J&T BANKA

1H 2025 – Interim IFRS Results (Consolidated)

Investor Update

September 2025

Růst. Společně.

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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 2025 – Interim IFRS Results (Consolidated)

Another period of strong performance in 1H 2025 further surpassing record-high results of 1H 2024

- Operating income up 6% YoY driven by higher net fees and commissions (+54% YoY) and income from trading and investments which more than off-set declining (-21% YoY) net interest income
- Opex up 12% YoY due to steady increase in both personnel (+12% YoY) and administrative expense (+13% YoY)
- Good asset quality reflected in low risk costs (-46% YoY)
- Strong overall performance translating into yet another record high semi-annual profit (+4% YoY)
- Deposit base downsizing, liquidity redirection to government bonds and loan book growth positively affected profitability
- Equity down 6% YoY, following CZK5.8bn (~€230m) dividend amid strong financial performance
- Capital buffers and liquidity position remain very strong

(CZKm)	1H 2024	1H 2025	change (%)	(€m)[1]
Net Interest Income	4,416	3,503	(21%)	140
Net Fees and Commissions	1,369	2,104	54%	84
Operating Income	**6,798**	**7,213**	**6%**	**289**
Operating Expense	(2,268)	(2,539)	12%	(102)
Profit Before Risk Cost	**4,530**	**4,674**	**3%**	**187**
Cost of Risk	565	306	(46%)	12
Net Profit for the Period	**3,944**	**4,116**	**4%**	**165**
Cash and Equivalents	169,117	103,379	(39%)	4,135
Loan Book	**104,977**	**114,428**	**9%**	**4,577**
Securities	49,221	60,050	22%	2,402
Customer Deposits	**243,735**	**198,211**	**(19%)**	**7,928**
Shareholders' Equity	41,219	38,920	(6%)	1,557
ROE[2]	**19.2%**	**20.6%**	**+1.4 p.p.**	<-
Capital Adequacy (TCR)	22.5%	23.1%	+0.6 p.p.	<-
Leverage Ratio[3]	8.8%	9.2%	+0.4 p.p.	<-
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)[3]	416.0%	289.5%	-126.5 p.p.	<-
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)[3]	197.7%	155.0%	-42.7 p.p.	<-
Employees (average FTEs)	817	942	15%	<-

Notes: (1) Convenience translation at 1 EUR = 25 CZK. (2) Annualised. (3) Only reported on individual basis. Source: Company data

Key Profitability Drivers in 1H 2025

Continued growth in fee income and higher trading profits and investment income more than off-set declining interest income, driving strong performance in 1H 2025 surpassing record-high 1H 2024 results

Net Profit Bridge (1H 2025 vs 1H 2024)

- **NII**: Declining interest rates weighing on interest income partly off-set by deposit base downsizing resulting in even faster reduction in interest expense
- **NFC**: Continuous growth in asset management fees and higher debt underwriting and other financial markets related fees (incl. custody)
- **Other Income**: Higher trading and investment income and positive upward derivatives revaluation
- **Personnel Expense**: Steady increase amid further investments into top talent, mainly in rapidly expanding asset management business
- **Admin Expense**: Greater outsourcing of IT and similar support services, other administrative expenses (e.g. marketing, communication) broadly unchanged
- **Cost of Risk**: Good asset quality (NPLs at historical lows) positively affecting risk cost

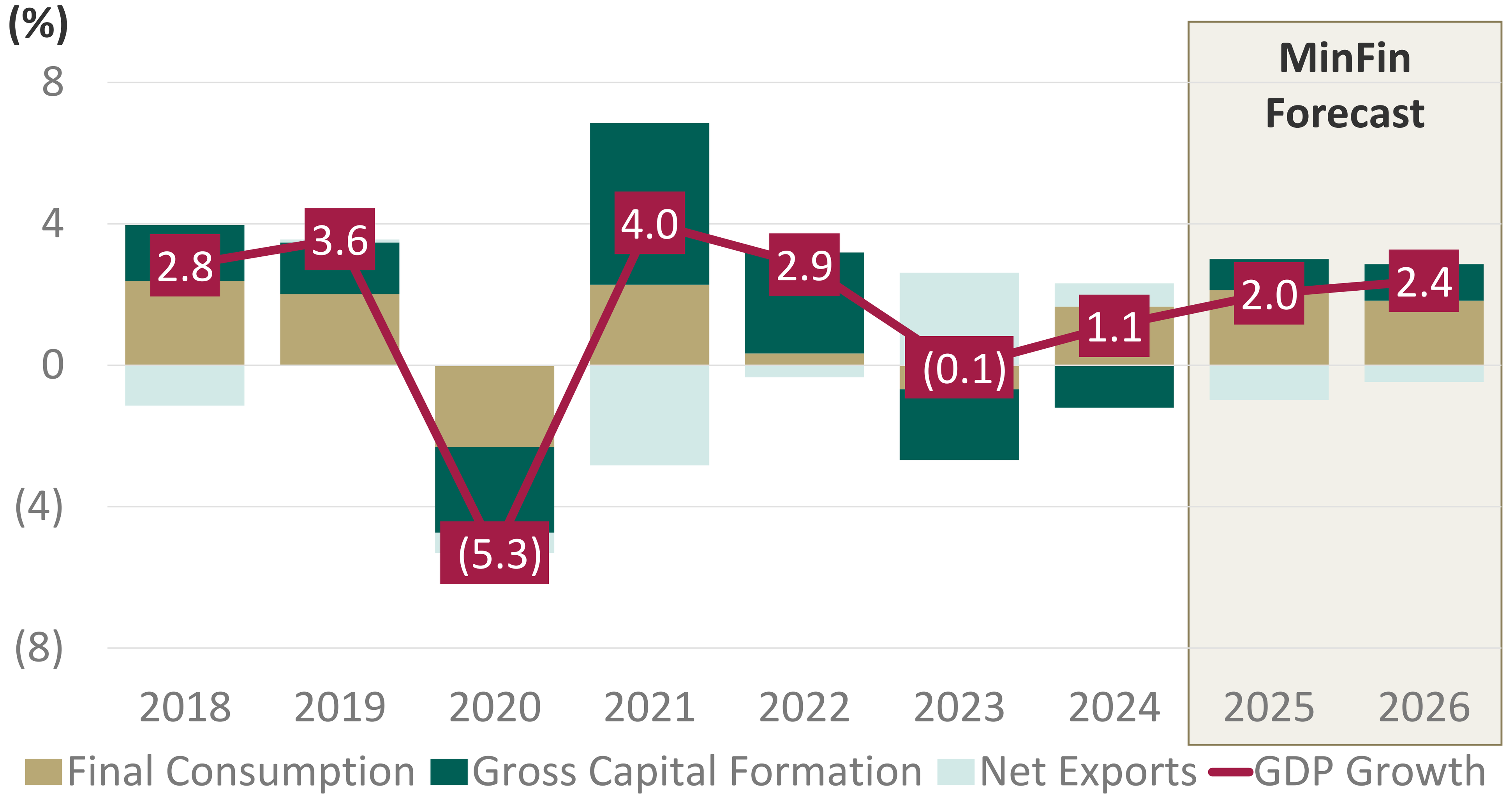
Source: Company data

Operating Environment

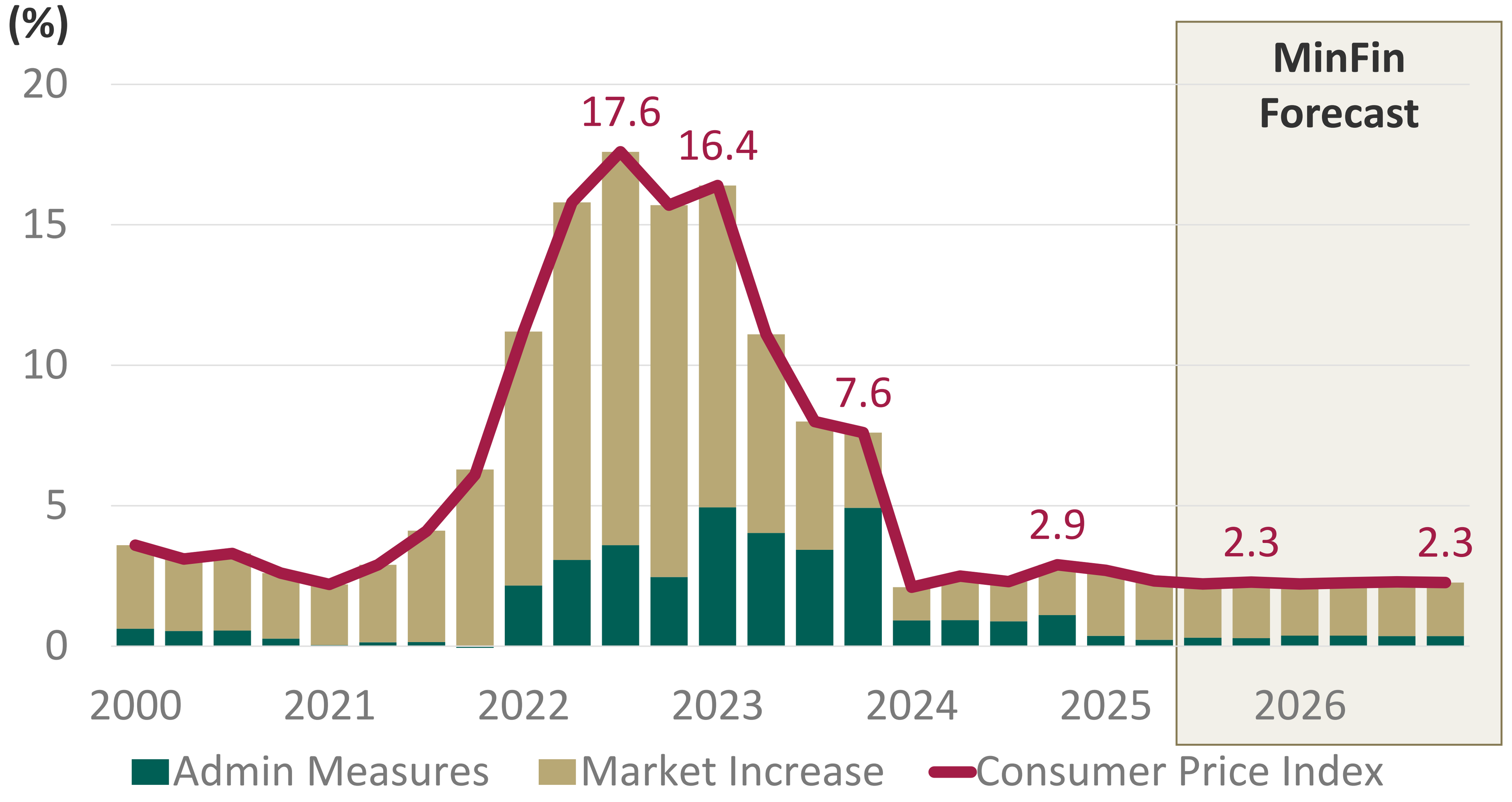
Czech GDP growth continues to accelerate driven by household consumption boosted by growing real wages. External demand remains subdued amid sluggish industrial output in Europe and uncertainty in int'l trade

- Czech economy expanded by 1.1% YoY in 2024 with growth markedly accelerating into 2025 (+2.4% YoY in 2Q 2025) driven by increasing household consumption, supported by growing real wages, and softer than anticipated impact of U.S tariffs (estimated to reduce growth by 0.3 to 0.4 p.p. in 2025 and 2026)
- Inflation is converging towards, but – despite relatively tight monetary policy – remains above, central bank's 2% target amid higher cost of living (rents) and rising prices of food and services
- Tight labour market supports real wage growth with average inflation adjusted wage expected to return to pre-pandemic levels in 2026
- Czech Republic has consistently had the lowest unemployment rate in the EU and this will likely continue despite sluggish growth in Germany and geopolitical uncertainty

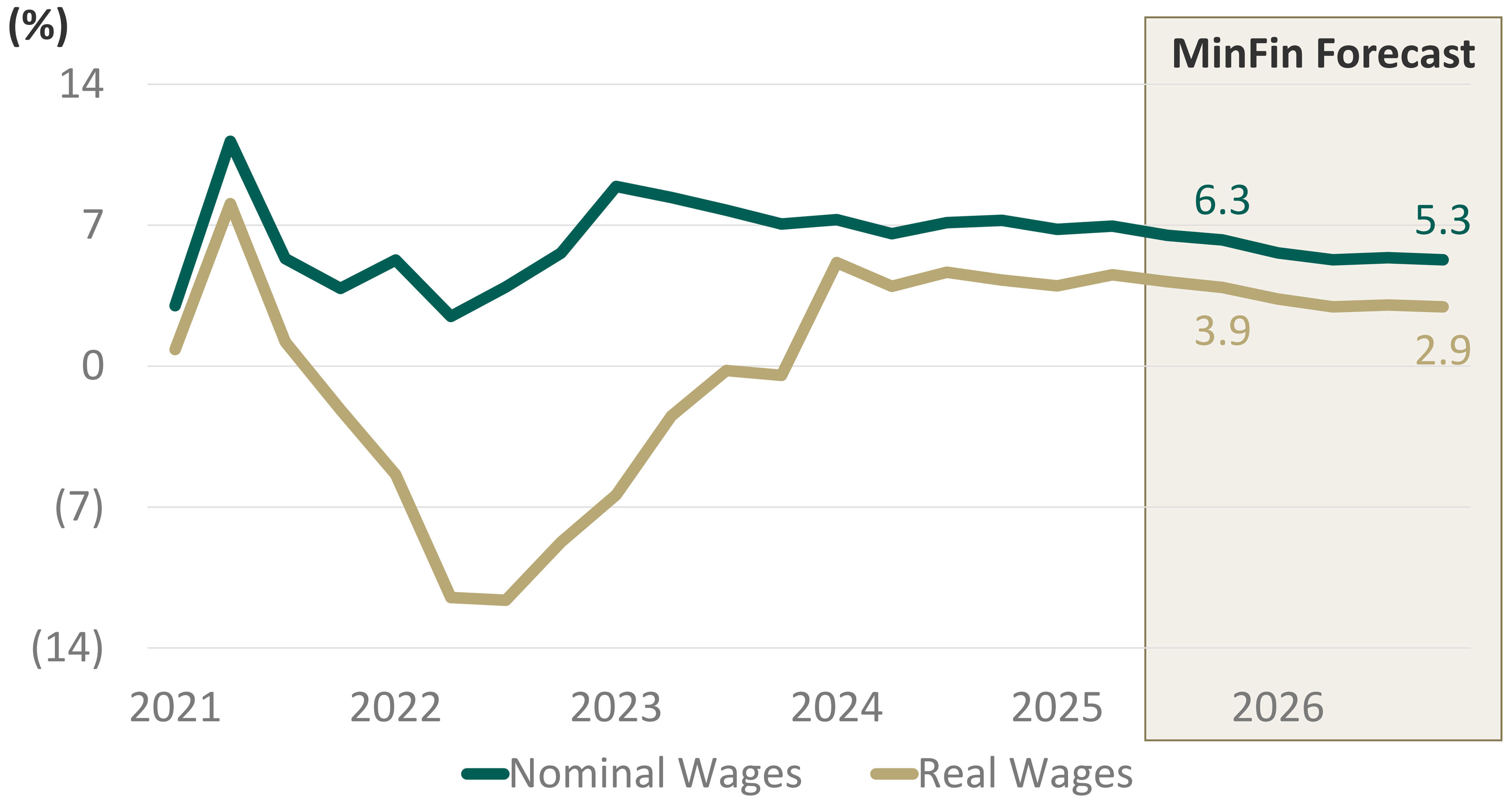
GDP Growth and Contribution (Real, YoY)



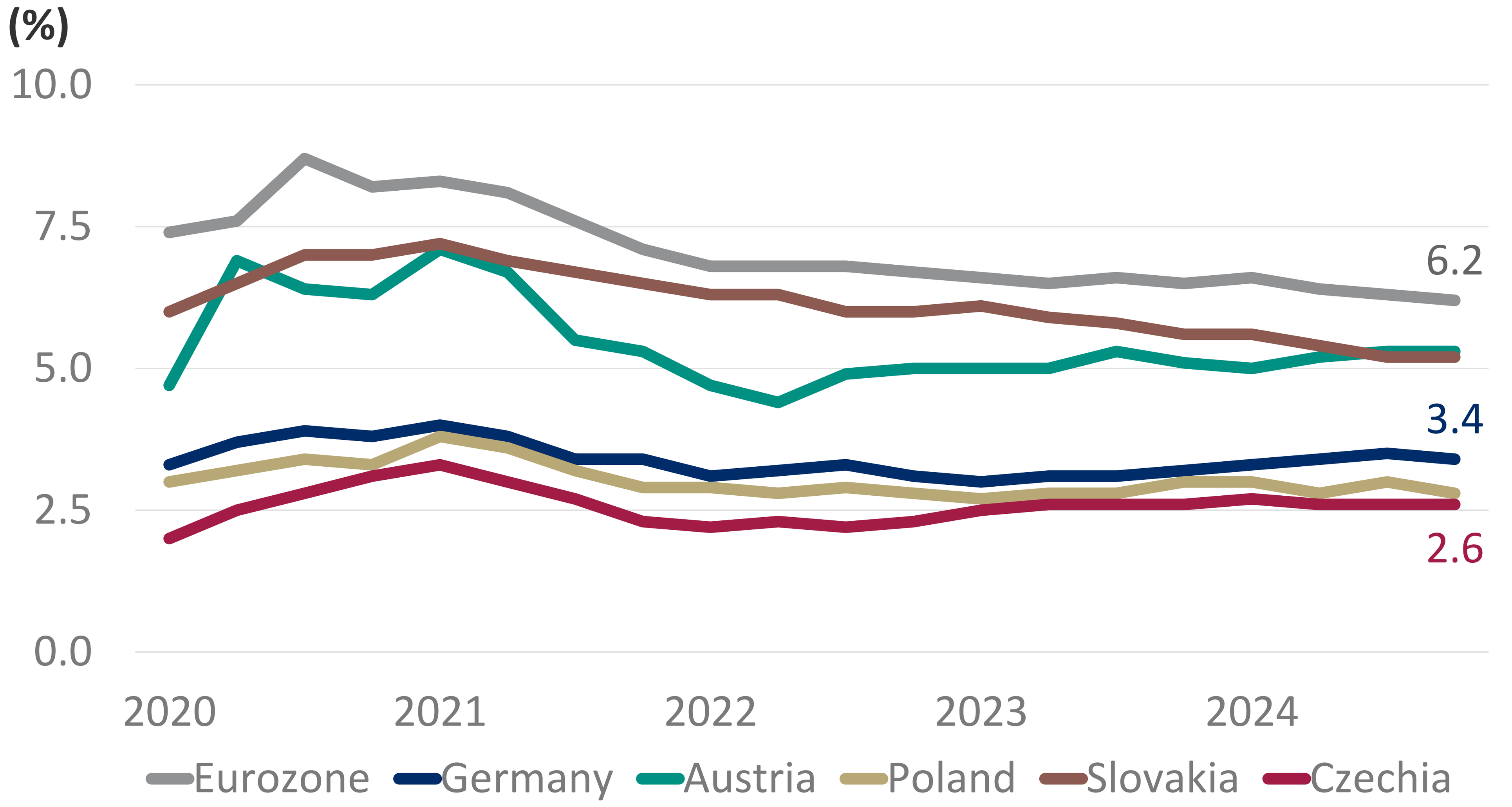
Inflation (Quarterly, YoY)[1]



Wage Growth (YoY)[1]



Unemployment Rate[2]



Notes: (1) Average gross monthly salary. (2) Seasonally adjusted. Source: Ministry of Finance (Macroeconomic Forecast, Czech Republic, April 2025), Czech National Bank, Czech Banking Association, Eurostat

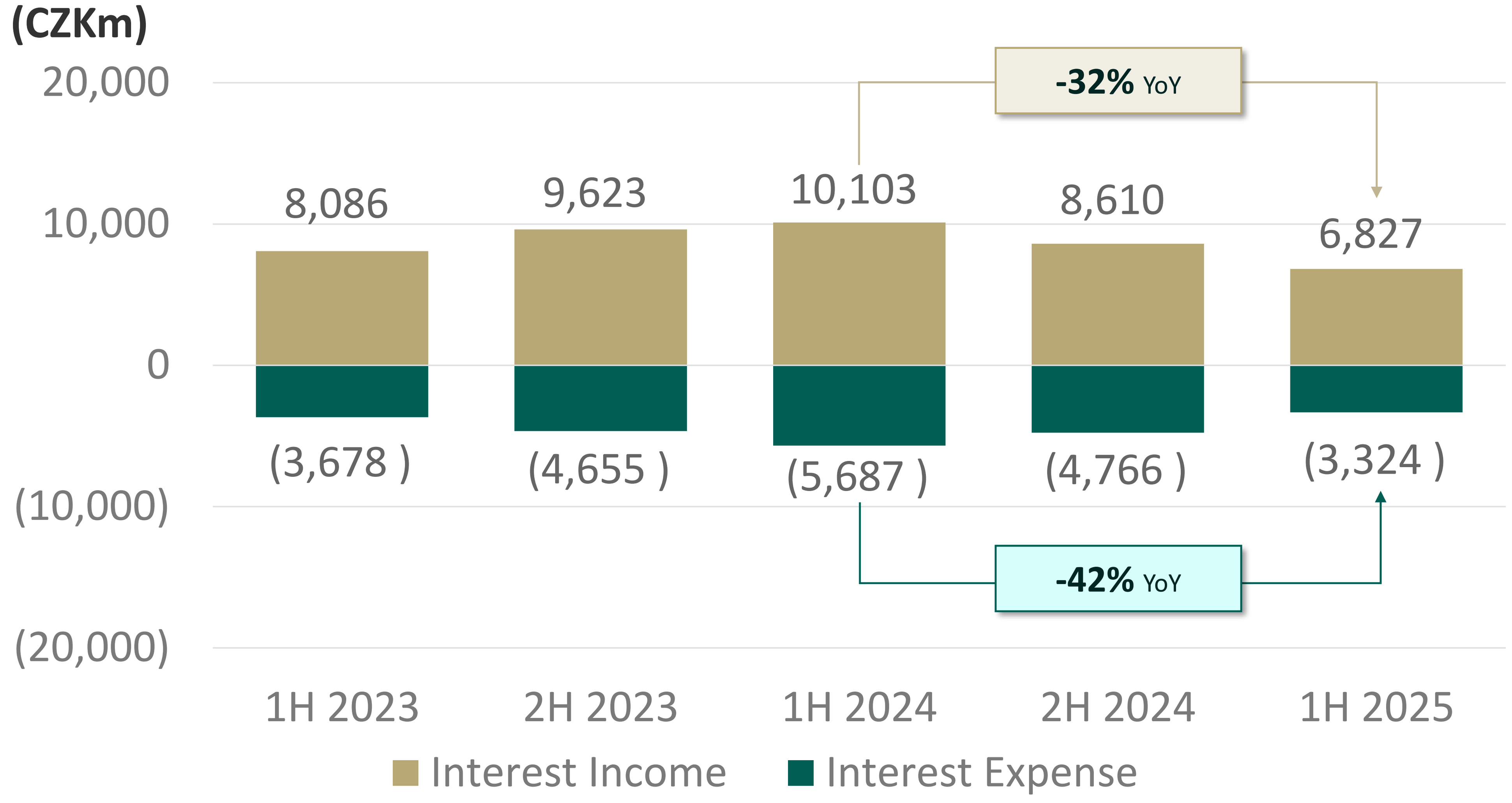
Financial Performance

Net Interest Income

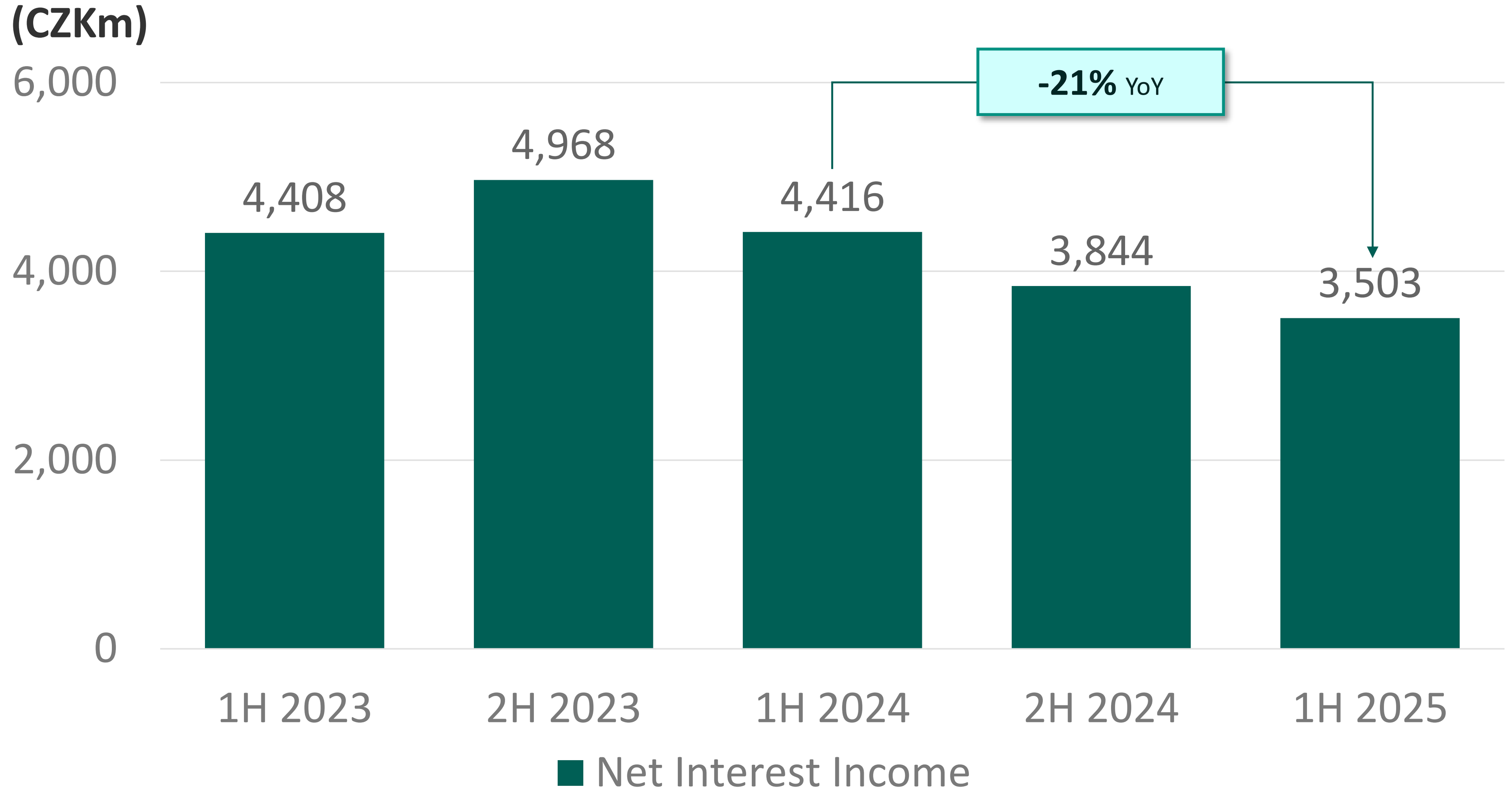
Declining interest rates weighed on net interest income. Loan book growth and redirection of liquidity from central bank placements into government bonds helped preserve net interest margin

- Interest income declined by 32% YoY due to considerable (~CZK65bn) reduction in (excess) liquidity placements with central banks
- Decrease in liquidity placements (repos) was accompanied by conscious deposit base downsizing (~CZK50bn), the main factor driving down interest expense (-42% YoY)
- As a result, net interest income declined by 21% YoY
- Loan book growth and redirection of a portion of free liquidity into higher yielding government bonds helped preserve net interest margin

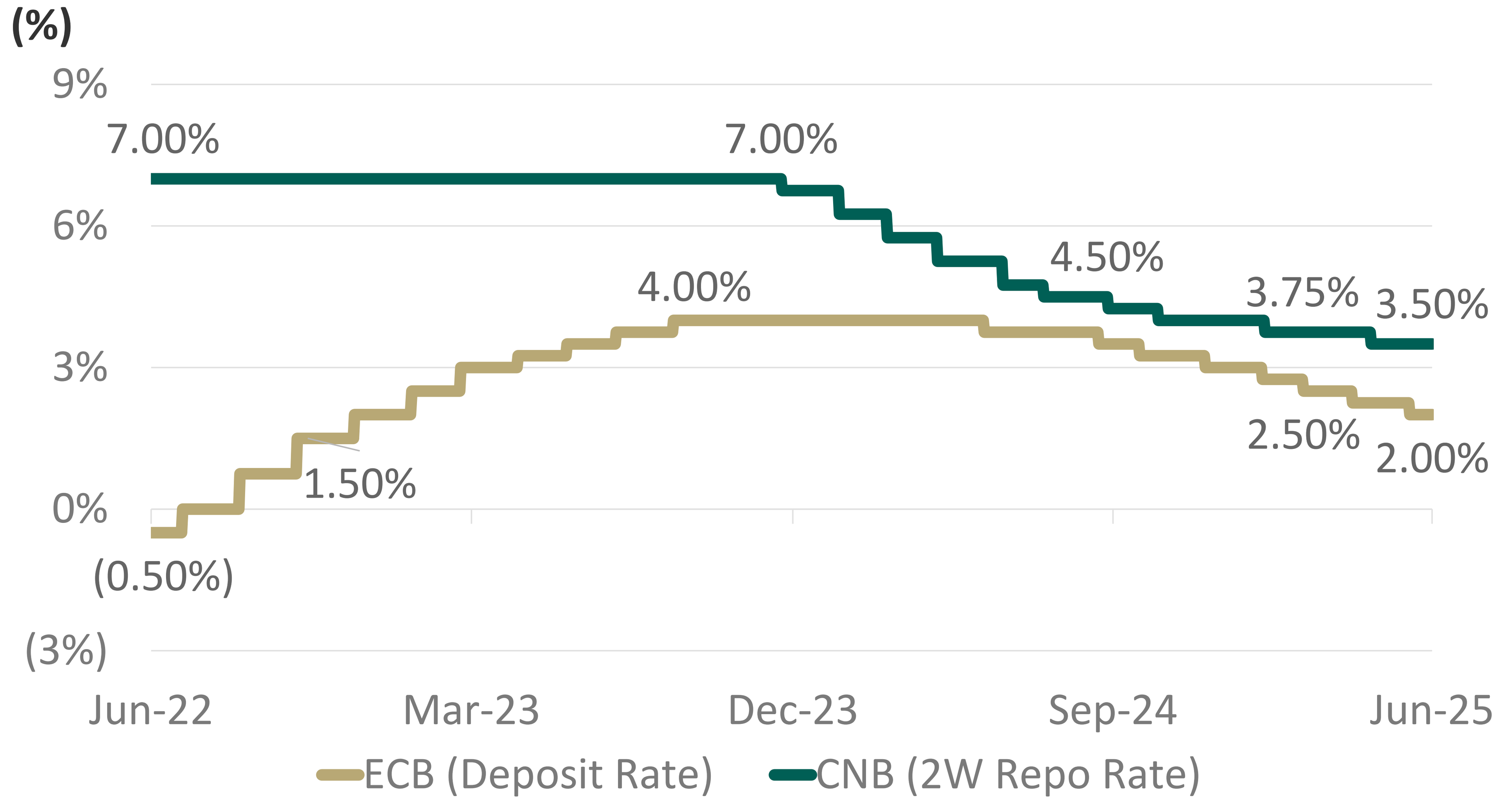
Interest Income and Interest Expense



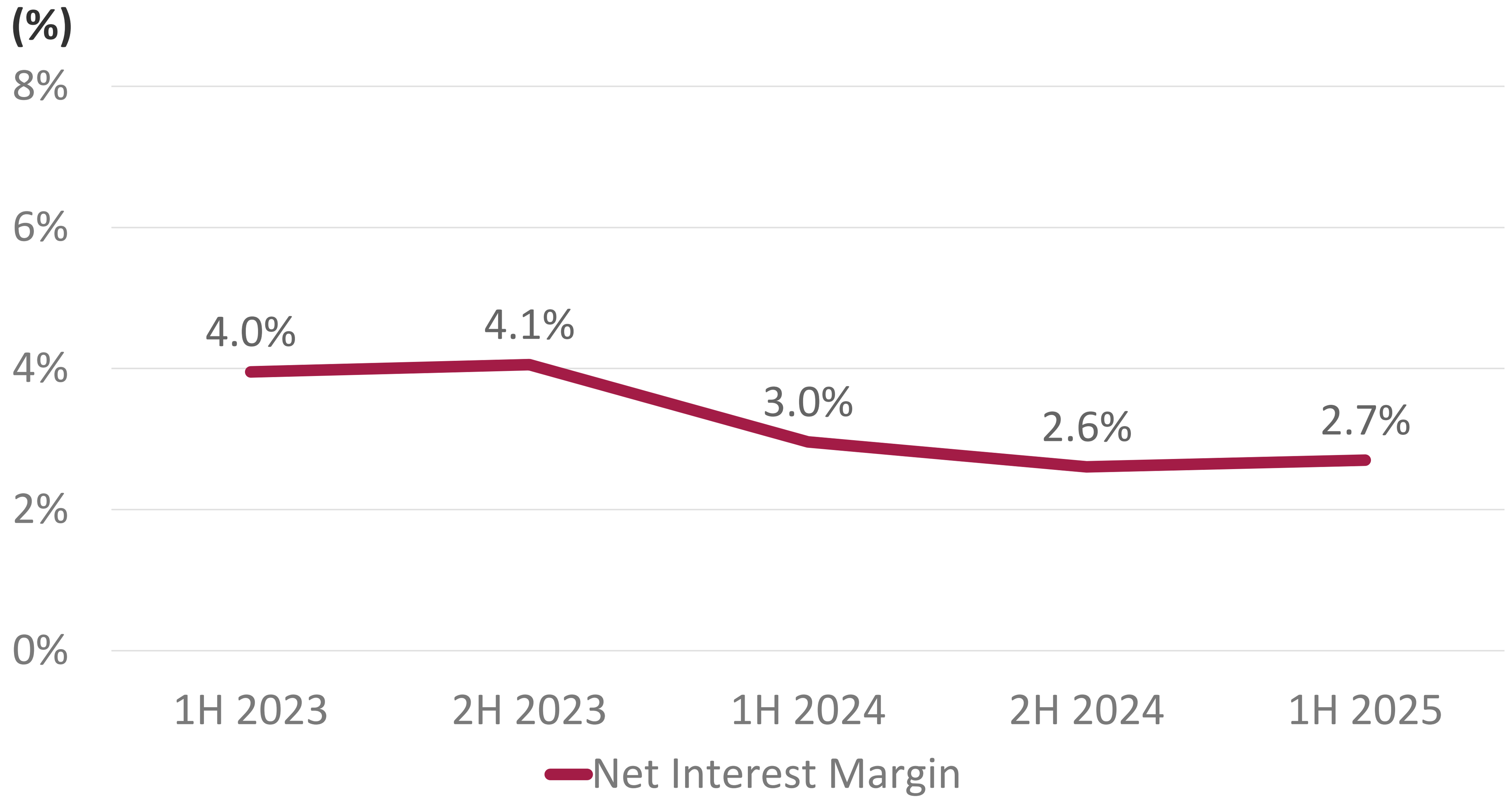
Net Interest Income



Key Monetary Policy Rates



Net Interest Margin (Individual)[1]



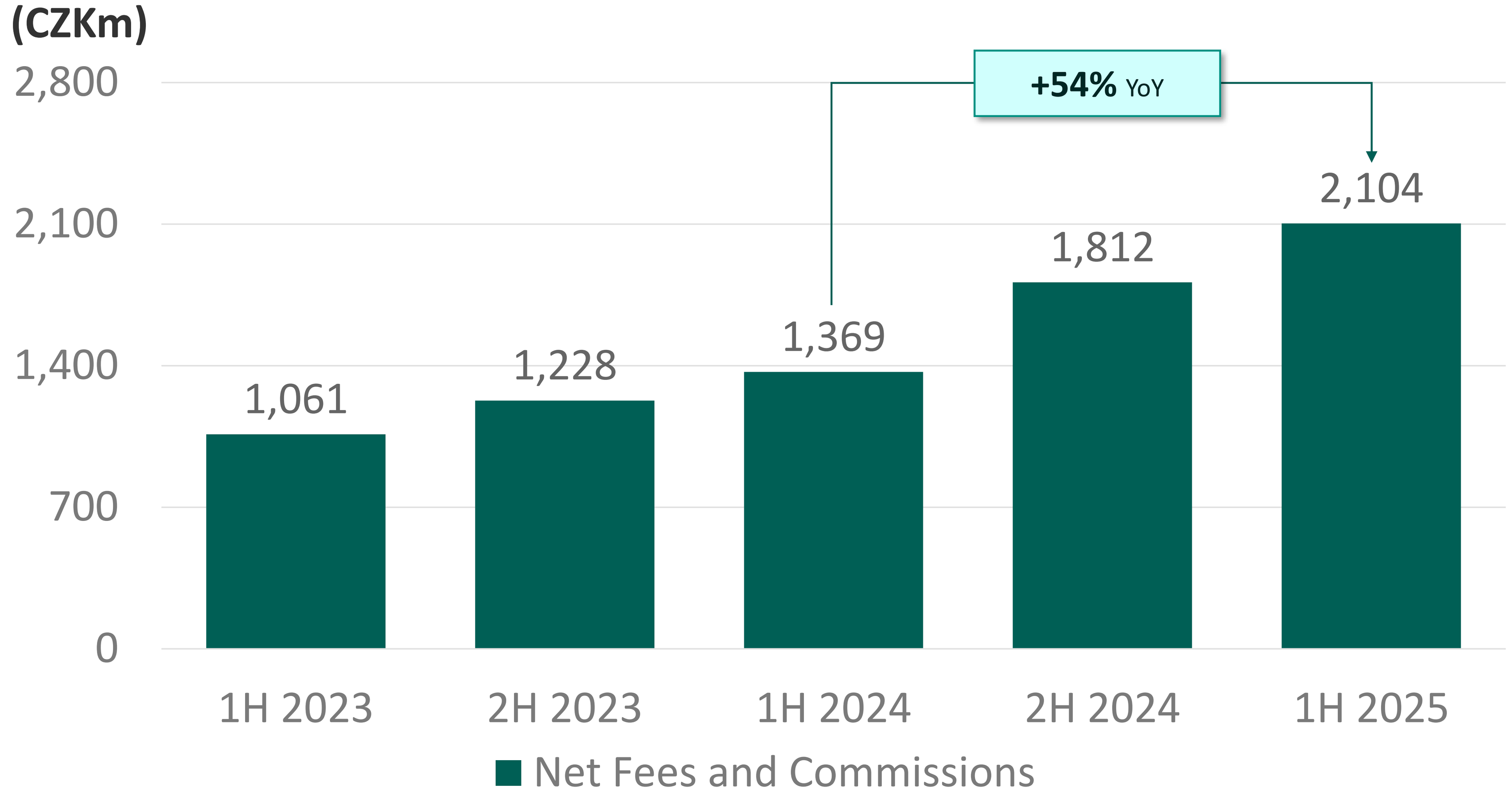
Note: (1) Net interest income / average interest earning assets (daily averages of each accounting period), annualized. Source: CNB, ECB, Company data

Net Fees and Commissions

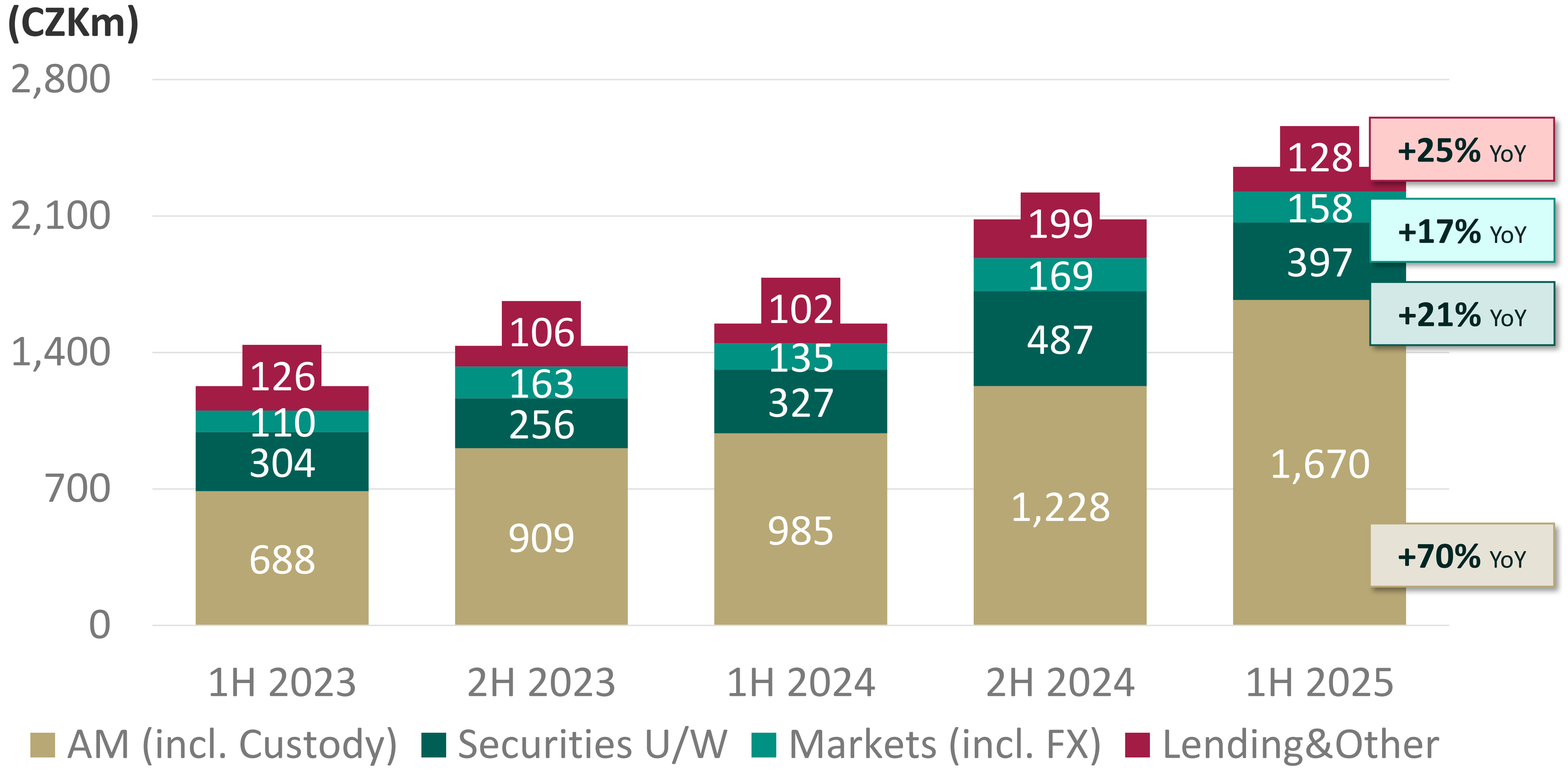
Expanding asset management business boosted net fee and commission income, mitigating impact of declining interest rates and driving revenue diversification

- 54% YoY growth in net fees and commissions primarily driven by increasing asset management fees and higher underwriting commissions
- Asset management fees increased 70% YoY on the back of continued AuM growth (+85% YoY) and accounted for over two thirds of gross fee and commission income
- Strong domestic bond market dynamics was reflected in 21% YoY increase in securities underwriting and placement commissions
- Greater client activity on financial markets resulted in 17% YoY increase in brokerage and other markets related fees
- Expanding loan book contributed to 25% YoY increase in lending related fees

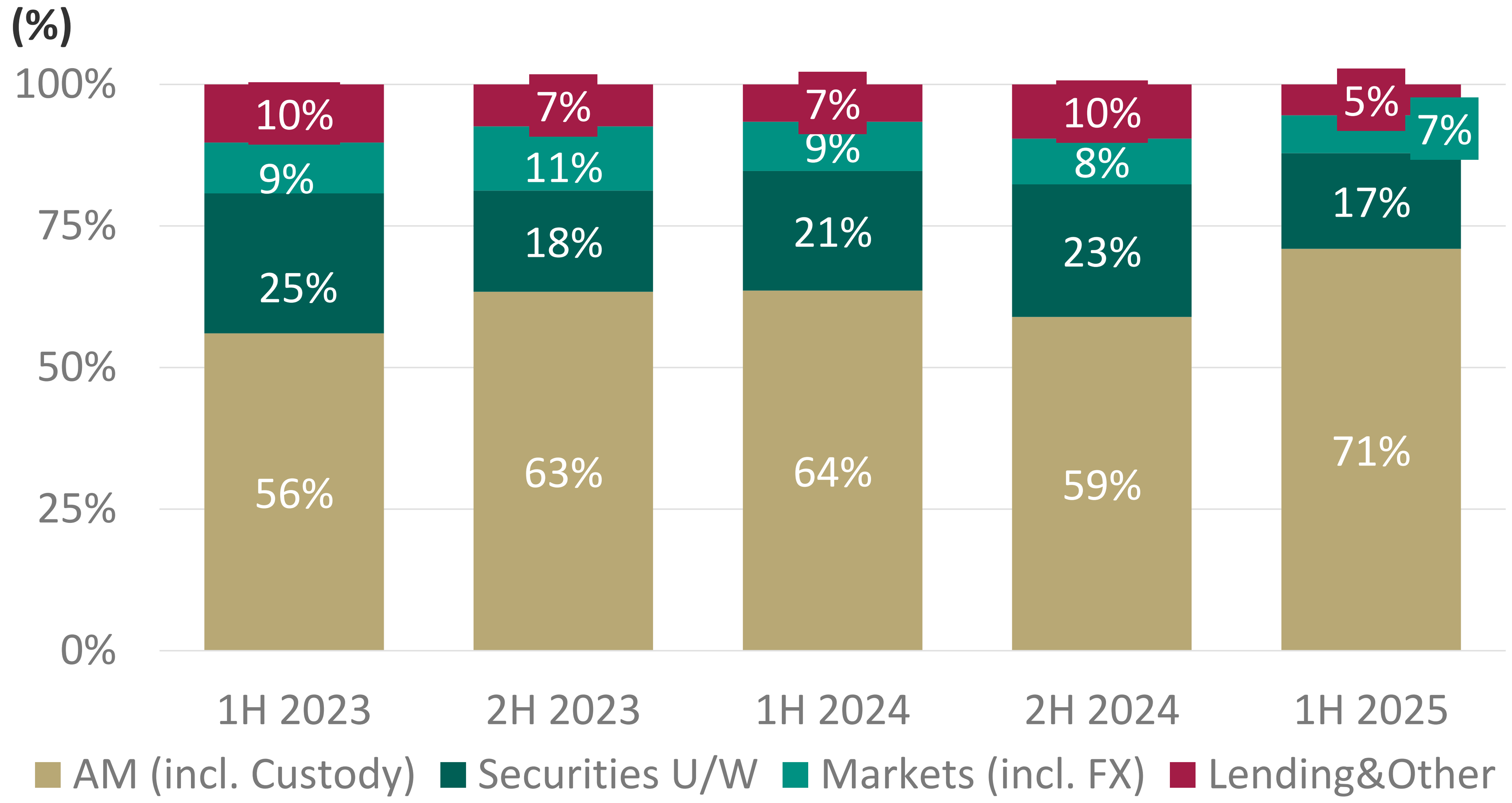
Net Fees and Commissions



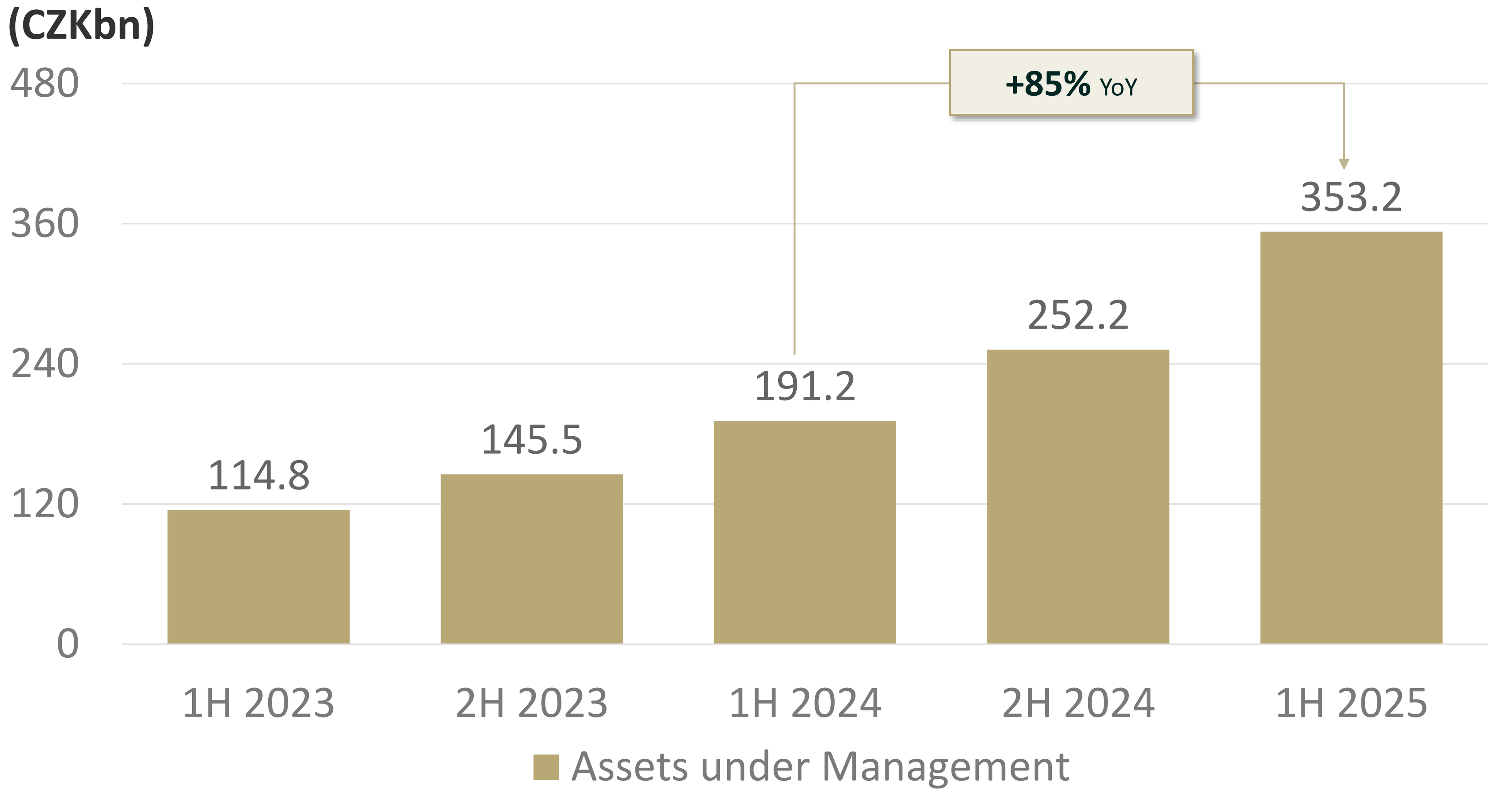
Fees and Commissions Drivers (Gross)



Fees and Commissions Contribution (Gross)



Assets under Management[1]



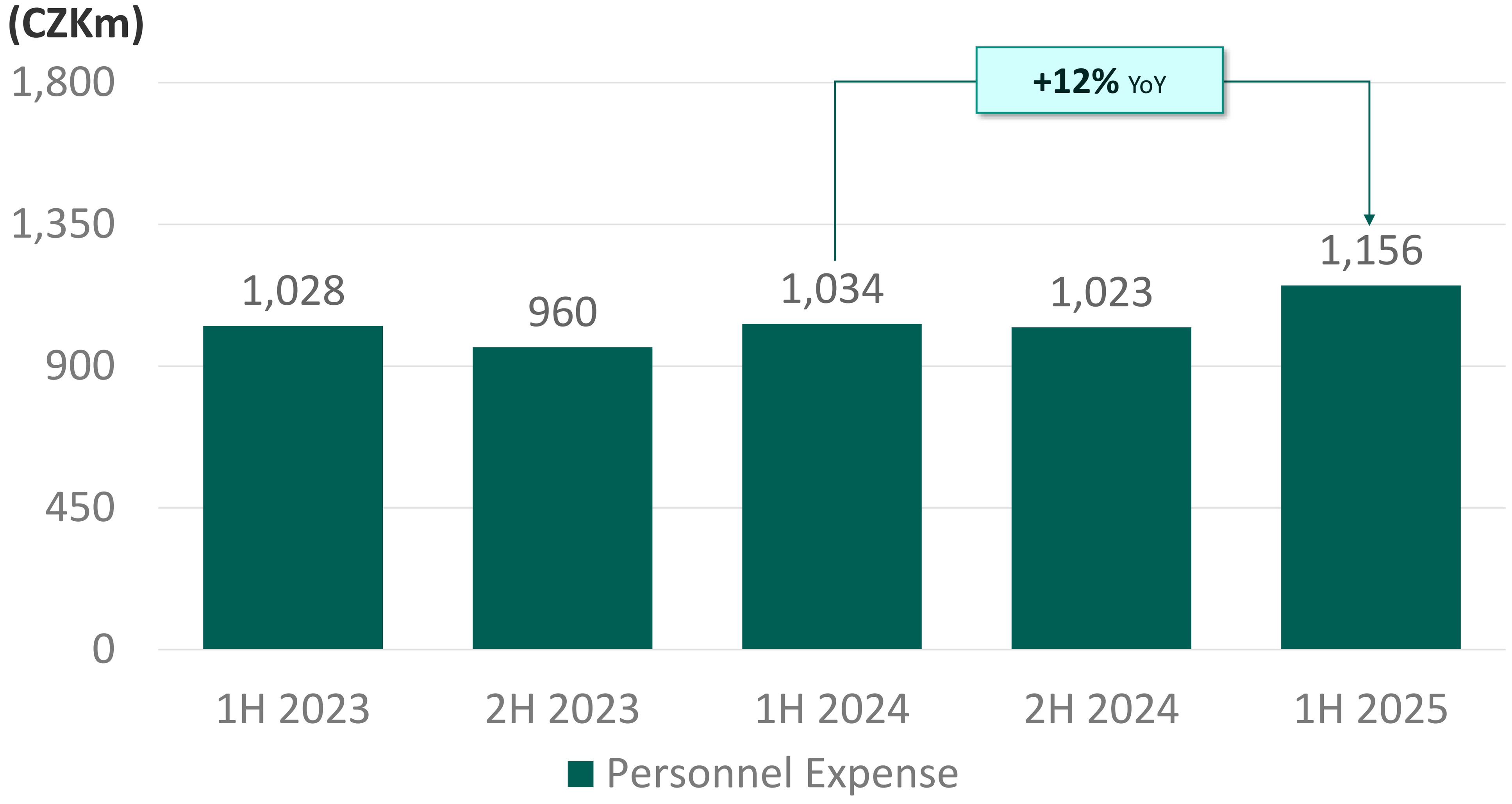
Note: (1) Assets under Management = actively managed (fiduciary duty). Source: Company data

Operating Expense

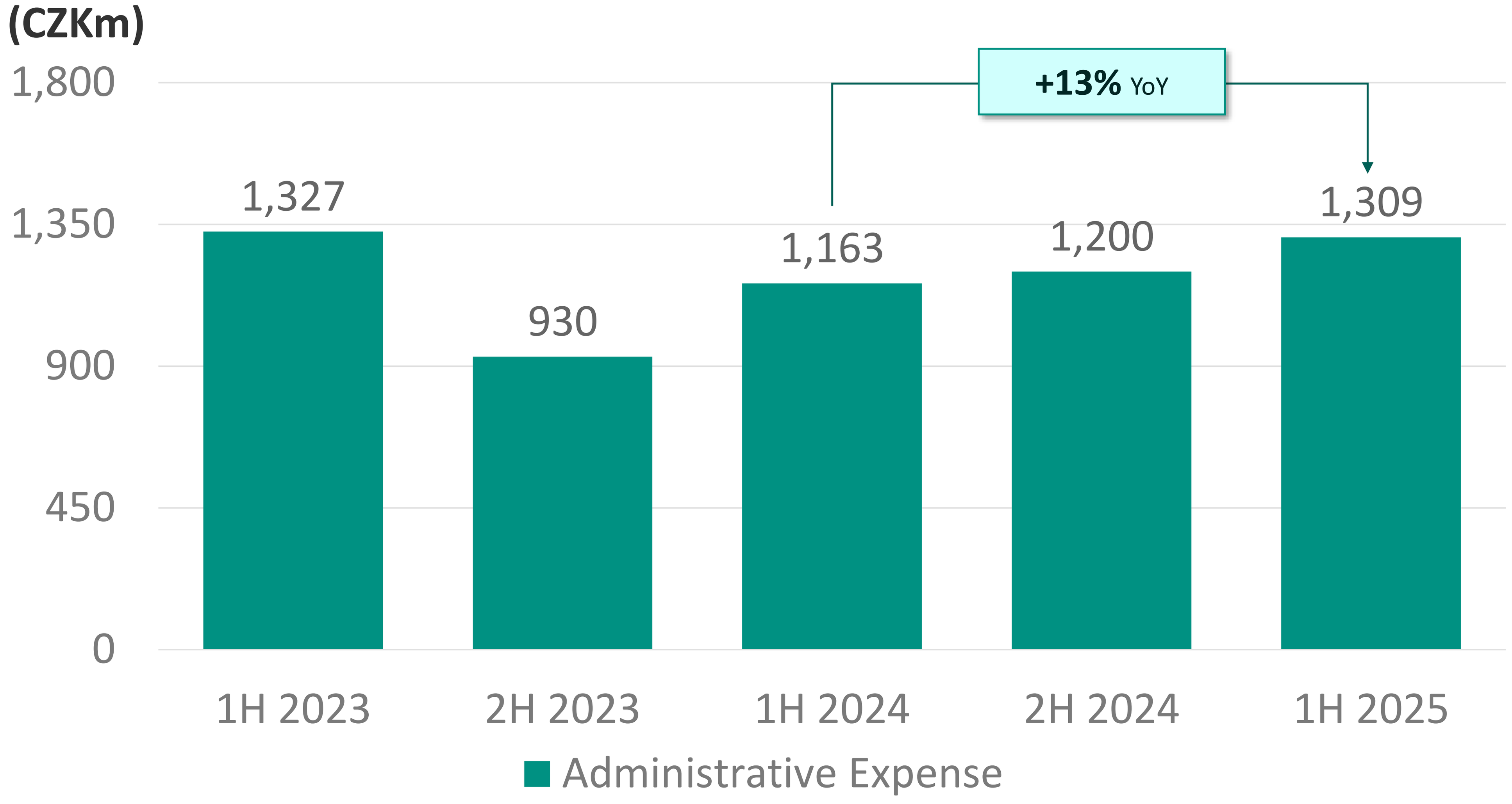
Continuous investments into top talent mainly in expanding asset management business and greater outsourcing of IT services, partly off-set by lower mandatory cost

- Personnel expense up by 12% YoY driven by new hires primarily in expanding asset management business, tight labour market and persistent wage inflation
- Administrative expense increased by 13% YoY due to greater outsourcing of IT services which was partly off-set by lower deposit insurance cost and mandatory resolution fund contributions
- Strong top line performance translates into high operating efficiency despite increasing opex – long-term average for Czech banking sector's cost-to-income ratio oscillates around 50%

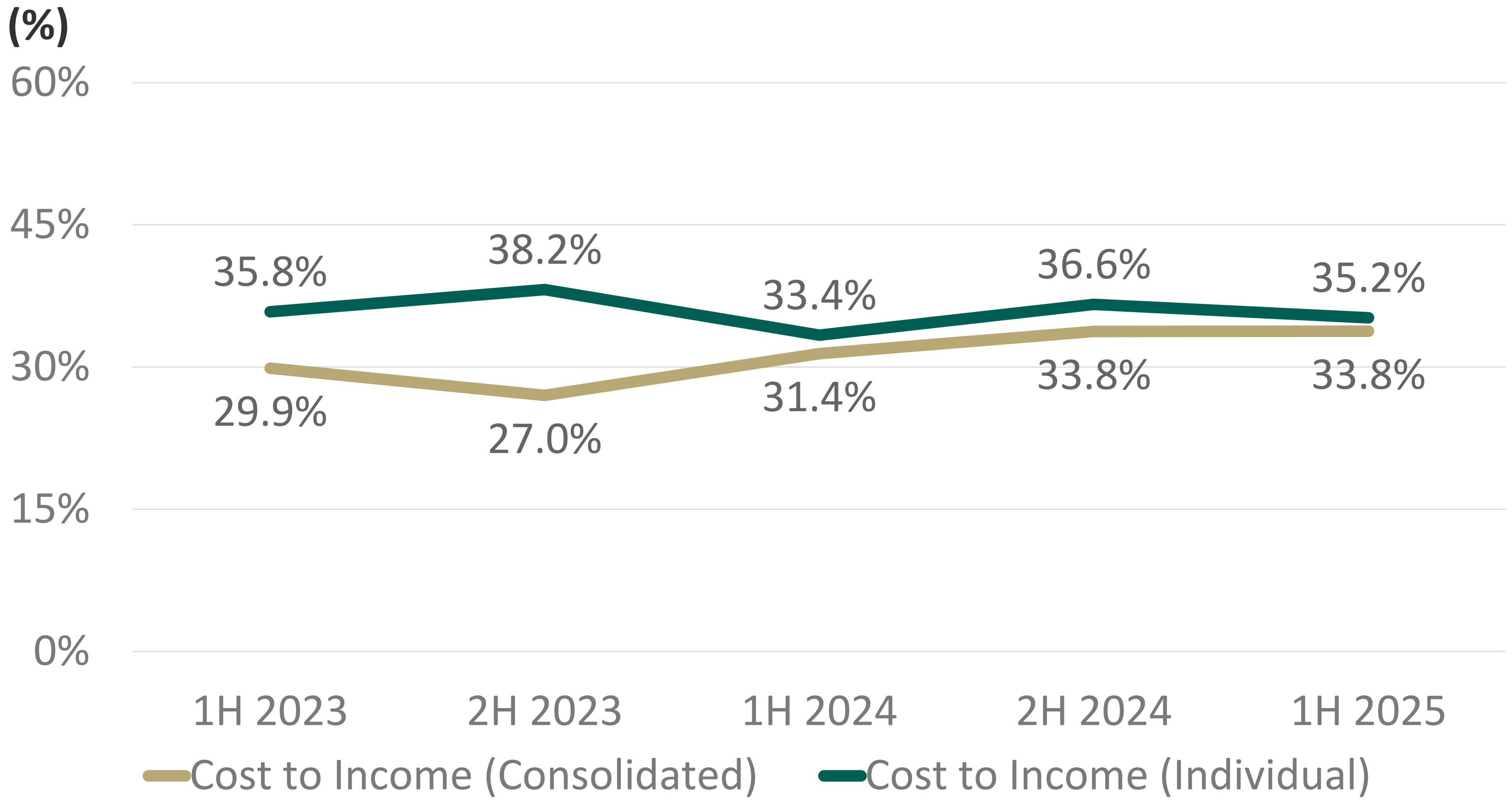
Personnel Expense



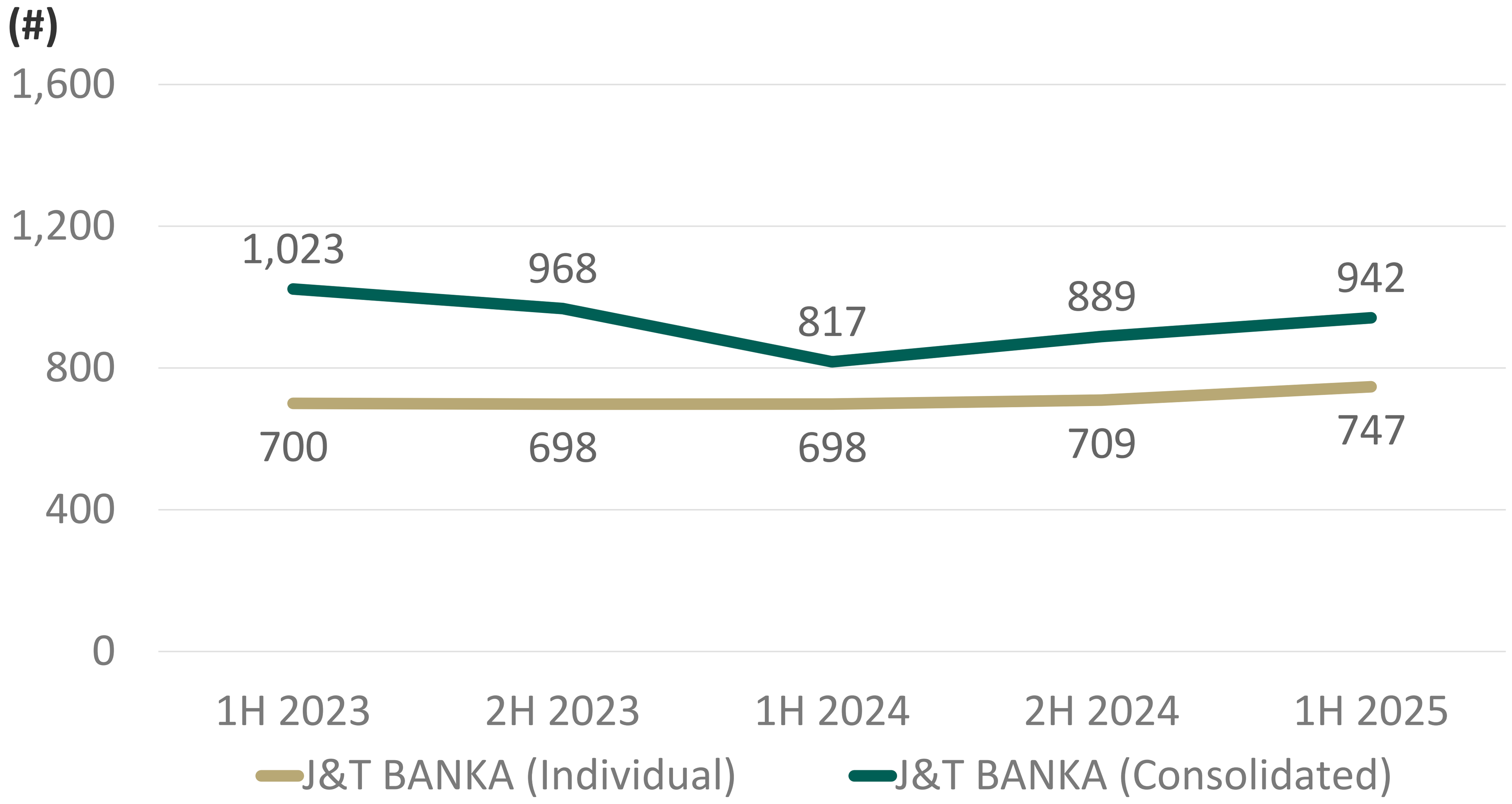
Administrative Expense



Operating Efficiency



Employees (Average FTEs)



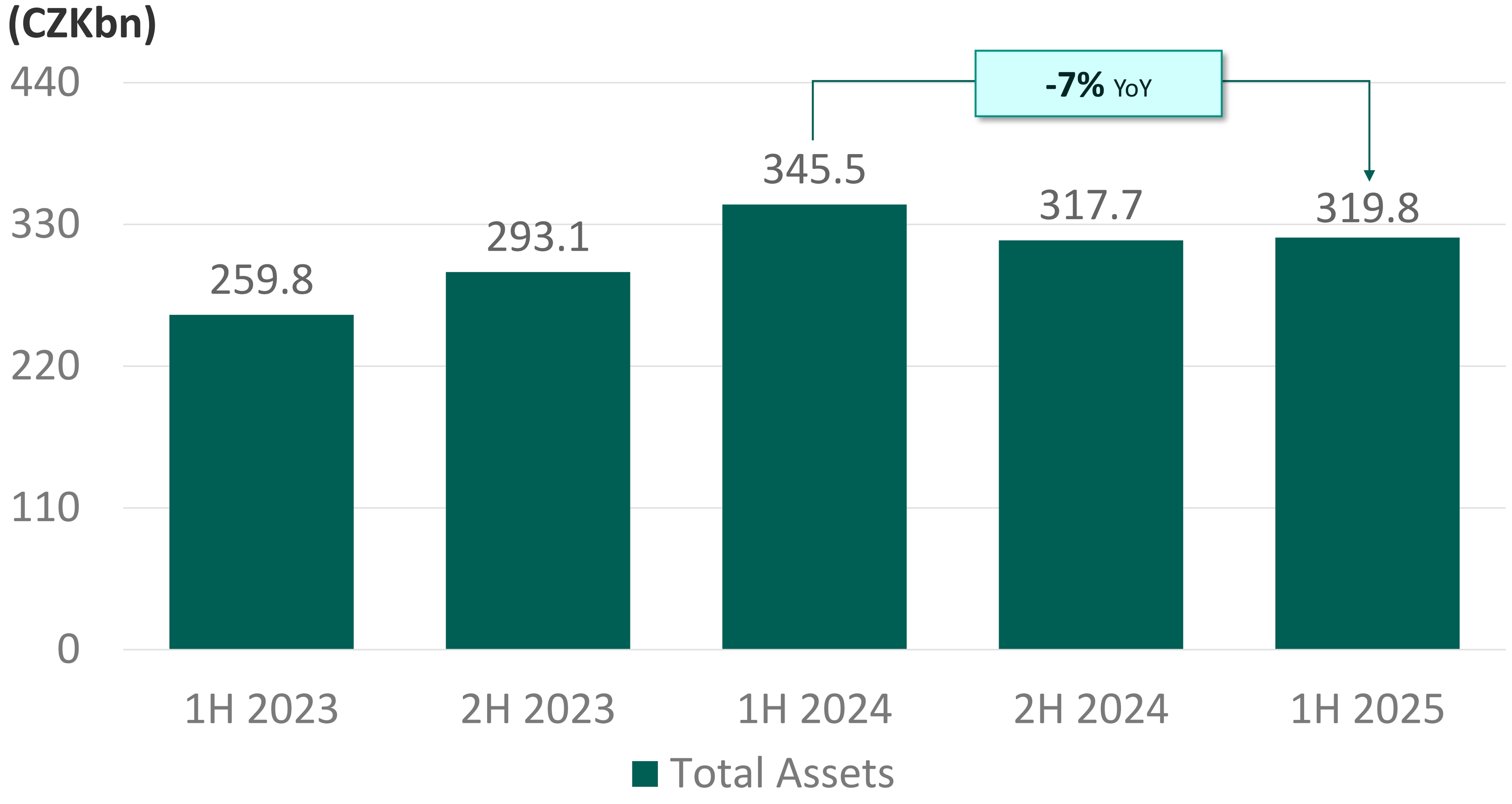
Source: Company data

Asset Growth and Structure

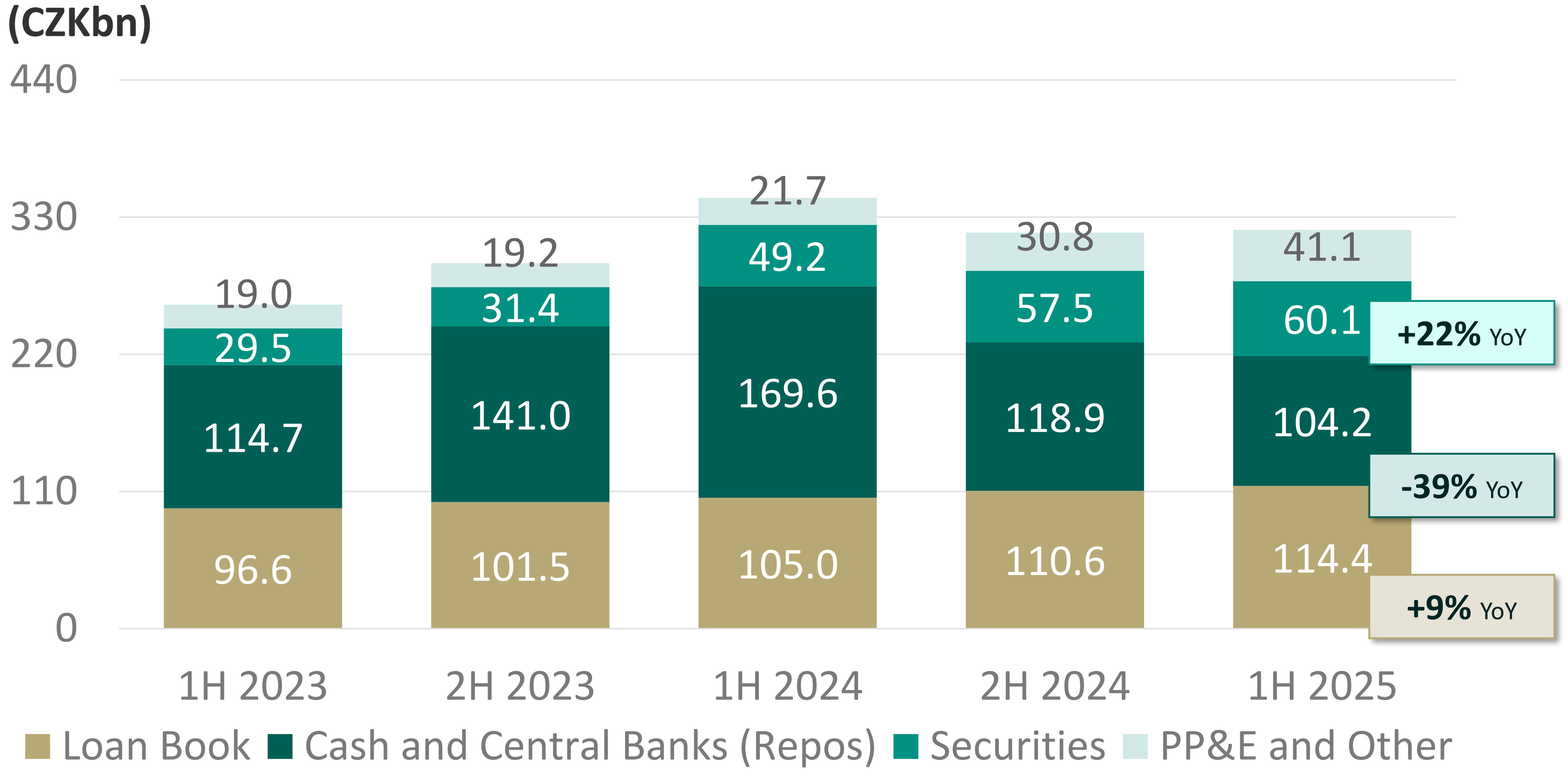
Following its peak in summer 2024, balance sheet growth reversed with excess cash trimmed down. Liquidity is now increasingly placed into government bonds. Loan book continues to grow steadily

- Peaking in summer 2024, balance sheet shrank by 7% YoY as excess cash has been pro-actively reduced since interest rate cycle reversed
- Free liquidity is increasingly placed into government bonds (Czech, Slovak and – to a smaller extent – Romanian), a higher yielding, yet equally liquid, alternative to central bank placements (repos)
- Loan book expanded by 9% YoY with corporate loans up by 6% YoY and margin loans up by 36% YoY, respectively
- Securities grew by 22% YoY with additions into both banking and trading book. Small dip between Dec 2024 and Jun 2025 is related to redemptions and will be topped up
- Other assets as at 30 Jun 2025 include ~CZK30bn due from clients related to J&T ARCH subscriptions with a corresponding liability in the bank's balance sheet

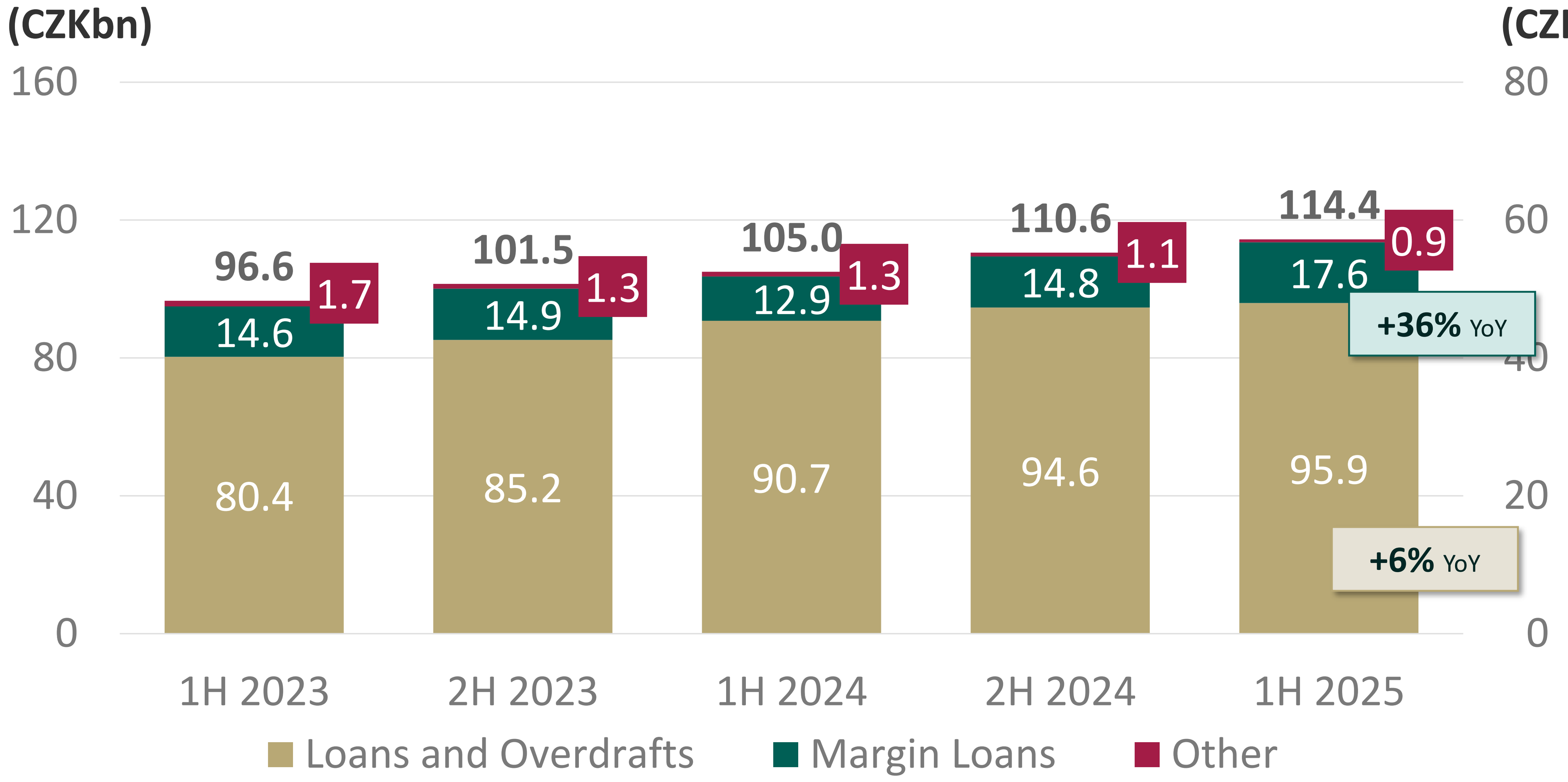
Asset Growth



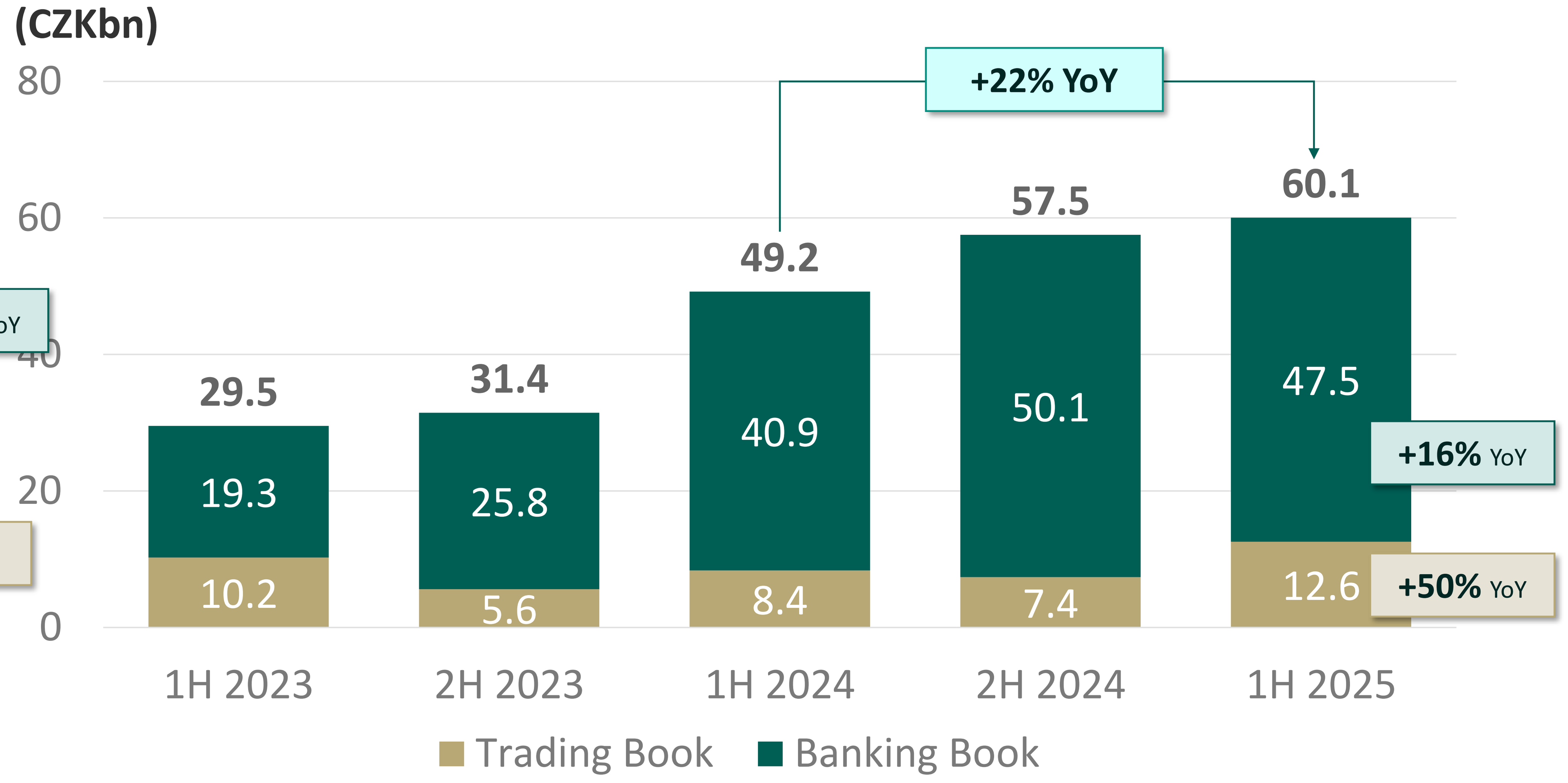
Asset Structure



Loan Book



Securities Portfolio



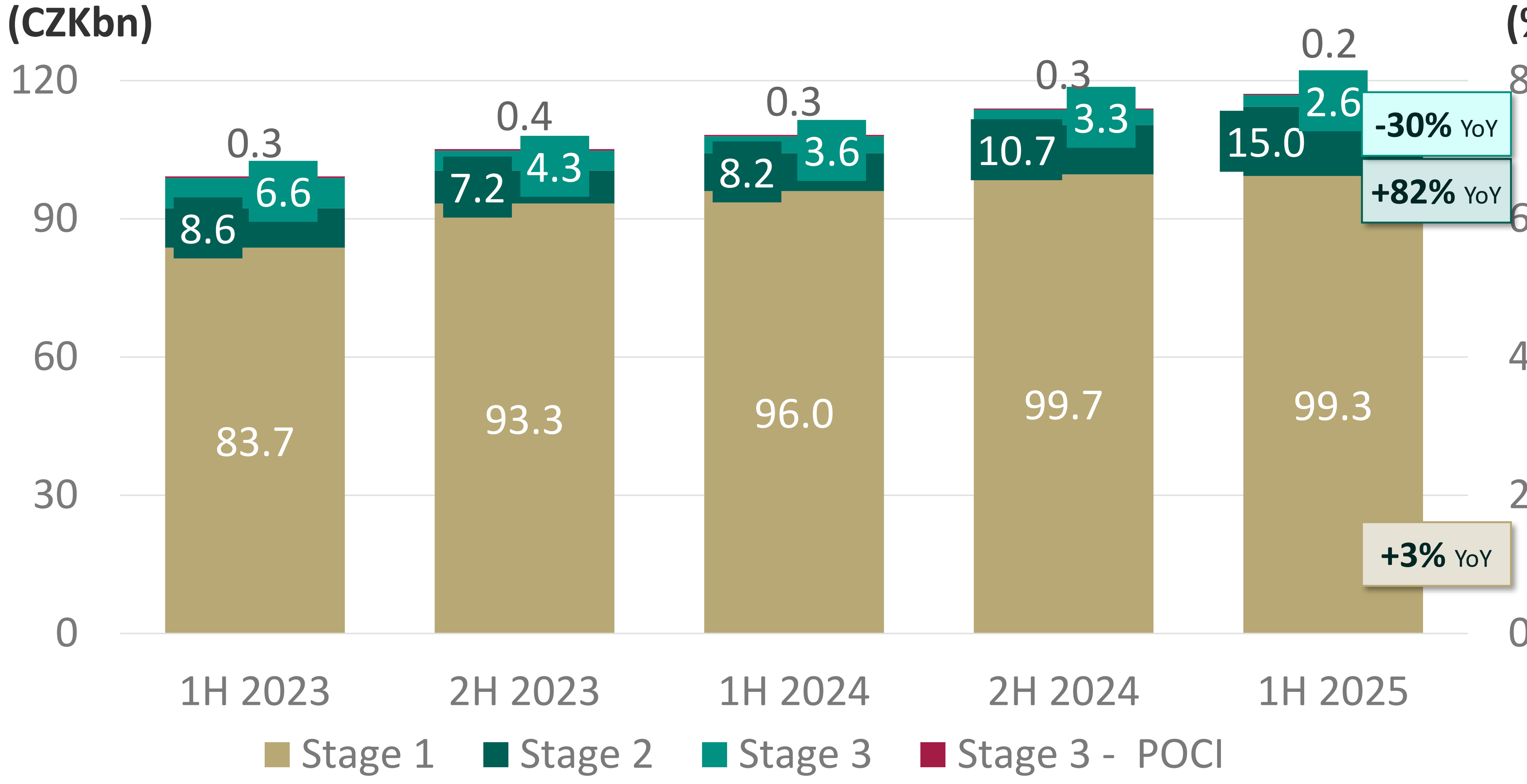
Source: Company data

Asset Quality

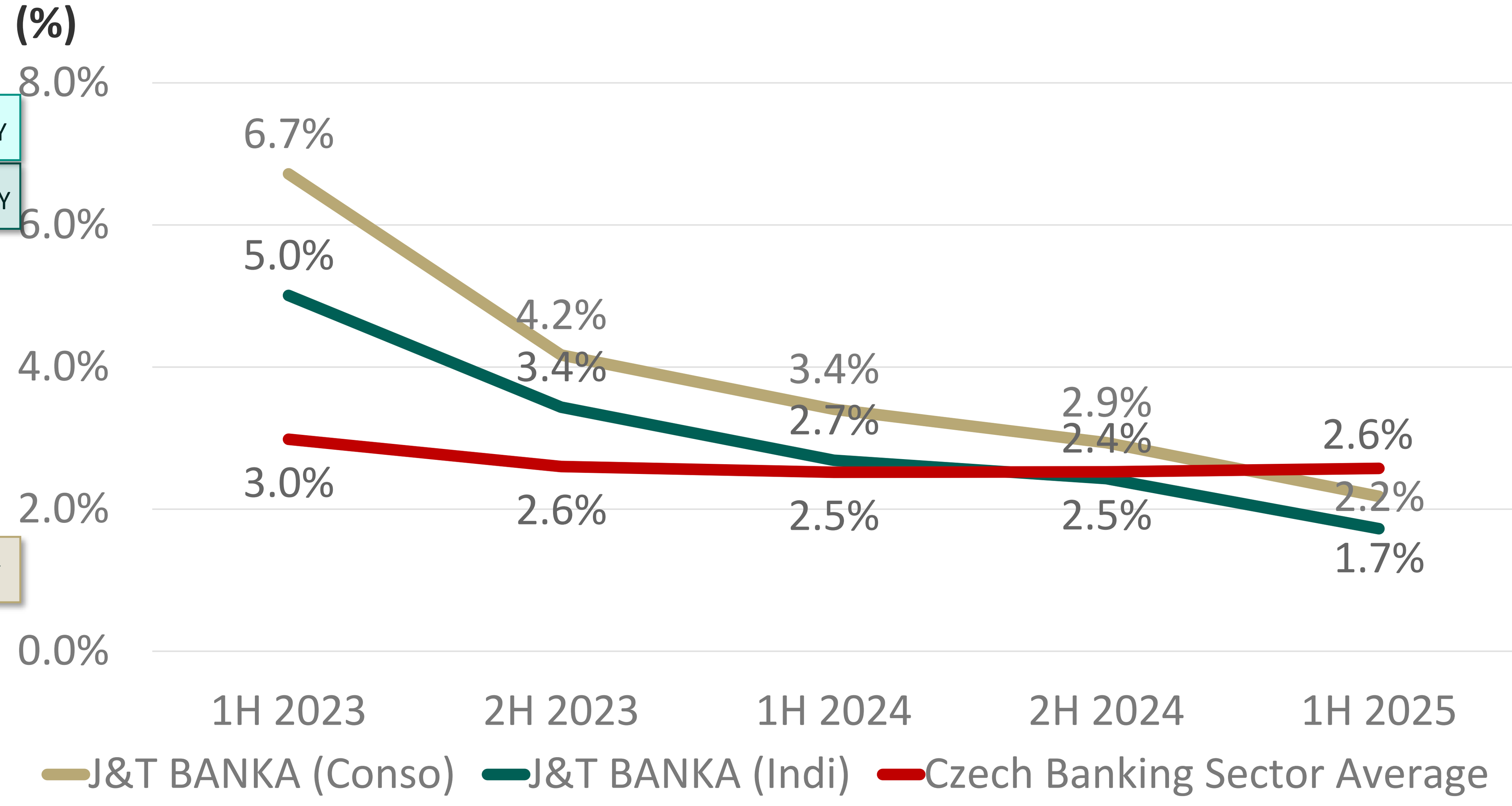
NPLs declining in both absolute and relative terms, converging to Czech banking sector average for corporate lending

- Non-performing loans declined in both absolute and relative terms with NPL Ratio converging to Czech banking sector average for corporate lending (some defaults occurring in 3Q 2025 put the ratio back to the sector average)
- Increase in Stage 2 loans in 1H 2025 is not an indication of systematic deterioration in portfolio quality but rather reflects granting of several-month extension on certain loans due to technical delay in repayment
- Consolidated figures affected by residual portfolio of J&T BANKA's leasing subsidiary whose operations have been discontinued
- Decline in ECLs in 1H 2025 mainly attributable to reduction in non-performing loans, NPL coverage is consistently maintained at above 50% of non-performing loans

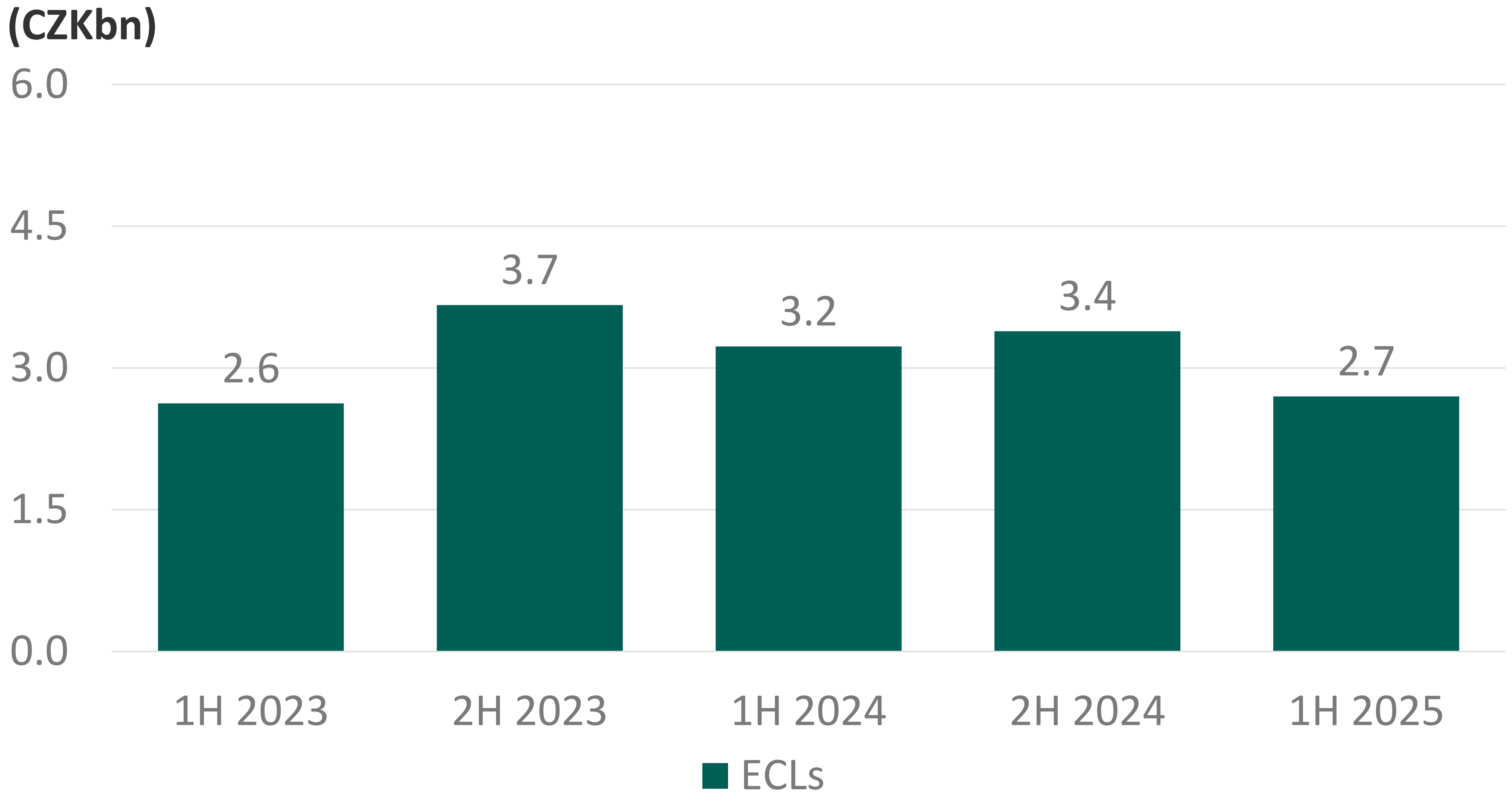
Loan Book by Stage (Gross)[1]



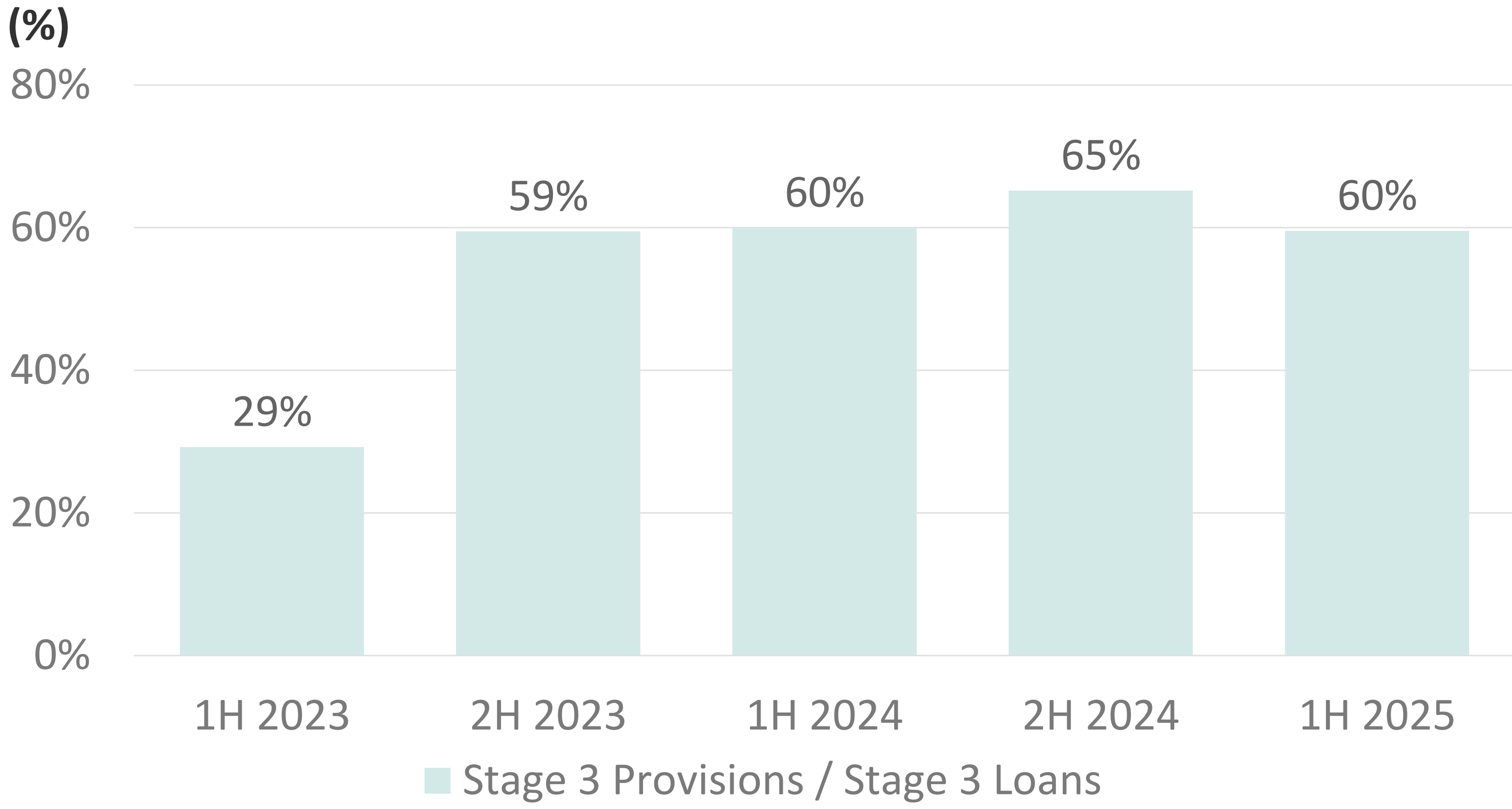
Non-Performing Exposures / Gross Loans[2]



Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)



NPL Coverage



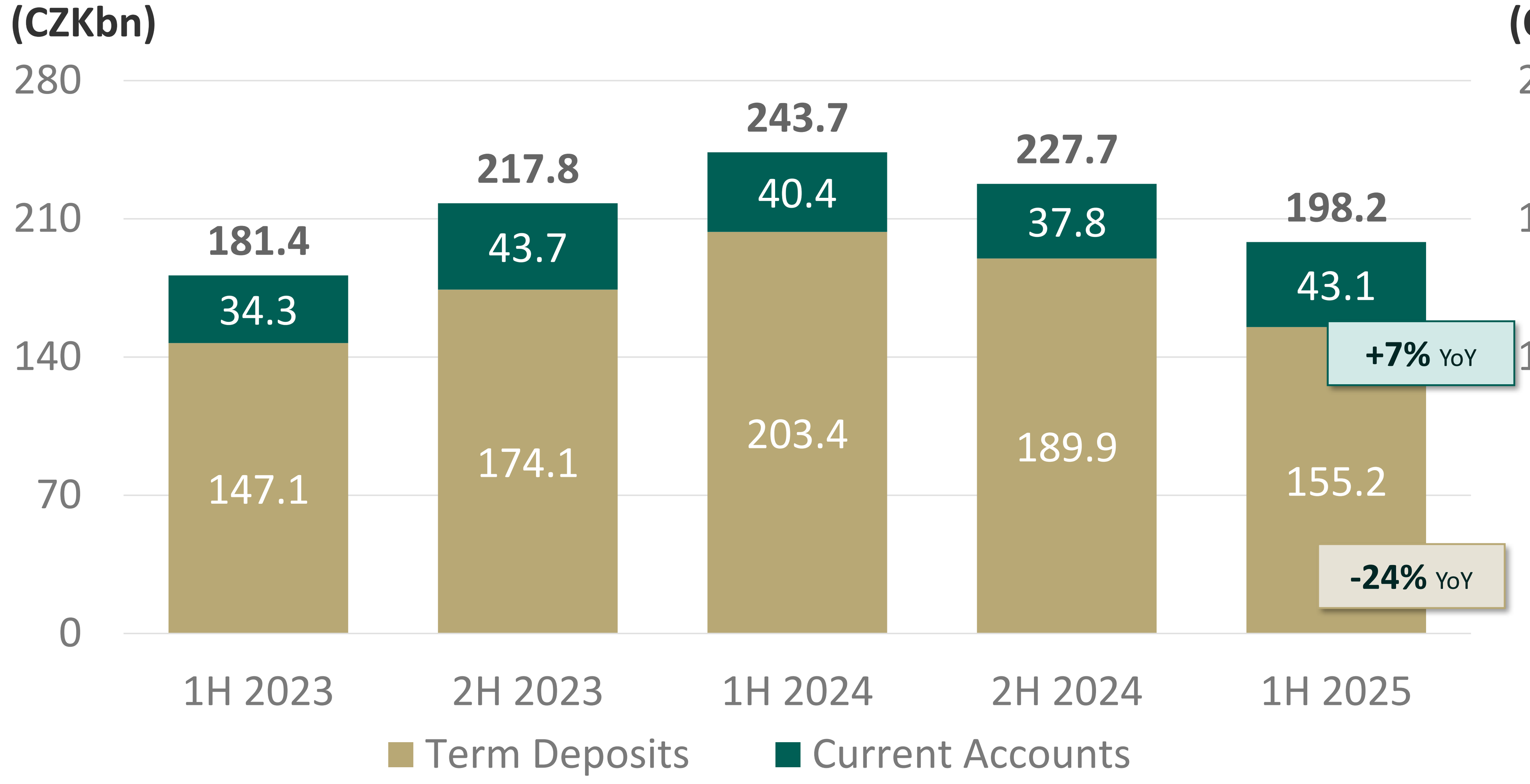
Notes: (1) POCI = Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (receivables already impaired at the time when purchased/originated). (2) Sector average for loans to non-financial corporations. Source: CNB, Company data

Liabilities Growth and Structure

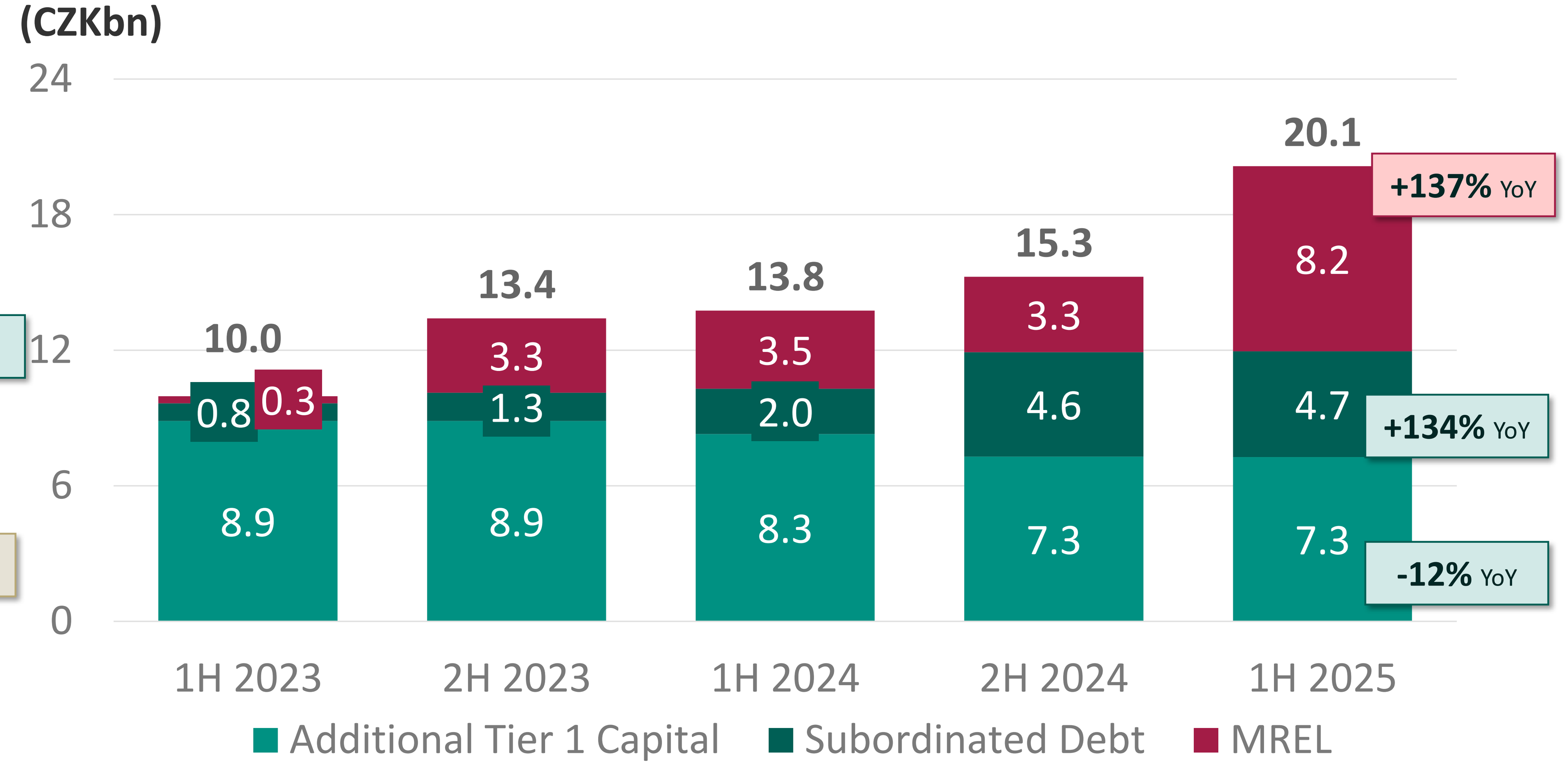
Lending business is deposit funded. Modest securities issuance driven by capital considerations rather than funding needs. Liquidity position remains very strong

- Deposit inflows reversed driven by pro-active deposit base downsizing since interest rate cycle reached its peak in summer 2024
- Term deposits decreased by 24% YoY while current accounts bearing minimal or zero interest rate increased by 7% YoY, respectively
- €300m 6NC5 MREL eligible notes placed in May 2025 with proceeds dedicated to funding (i) tender offer for €120m 3NC2 MREL eligible notes (~85% tendered) and (ii) planned redemptions of vintage AT1s in 2025 and 2026 (CZK2.3bn in total), subject to regulatory approvals
- CZK2.5bn (~€100m equivalent) 10NC5 notes (Tier 2) placed domestically in Dec 2024
- Loan-to-Deposit Ratio increased to 58% as balance sheet shrank and loan book grew
- LCR and NSFR requirements both comfortably met

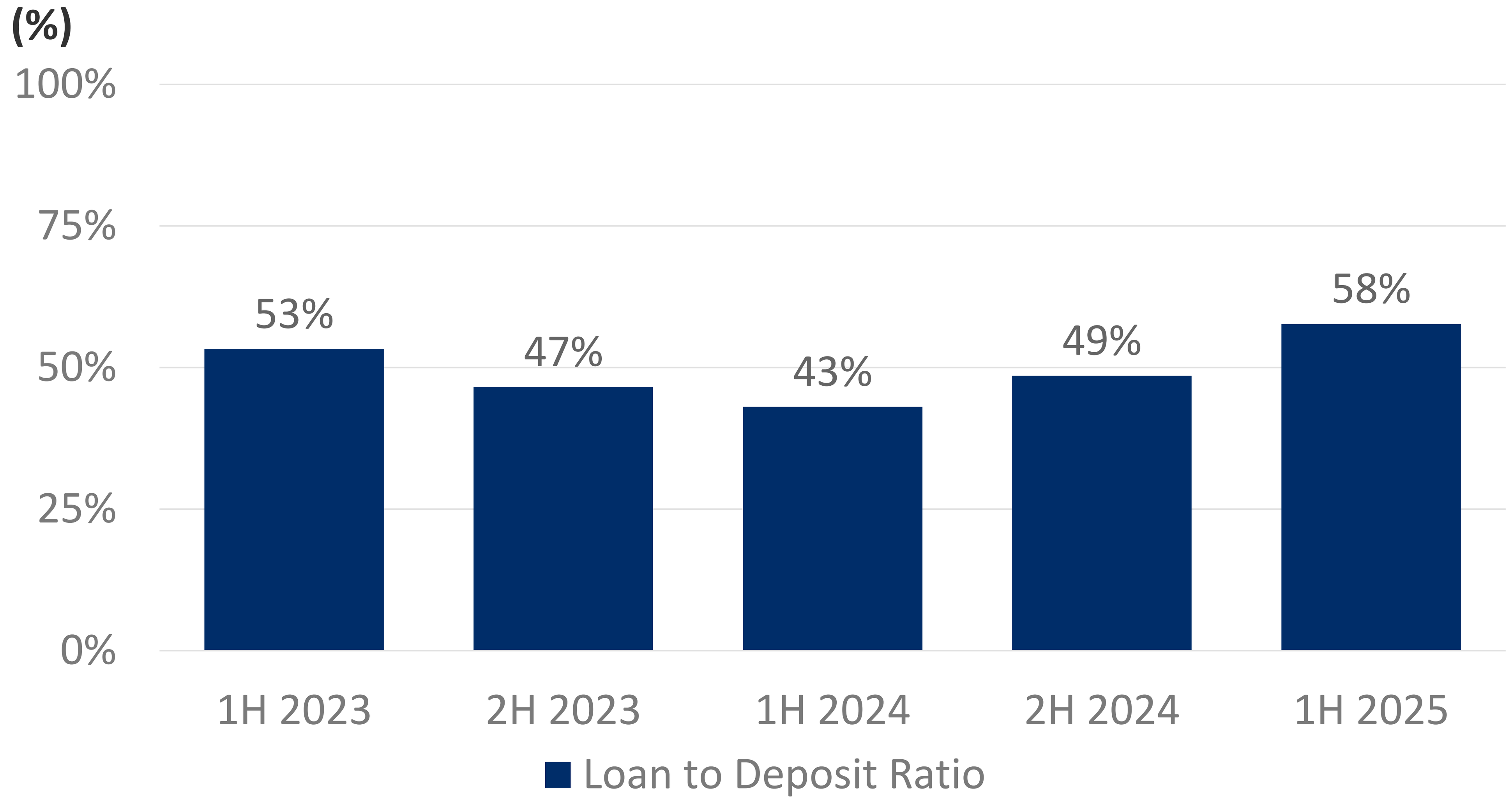
Client Deposits[1]



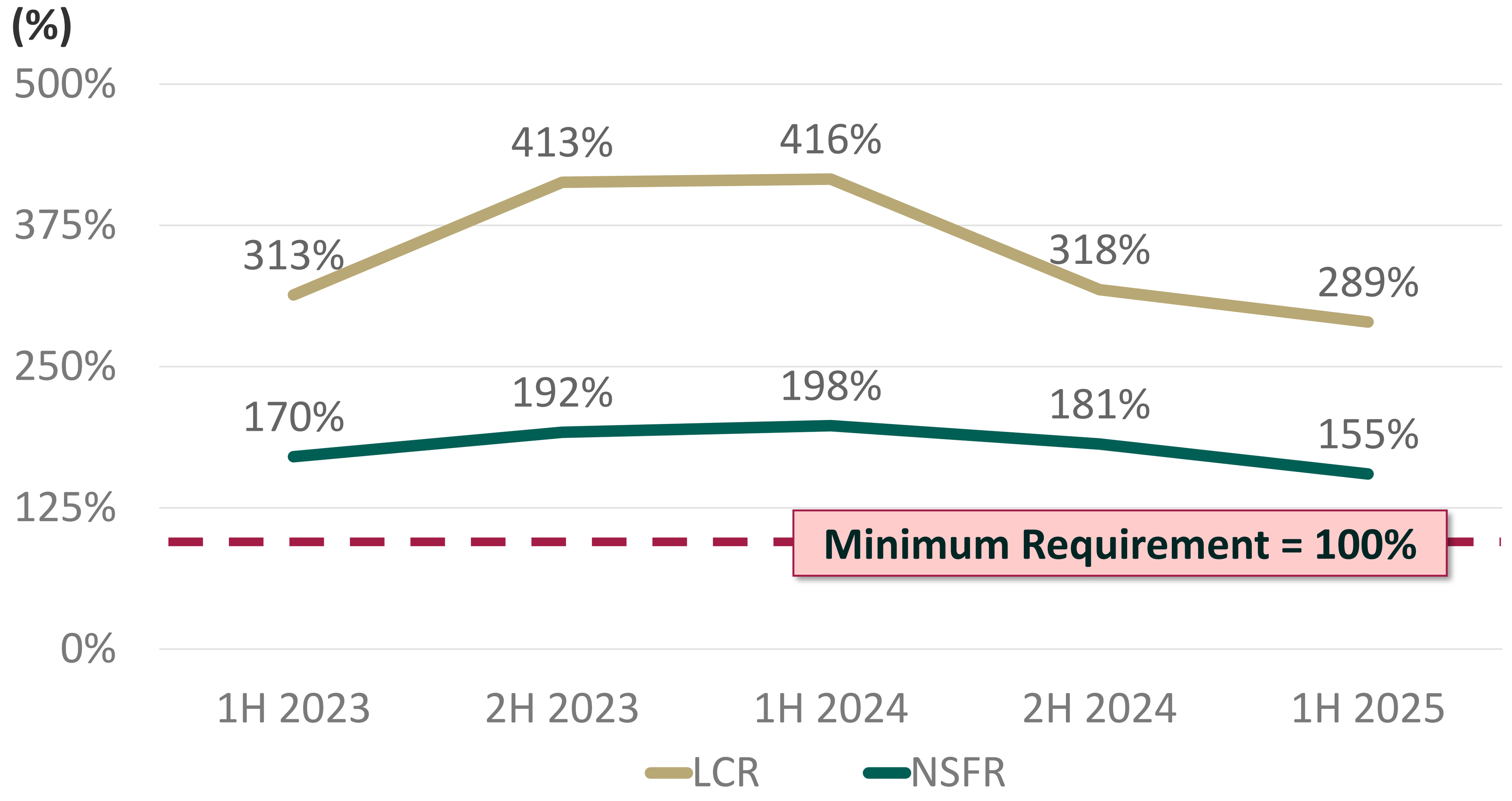
Wholesale Funding



Loan to Deposit Ratio



Liquidity (Individual)[2]



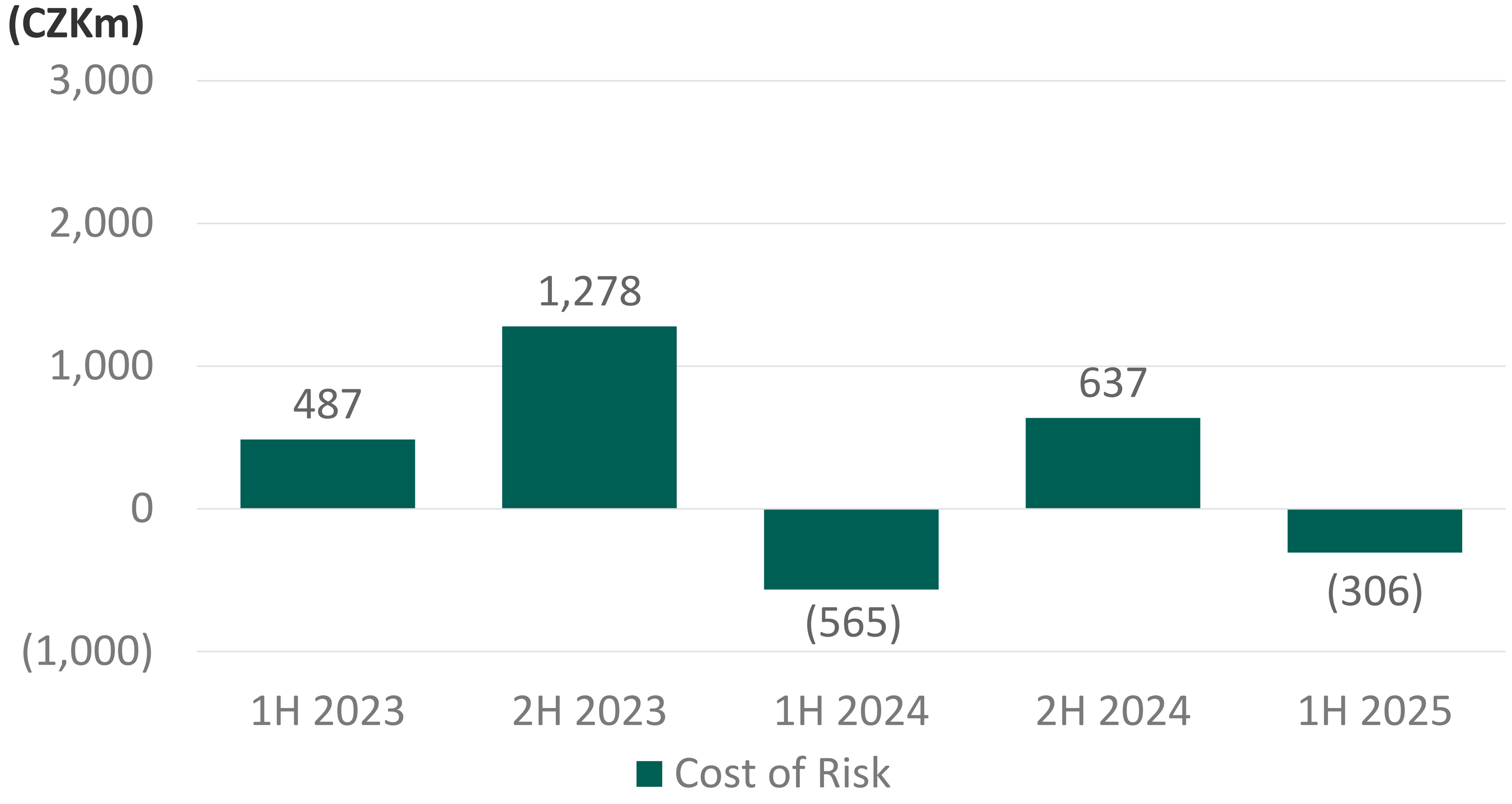
Notes: (1) Current Accounts = all non-term deposits, incl. escrow accounts and other liabilities. (2) LCR and NSFR are only prescribed and monitored on an individual basis. Source: Company data

Profitability, Earnings and Distributions

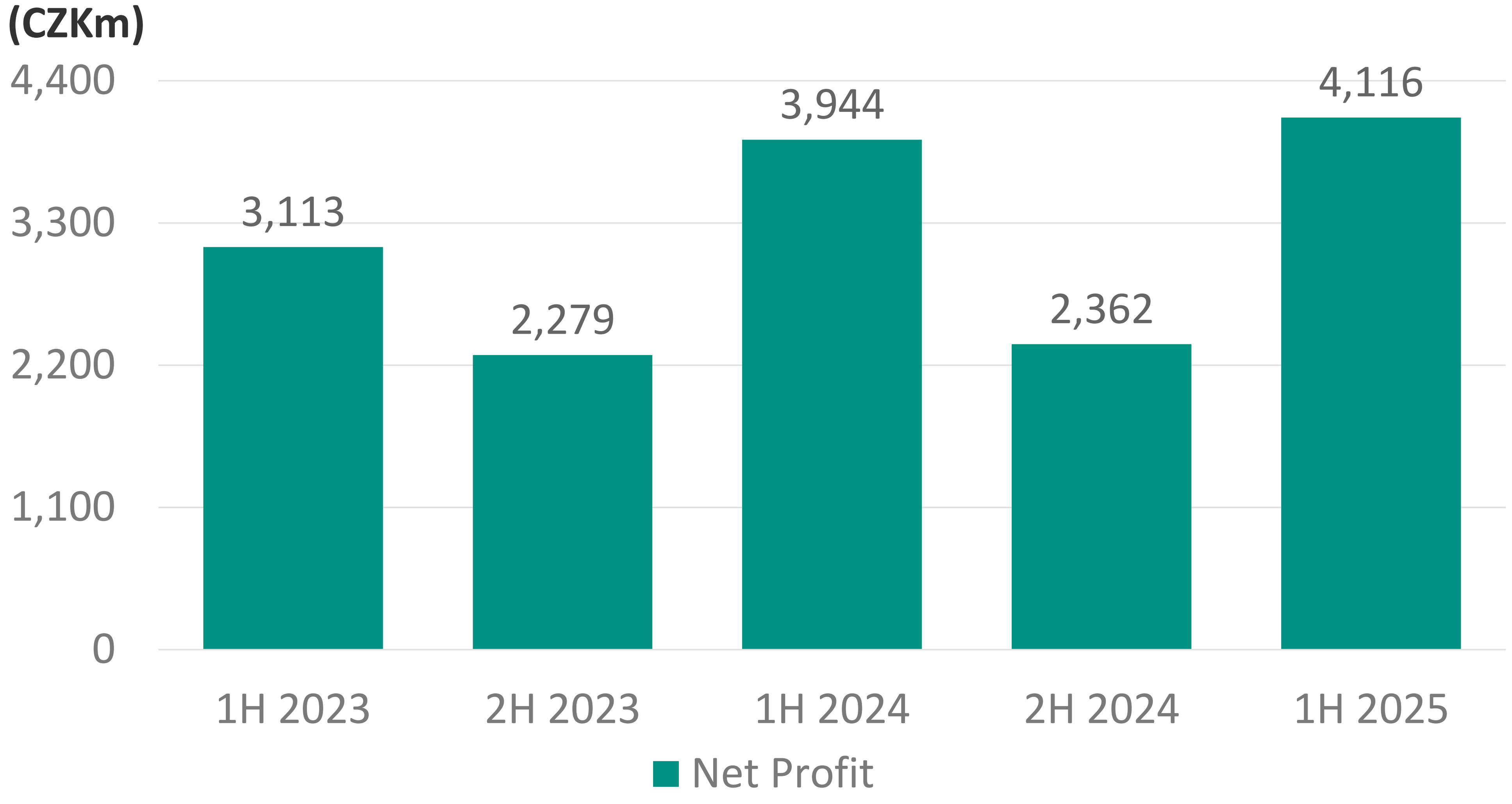
Consistently profitable operation with proven earnings power allowing to self-finance sustainable growth. Resumed shareholder distributions amid strong profitability and significant capital buffers

- Profit before allowances, provisions and income tax up 3% YoY driven by robust top line performance
- Excellent asset quality and very low NPL ratio allowing to release previously created loan loss provisions
- Strong overall performance translating into yet another record-high semi-annual profit (up 4% YoY) and return on equity
- CZK5.8bn dividend paid in May 2025
- As strong performance continues, further shareholder distributions from capital in excess of regulatory requirements, taking into account management buffers, are possible

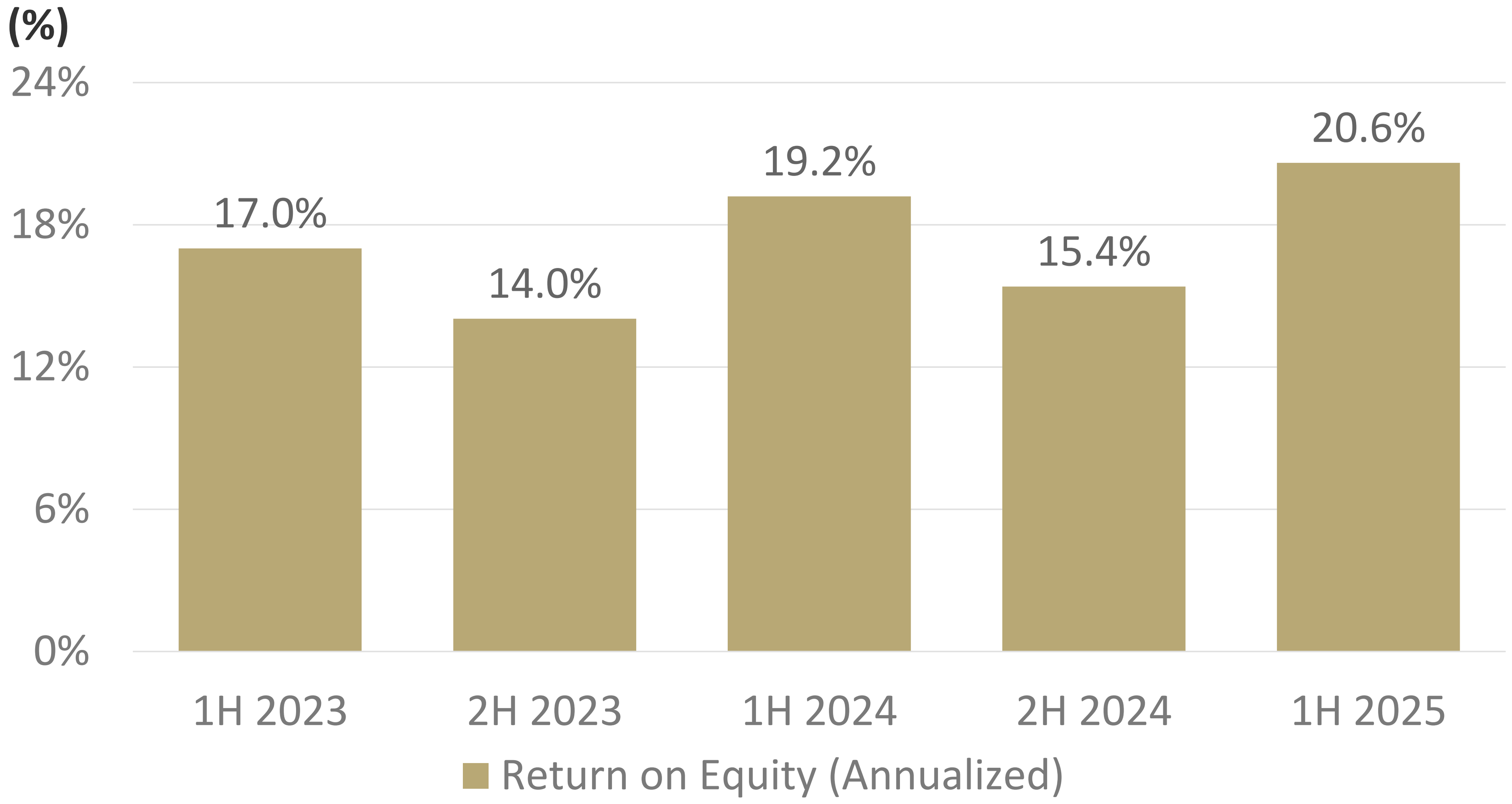
Cost of Risk (On- and Off-Balance Sheet)



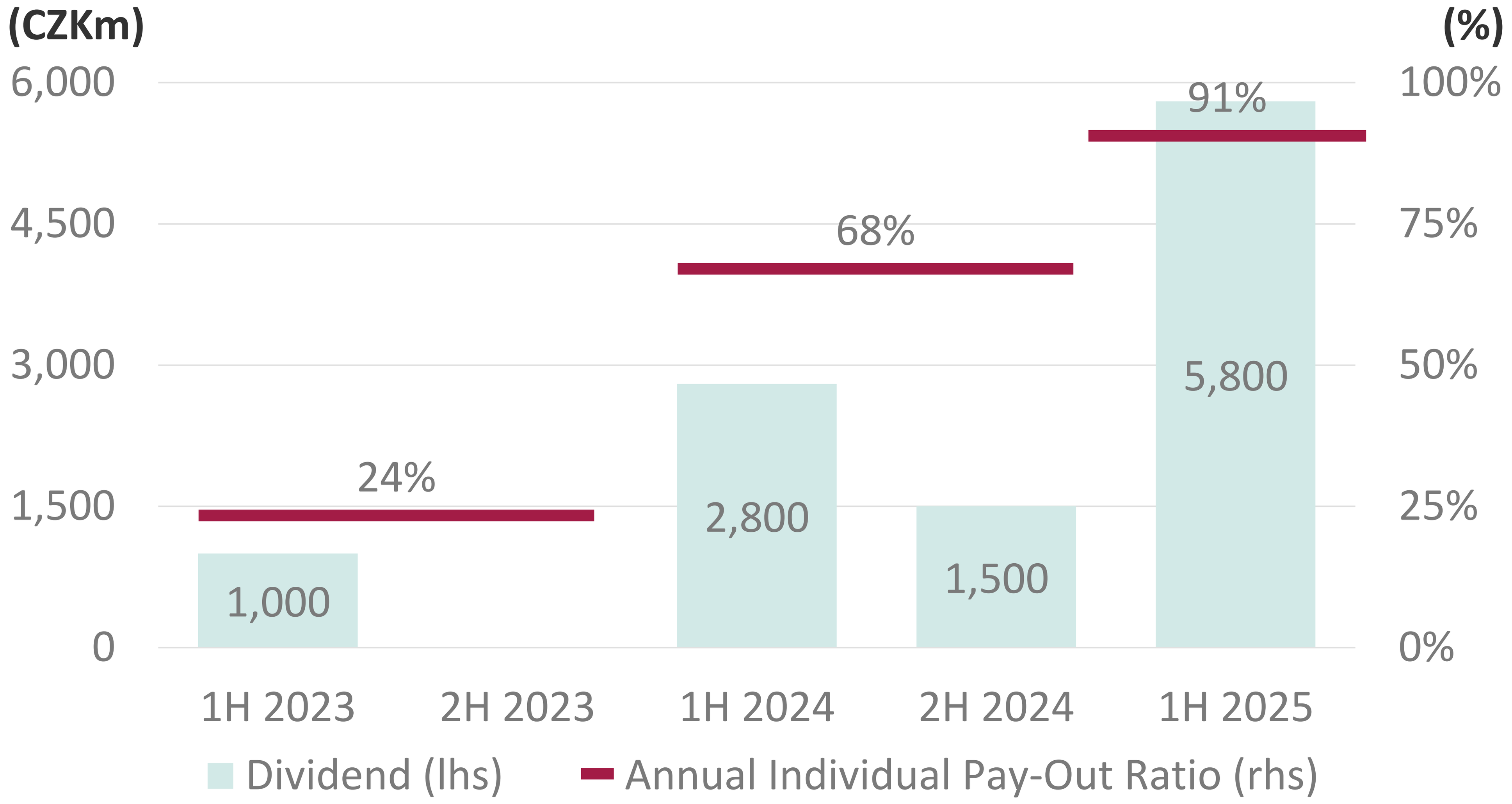
Net Profit



Return on Equity[1]



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



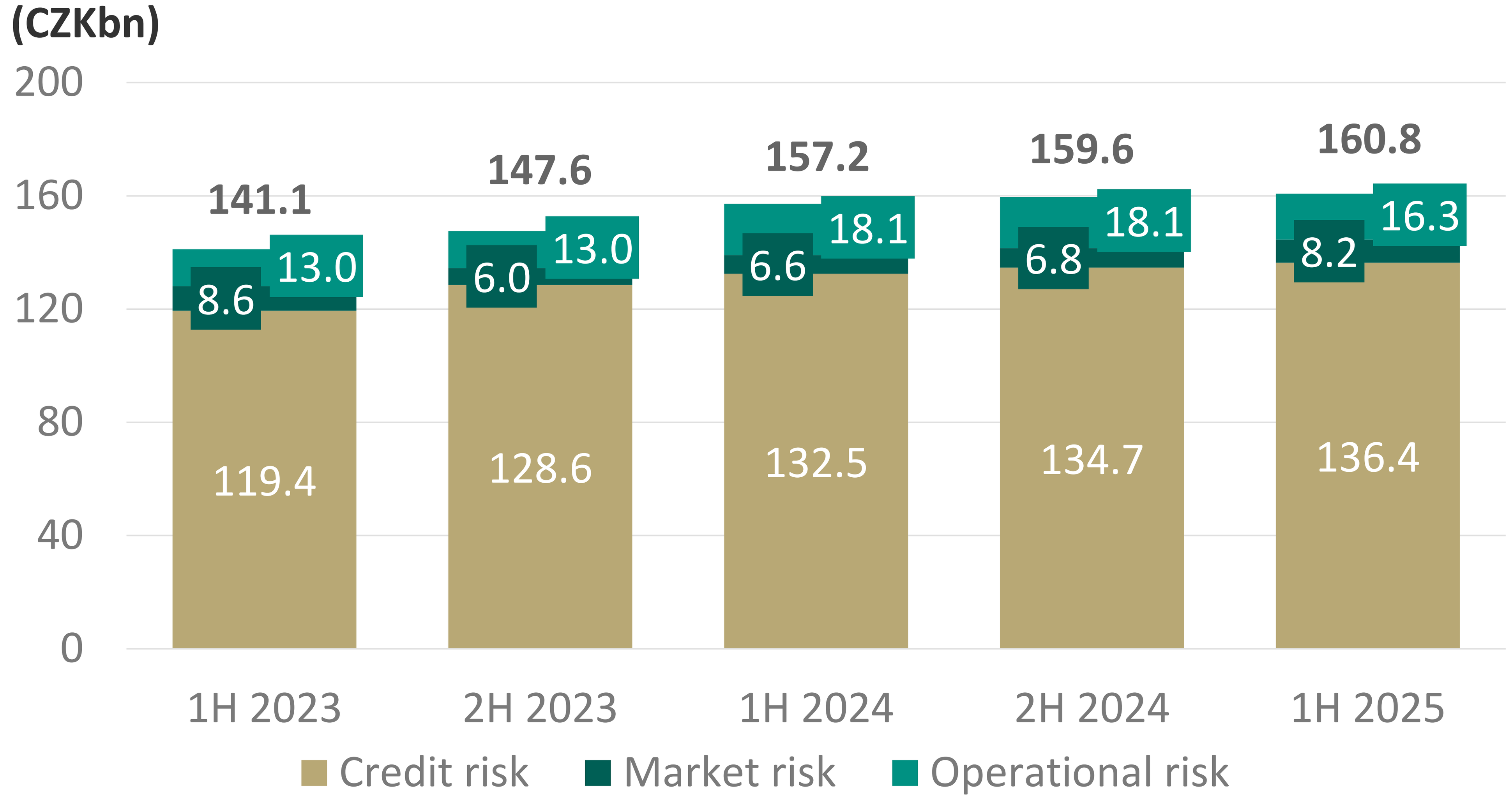
Notes: (1) Annualized. (2) Cumulative dividend in year t divided by individual net profit in year t-1. Source: Company data

Capital Management | Capitalization

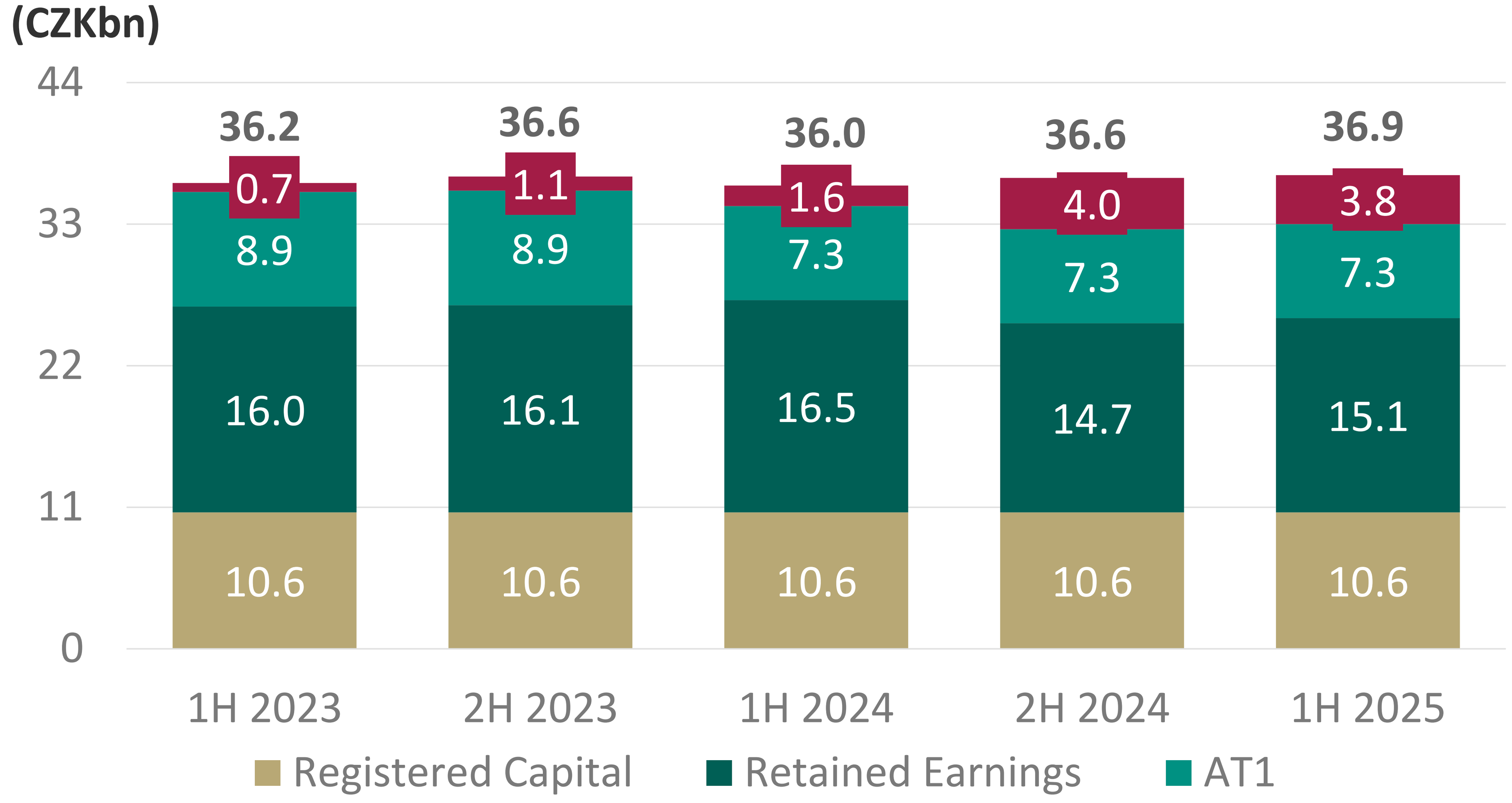
Capital and MREL requirements set and monitored **individually** and driven by long-term growth in RWAs. High-quality capital base provides sufficient resources for sustainable growth in the future

- Regulatory limits and MREL requirements are all set and monitored for J&T BANKA individually
- Capital requirements driven by consistent RWA growth, related mainly to credit risk
- Regulatory capital and capital ratios reflect J&T BANKA's strong performance despite CZK11.1bn (~€445m) dividend payments since FY2023 to date
- Leverage Ratio increased as balance sheet shrank between 1H 2024 and 1H 2025

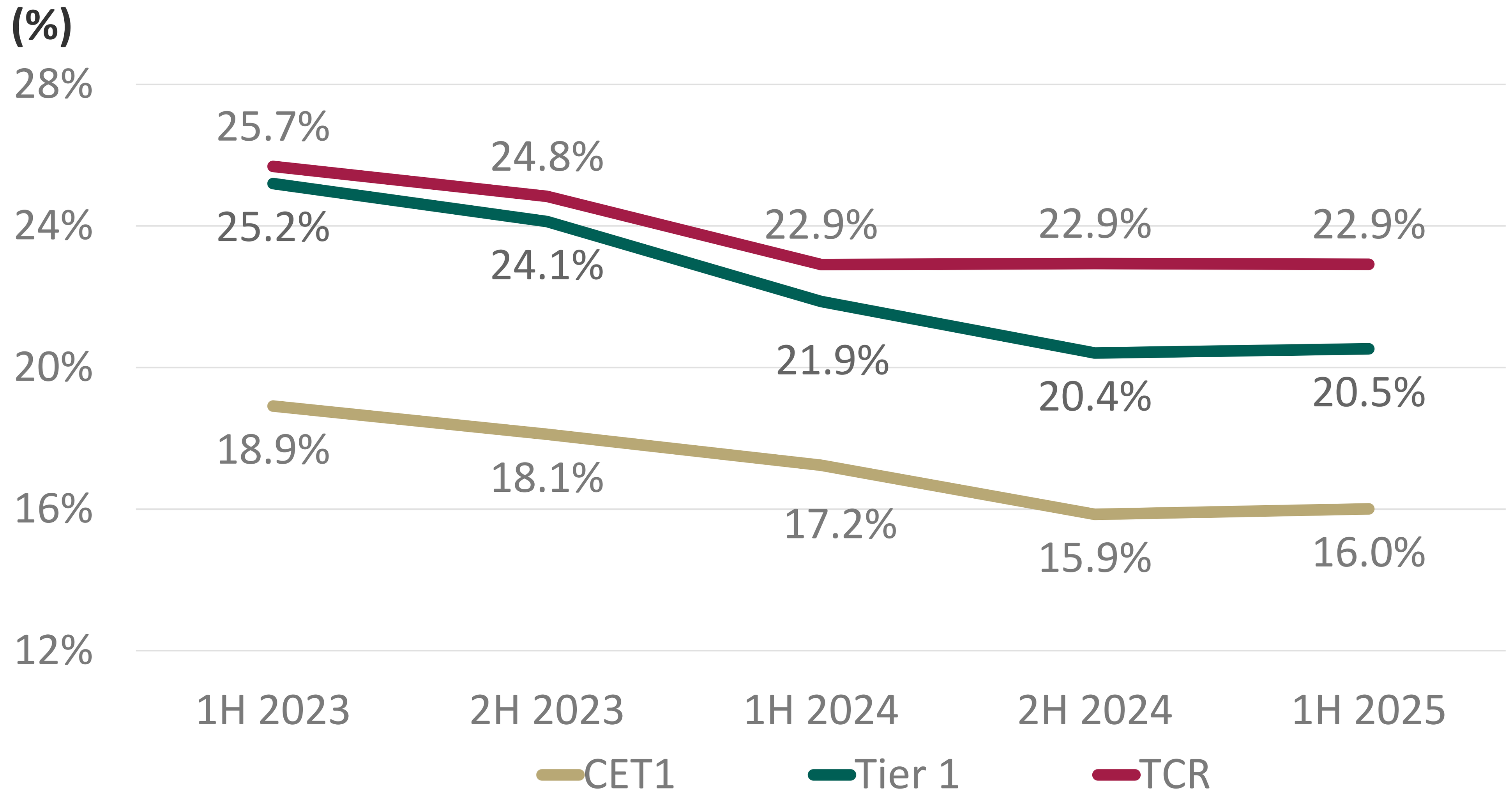
Risk Weighted Assets (Individual)



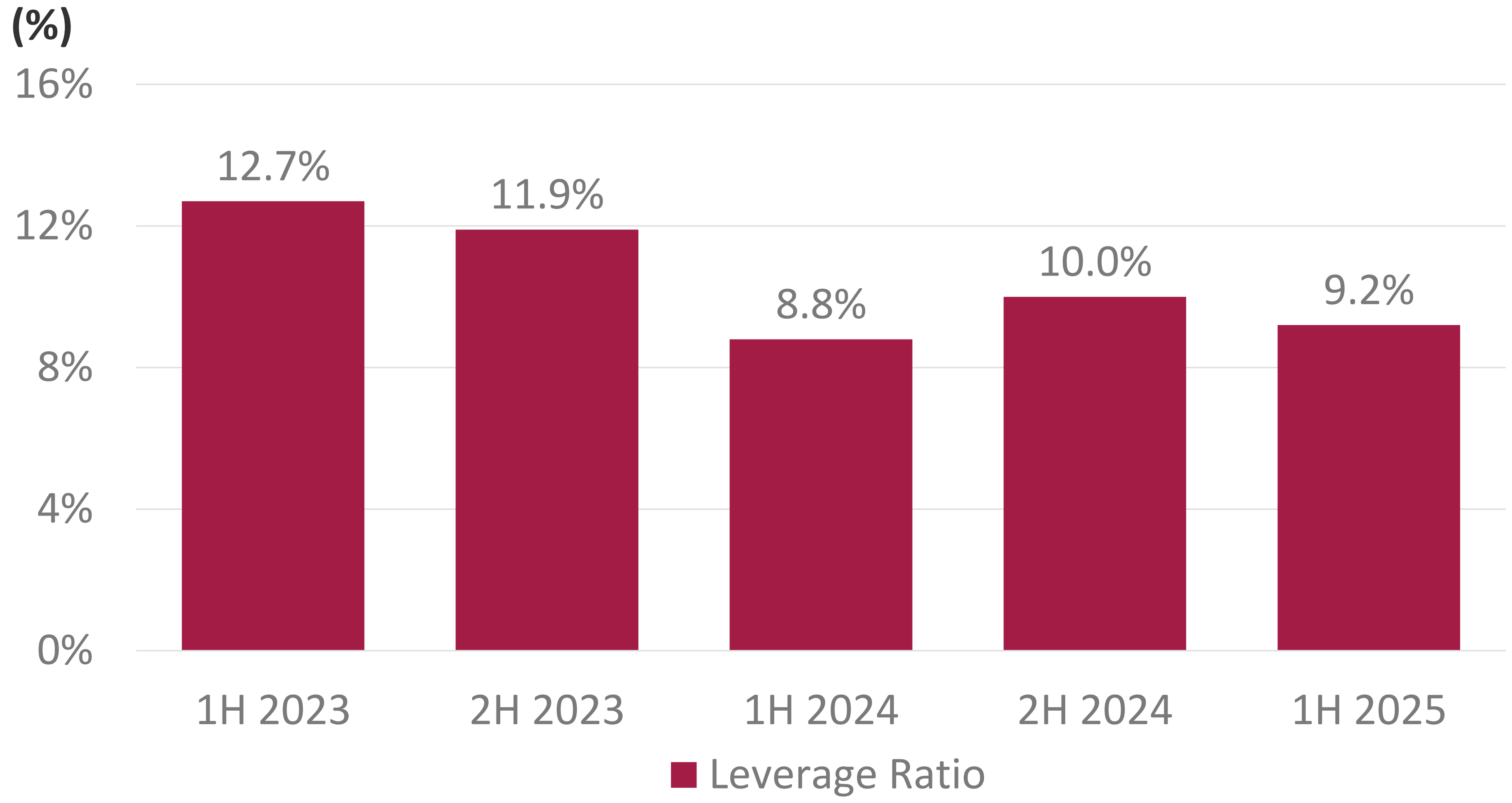
Regulatory Capital Composition (Individual)



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

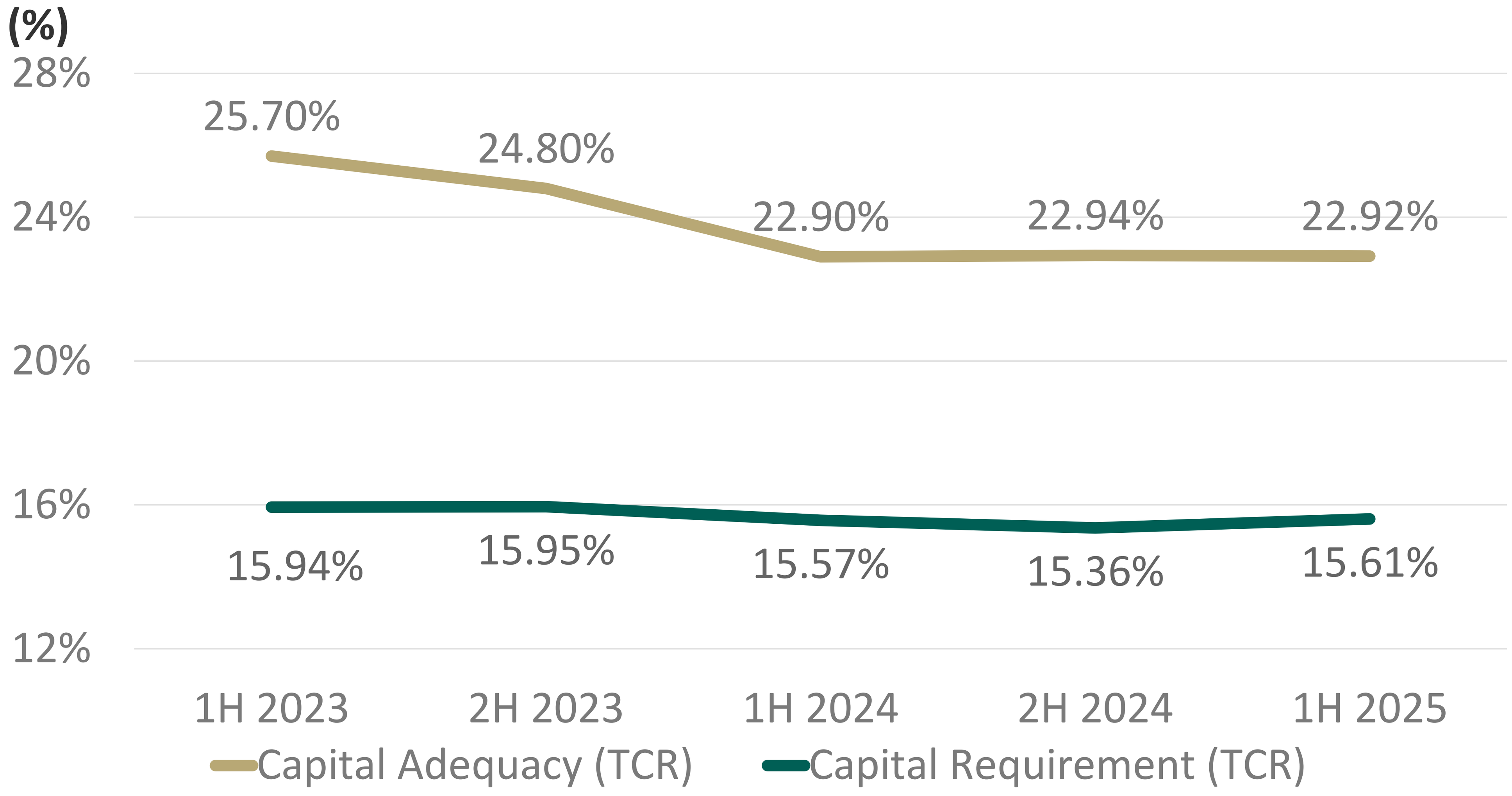
Capital adequacy consistently exceeding minimum regulatory requirements by considerable margin

- J&T BANKA's capital adequacy consistently exceeds minimum regulatory requirements by a considerable margin
- Medium-term management target is to maintain CET1 capital ratio above 15% and Tier 1 capital ratio at around ~18% with the remaining capital requirement being covered by subordinated debt and MREL eligible securities
- SyRB introduced effective from 1 Jan 2025, calculated as 0.5% incremental capital requirement on Czech exposures, resulting in 0.26% exposure-weighted additional requirement
- Following continued strong performance, total capital buffer as at 30 June 2025 stood at over 700bps or CZK11.7bn, despite CZK5.8bn dividends paid out in 1H 2025

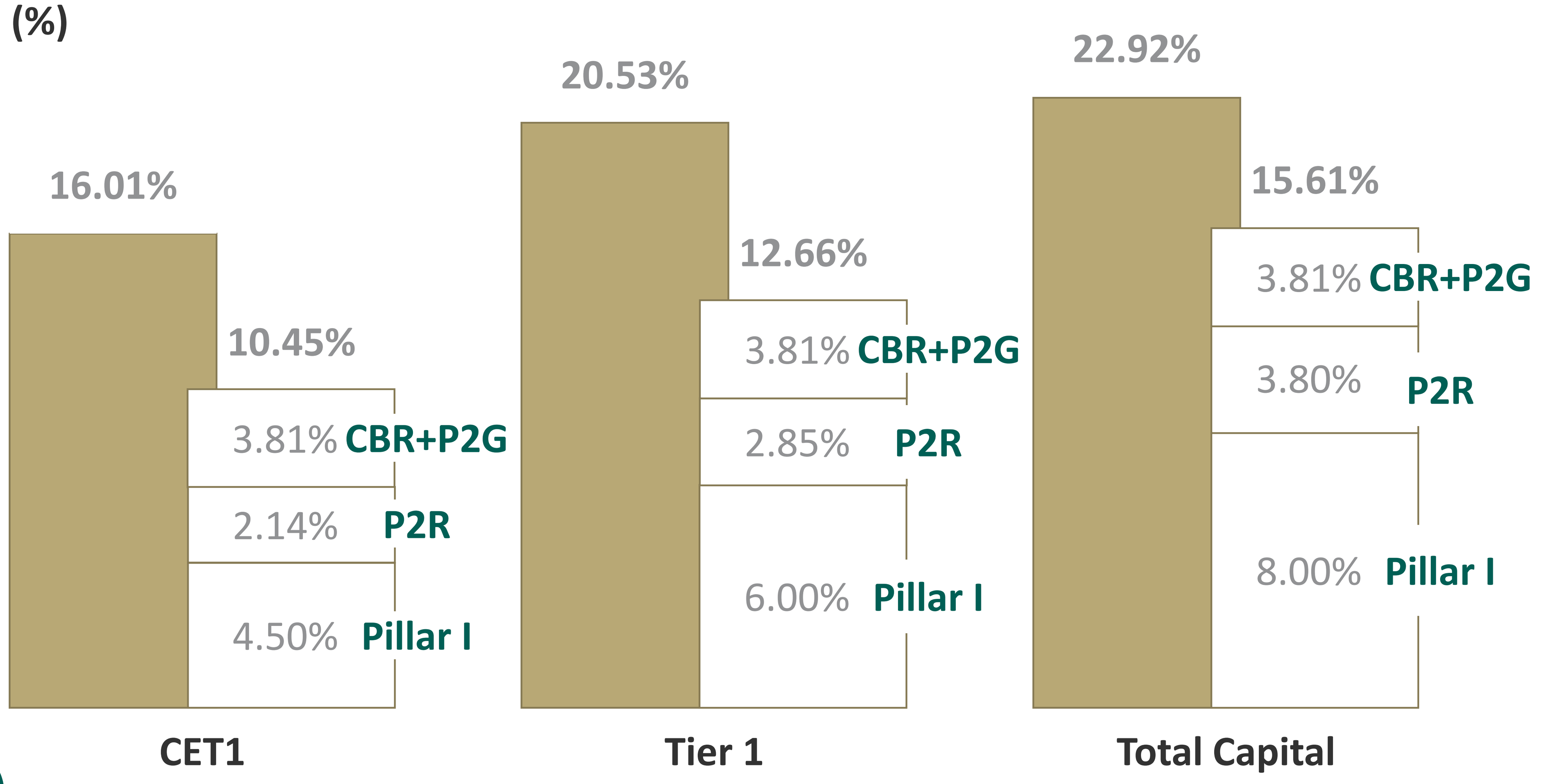
Regulatory Requirements (Individual)

(%)	2H 2023	1H 2024	2H 2024	1H 2025
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)	1.25%	1.27%	1.06%	1.05%
Pillar II (SREP)	3.70%	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%
Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G)	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%
Total Capital Requirement[(1)]	**15.95%**	**15.57%**	**15.36%**	**15.61%**
Management Buffer	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Internal Target	**16.95%**	**16.57%**	**16.36%**	**16.61%**

Capital Adequacy vs Requirement (Individual)[(1)]



Capital and Buffers (Individual, 30 June 2025)



Ratio	Actual	Required	Capital Buffer	
			(%)	(CZKbn)
CET1 (% RWA)	16.01%	10.45%	556bps	8.9
Tier 1 (% RWA)	20.53%	12.66%	787bps	12.6
Total Capital (TCR) (% RWA)	22.92%	15.61%	731bps	11.7
Leverage (% LRE)	9.21%	3.00%	621bps	22.3

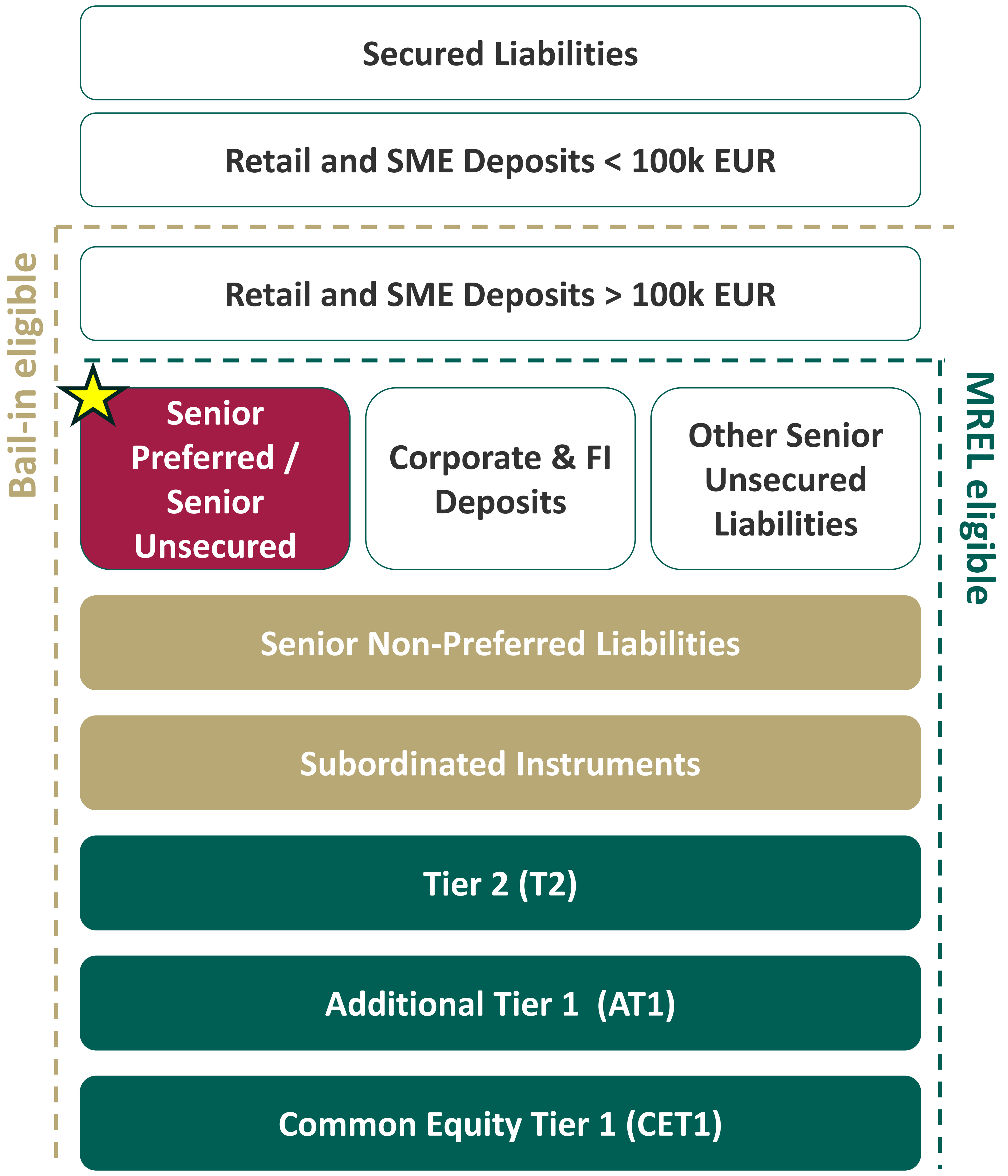
Note: (1) Excluding management buffer. Source: Company data

Resolution and MREL Considerations

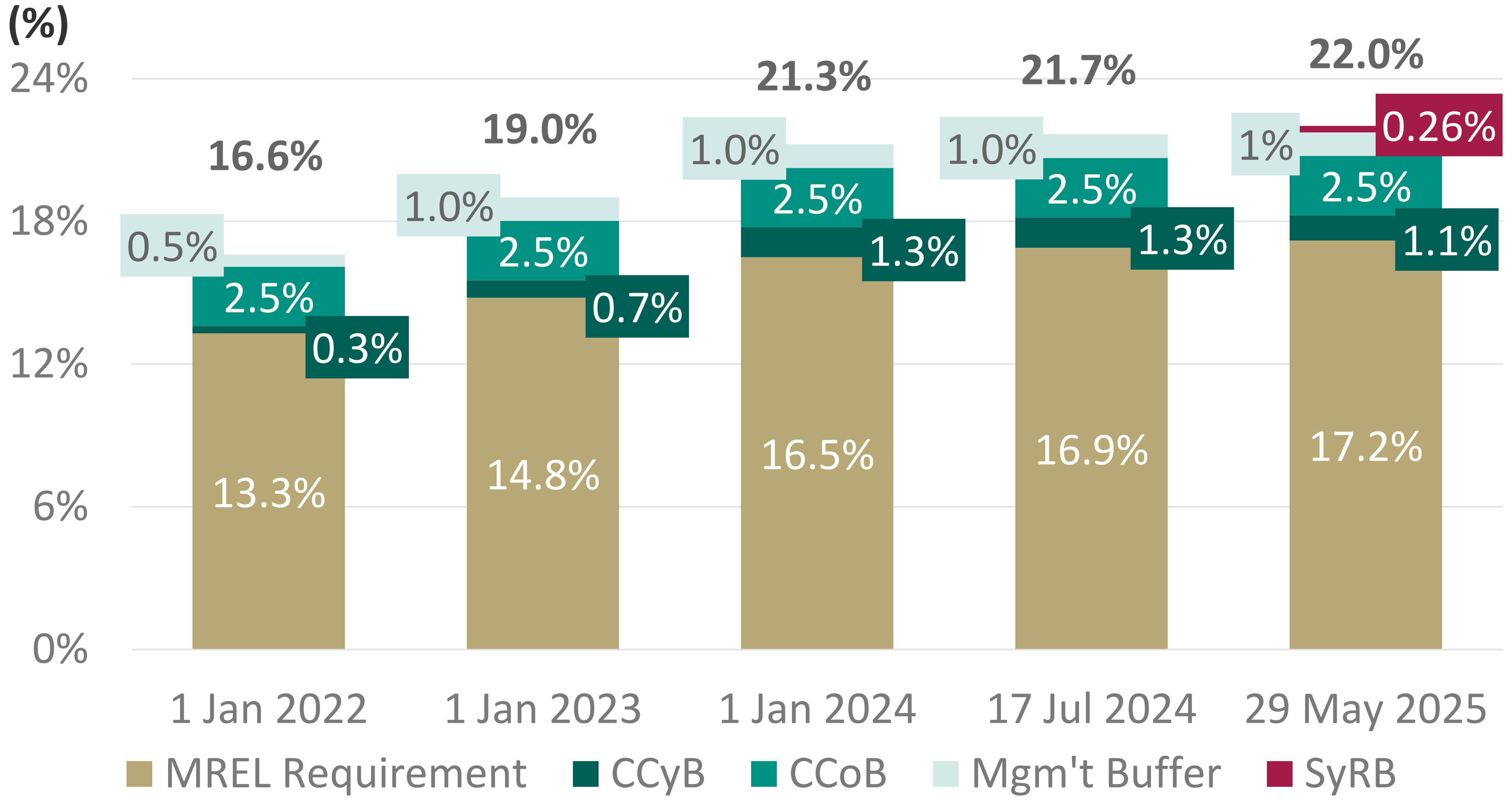
Multiple point of entry resolution strategy. MREL ranks pari passu with senior unsecured debt, subordination is not required

- Multiple point of entry resolution strategy approved for J&T FINANCE GROUP with two resolution entities: J&T BANKA (individually) and 365.bank (consolidated)
- J&T BANKA is the point of entry for resolution – any losses would be recognized locally and the bail-in would take place at J&T BANKA level with no recourse to any other member of J&T FINANCE GROUP
- Czech National Bank is the resolution authority for J&T BANKA and sets out its MREL requirements
- **No subordination requirement for** J&T BANKA's **MREL** eligible instruments (only applies to five largest Czech banks)

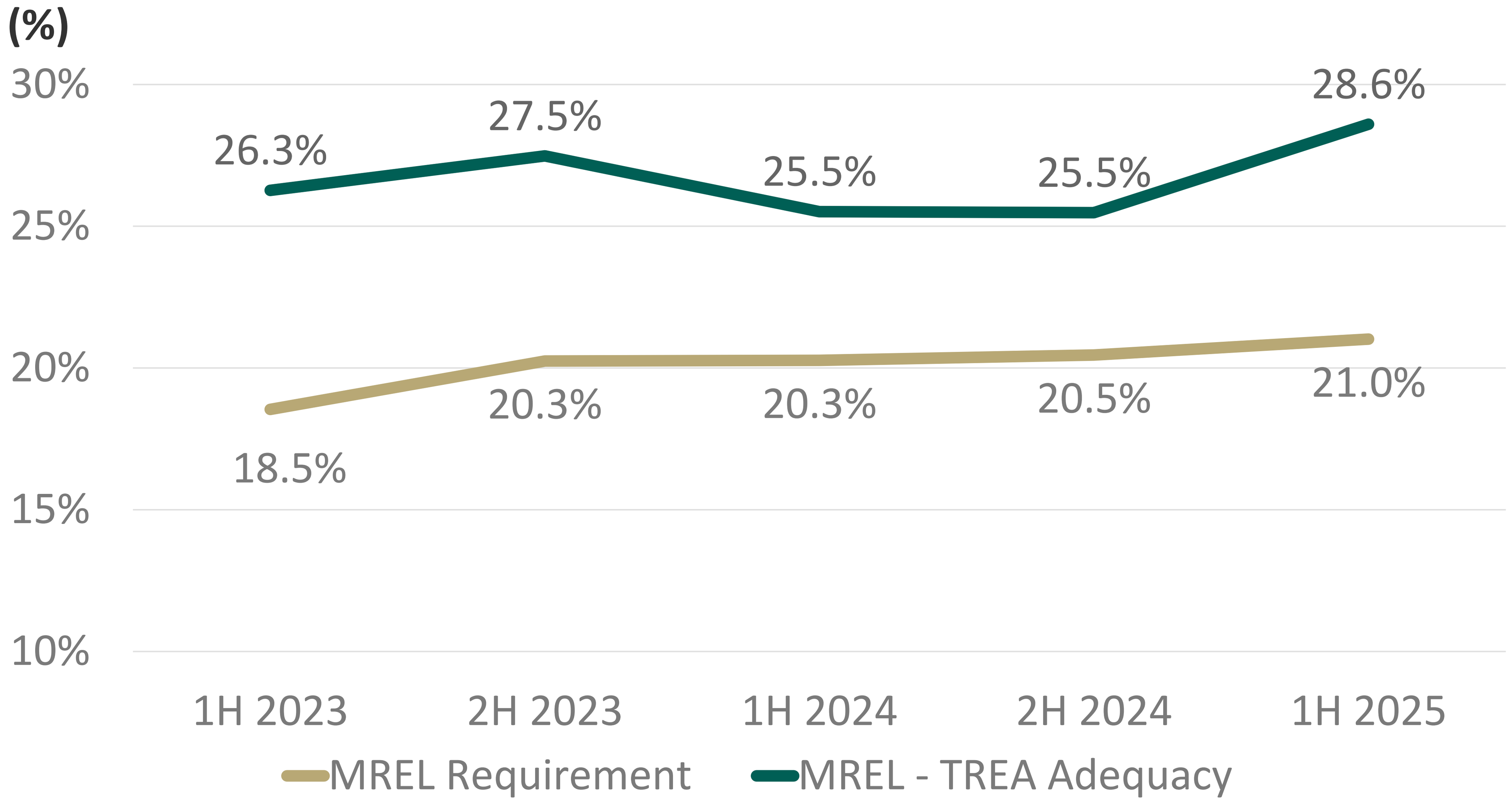
Creditor Hierarchy in Insolvency & Resolution



J&T BANKA's MREL Limits (Individual)



MREL Adequacy vs Requirement (Individual)(1)



Note: (1) Excluding management buffer. Source: Company data

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