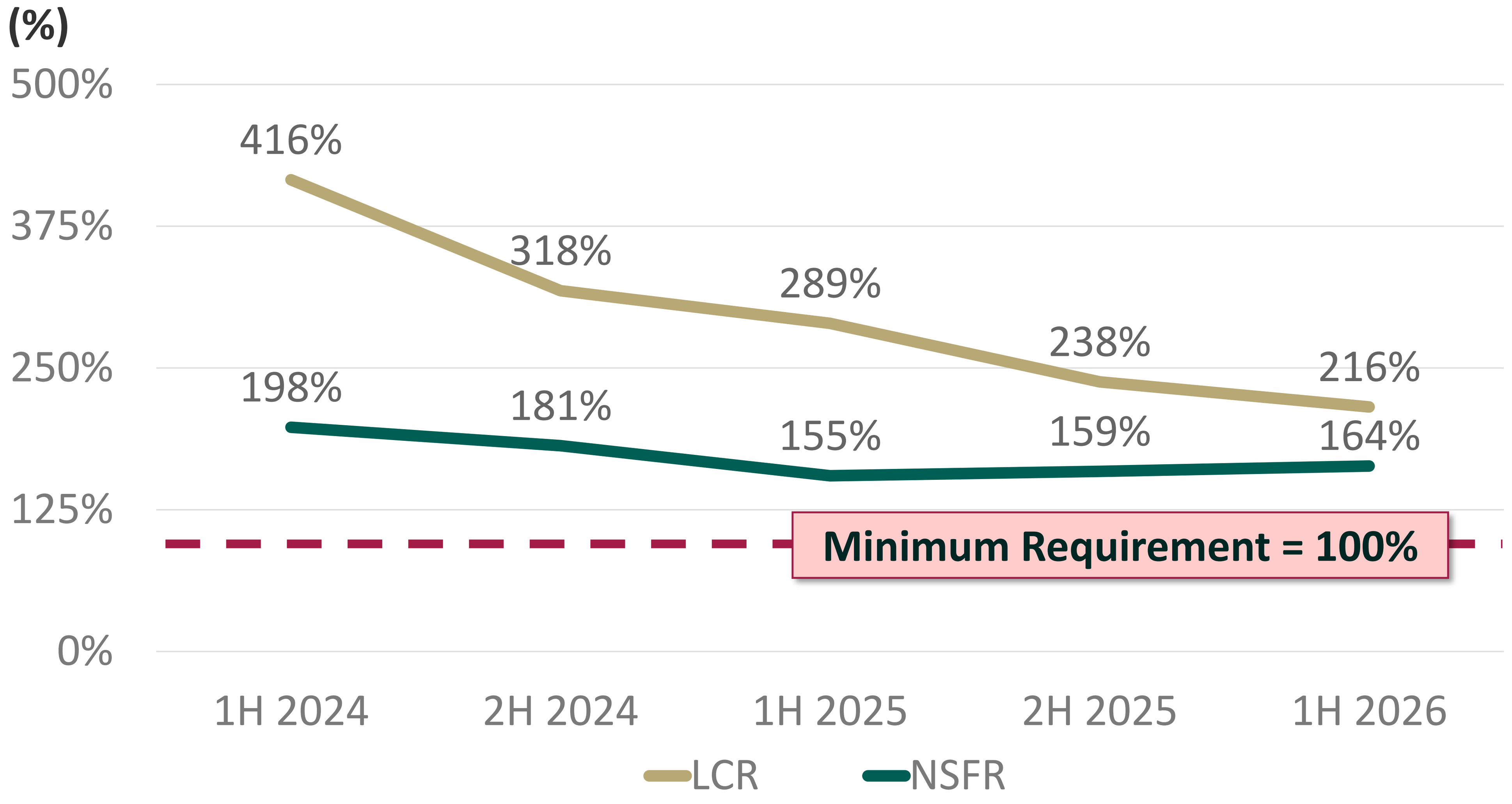
Wholesale Funding



Loan to Deposit Ratio



Liquidity (Individual)(2)



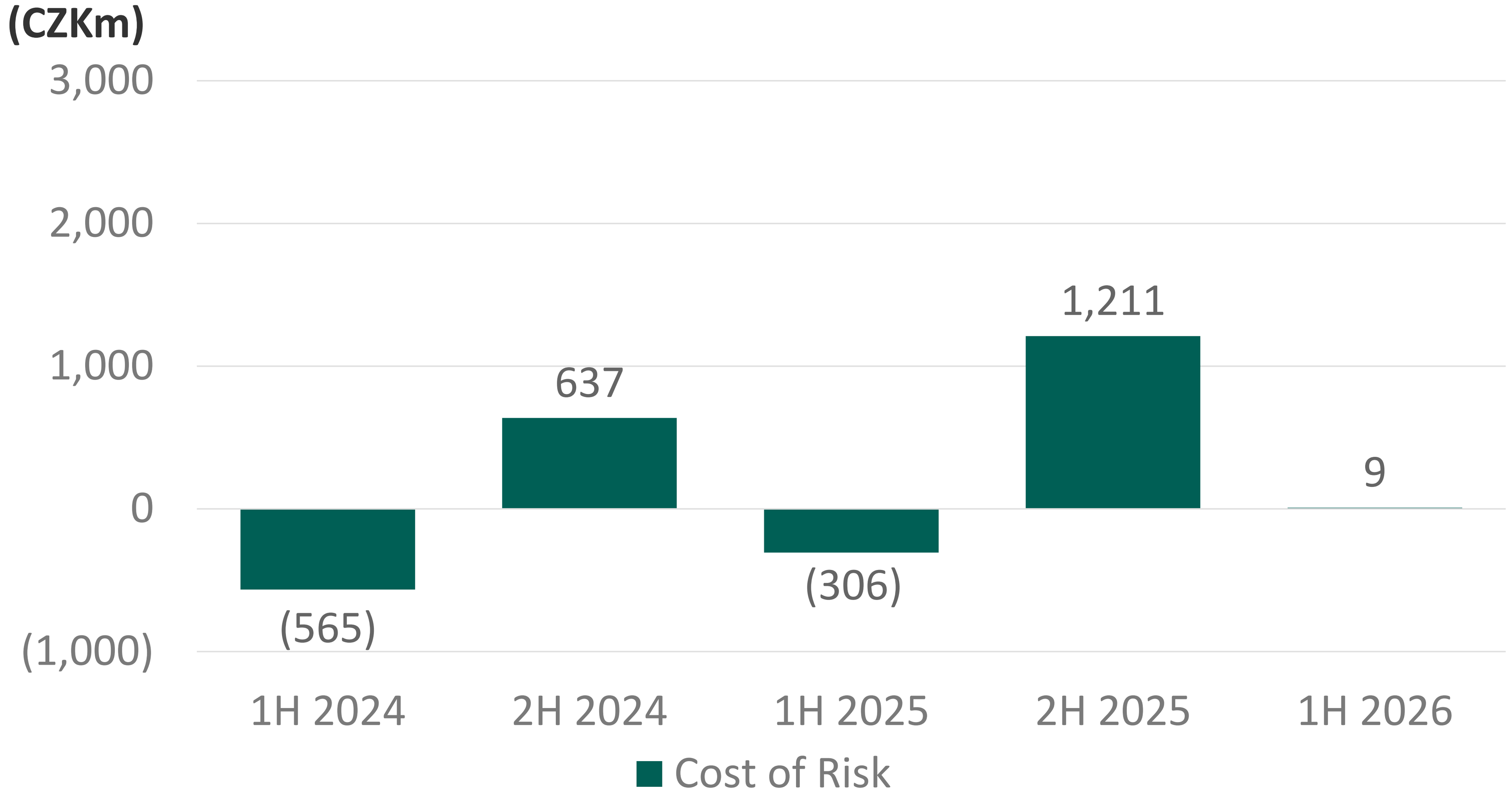
Notes: (1) Current Accounts = all non-term deposits, incl. escrow accounts and other liabilities. (2) LCR and NSFR are only prescribed and monitored on an individual basis. Source: Company data

Profitability, Earnings and Distributions

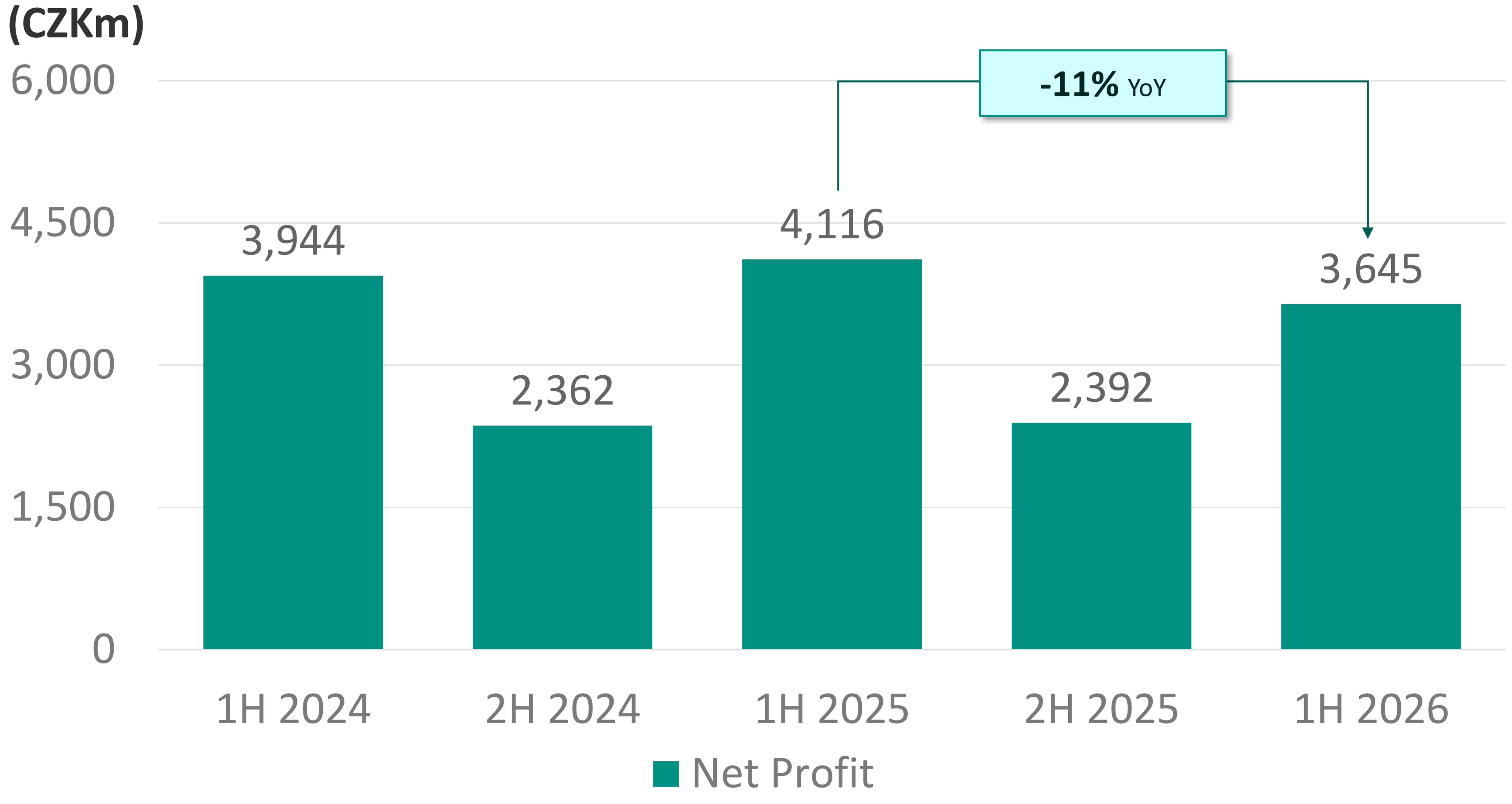
Proven earnings power allowing to self-finance sustainable growth. Strong profitability maintained despite declining interest income amid lower interest rate environment. Excess capital distributed to shareholders

- Profit before allowances, provisions and income tax declined 4% YoY as higher admin expenses outweighed strong top line performance
- Cost of risk normalized from very low comparative base in 1H 2025, asset quality has not deteriorated
- Strong performance translated into CZK3.6bn net profit (-11% YoY), with the bank delivering high double-digit return on equity in 1H 2026
- In line with general dividend policy to pay out all profits beyond capital targets set by management, CZK2.9bn dividend was paid out from FY2025 profit in 1H 2026
- As strong performance continues and capitalization remains robust, further shareholder distributions are possible, although unlikely in this fiscal year

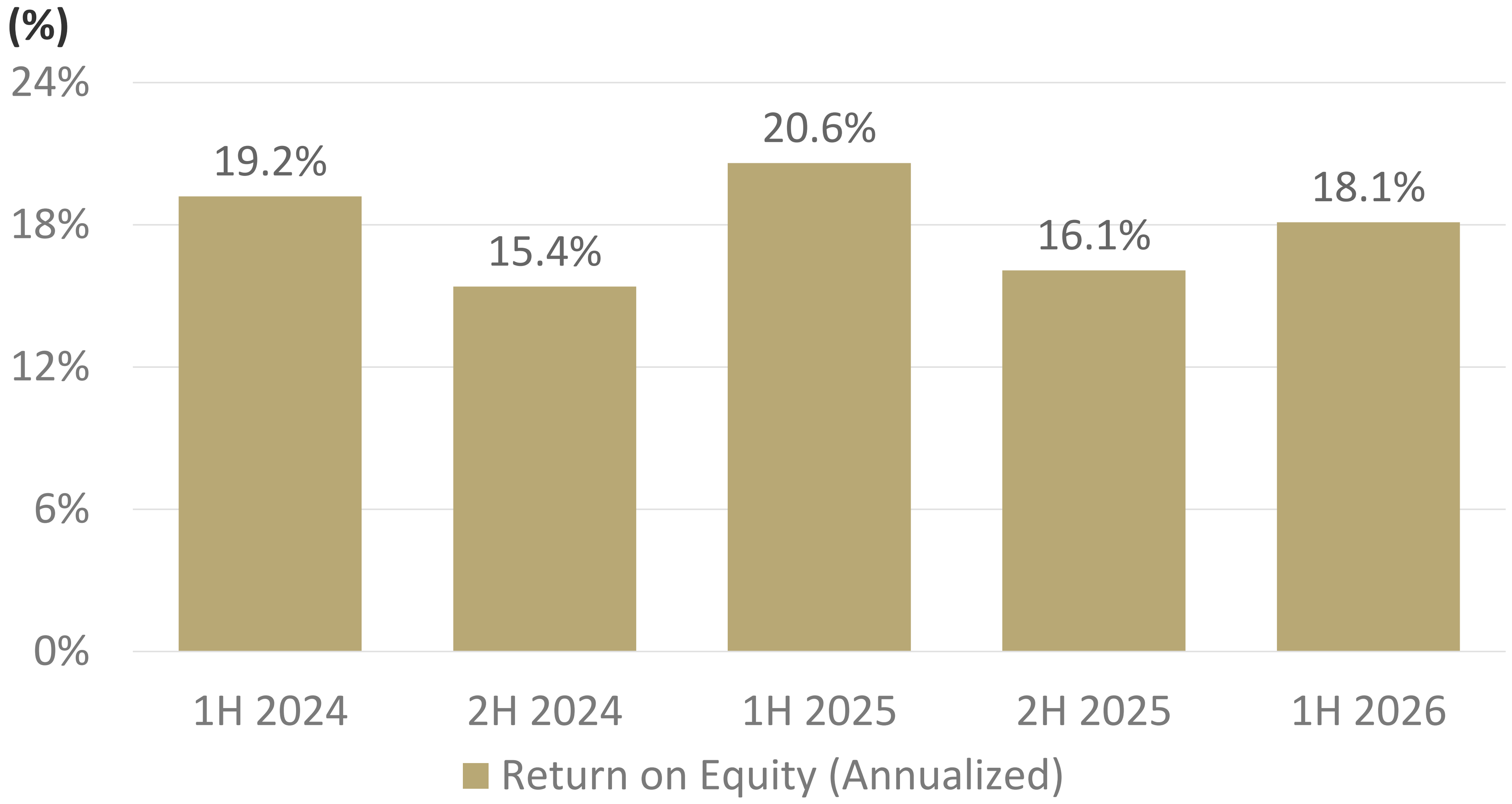
Cost of Risk (On- and Off-Balance Sheet)



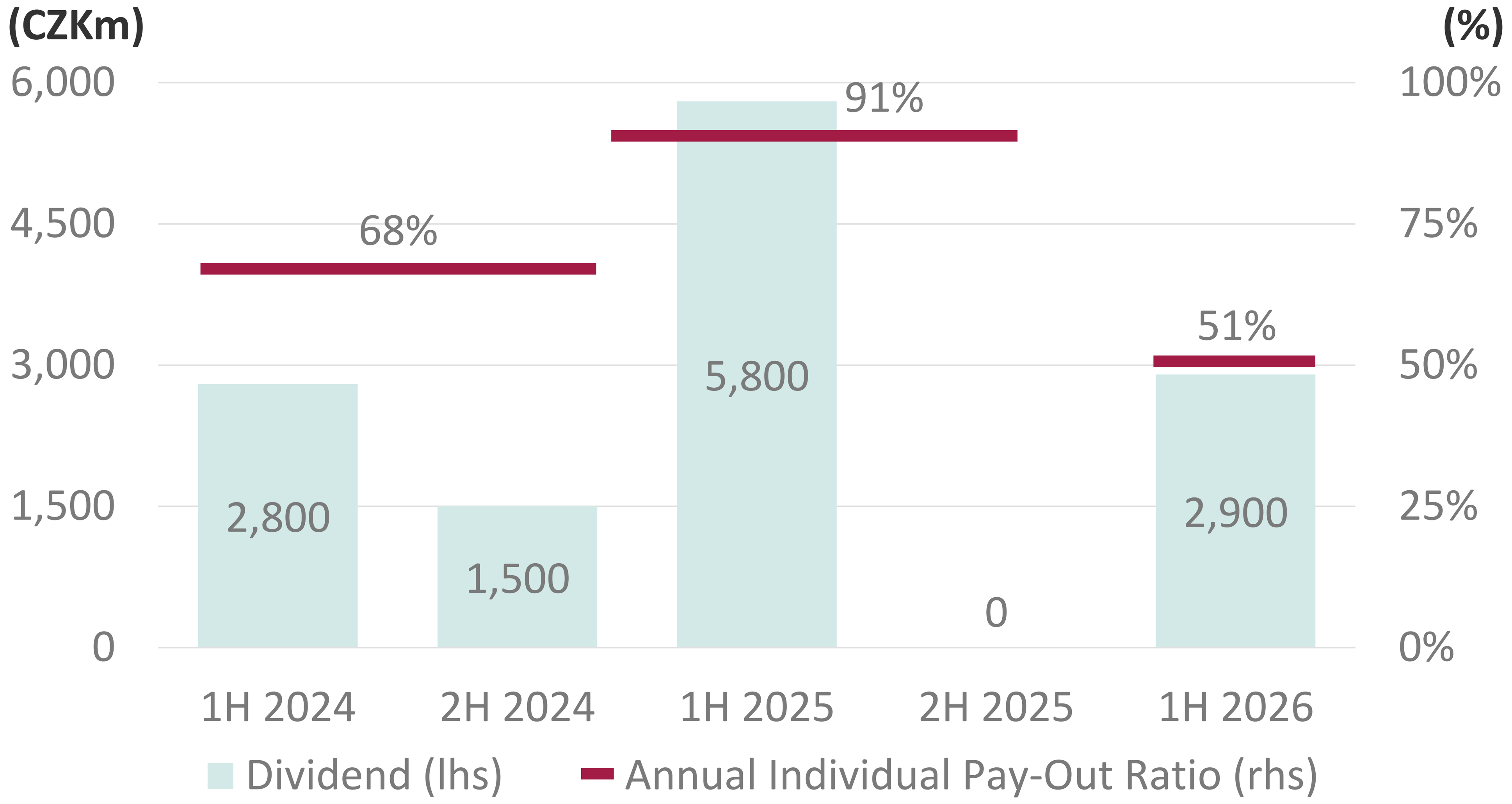
Net Profit



Return on Equity(1)



Dividends and Pay-Out Ratio (Individual)(2)



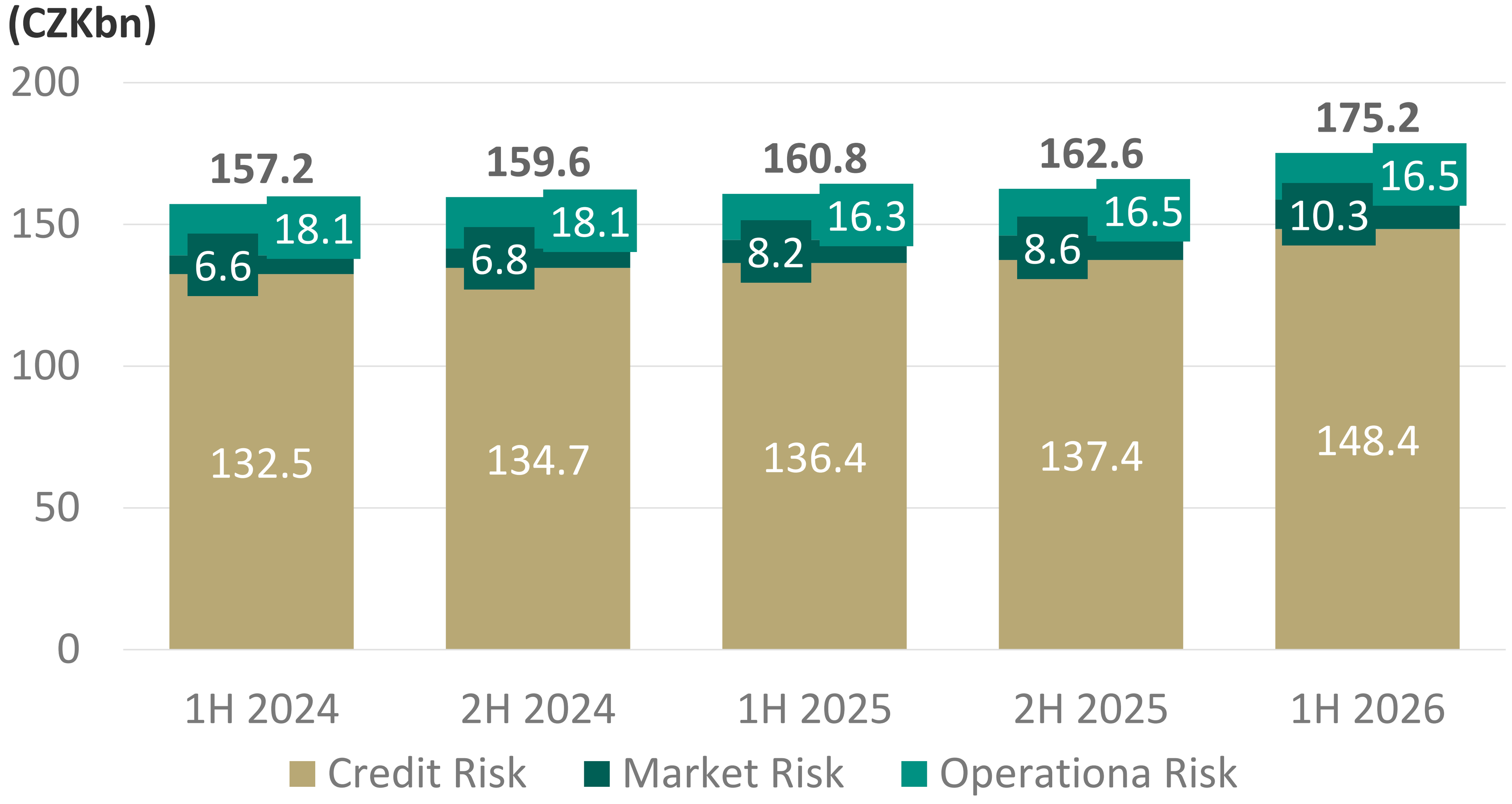
Notes: (1) Annualized. (2) Cumulative dividend in year t divided by individual net profit in year t-1. Source: Company data

Capital Management | Capitalization

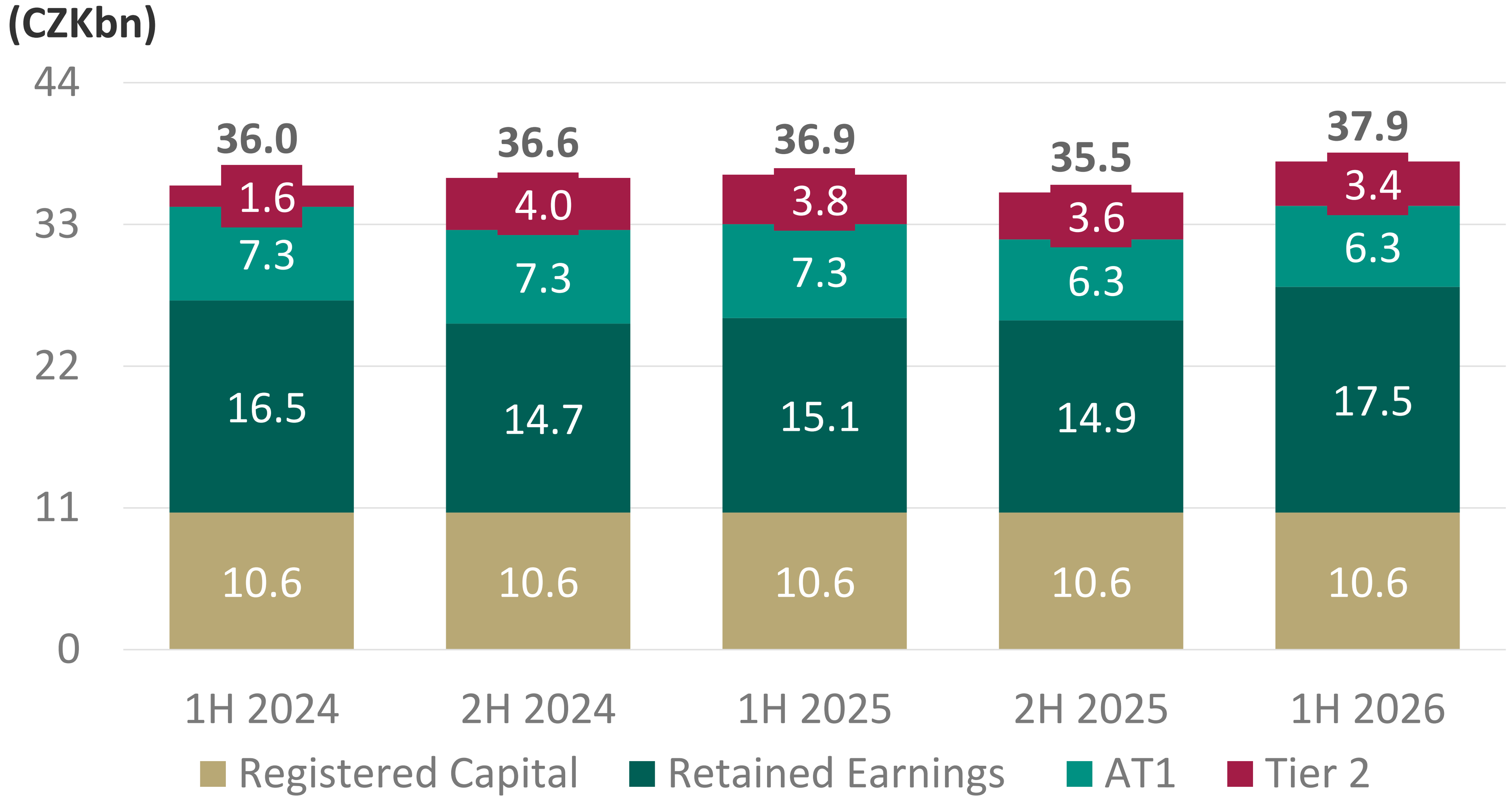
Capital and MREL requirements set and monitored individually and driven by long-term growth in RWAs. High-quality capital base provides sufficient resources for sustainable growth

- All regulatory limits and MREL requirements are set and monitored for J&T BANKA individually
- Capital requirements are driven by RWA growth (+9% YoY), mainly attributable to credit risk
- Regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratios reflect the bank's strong performance despite continued dividend payments
- Leverage Ratio increased to 11.22% (+2.01 p.p. YoY) mainly due to comparatively higher profit retention with only ~50% of FY2025 profit paid out as dividend during 1H 2026

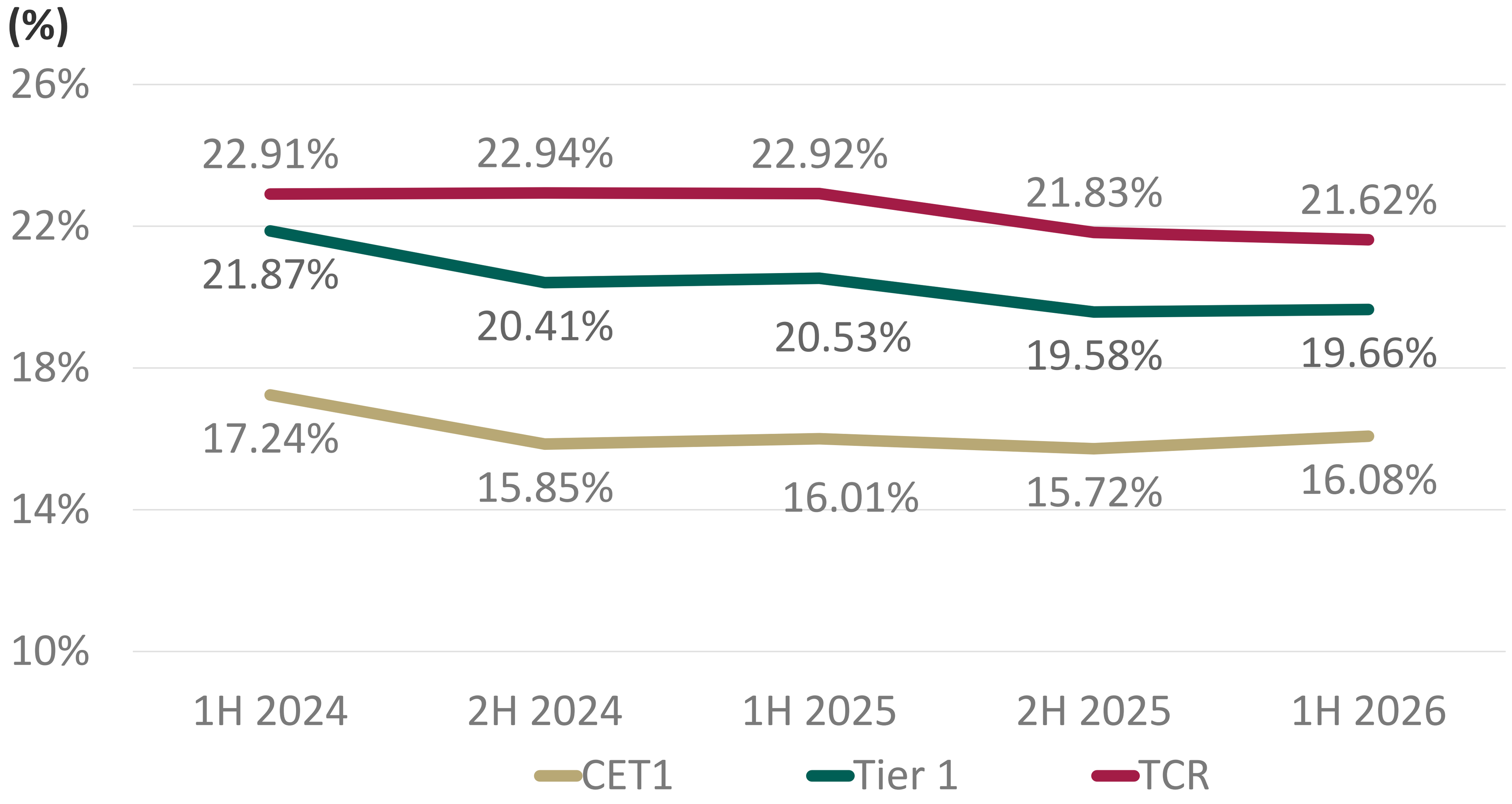
Risk Weighted Assets (Individual)



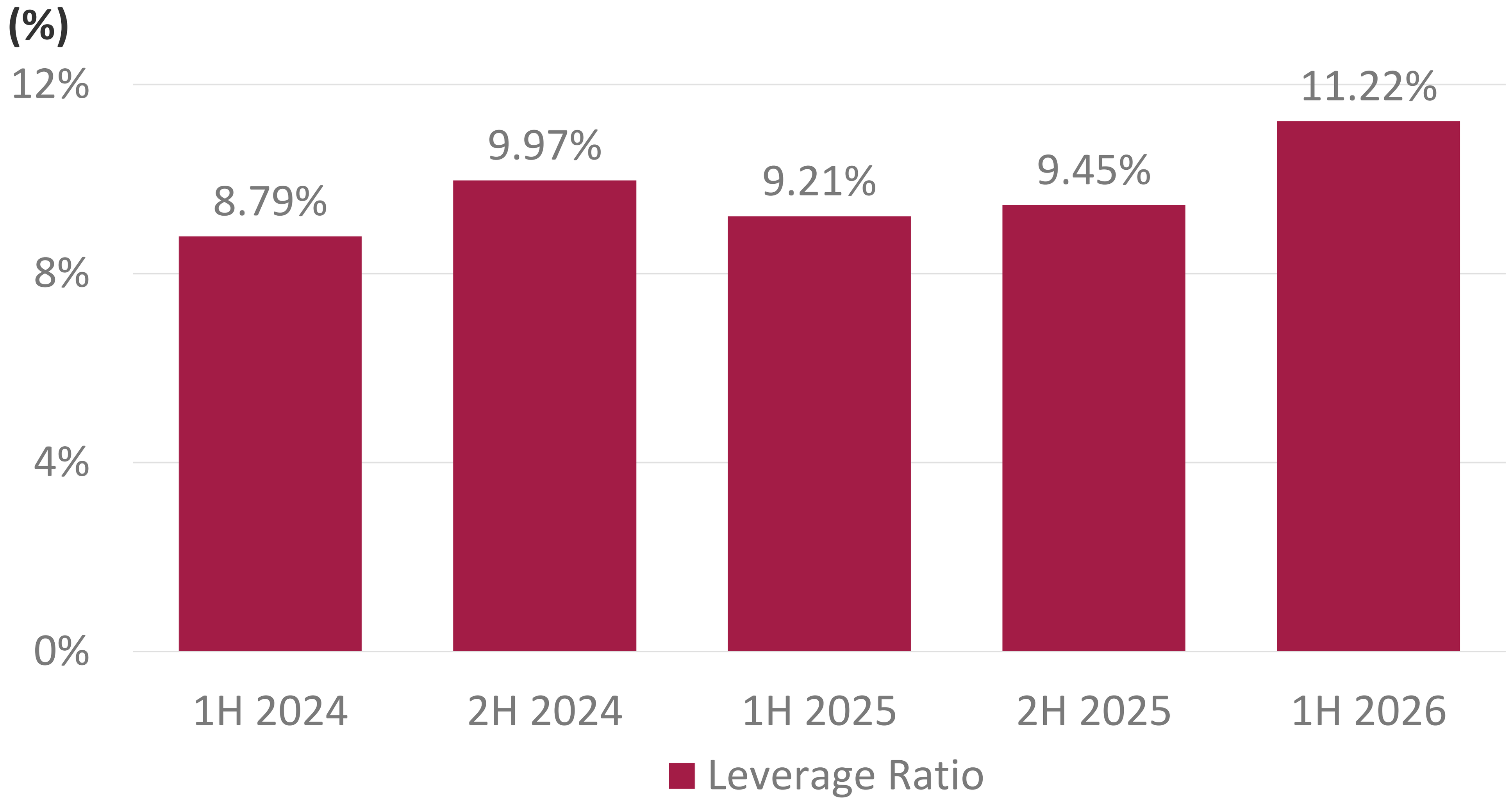
Regulatory Capital Composition (Individual)



Capital Adequacy (Individual)



Leverage Ratio (Individual)(1)



Note: (1) Total risk weighted assets (TREA) divided by total assets. Source: Company data

Capital Management | Capital Requirements and Buffers

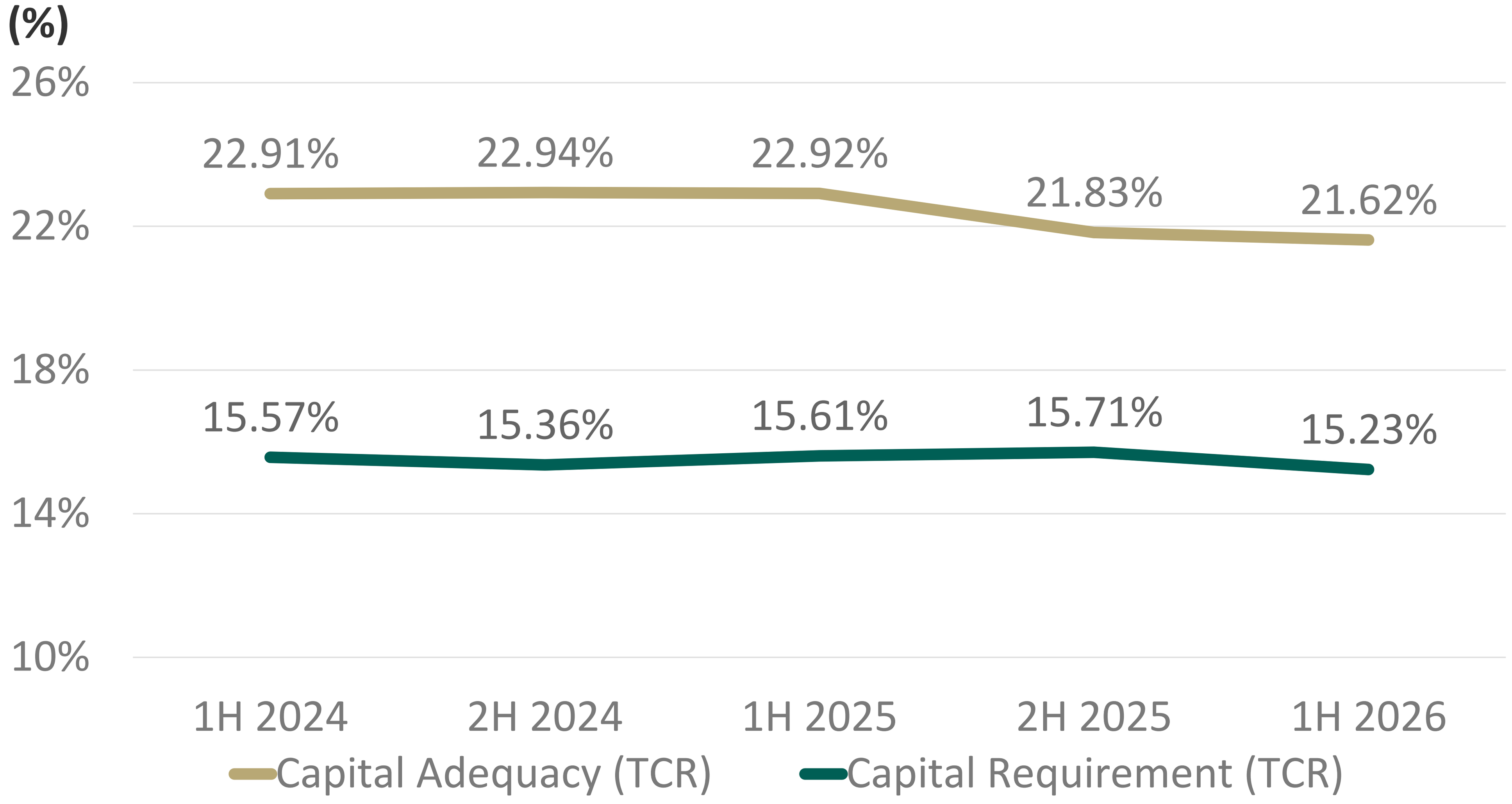
Capital adequacy consistently exceeds minimum regulatory requirements by a considerable margin. Total capital buffer as at 30 June 2026 stood at ~640bps or ~CZK11.2bn

- Medium-term management target is to maintain CET1 Capital Ratio above 16% and Total Capital Ratio at around ~18% with the remainder covered by subordinated debt and MREL eligible securities
- SyRB introduced from 1 January 2025, calculated as 0.5% incremental capital requirement on Czech exposures, resulting in approx. 0.30% exposure-weighted additional capital requirement
- Multiple point of entry resolution strategy still technically applies within J&T FINANCE GROUP (even after 365.bank sale completion) – any losses would be recognized, and the bail-in would take place at, J&T BANKA level with no recourse to any other member of J&T FINANCE GROUP

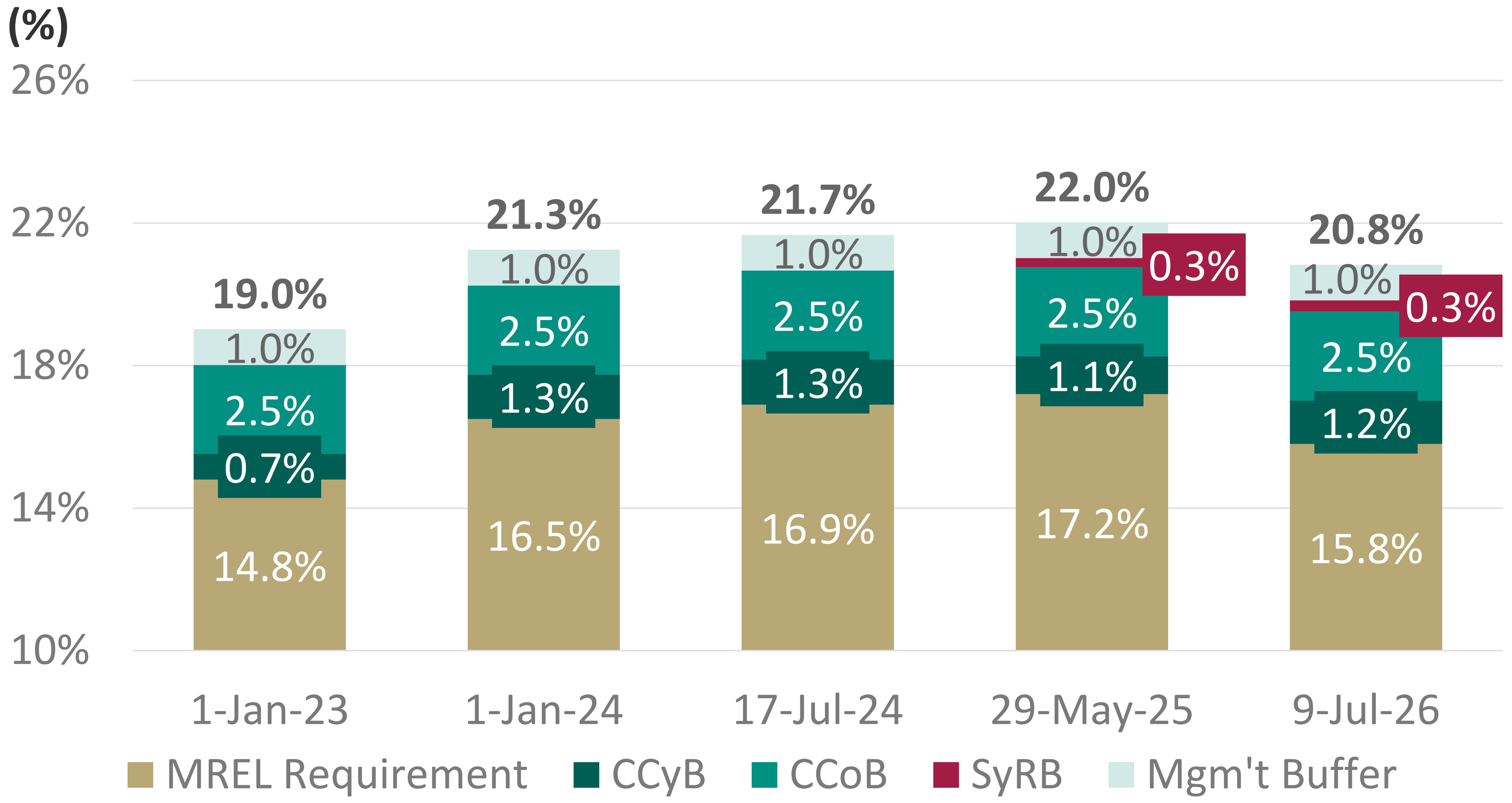
Regulatory Requirements (Individual)

(%)	2H 2024	1H 2025	2H 2025	1H 2026
Pillar I (Own Funds)	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCoB)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Countercyclical Buffer (CCyB)	1.06%	1.05%	1.13%	1.22%
Pillar II (SREP)	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%	3.20%
Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB)	0.00%	0.26%	0.28%	0.31%
Total Capital Requirement[1]	**15.36%**	**15.61%**	**15.71%**	**15.23%**
Management Buffer	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Internal Target	**16.36%**	**16.61%**	**16.71%**	**16.23%**

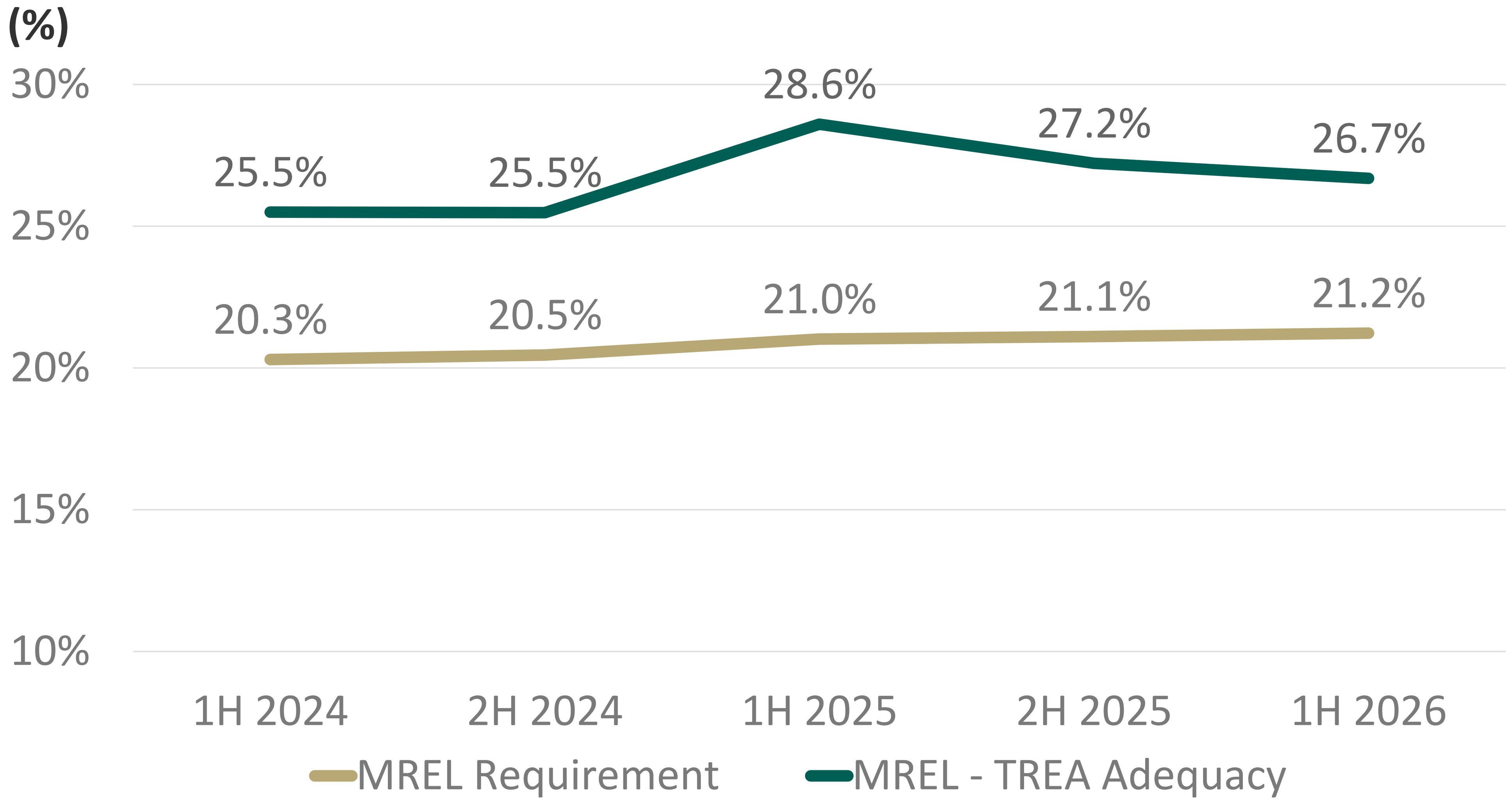
Capital Adequacy vs Requirement (Individual)[1]



J&T BANKA's MREL Limits Build-Up (Individual)



MREL Adequacy vs Requirement (Individual)[1]



Note: (1) Period-end requirement excluding management buffer. Source: Company data

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