27 November 2026

Toyota Motor Finance (Netherlands) B.V.

(the "***Company***")

Half-Yearly Financial Report for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026

The Company was incorporated as a private company with limited liability (*besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid*) under the laws of the Netherlands on 3 August 1987 and registered in the Trade Register of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce under number 33194984. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Toyota Financial Services Corporation ("***TFS***"), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Toyota Motor Corporation ("***TMC***"). The Company presents its half-yearly financial report for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026.

References herein to "Toyota" mean TMC and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The objective of the Company is to act as a group finance company for some of the subsidiaries and affiliates of TMC and TFS. The Company raises funds by issuing bonds and notes in the international capital markets and from other sources and on-lends to other Toyota companies. The Company also provides committed facilities to certain other Toyota companies and guarantees for debt issuances of certain other Toyota companies. In addition, the Company generates income from other investments and deposits incidental to its primary funding activities. As a group finance company, the Company is dependent on the performance of the subsidiaries and affiliates of TMC and TFS to which the Company grants loans and in respect of which it provides guarantees.

This Half-Yearly Financial Report has not been audited or reviewed by the Company's auditors pursuant to the Financial Reporting Council guidance on Review of Interim Financial Information.

1. Management Report

(A) Summary of important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their impact on the condensed set of financial statements

At 30 September 2026, a total amount equivalent to €24.4 billion had been lent to related companies compared with € 23.8 billion at 31 March 2026 representing an increase of 2.7% compared to 31 March 2026.

The Company reports a profit before tax of € 36.7 million for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026 compared to a profit before tax of € 58.7 million for the six-month period ended 30 September 2025.

The decrease of € 22.0 million compared with the same period last year is mainly driven by (a) increased expected credit losses ("***ECL***") which were € 11.5 million higher compared to the same period last year, (b) lower gross margin which was € 5.8 million lower compared to the same period last year and (c) lower gain on financial instruments which was € 4.2 million lower compared to the same period last year.

The increase in the ECL for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026 was driven by an increased ECL on Russian loans, which was € 3.1 million higher compared to the same period last year, but also by an increase of stage 1 ECL provision which was € 8.6 million higher compared to the same period last year: the ECL provision addition on stage 1 loans for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026 amounted to € 1.7 million compared with an ECL provision release of €7.0 million for the six-month period ended 30 September 2025.

As at 30 September 2026, the Company has recognised the remaining impairment amount of € 4.4 million to have its loan exposures to Russian affiliates fully impaired. As at 30 September 2026 the Company has fully impaired the RUB 6.15 billion loans it has outstanding with its Russian affiliates.

The Company reported a gross margin of € 28.1 million for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026 compared to € 33.9 million for the six-month period ended 30 September 2025. The €5.8 million decrease in gross margin was mainly attributable to €3.4 million lower interest income, €1.9 million lower commitment facility fee income following a reduction in the committed facility amount the Company has in place for certain related companies and €1.1 million higher funding costs, partly absorbed by €0.7 million higher guarantee fee income in respect of bonds issued by related companies.

The gain on financial instruments decreased by € 4.2 million to € 19.5 million for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026 compared to a gain of € 23.7 million for the six-month period ended 30 September 2025. The gain for the period resulted from fair value movements on non-designated derivatives as well as fair value movements on designated hedged items amortised over the remaining life of the contract of the hedged items.

Current assets decreased by 4.4% to € 9.2 billion at 30 September 2026 from € 9.6 billion at 31 March 2026. The decrease in current assets was mainly driven by a lower amount of cash and cash equivalents at 30 September 2026 compared to 31 March 2026, as the cash balance at 31 March 2026 included proceeds from capital markets transactions settled during the last week of the financial year which were not yet on-lent to related companies.

Current liabilities decreased by 5.4% to € 9.3 billion at 30 September 2026 from € 9.8 billion at 31 March 2026. This was primarily due to a reduction in the amount of borrowings becoming due within 12 months.

For liquidity purposes, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of € 695 million at 30 September 2026 compared to € 1,433 million at 31 March 2026.

The following table summarises the outstanding components of the Company's funding sources (Euro in millions):

	30 September 2026 (unaudited)	31 March 2026 (audited)
Commercial paper	2,706	3,057
Euro medium term notes	13,349	13,642
Bank borrowings	7,557	6,890
Group-company borrowings	1,465	1,569
Total borrowings	25,077	25,158

The Company does not rely on any single source of funding and may choose to realign its funding activities depending upon market conditions, relative costs, and other factors. The Company believes that its funding sources, combined with operating and investing activities, provide sufficient liquidity to meet future funding requirements and business growth. The Company's funding volume is based on asset growth and debt maturities.

(a) *Commercial Paper and Other Short-Term Loans*

Short-term funding needs are met through the issuance of commercial paper in Europe and the United States. Commercial paper outstanding under the Company's Commercial Paper Programmes ranged from approximately € 2.7 billion to € 3.6 billion during the six-month period ended 30 September 2026, with an average outstanding balance of € 3.0 billion. The Company's Commercial Paper Programmes are supported by the liquidity facilities discussed later in this section.

(b) Medium Term Notes

Some of the term funding requirements are met through the issuance of debt securities ("***EMTNs***") under the Company's Euro Medium Term Note Programme (the "***EMTN Programme***"). To diversify its funding sources, the Company issued in a variety of markets, currencies and maturities, and to a variety of investors, which allows the Company to broaden its distribution of securities and further enhance liquidity.

The following table summarises the Company's total EMTNs (Euro in millions):

	Total EMTNs[1]
Balance at 31 March 2026	13,642
Issuances	1,669
Redemptions	(1,836)
Change in foreign exchange revaluation, fair value adjustment, amortisation and interest accruals	(127)
Balance at 30 September 2026	13,349

(1) Consists of fixed and floating rate debt. Upon the issuance of fixed rate debt, the Company generally elects to enter into pay-floating rate interest rate swaps.

The Company maintains the EMTN Programme together with its affiliates Toyota Credit Canada Inc., Toyota Finance Australia Limited (ABN 48 002 435 181) and Toyota Motor Credit Corporation (the Company and such affiliates, the "***EMTN Issuers***"), providing for the issuance of debt securities in the international capital markets. In September 2026, the EMTN Issuers renewed the EMTN Programme for a one year period. The maximum aggregate principal amount of debt securities that may be issued by the EMTN Issuers and outstanding under the EMTN Programme at any time is € 60 billion, or the equivalent in other currencies, which may be increased from time to time to allow for the continued use of this source of funding. In addition, the Company may issue bonds or enter into other unsecured financing arrangements through the international capital markets that are not issued under its EMTN Programme. Debt securities issued under the EMTN Programme are issued pursuant to the terms of an agency agreement, which contains customary terms and conditions. Certain debt securities issued under the EMTN Programme are subject to negative pledge provisions.

(c) Loans from Group Companies

During the six-month period ended 30 September 2026, there were drawdowns and repayments under the facility the Company has in place with Toyota Motor Credit Corporation of € 260 million and € 418 million respectively.

(d) Loans from Third Parties

During the six-month period ended 30 September 2026, the Company entered into term loan agreements with various banks. These term loan agreements contain covenants and conditions customary in transactions of this nature, including negative pledge provisions, cross default provisions and limitations on certain consolidations, mergers and sales of assets. The Company is currently in compliance with these covenants and conditions.

The following table summarises the Company's total borrowings from third parties (Euro in millions):

	Total borrowings from banks
Balance at 31 March 2026	6,890
Drawdowns	1,599
Redemptions	(1,060)
Change in foreign exchange revaluation, fair value adjustment, amortisation and interest accruals	128
Balance at 30 September 2026	7,557

(e) Liquidity Facilities

For additional liquidity purposes, the Company maintains syndicated and bilateral bank revolving credit facilities with certain banks which may be used for general corporate purposes as described below.

The Company and other Toyota affiliates have renewed their U.S.$ 5.0 billion 364 day, U.S.$ 5.0 billion three year and U.S.$ 5.0 billion five year syndicated bank credit facilities on 13 November 2026, expiring in the financial year ending 31 March 2028, the financial year ending 31 March 2030 and the financial year ending 31 March 2032, respectively.

The Company is a party to additional unsecured credit facilities with various banks. As of 30 September 2026, the Company has entered into committed bank credit facilities with a total Euro-equivalent amount of €3,212 million of which € 2,578 million under a 364 day facility with 11 banks, € 484 million under a three year facility with two banks and € 150 million under a five year facility with one bank.

These credit agreements contain covenants and conditions customary in transactions of this nature, including negative pledge provisions, cross-default provisions and limitations on certain consolidations, mergers and sales of assets. These credit facilities were not drawn upon and had no outstanding balances as of 30 September 2026. The Company is currently in compliance with the covenants and conditions of the credit agreements described above.

It is expected that the nature of the activities of the Company will remain unchanged during the remaining six months of the financial year. Future financial performance will depend largely on the net interest margin earned on loans and investments, funded by existing and possible further issues of medium-term notes, commercial paper and funds from other sources.

(B) Risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year

Unless otherwise specified in this section, "TFS group" means TFS and its subsidiaries and affiliates and "Toyota" means TMC and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The Company, TFS and Toyota may be exposed to certain risks and uncertainties, summarised below, that could have a material adverse impact directly or indirectly on its business, results of operations and financial condition. The Company's role as a group financing company exposes it to a variety of financial risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange rate risk.

The TFS group's business, through its financial subsidiaries and affiliates, including the Company, is dependent upon the performance of Toyota companies to which the Company grants loans and/or in respect of which it provides guarantees and, thereby, sales of Toyota, Lexus and/or private label vehicles by Toyota and relevant private label companies. A decrease in the level of sales of Toyota, Lexus and private label vehicles will have a negative impact on the level of the Company's financing volume.

Geopolitical conditions and other market events may also impact the Company's results of operations and financial condition. Restrictive exchange or import controls or other disruptive trade policies (including any international trade disputes and changes in import fees and tariffs), disruption of operations as a result of systemic political or economic instability (including as a result of geopolitical conditions), adverse changes to tax laws and regulations, social unrest, outbreak of war or expansion of hostilities (including the current conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East), epidemics and other outbreaks, climate-related risks, and acts of terrorism, could lead to, among other things, declines in market liquidity and activity levels, delays or cancellations of payments due to the Company in respect of loans made by the Company to its affiliates due to regulatory restrictions, volatile market conditions, a contraction of available credit, inflation, fluctuations in interest rates, weaker economic growth, and reduced business confidence on an international level, each of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

When interest rates are high or increasing, the Company generally expects to earn higher financing revenue from its new originations. Higher interest rates may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations by increasing its cost of capital and the rates charged to Toyota companies, which could, in turn, decrease the Company's financing volume and market share, as a result of such Toyota companies seeking alternative solutions or increasing the amount of cash purchases, thereby resulting in a decline in their competitive positions. On the other hand, a low or negative interest rate environment may increase the Company's financing volume and market share, however it could also have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations by reducing returns on its investments in marketable securities and compressing the Company's net interest margin. When credit spreads widen, it becomes more expensive for the Company to borrow. The Company's credit spreads may widen or narrow not only in response to events and circumstances that are

specific to the Company but also as a result of general economic and geopolitical events and conditions. Changes in credit spreads will affect, positively or negatively, the value of the Company's derivatives, which could result in volatility in its results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Changes in the volume of sales by distributors of Toyota, Lexus and private label vehicles may result from changes in consumer demand, new vehicle incentive programmes, recalls, the actual or perceived quality, safety or reliability of Toyota, Lexus and private label vehicles, changes in economic conditions, inflation, increased competition, increases in the price of vehicles due to increased raw material costs, governmental action or changes in or increased governmental regulation, trade policies (including changes in import fees or tariffs on raw materials or imported vehicles), international trade disputes, changes to, or withdrawals from, trade agreements, currency fluctuations, fluctuations in interest rates, and decreased or delayed vehicle production due to extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, supply chain interruptions (including as a consequence of changes in trade policy or other geopolitical conditions such as the conflict in the Middle East), including shortages of parts, components or raw materials, or other events. In particular, the United States has implemented various tariff and trade policies, including tariffs specifically related to the automotive industry, for which other nations have responded by modifying their trade policies. Further, the global tariff environment continues to remain dynamic and continues to evolve. Tariffs and trade policy modifications implemented to date in the United States and globally have impacted, and may continue to impact, automotive manufacturers, including Toyota distributors and TMC, by increasing production costs and disrupting supply chains. At this time, the Company cannot predict the timing, duration, scope or extent of any future changes to these tariffs and trade policies, or of other tariffs or trade-related actions, and thus, their ultimate impact. While Toyota distributors and TMC have taken, and may continue to take, various mitigating actions related to such additional costs and disruptions, if such tariffs and trade policies continue in the long-term or are expanded, they could continue to increase the cost of vehicles and components imported to the countries in which Toyota distributors and TMC conduct business, which have changed, and may continue to change, levels of production and availability of new vehicles within the automotive industry as a whole, as well as increase consumer costs and lower consumer demand.

Further risks include changes to the credit ratings of TMC and certain of its affiliates (including the Company) which may result in higher borrowing costs as well as reduced access to the capital markets. Liquidity risk arising from the inability to maintain the capacity to fund assets and repay liabilities in a timely and cost-effective manner would have a negative impact on the Company's ability to refinance maturing debt and fund new asset growth and would have an adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition. Changes in interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates could cause volatility in the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. The failure of any of the financial institutions and other counterparties to which the Company has exposure, directly or indirectly, to perform their contractual obligations, and any losses resulting from that failure, may adversely affect the Company's liquidity, results of operations and financial condition.

Further, lack of established processes, inadequate or failed processes or systems or internal controls (including the processes and systems or controls of third party vendors), human error, employee misconduct, catastrophic events, security breaches, acts of vandalism, computer viruses, malware, ransomware, misplaced or lost data, or other events could disrupt the Company's normal operating procedures, damage its reputation and have an adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, an increased reliance on cloud-based systems and other digital infrastructure owned by third parties creates particular risk for the Company. Any outage, misconfiguration, or loss of data within the systems or infrastructure of these third parties could impair the performance of the Company's services from time to time. Security breaches or cyber-attacks (including as a result of artificial intelligence) involving the Company's systems or facilities, including those shared with its affiliates, or the systems or facilities of third party providers, could expose the Company to a risk of loss of personal information of employees and third parties or other confidential, proprietary or competitively sensitive information, business interruptions, regulatory scrutiny, actions and penalties, litigation, reputational harm, a loss of confidence and other financial and non-financial costs, all of which could potentially have an adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The worldwide automotive market is highly competitive and volatile, and the worldwide financial services industry is also highly competitive. Toyota's future success depends on its ability to offer new, innovative and competitively priced products that meet customer demand on a timely basis. Toyota's ability to market and distribute effectively is an integral part of Toyota's successful sales. Toyota relies on suppliers for the provision of certain supplies including parts, components and raw materials. High prices of raw materials and strong pressure on Toyota's suppliers has and could continue to negatively impact Toyota's profitability. Toyota may also be adversely affected by natural calamities, epidemics, political and economic instability, fuel shortages or interruptions in social infrastructure, wars, terrorism and labour strikes.

Changes to the laws, regulations or to the policies of governments (national or local) of the Netherlands or of any other national governments (federal, state or local) of any other jurisdiction in which the Company conducts its business or of any other national governments (federal, state or local) or international organisations (and the actions flowing from such changes to policies) may have a negative impact on the Company's business or require significant expenditure by the Company, or significant changes to the Company's processes and procedures, to ensure compliance with those laws, regulations or policies so that it can effectively carry on its business. Toyota may also become subject to various legal proceedings.

The Company's principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year have not changed since the issuance of the Company's 2026 Annual Financial Report. The detailed discussion of these risks and uncertainties and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing these risks and uncertainties were disclosed in the Management Report, as well as Note 31 in the Notes to the Financial Statements, in the Annual Financial Report of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

2. Condensed Interim Financial Statements for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026

TOYOTA MOTOR FINANCE (NETHERLANDS) B.V.
REGISTERED NUMBER: 33194984

Condensed Interim Financial Statements for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026

Contents

Statement of comprehensive income 3
Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2026 after appropriation of the result..... 4
Statement of changes in equity 5
Condensed interim statement of cash flows 6
Notes to the condensed interim financial statements 7
1. General information..... 7
2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies 7
3. Revenue..... 10
4. Net result on financial instruments (loss)/gain..... 11
5. Expected credit losses on financial instruments..... 11
6. Income tax..... 12
7. Dividends 12
8. Loans to related companies 12
9. Deferred tax assets 13
10. Derivative financial instruments..... 14
11. Borrowings..... 15
12. Related-party transactions 16
13. Contingent liabilities 17
14. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value..... 17
15. Share capital and share premium..... 18
16. Events occurring after the reporting period..... 18

Other information..... 19

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Kazuo Noda
Mao Saka

Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	Unaudited Six-month period ended 30 September 2026 €'000	Unaudited Six-month period ended 30 September 2025 €'000
Interest income		482,126	485,555
Guarantee fee income		3,574	2,911
Commitment facility fees		1,318	3,181
Revenue	3	**487,018**	**491,647**
Interest expense		(446,658)	(444,742)
Fee expenses		(12,273)	(13,053)
Cost of funding		**(458,931)**	**(457,795)**
Gross margin		**28,087**	**33,852**
Administration expenses		(4,848)	(4,384)
Net result on financial instruments (loss)/gain	4	19,505	23,743
Expected credit losses on financial instruments	5	(6,061)	5,475
Result before tax		**36,683**	**58,686**
Income tax	6	(16,954)	(22,977)
Result after tax		**19,729**	**35,709**
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**19,729**	**35,709**
Attributable to:			
Equity holder		**19,729**	**35,709**

The notes on pages 7 to 18 are an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2026 after appropriation of the result

	Note	Unaudited 30 September 2026 €'000	Audited 31 March 2026 €'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Loans to related companies	8	8,201,570	7,847,007
Other receivables		161,554	204,363
Financial guarantee assets		15,882	13,851
Derivative financial instruments	10	100,668	102,002
Cash and cash equivalents		694,823	1,432,656
Total current assets		**9,174,497**	**9,599,879**
Non-current assets			
Loans to related companies	8	16,235,694	15,940,247
Term deposits with related companies		200,000	200,000
Derivative financial instruments	10	345,487	316,842
Property, plant and equipment		370	438
Intangible assets		-	4
Deferred tax assets	9	29,970	33,718
Total non-current assets		**16,811,521**	**16,491,249**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	8,915,795	9,389,444
Derivative financial instruments	10	114,797	191,917
Financial guarantee liability		15,882	13,851
Current tax liability		12,699	14,343
Other liabilities and accrued expenses		212,871	190,380
Total current liabilities		**9,272,044**	**9,799,935**
Net current liabilities		**(97,547)**	**(200,056)**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	16,161,416	15,769,458
Derivative financial instruments	10	281,864	270,770
Total non-current liabilities		**16,443,280**	**16,040,228**
Net assets		**270,694**	**250,965**
Shareholders' equity			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	15	908	908
Share premium	15	41,000	41,000
Retained earnings		228,307	208,578
Other reserves for equity instruments FVOCI		479	479
Total shareholders' equity		**270,694**	**250,965**

The notes on pages 7 to 18 are an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

Statement of changes in equity

	Share Capital €'000	Share Premium €'000	Retained Earnings €'000	Fair Value Reserves €'000	Total €'000
Balance at 31 March 2026	908	41,000	208,578	479	250,965
Net change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-
Result for the period	-	-	19,729	-	19,729
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	19,729	-	19,729
Balance at 30 September 2026 (unaudited)	**908**	**41,000**	**228,307**	**479**	**270,694**

	Share Capital €'000	Share Premium €'000	Retained Earnings €'000	Fair Value Reserves €'000	Total €'000
Balance at 31 March 2025	908	41,000	140,693	479	183,080
Net change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-
Result for the period	-	-	35,709	-	35,709
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	35,709	-	35,709
Balance at 30 September 2025 (unaudited)	**908**	**41,000**	**176,402**	**479**	**218,789**

The notes on pages 7 to 18 are an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

Condensed interim statement of cash flows	Unaudited Six-month period ended 30 September 2026 €'000	Unaudited Six-month period ended 30 September 2025 €'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash used in operations	(617,894)	(340,115)
Interest received	471,937	486,482
Interest paid	(431,569)	(438,128)
Tax paid	(14,851)	(12,083)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(592,377)**	**(303,844)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of equipment and software	(7)	-
Dividend received	-	-
Net cash generated from investing activities	**(7)**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	9,285,944	10,317,575
Repayment of borrowings	(9,430,293)	(9,725,990)
Net cash generated from financing activities	**(144,349)**	**591,585**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(736,733)	287,741
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,432,656	539,842
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents	(1,100)	(1,315)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September	**694,823**	**826,268**

The notes on pages 7 to 18 are an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements

1. General information

Toyota Motor Finance (Netherlands) B.V. ('the Company') is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Toyota Financial Services Corporation ("TFSC"). The objective of the Company is to act as a group finance company and to provide finance services to Toyota group companies. The principal activity of the Company is to raise funds by issuing bonds and notes in the international capital markets and from other sources and on-lend to other Toyota companies. The Company also provides committed facilities to other Toyota companies and issues guarantees for debt issuance of other Toyota companies.

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in the Netherlands. The address of its registered office is World Trade Center, Tower One, Level 26, Zuidplein 218, 1077 XV Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The financial statements of the Company can be obtained from http://www.toyotamotorfinance.com.

The ultimate holding company and controlling party and the largest undertaking into which the Company's results are consolidated is Toyota Motor Corporation ('TMC'), which is incorporated in Japan.

The smallest undertaking into which the Company's results are consolidated is Toyota Financial Services Corporation, which is incorporated in Japan.

The latest financial statements of Toyota Motor Corporation can be obtained from http://www.toyota-global.com.

The audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 have been filed with the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam, and the independent auditor's report is unqualified.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

These condensed interim financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the European Union. The condensed interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as adopted by the European Union and also in accordance with the statutory provisions of Part 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the condensed interim financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 April 2026. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

New and amended standards effective for the financial year starting 1 April 2026

On 30 May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments, which amended IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is recognised and derecognised, including the derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems. They also clarify the assessment of contractual cash-flow characteristics for financial assets with environmental, social and governance-linked and similar contingent features and introduce additional related disclosure requirements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

On 18 July 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11. These amendments provide limited clarifications and improvements to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

On 18 December 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. The amendments address the accounting and disclosure requirements for electricity contracts where the underlying volume is dependent on natural conditions, such as wind or solar availability. They clarify the application of the own-use requirements, permit hedge accounting for certain contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity and introduce additional disclosure requirements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed interim financial statements.

New standards, amendments and interpretations, relevant to the Company, issued but not effective for the financial year beginning 1 April 2026 and not early adopted

On 9 April 2024, IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued. IFRS 18 introduces standardised subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, requires disclosures and reconciliations for Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs), strengthens principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information, and includes targeted improvements to the statement of cash flows through amendments to IAS 7. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted.

On 9 May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures. IFRS 19 permits eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards while providing reduced disclosures. Such entities apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards but apply the disclosure requirements contained in IFRS 19. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 18. IFRS 19 is not expected to be applicable to the Company because the Company has public accountability through its debt instruments traded in public markets. The Company does not expect any other standards, amendments or interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective to have a material impact on its condensed interim financial statements.

Financial assets and liabilities

The classification and measurement of financial assets under IFRS 9 are determined by the business model in which the assets are held and whether the contractual cash flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI). Under IFRS 9, financial assets can be measured at amortised cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of the investments at recognition. Regular-way trades of derivative contracts are accounted for on a trade date basis, and regular-way trades of all other financial assets are accounted for on a settlement date basis. A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired.

a) Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments on which fair value hedge accounting is applied are measured at amortised cost with fair value adjustments for the hedged risks. Debt instruments on which fair value hedge accounting is not applied are measured at amortised cost. Guarantee fees receivable from fellow subsidiaries in respect of debt guaranteed by the Company are included in 'Other receivables' in the Statement of financial position.

b) Financial assets at amortised cost

Loans to related companies on which fair value hedge accounting is applied are measured at amortised cost with fair value adjustments for the hedged risks. Loans to related companies on which fair value hedge accounting is not applied are measured at amortised cost.

c) Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company irrevocably classifies its equity investments at FVOCI. Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as Dividend income. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

d) Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL include the derivative portfolio. The Company enters into derivatives to mitigate the risks associated with other underlying financial assets and financial liabilities.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently accounted for at FVTPL. Transaction costs are expensed in the Statement of comprehensive income. Consequently, all changes in the fair value of any financial instruments, net of accrued interest on derivatives, are recognised immediately in the Statement of comprehensive income, within 'Net result on financial

instruments (loss)/gain'. Accrued interest on derivatives is recorded in the income statement within 'Interest expense' or 'Interest income'.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the (trade) date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value with changes through profit and loss.

The Company has classified its hedge accounting as fair value hedge accounting. This is a micro hedged approach, as the Company uses derivatives to hedge its exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised underlying financial asset or liability or components thereof.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if there is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, the effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship and there is a one-on-one relationship of the hedging relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship, the risk management objective and risk strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and, in addition, the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements, including consideration of sources of hedge ineffectiveness.

Fair value hedges

The changes in the fair values of the hedging instruments and hedged items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as 'Net result on financial instruments (loss)/gain'.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, at designation date the difference between mark to market and book value / carry value at designation date is amortised (reverse amortisation) through profit or loss over the remaining life.

In the event the hedged item would be derecognised, the amortised value would be recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and market assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine the fair value for the remaining financial instruments. The fair value of hedging instruments (interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts) and the fair value of the hedged risk of the hedged items (intercompany loans, bank borrowings and EMTN borrowings) are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Fair value other receivables and payables

The carrying value less impairment provision of other receivables and payables, normally maturing within 30 days, are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the present value of the recoverable amount.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Property, plant, equipment as well as intangible assets are subject to an impairment review if there are events or changes in circumstance which indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be specifically impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the financial asset is estimated. To the extent the present value of the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value, the loss is recognised as an impairment.

Expected credit losses

IFRS 9 has a forward-looking expected credit model approach to impairment of financial assets. The company applies a three-stage model for measuring expected credit losses (ECL) based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition, as summarised below:

Stage 1: 12-month ECL
A financial asset which is not credit impaired on initial recognition is classified as Stage 1 and has credit risk continuously monitored. The ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months is recognised.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial asset is moved to Stage 2 but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired. A lifetime ECL is recognised.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset have occurred. In such a case the financial asset is moved to Stage 3.

At each reporting date, the Company makes an assessment on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for the financial assets since initial recognition.

Impairment losses are assessed individually for financial assets that are individually significant or collectively for assets that are not individually significant. In making a collective assessment of impairment, financial assets are grouped into portfolios on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

IFRS 9 introduced the use of macroeconomic factors with the impairment model and these affect the ECL. Examples could include the change in country credit risk in which a borrower trades, or the imposition of sanctions or exchange controls which affect the timing of expected cash flows.

If the credit quality of the financial asset improves and reverses any previously assessed significant increases in credit risk since origination, then the provision may revert from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

Risk management

The Board of Management utilises risk management policies and receives regular reports from the business to enable prompt identification of financial risks so that appropriate actions may be taken. The Company employs written policies and procedures that set out specific guidelines to manage foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and the use of financial instruments to manage these risks. The condensed interim financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements; they should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026. There has been no material change in the risk management department or in any risk management policies since the year-end.

Credit Ratings

The credit ratings for TMFNL, TFSC as well as for TMC as at 30 September 2026 were Moody's A1 (31 March 2026 A1) and Standard & Poor's A+ (31 March 2026 A+).

3. Revenue

The Company consists of a single operating reporting segment as defined under IFRS 8. Income generation is principally from lending to related companies, with other income generation from guarantees of related companies, committed facility fees and from other investment and deposit income incidental to the primary funding activities.

Despite higher lending volumes, interest revenue for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026 decreased compared with the corresponding period ended 30 September 2025, reflecting movements in benchmark rates on floating-rate lending products, together with changes in the timing and composition of the lending portfolio. Income can be categorised geographically as follows:

All income, apart from interest received from others, is derived from group companies controlled by TMC. Income is shown by area. In some countries there is more than one group company borrowing from the Company.

Income by area	**Unaudited Six-month period ended 30 September 2026 €'000**	**Unaudited Six-month period ended 30 September 2025 €'000**
UK	89,878	113,137
Spain	61,740	49,034
Germany	57,036	57,953
Italy	51,883	45,820
France	44,047	42,622
Norway	33,946	32,880
Poland	21,157	25,175
Sweden	17,562	15,645
South Africa	16,979	14,529
Netherlands	12,148	13,372
Belgium	11,030	10,617
Finland	11,008	10,399
Ireland	10,407	10,119
Denmark	10,174	10,309
Other countries	24,792	27,431
Interest received from others	13,231	12,605
Total income by area	**487,018**	**491,647**

4. Net result on financial instruments (loss)/gain

Items included in the interim financial statements are measured using the functional currency of the Company which is the euro as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, which is also the presentation currency. Transactions arising in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate of the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income and presented in the 'Net result on financial instruments (loss)/gain'. In this account also the interest movements relating to the financial instruments are recognised. The Company recognised a gain on financial instruments of € 19,505,000 for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026 versus a gain of € 23,743,000 for the same period in prior year. The gain for the period was primarily attributable to hedge accounting results, mainly driven by reverse amortisation and fair value movements on non-designated derivatives.

See Note 10, Derivative financial instruments, for more information on the fair value of the derivative portfolio.

5. Expected credit losses on financial instruments

Since the start of the geopolitical crisis between Russia and Ukraine the Company is closely monitoring the regulations applicable to the Company's loans to affiliates in Russia to ensure compliance with the various sanction legislations, and their updates, imposed by the European Union and the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In parallel, payments due from affiliates in Russia were on certain occasions subject to Russian regulatory constraints where cash transfers outside Russia above RUB 10 million were prohibited. This has resulted in interest payments and loan repayments from Russian affiliates past due for more than 90 days. The Company has developed scenarios assessing future economic and political conditions to identify the expected credit loss on its portfolio of loans to the affiliates in Russia including accrued interest.

The assessment was based on a discounted cash flow analysis utilising the original effective interest on loans the Company had agreed with its affiliates in Russia. As at 30 September 2026 the Company has recognised an expected credit loss for the amount of € 65.8 million against Russian loans and accrued interest (31 March 2026 € 61.4 million). The increase in the ECL for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026 is driven by the increase of expected credit loss on Russian loans as well as an increase in Stage 1 ECL. Please refer to Note 8 'movement in expected credit loss' for a further explanation.

6. Income tax

The income tax for the period is based on the estimated average annual statutory income tax rate of 25.8% (six-month period ended 30 September 2025: 25.8%).

7. Dividends

No dividends were paid or proposed in the current or comparative periods by the Company.

8. Loans to related companies

	Unaudited 30 September 2026 €'000	Audited 31 March 2026 €'000
Current assets		
Loans to related companies – amortised cost	2,877,212	2,265,112
Loans to related companies – with fair value adjustment	5,401,592	5,653,068
Expected credit loss	(77,234)	(71,173)
Current loans to related companies	**8,201,570**	**7,847,007**
Non-current assets		
Non-current loans to related companies – amortised cost	5,239,365	4,556,523
Non-current loans to related companies – with fair value adjustment	10,996,329	11,383,724
Non-current loans to related companies	**16,235,694**	**15,940,247**
Total loans to related companies	**24,437,264**	**23,787,254**

Movement in expected credit loss:

	Unaudited 30 September 2026 €'000	Audited 31 March 2026 €'000
Starting Balance	(71,173)	(69,123)
Impairment Russian loans	(4,405)	(7,493)
(Addition) / release provision	(1,656)	5,443
Balance ECL and provision Russian loans	**(77,234)**	**(71,173)**
Starting balance	(327)	-
Impairment Russian bank account	-	(327)
Balance at period end	**(77,561)**	**(71,500)**

All of the Russian loans have been subject to impact of the sanctions imposed by the Russian government and were transferred to stage 3 in September 2022. Of the ECL of € 77.6 million, € 65.8 million relates to Stage 3 exposures in Russia. Of this amount an amount of € 65.1 million relates to principal of Russian loans. The remainder relates to interest receivables therewith. As at 30 September 2026 Russian loans are fully impaired.

The total loan amount, excluding accrued interest, outstanding to Russian affiliates as at 30 September 2026 of € 65.1 million represented 0.27% of the total outstanding loan amount of the Company.

No other related company's loans are overdue and there has been no actual impairment of related company's loans either in the current or previous financial years. There has been no renegotiation of any loans that would otherwise have been past due or impaired. In accordance with IFRS 9, the entire portfolio of financial assets, excluding loans to affiliates in Russia, is classified as stage 1 given the creditworthiness and payment history of the related companies. For those stage 1 assets, all current year movement in the ECL relates to a reserve based upon an updated ECL calculation from the increase in the loan balance. The 1-year probability of default (pd) of TMC, as published by Bloomberg, is a significant part of the ECL calculation. The ECL-provision for stage 1 assets increased compared to the prior year mainly because TMC's one-year PD deteriorated slightly.

Interest rates on group lending can be either fixed or floating. The interest range for group lending on 30 September 2026 was between 0.3 % and 16.83 % per annum, depending on the currency, maturity and other terms of the loan.

9. Deferred tax assets

Below is presented a roll forward of the deferred tax asset position.

	Unaudited 30 September 2026 €'000	Audited 31 March 2026 €'000
Deferred tax b/f 1 April	33,718	46,230
Impact from expected credit loss adjustment	1,562	615
Impact of fair valuation of assets and liabilities through profit or loss	(5,310)	(13,127)
Total deferred tax assets	**29,970**	**33,718**

10. Derivative financial instruments

The derivative financial instruments are categorised as carried at FVTPL. The fair values of derivative contracts are shown in the table below and combine fair values of the hedging instruments on assets and liability side designated as fair value hedges and not designated as fair value hedges.

Derivative financial instruments - Current assets	**Unaudited 30 September 2026 €'000**	**Audited 31 March 2026 €'000**
Interest rate swaps	31,985	20,108
Cross-currency swaps	67,527	81,410
Forward foreign currency contracts	1,156	484
Total current assets	**100,668**	**102,002**
Derivative financial instruments – Non-current assets		
Interest rate swaps	196,202	129,926
Cross-currency swaps	149,285	186,916
Total non-current assets	**345,487**	**316,842**
Total derivative financial instruments – assets	**446,155**	**418,844**
Derivative financial instruments – Current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	13,992	19,977
Cross-currency swaps	97,473	169,883
Forward foreign currency contracts	3,332	2,057
Total current liabilities	**114,797**	**191,917**
Derivative financial instruments – Non-current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	127,723	101,734
Cross-currency swaps	154,141	169,036
Total non-current liabilities	**281,864**	**270,770**
Total derivative financial instruments – liabilities	**396,661**	**462,687**

In accordance with IFRS 9, "Financial instruments", the Company has reviewed all contracts for embedded derivatives and found there are none. All derivative contracts have collateral agreements attached. Therefore, the credit valuation adjustment is not considered material and is not considered in determining the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities. Fair value gains / losses in financial derivatives are based upon changes in interest rates, foreign exchange movements, and instrument maturity and origination.

11. Borrowings

The Company's principal borrowings are from short-term commercial paper programmes, a medium-term note programme and long-term bank borrowing. Furthermore the Company can borrow from group companies. Commercial paper is a short-term debt instrument normally issued at a discount and repaid at face value. The Company can issue commercial paper with maturities between 1 day and 364 days. Commercial paper is valued at amortised cost. Medium-term notes, bank borrowings and group borrowings on which fair value hedge accounting is applied are measured at amortised cost with fair value adjustments for the hedged risks. Medium-term notes and bank borrowings on which fair value hedge accounting is not applied are measured at amortised cost.

	Unaudited 30 September 2026		Audited 31 March 2026	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Commercial paper	2,706,110	-	3,057,387	-
Medium-term notes - amortised cost	2,093,432	940,989	1,835,227	1,977,467
Medium-term notes - with fair value adjustments	3,540,892	6,773,516	2,552,166	7,277,178
Bank borrowings - amortised cost	438,127	5,508,556	1,204,350	3,857,074
Bank borrowings - with fair value adjustments	127,450	1,483,265	341,115	1,487,945
Group borrowings - with fair value adjustments	9,784	-	399,199	-
Group borrowings - amortised cost	-	1,455,090	-	1,169,794
Total borrowings	**8,915,795**	**16,161,416**	**9,389,444**	**15,769,458**

Interest rates on bank borrowings are fixed or floating based on the relevant reference rates plus spread. The interest range on bank borrowings on 30 September 2026 was between 0.34% and 4.73% per annum, depending on the currency, maturity and other terms of the loan.

Borrowings	**Unaudited Six-month period ended 30 September 2026**	**Audited Twelve-month period ended 31 March 2026**
	€'000	**€'000**
Commercial paper		
Start	3,057,387	3,475,112
Issue	5,758,158	12,869,382
Redemption	(6,117,161)	(13,299,545)
Amortisation	(401)	1,596
FX revaluation	8,127	10,842
		3,057,387
Total commercial paper	**2,706,110**	

	Unaudited Six-month period ended 30 September 2026 €'000	Audited Twelve-month period ended 31 March 2026 €'000
Medium-term notes		
Start	13,642,038	14,938,295
Accrued interest	(2,698)	6,814
Issue	1,669,091	3,447,023
Redemption	(1,835,646)	(4,624,934)
Amortisation	(1,854)	(3,689)
FX revaluation	(5,830)	(31,755)
Fair value adjustment	(116,272)	(89,716)
Total medium-term notes	**13,348,829**	**13,642,038**
Bank borrowings		
Start	6,890,484	6,010,957
Accrued interest	5,951	2,651
Issue	1,598,632	2,632,118
Redemption	(1,059,650)	(1,586,314)
Amortisation	131	707
FX revaluation	134,841	(152,660)
Fair value adjustment	(12,991)	(16,975)
Total bank borrowings	**7,557,398**	**6,890,484**
Group borrowings		
Start	1,568,993	838,184
Accrued interest	436	3,620
Issue	260,063	899,030
Redemption	(417,836)	(138,793)
Amortisation	-	-
FX revaluation	53,139	(32,960)
Fair value adjustment	79	(88)
Total group borrowings	**1,464,874**	**1,568,993**

12. Related-party transactions

Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Toyota Financial Services Corporation ('TFSC'), a company incorporated in Japan. The ultimate holding company and controlling party is Toyota Motor Corporation ('TMC'), a company incorporated in Japan.

Transactions with parent companies

TMC provides credit support to TFSC in respect of the Company's debt issuance in the capital markets and related company guarantees.

TFSC provides credit support to the Company in respect of debt issuance in the capital markets and related company guarantees on local bond issuances.

TFSC agrees in its Credit Support Agreements with the Company to make available to the Company funds sufficient to make its payment obligations on securities and commercial paper issued by it and agrees to ensure that the Company always has at least €100,000 in tangible net worth, so long as the Company has securities outstanding. Tangible net worth means the aggregate amount of issued capital, capital surplus and retained earnings less any intangible assets.

Guarantees

The Company earned € 3,574,000 (for the six-month period ended 30 September 2025: € 2,911,000) from TMC subsidiaries as guarantee fees. The total amount was outstanding at period-end, bears no interest and the payment term is 30 days.

Commitment facilities fees

The Company earned € 1,318,000 (for the six-month period ended 30 September 2025: € 3,181,000) from TMC subsidiaries as commitment facility fees. The total amount was outstanding at period-end, bears no interest and the payment term is 30 days.

Loans to related companies

The Company lends to other TMC subsidiaries on both a fixed rate and a floating rate basis. All fixed rate lending is swapped into floating rate, in line with the Company's risk management policy.

The loans to related companies, excluding expected credit losses, increased from 31 March 2026 to 30 September 2026 (€ 23.9 billion at 31 March 2026, € 24.5 billion at 30 September 2026).

Group borrowings

The Company has an outstanding amount of € 1,464.9 million at 30 September 2026 (€ 1,569.0 million at 31 March 2026) in group borrowings.

13. Contingent liabilities

The Company issues guarantees to debt holders of other TMC subsidiaries. The Company receives guarantee fees from TMC subsidiaries in respect of the guaranteed debt in issuance.

The nature of the guarantees is that they are unconditional guarantees issued to the debt holders. If for any reason the issuer is unable to pay as and when the debt falls due, the Company may be required to repay the debt on behalf of the issuer. The guarantees are for commercial paper and medium-term notes.

The contingent liability for the guarantees at 30 September 2026 was € 4.4 billion (€ 4.1 billion at 31 March 2026).

The Company assesses the need for provisions by reviewing the net assets and profitability of the companies for the period ended 30 September 2026. The accounts of the respective debt issuers indicate that there are adequate assets to cover the borrowings.

No provisions have been required against contingent liabilities in either the current or prior fiscal years.

14. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is derived from prices);
Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

Level 2 hedging derivatives comprise forward exchange contracts, cross-currency swaps and interest rate swaps. These forward foreign exchange contracts have been fair valued using forward exchange rates that are quoted in an
active market. Interest rate swaps are fair valued using forward interest rates from observable yield curves.

Management will continually assess whether its understanding of the valuation method hierarchy remains accurate for each financial instrument and if a change is deemed to occur it will disclose the date of the event and the change in circumstances in addition to the reporting period it is applicable to.

	Unaudited 30 September 2026				Audited 31 March 2026			
	Level 1 €'000	Level 2 €'000	Level 3 €'000	Total €'000	Level 1 €'000	Level 2 €'000	Level 3 €'000	Total €'000
Financial assets								
Derivative financial instruments	-	446,155	-	446,155	-	418,844	-	418,844
Financial liabilities								
Derivative financial instruments	-	396,661	-	396,661	-	462,687	-	462,687

15. Share capital and share premium

	Unaudited 30 September 2026 €'000	Audited 31 March 2026 €'000
Issued and fully paid up		
2,000 (31 March 2026: 2,000) ordinary shares of Euro 454 each	908	908
Share premium	41,000	41,000

16. Events occurring after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting period to disclose.

Other information

There are no additional items after the reporting period to disclose.

Board of Management

Effective 1 July 2026, Mr. Mao Saka was appointed as a member of the Board of Management of Toyota Motor Finance (Netherlands) B.V., succeeding Mr. Toshiaki Kawai. Following this appointment, the Board of Management consists of Mr. Kazuo Noda and Mr. Mao Saka.

Kazuo Noda

Mao Saka

3. Responsibility Statement

The members of the Company's Board of Management confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

(a) the condensed interim financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 September 2026, which have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company as required by DTR 4.2.4 R; and

(b) the interim management report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.7 R.