

FINANCIAL REPORT

(Report under Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act)

Business Year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(The 78th Term)

(TRANSLATION)

ARISAWA MFG. CO., LTD.

E01152

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PART I. INFORMATION ON THE BUSINESS

I. General Conditions of Business

1. Changes in Principal Management Indicators, etc.

(1) Consolidated Management Indicators, etc.

Term	74 th term	75 th term	76 th term	77 th term	78 th term
Closing month	March 2022	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025	March 2026
Net sales (Millions of yen)	43,089	42,722	42,114	49,815	56,474
Ordinary profit (Millions of yen)	4,204	2,717	1,488	5,267	6,157
Profit attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen)	3,911	2,856	1,639	3,969	4,995
Comprehensive income (Millions of yen)	4,530	2,578	2,761	5,024	6,091
Net assets (Millions of yen)	47,965	47,107	46,246	48,559	50,688
Total assets (Millions of yen)	68,689	67,659	68,816	71,736	81,039
Net assets per share (Yen)	1,434.46	1,422.43	1,394.08	1,461.64	1,546.49
Earnings per share (Yen)	117.40	86.46	49.51	119.49	150.57
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	117.32	86.24	49.46	119.39	150.56
Equity ratio (%)	69.6	69.5	67.2	67.7	62.5
Return on equity (%)	8.3	6.0	3.5	8.4	10.1
Price earnings ratio (Times)	8.2	14.5	23.0	11.6	15.1
Cash flows from operating activities (Millions of yen)	5,901	3,471	3,219	4,548	3,144
Cash flows from investing activities (Millions of yen)	2,869	508	(1,061)	(2,076)	(7,090)
Cash flows from financing activities (Millions of yen)	(4,042)	(2,572)	(3,415)	(4,086)	1,748
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (Millions of yen)	16,893	18,535	17,700	16,371	14,880
Number of employees (Parenthesized figures indicate the average number of temporary employees not included in the total)	1,425 (316)	1,458 (282)	1,468 (254)	1,498 (290)	1,583 (312)

(2) Management Indicators, etc. of the Submitting Company

Term	74 th term	75 th term	76 th term	77 th term	78 th term
Closing month	March 2022	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025	March 2026
Net sales (Millions of yen)	26,648	25,752	26,560	30,267	34,916
Ordinary profit (Millions of yen)	2,852	2,365	1,382	3,018	4,125
Profit (Millions of yen)	2,348	2,673	1,494	2,338	3,556
Share capital (Millions of yen)	7,643	7,847	7,862	7,880	7,881
Number of shares issued and outstanding (Thousands of shares)	33,614	33,541	33,566	33,600	33,603
Net assets (Millions of yen)	41,016	39,573	37,492	37,008	36,914
Total assets (Millions of yen)	50,225	49,365	48,837	48,926	55,407
Net assets per share (Yen)	1,226.75	1,194.67	1,130.03	1,113.92	1,126.26
Dividend per share (Yen) (Parenthesized figures indicate the amount of interim dividend per share included in the total)	95.00 (5.00)	90.00 (—)	60.00 (20.00)	96.00 (42.00)	122.00 (44.00)
Earnings per share (Yen)	70.49	80.94	45.11	70.39	107.19
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	70.44	80.73	45.07	70.34	107.18
Equity ratio (%)	81.4	80.1	76.7	75.6	66.6
Return on equity (%)	5.8	6.7	3.9	6.3	9.6
Price earnings ratio (Times)	13.6	15.5	25.2	19.7	21.1
Dividend payout ratio (%)	134.8	111.2	133.0	136.4	113.8
Number of employees (Parenthesized figures indicate the average number of temporary employees not included in the total)	599 (90)	599 (104)	607 (89)	604 (104)	641 (124)
Shareholders' gross yield (%) (Comparative Indicator: dividend-included TOPIX (Tokyo Stock Price Index))	105.2 (102.0)	143.9 (107.9)	138.2 (152.5)	172.5 (150.2)	273.0 (202.2)
Highest share price (Yen)	1,072	1,438	1,289	1,706	2,715
Lowest share price (Yen)	844	885	995	1,109	1,135

- Note:
1. “Highest share price” and “Lowest share price” are recorded in the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange from April 4, 2022 onward, and on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange prior to that date.
 2. Of the 122.00 yen per share dividend for the 78th term, the year-end dividend of 78.00 yen will be a matter to be resolved at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 18, 2026.

2. History

July 1949	▪ Incorporation of Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as either the “Company” or the “Submitting Company”, as the case may be), succeeding the businesses of “Arisawa Manufacturing”, which was founded in 1909 and manufactured Battenburg lace, narrow woven fabrics, electrical insulating tapes and glass fiber fabrics, etc.
April 1954	▪ Established a resin processing division.
June 1954	▪ Relocated the Head Office from Ohmachi, Takada-shi (currently Joetsu-shi), Niigata to Minami-honcho, Takada-shi.
May 1959	▪ Opened Tokyo Sales Office and Osaka Sales Office.
September 1960	▪ OTC trading of the Company’s stock started at Tokyo Securities Dealers Association.
October 1961	▪ The Company’s stock was listed on the Second Section of Tokyo Stock Exchange.
December 1966	▪ Incorporated Arisawa Jushi Kogyo Co., Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary), which conducts molding and processing of resin products related to industrial application structural materials.
June 1968	▪ Opened a factory in Oaza-Nakadahara, Takada-shi (currently Joetsu-shi), Niigata, establishing new resin processing facilities.
August 1973	▪ Incorporated Eagle Co., Ltd., which operates a driving range.
March 1974	▪ Incorporated Myoko Shinko Co., Ltd., which conducts processing of resin products related to electrical insulating materials.
June 1974	▪ Absorbed Arisawa Shoji Co., Ltd. and reorganized the sales division into Tokyo Branch Office (currently Tokyo Head Office) and Osaka Branch Office (Osaka Branch Office was closed down in September 2015).
April 1976	▪ Incorporated Yuai Sangyo, Ltd., which manufactures glass fiber fabrics and special fiber fabrics related to electrical insulating materials.
May 1987	▪ Incorporated Arisawa Logistics, Ltd., which conducts warehouse management and logistics operations.
July 1991	▪ Incorporated Polatechno Co., Ltd. (which manufactures polarizing plates for use in liquid crystal displays) through joint capital investment with Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.
December 1994	▪ Opened Technological Development Center on the premises of Nakadahara Factory.
October 1996	▪ Acquired Arisawa Polywork Co., Ltd. (which conducts molding and processing of resin products related to industrial application structural materials) with capital contribution of Arisawa Logistics, Ltd.
July 1999	▪ Opened a factory in Oaza-Nakadahara (on the west side of the current Nakadahara Factory), Joetsu-shi, Niigata, establishing new resin processing facilities.
April 2000	▪ Incorporated ColorLink Japan, Ltd., which conducts manufacturing and sales of precision optics components (currently a consolidated subsidiary).
July 2000	▪ Incorporated Arisawa Fiber Glass Co., Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary), spinning off the glass cloth manufacturing division of the Submitting Company (related to electronic materials and electrical insulating materials) and consigning manufacture of glass cloth to Arisawa Fiber Glass Co., Ltd.
September 2002	▪ The Company’s stock was listed on the First Section of Tokyo Stock Exchange.
April 2003	▪ Myoko Shinko Co., Ltd. absorbed Arisawa Polywork Co., Ltd., Yuai Sangyo, Ltd. and Arisawa Logistics, Ltd. and changed its corporate name to Arisawa Sogyo Co., Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary).
March 2006	▪ Stock of Polatechno Co., Ltd. was listed on the JASDAQ Securities Exchange.
October 2009	▪ Acquired shares of ThinFlex Corporation (currently a consolidated subsidiary).
December 2010	▪ Howa Sangyo Ltd., a subsidiary, changed its corporate name to Protec International Holdings Co., Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary) and acquired shares of Protec Arisawa Europe, S.A. and Protec Arisawa America, Inc. (both currently consolidated subsidiaries).
July 2011	▪ Arisawa Sogyo Co., Ltd. absorbed Eagle Co., Ltd.
October 2015	▪ Opened Kansai Sales Office in Kyoto-shi, Kyoto (relocated to Osaka-shi, Osaka in March 2018).
November 2017	▪ Acquired all shares of Satosen Co., Ltd., which conducts manufacturing and sales of electronic materials (currently a consolidated subsidiary).
October 2019	▪ Sold all shares of Polatechno Co., Ltd. excluding it from the affiliate companies accounted for under equity method.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| December 2021 | ▪ Made ThinFlex Corporation a wholly owned subsidiary (currently a consolidated subsidiary). |
| April 2022 | ▪ Moved from the 1st Section to the Prime Market along with the market restructuring of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. |
| July 2023 | ▪ Changed Tokyo Branch Office to Tokyo Head Office and reorganized to a dual head-office structure. |
| September 2025 | ▪ Opened ARISAWA Innovation Center on the premises of Nakadahara Factory. |
| February 2026 | ▪ Incorporated Arisawa Manufacturing America, Inc. in California, U.S.A. |

3. Description of Business

Our corporate group (hereinafter referred to as either “our Group” or the “Group”, as the case may be) is comprised of the Company and twelve (12) subsidiaries, and is engaged in manufacturing and sales of electronic materials, industrial application structural materials, electrical insulating materials and display materials. It also develops business activities such as sales of goods related to each business segment as well as logistics and other services.

Description of business of our Group and the capacities of the Company and its associated companies with respect to each business segment are as follows.

The business segments shown below are categorized in the same manner as those shown in “V. Status of Accounting – 1. Consolidated Financial Statements, etc. – (1) Consolidated Financial Statements – [Notes]”.

(1) Electronic Materials

The Company manufactures and sells materials for flexible and rigid printed circuit boards, etc. that are used as electronic materials, while Arisawa Fiber Glass Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, manufactures glass cloth for printed circuit boards. ThinFlex Corporation, a subsidiary, also manufactures and sells materials for flexible printed circuit boards, etc., while Satosen Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, manufactures and sells rigid printed circuit boards.

(2) Industrial Application Structural Materials

The Company and its subsidiaries, Protec Arisawa Europe, S.A. and Protec Arisawa America, Inc. manufacture and sell water treatment FRP pressure vessels for use as industrial application structural materials. The Company manufactures and sells honeycomb panels and prepregs, etc. for aircraft. Arisawa Sogyo Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, manufactures and sells pultrusion molded products, etc.

Protec International Holdings Co., Ltd. conducts business management of the aforesaid Protec Arisawa companies as the holding company of these subsidiaries engaged in the water treatment business with their water treatment FRP pressure vessels.

(3) Electrical Insulating Materials

Arisawa Fiber Glass Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, manufactures glass cloth and glass tapes for use as electrical insulating materials, and the Company sells such glass cloth and glass tapes. The Company manufactures and sells prepregs, etc. for electrical insulation, while Arisawa Sogyo Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, and Arisawa Jushi Kogyo Co., Ltd., another subsidiary, manufacture these products.

(4) Display Materials

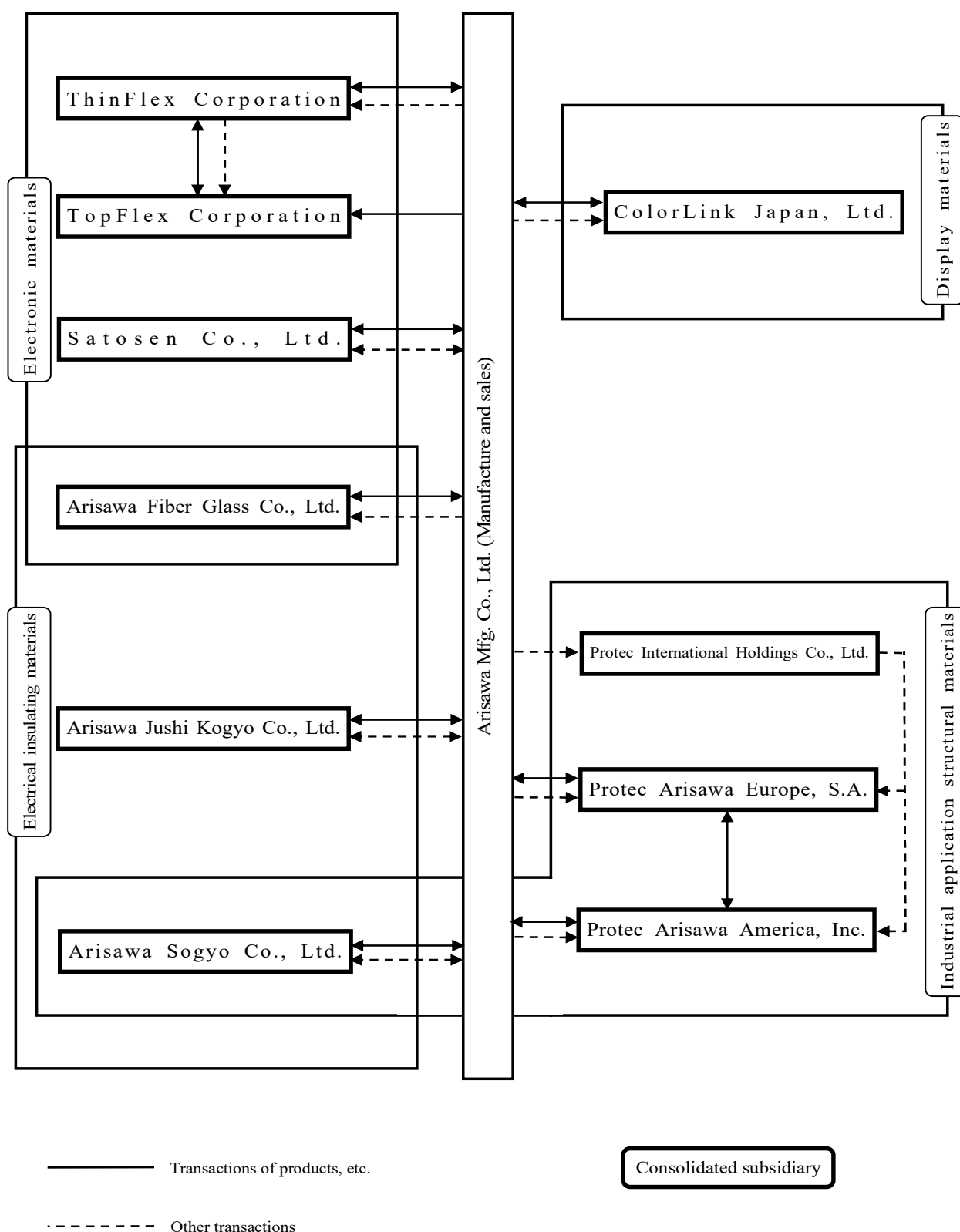
The Company manufactures and sells 3D display filters, etc. for use as display materials. ColorLink Japan, Ltd., a subsidiary, manufactures and sells polarization control optical components.

(5) Other Businesses

The Company conducts sales of the related goods mentioned above in (2) and (3). In addition, Arisawa Sogyo Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, conducts logistics operations and also operates a driving range.

The above matters are abstracted in the following Business Activities Diagram.

(Business Activities Diagram)



(Note) Arisawa Sogyo Co., Ltd. is engaged in other businesses in addition to the manufacture of electrical insulating materials and the manufacture and sales of industrial application structural materials.

4. Status of Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies

Name	Location	Share capital (Thousands of yen except as otherwise noted)	Description of core business	Voting interest held by the Company (%)	Relevant descriptions
(Consolidated subsidiaries) ThinFlex Corporation (See Note 2)	Kaohsiung County, Taiwan	1,576,377 (Thousands of Taiwan dollar)	Electronic materials	100.0	Supply of raw materials as well as sales of products related to electronic materials, Concurrent directorship
ThinFlex Technology Corporation (B.V.I.) (See Note 2)	British Virgin Islands	37,062 (Thousands of US dollar)	Electronic materials	100.0 (100.0)	---
TopFlex Corporation (See Note 2 and Note 4)	Kunshan City, P.R. China	304,740 (Thousands of Renminbi)	Electronic materials	100.0 (100.0)	Sales of electronic material products
Satosen Co., Ltd.	Osaka-shi, Osaka	99,540	Electronic materials	100.0	Leasing of land, Financial support, Concurrent directorship
Arisawa Fiber Glass Co., Ltd. (See Note 2)	Joetsu-shi, Niigata	100,000	Electronic materials, Electrical insulating materials	100.0	Consignment manufacture of glass fiber fabrics related to electronic materials and electrical insulating materials, Leasing of buildings and manufacturing equipment, Concurrent directorship
Protec International Holdings Co., Ltd.	Joetsu-shi, Niigata	101,830	Industrial application structural materials	100.0	Concurrent directorship
Protec Arisawa Europe, S.A.	Munguia, Spain	1,670 (Thousands of euro)	Industrial application structural materials	100.0 (100.0)	Concurrent directorship
Protec Arisawa America, Inc.	Vista, CA, U.S.A.	3,200 (Thousands of US dollar)	Industrial application structural materials	100.0 (100.0)	Concurrent directorship, Technical support
Arisawa Sogyo Co., Ltd.	Joetsu-shi, Niigata	30,950	Electrical insulating materials, Industrial application structural materials, Other businesses	100.0	Consignment manufacture as well as consignment of warehousing and logistics operations of resin products related to electrical insulating materials and industrial application structural materials, Leasing of buildings, machinery and equipment, Loan financing, Concurrent directorship
Arisawa Jushi Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Joetsu-shi, Niigata	10,000	Electrical insulating materials	100.0	Consignment manufacture of resin products related to electrical insulating materials, Leasing of land and buildings, Loan financing, Concurrent directorship
ColorLink Japan, Ltd.	Joetsu-shi, Niigata	198,201	Display materials	100.0	Leasing of buildings, machinery and equipment, Supply of raw materials, Concurrent directorship

Note: 1. Segment names are stated in the column "Description of core business".
2. The company falls under the category of specified subsidiary.

3. Parenthesized figures in the column “Voting interest held by the Company” indicate the ratio of indirect ownership to the pertinent total.
4. Net sales (excluding inter-company sales between the consolidated companies) of TopFlex Corporation account for more than ten hundredths (10/100) of the Group’s consolidated net sales.

Key income and loss indices, etc. of TopFlex Corporation

(Thousands of yen)

(1) Net sales	6,886,261
(2) Ordinary profit	82,667
(3) Profit	82,731
(4) Net assets	6,876,580
(5) Total assets	13,127,467

II. Status of Business

1. Management Policy, Management Environment and Tasks to be Addressed

Management policy, management environment and tasks to be addressed of our corporate Group are as follows.

Note that matters stated concerning the future in the text are based on judgments made by our Group as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

Our corporate Group, ever since its initiation, have been working on technological innovations and product development to build up unique technologies that integrate the “weaving, coating and molding” elements of its expertise while consistently fulfilling users’ needs, thereby increasing its corporate value. Along with the globalization of markets and the rapid diversification of needs, we will strive to further differentiate technologies as well as improve quality and productivity, thereby creating corporate value.

(1) Basic Policies of Corporate Management

Grounded in the motto “Create, Innovate and Challenge”, our Group makes it its management policy to:

- (i) create new values and enhance customer satisfaction;
- (ii) explore customer needs and generate new businesses with original technologies;
- (iii) strengthen our corporate structure by boosting product quality and productivity; and
- (iv) achieve our sustained growth by addressing social and environmental issues.

Under such management policy, we aim to contribute to the development of society by persistently providing “surprise and joy” to our customers, surpassing the expectations of our customers if only a little.

(2) Mid- to Long-Term Management Strategies

Our corporate group aims to increase our corporate value from both a business and financial perspective by utilizing its human resources to address social and environmental issues.

In terms of the business strategy, we aim to provide new value through the development of differentiated products using our unique technologies, enhance profitability through exploration of existing businesses and creation of new business opportunities, and achieve ROIC of 8% or more and ROE of 10% or more. The following business strategies will be implemented in each business segment.

- In the electronic materials field, we aim for growth by developing highly functional materials through the full use of our proprietary resin compounds and coating technologies. Specifically, we develop new products and expand our business, focusing on semiconductors/data centers, mobile communications terminals, next-generation computing and next-generation mobility.
- In the industrial structural materials and electrical insulation materials field, we accelerate the commercialization of mobility and energy fields by introducing differentiated products. Specifically, we develop unique products in the fields of water treatment plants, fuel cells, aircraft interior materials, next-generation batteries, hydrogen energy business, and environment-friendly products, aiming for further growth.
- In the display materials field, we contribute to the further development of the digital society through the development of new products. Specifically, we work to expand sales of new products in the fields of industrial infrastructure, medical equipment, and next-generation computing.

In terms of the financial strategy, we aim to explore capital structure optimization and improve capital efficiency by investing in growth in businesses that generate future cash flows, as well as actively returning profits to shareholders.

In addition, we recognize that actively addressing social and environmental issues is an essential requirement for corporate activities, and have identified the following four key material issues (materialities): (i) Contribution to a decarbonized society (achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, promote energy saving and resource conservation, replace with renewable energy, and offer materials with low environmental load); (ii) Development of diversified human resources and improvement in job satisfaction (enhance individual autonomy and the sense of unity within the organization, develop human resources to lead the next generation, and company where all employees can work lively); (iii) Promotion of a circular economy (reduce emissions, establish a sustainable supply chain, and ensure the safety of chemical substances); and (iv) Enhancement of corporate governance (an organization with a strong sense of ethics and enhanced risk management).

The ESG Committee, which is chaired by an executive Director, clarifies goals to each of the materialities and addresses the improvement and solution to them.

(3) Business and Financial Tasks to be Preferentially Addressed

Our Group promotes the following as the tasks to be addressed in order to ensure accelerated and thorough implementation of the aforesaid management strategies.

- Enhancement of competitiveness in quality and costs by improving our original management techniques and proprietary technologies
- Enhancement of cooperation among the manufacturing, sales and technical divisions in pursuit of more efficient business operations
- Active development of new use and fields by promoting cooperation with our group companies

(4) Objective Indicators, etc. for Judgement on the Status of Achievement of Managerial Goals

The Group sets ROIC and ROE as a management indicator and aims at ROIC of over 8% and ROE of over 10% for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2030 in the medium-term management plan revised in May 2025. The results for the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2026 were ROIC of 6.8% and ROE of 10.1%.

(5) Climate Change Initiatives

Effects from climate change such as recent increase and increased severity of extreme weather events are becoming serious globally. The Group as a manufacturer that produces products from chemicals recognizes a climate change issue facing us as one of important business challenges.

In terms of environmental protection activities, we consistently improve our environmental protection activities by promoting the reduction of electricity and gas consumption, hazardous chemical substances, industrial waste, etc. in accordance with our environmental policy, and important matters are reported to the Board of Directors.

Based on the philosophy that addressing environmental problems not only reduces business risks but also creates value for society, we consider climate change to be a particularly pressing issue. In June 2021, we set a carbon neutral goal of virtually eliminating greenhouse gas (Scope 1 and Scope 2) emissions generated through our business activities by FY2030 and announced the progress on our website as “Carbon Neutral Initiatives”. In addition, we announced its endorsement of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations in June 2022, and has disclosed specific activities on the website.

2. Views and Initiatives on Sustainability

Our views and initiatives on sustainability are as follows.

Note that matters stated concerning the future in the text are based on judgments made by our Group as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

Under the management policy to “achieve our sustained growth by addressing social and environmental issues”, we understand that engaging proactively with the social and environmental issues is an essential condition for the existence and activities of companies, and have identified the following four material issues (materialities): (i) Contribution to a decarbonized society, (ii) Development of diversified human resources and improvement in job satisfaction, (iii) Promotion of a circular economy, and (iv) Enhancement of governance.

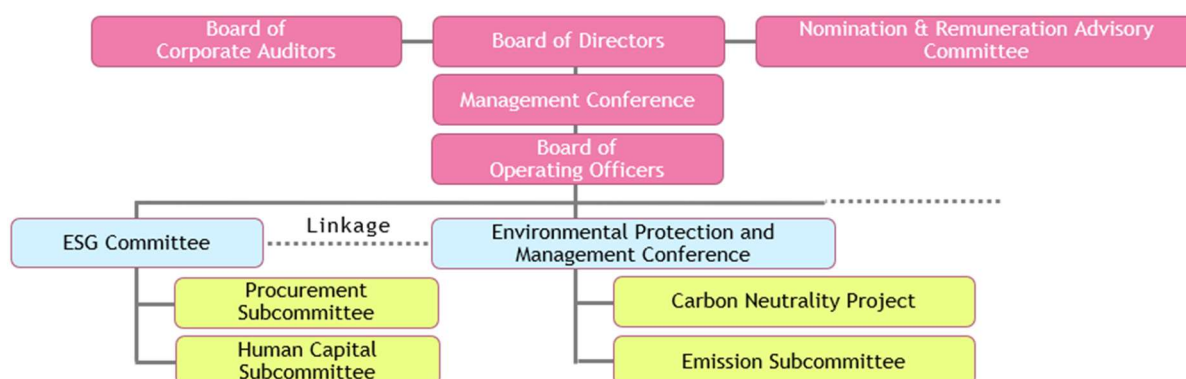
Materiality	KGI (Key Goal Indicator)
Contribution to a decarbonized society	Achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 Promote energy and resource saving Replace with renewable energy Offer low environmental load materials
Development of diversified human resources /Improvement in job satisfaction	Enhance individual autonomy and the sense of unity within the organization Develop next-generation human resources Be a company where all employees can work lively
Promotion of a circular economy	Reduce emissions Establish a sustainable supply chain Ensure the safety of chemical substances
Enhancement of governance	Be an organization with a strong sense of ethics Enhance risk management

(1) Governance

We established the ESG Committee in December 2021. At the committee, a director and senior managing operating officer serves as a chairperson, and operating officers and general managers of each division serve as members, promoting the organized activities. From April 2023, some of the Company’s domestic affiliates participated in ESG activities.

The ESG Committee deliberates four times a year on themes such as responding to climate change, realizing a decarbonized society, respecting for human rights, considering for working environment, and having fair and appropriate transactions with business partners, in addition to enlightening and promoting sustainability-conscious management. Each committee periodically reports important agenda items and activity status to the Board of Operating Officers, the Management Conference, and the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors makes final decisions. Regarding environmental conservation activities, the Environmental Protection and Management Committee, which works with the ESG Committee, supervises the progress of activities conducted by the Carbon Neutrality Project and the Emission Subcommittee and continuously improves them.

The Board of Directors checks the progress of the mid-term management plan, discusses measures for issues, and reflects the results in the management strategy and risk management and assessment based on the periodic reports. The Board of Directors is responsible for debating ESG-related agendas and supervising the goal-setting and the progress of initiatives. In addition, we instituted “Human rights policy of Arisawa Group” in May 2024 and disclosed it on our website.



(2) Strategy

To improve and solve the material issues (materialities), we established the ESG Committee and the Environmental Protection and Management Committee and the Subcommittees and project team as their subordinate organizations, and those groups develop activity goals with each department for each fiscal year and are promoting the efforts.

With regard to a strategy on climate-related risks and opportunities, upon scenario analysis, the ESG Committee identifies significant risks and opportunities related to climate change and assesses financial impacts that those would have.

The scenario analysis we conducted analyzed the effects as of 2030 by using two scenarios, the 1.5°C scenario and the 4°C scenario, targeting at our whole supply chain from purchase, development, production to sales of products and services.

i) The risks and opportunities presented by climate change

We believe that it is important to contribute to movements for limiting temperature increase because climate change due to global warming has a huge impact on society.

We also believe that climate change is likely to cause risks such as damage to us and our supply chain due to flood damage of typhoon, heavy rain, etc. and the increase of expenses such as the introduction of carbon taxes, credit purchase, the replacement of facilities, the purchase of renewable energy, etc. associated with the tightening of regulations.

On the other hand, we see the provision of products accommodating the increased environmental awareness of customers as an opportunity for our business. In particular, we not only respond to climate change by supplying materials for fuel cell for vehicle, seawater desalination treatment, aircraft (weight reduction), and a decarbonized energy development project for a next-generation, but also contribute to the improvement of living environment by supplying materials for automated driving assist, medical devices, etc.

(Risks)

	Factors	Timeframes	Financial Impacts	Assessment	Responses
Transition	Carbon price (carbon taxes)	Medium-Long	·Increase in operating costs due to the implementation of carbon taxes	1.5°C Large	·Set targets for energy saving and CO ₂ emissions reduction in the company-wide environmental targets
	Emissions trading	Medium-Long	·Additional costs incurred for credit purchases, etc.	1.5°C Large	·Set targets for achieving carbon neutrality by 2030 ·Save energy and purchase renewable energy ·Set targets for a recycling rate
	Response to GHG emissions regulations	Medium-Long	·Increase in costs for renewing equipment fixtures with high efficiency ·Regulations on the use of chlorofluorocarbon	1.5°C Large	·Reduce energy consumption by productivity improvement ·Renew energy-saving equipment in compliance with regulations ·Promote capital investment by introducing ICP (Internal Carbon Pricing)
	Plastic regulations	Medium-Long	·Increase in costs due to regulations on plastic packaging materials and products	1.5°C Medium	·Reduce usage ·Recycle film winding core (plastic pipe)
	Renewable energy policy	Medium-Long	·Increase in energy costs due to higher renewable energy prices	1.5°C Large	·Promote investment in energy saving ·Reduce energy consumption by productivity improvement ·Set targets for achieving carbon neutrality by 2030
	Change in raw material costs	Medium-Long	·Increase in procurement costs due to carbon taxes and other regulations ·Increase in raw material costs due to soaring crude oil and copper prices	1.5°C Large	·Reduce the usage of raw materials by improving yield ·Select suppliers based on risk assessment
	Change in customer reputation	Short-Long	·Decrease in sales due to suspension in trading and market share loss when environmental friendliness cannot be addressed	1.5°C Large	·Introduce our initiatives by externally delivering the environmental policy and issuing environmental reports ·Publicize initiatives for ESG, TCFD, and carbon neutrality ·Issue integrated reports
	Change in investor reputation	Short-Long	·Avoidance of investment and loan from financial institutions and investors when disclosing climate change-related information is delayed	1.5°C Large	
	Factors	Timeframes	Financial Impacts	Assessment	Responses
Physical	Increased severity of extreme weather events	Short-Long	·Increase in costs to deal with the suspension of operations and logistics functions ·Delivery delay of procured materials ·Increase in procurement (transportation) costs	1.5°C Medium 4°C Large	·Store inventory of four months' worth of raw materials whose replacements are not available in raw material procurement ·Require suppliers of BCP measures ·Use a dual vendor system ·Increase productive capacity with capital investment ·Renew aged buildings
	Rise in average temperature	Short-Long	·Increase in energy costs with increase in the frequency of the use of air-conditioners	1.5°C Small 4°C Medium	·Set targets for energy saving and CO ₂ emissions reduction in the company-wide environmental targets ·Promote investment in energy saving

(Opportunities)

	Factors	Timeframes	Financial Impacts	Assessment	Responses
Transition	Emissions trading	Medium-Long	·Additional revenue when emission allowances are excess	1.5°C Large	·Set targets for energy saving and CO ₂ emissions reduction in the company-wide environmental targets ·Set targets for achieving carbon neutrality by 2030 ·Save energy and purchase renewable energy ·Set targets for a recycling rate ·Reduce energy consumption by productivity improvement ·Renew energy-saving equipment in compliance with regulations ·Promote capital investment by introducing ICP
	Progress of low-carbon technologies	Short-Long	·Increase in sales of materials for electronic parts due to the increased demand for EV ·Increase in sales of materials for fuel cells due to the increased demand for fuel-cell vehicles ·Increase in sales of materials for hydrogen generation devices due to the increased demand for hydrogen energy ·Increase in sales of carbon cloth prepreps and honeycomb materials due to the increased demand for the weight reduction of vehicles and aircrafts	1.5°C Large	·Develop and promote sales of high heat-resistant FPC materials for EV and high heat-dissipation/insulation adhesive sheets ·Develop and enter into markets for hydrogen generation devices
	Change in customer reputation	Short-Long	·Increase in market share by receiving a high reputation in markets when environmental friendliness can be addressed	1.5°C Large	·Introduce our initiatives by externally delivering the environmental policy and issuing environmental reports ·Publicize initiatives for ESG, TCFD, and carbon neutrality ·Issue integrated reports
	Change in investor reputation	Short-Long	·Easiness to obtain investment and loan from financial institutions and investors when climate change-related information is disclosed more than other companies	1.5°C Large	
Physical	Increased severity of extreme weather events	Short-Long	·Increase in sales of seawater desalination treatment devices due to the impact of water stress ·Increase in demand for and sales of electronic devices due to lower human mobility	1.5°C Medium 4°C Large	·Promote sales in the electronic materials field and of filament winding products

ii) Initiatives on human capital management

Human resources are the source of value creation and the driving force to achieve sustainable growth and development for our Group. We define the talent that meets our needs as “Personnel who can practice CIC on their own (Create, Innovate and Challenge)”, and the Human Capital Subcommittee under the ESG Committee promotes environmental improvements and human resource development. Furthermore, we set forth in the Medium-Term Business Plan that “We aim to enhance our corporate value from both business and financial perspectives by leveraging our human resources and addressing social and environmental issues” and work for developing human resources to lead business and management, attracting and developing diverse human resources, and creating comfortable and rewarding workplaces. We hope that the results of these efforts will lead to an increase in corporate value and create a virtuous cycle of further value creation by returning the results to all employees. We also respect the diversity of our human resources and evaluate and treat them according to their abilities and achievements, regardless of age, gender, background, or nationality, when making decisions about hiring or promoting them. As a result, 69.1% of managerial positions of our Group are occupied by mid-career employees (38.5% for the Company). In addition, we promote the balance between work and personal life, and there is no difference in the average length of service between male and female employees.

(3) Risk Management

We recognize that climate change-related risks are important management issues. Therefore, the ESG Committee identifies and assesses the climate change-related risks, and reports to the Board of Operating Officers, the Management Conference and the Board of Directors, thereby defining key issues. We improve our risk management system by managing these risks.

As for assessing the climate change-related risks, upon identifying climate change factors in businesses, we assume the changes of future regulations, and societal, technological and climate conditions for each 1.5°C and 4°C scenario.

We also discussed how to respond to changes in external environments due to environmental issues and how to contribute to international Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the ESG Committee meetings. Consequently, we identified the following four items as materiality to be tackled in our Medium-Term Management Plan: “Contribution to a decarbonized society”, “Development of diversified human resources and improvement in job satisfaction”, “Promotion of a circular economy”, and “Enhancement of governance”. To solve these issues, we make company-wide efforts.

In the process of identifying materiality, the ESG Committee narrowed down the items to four based on the severity for a sustainable society and the severity for our business.

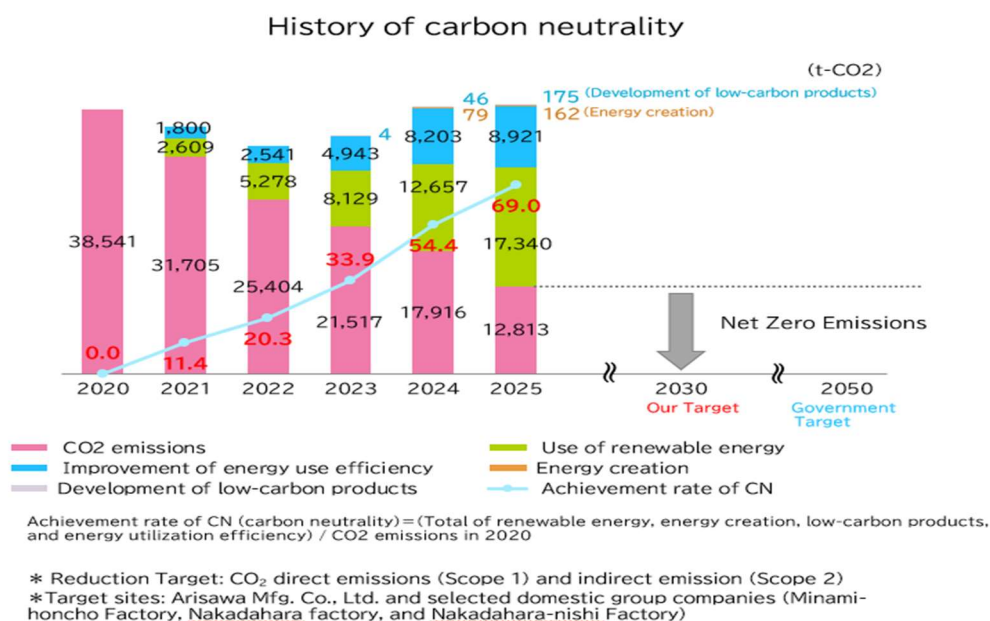
(4) Metrics and Goals

i) Climate change

We have implemented various measures to improve energy use efficiency. From now on, we will not only expand the deployment of the measures, but also aim to achieve carbon neutrality in FY2030 in terms of direct emissions

(Scope1) and indirect emissions (Scope2) by using renewable energy and purchasing carbon neutral gas as well as promoting the development of low-carbon products.

(Plan for achieving carbon neutrality)



ii) Human capital

With respect to the ratio of female employees in managerial positions, we actively recruited and nurtured candidates for the positions to increase the ratio from 12.5% at the end of March 2022 to 22.3% at the end of March 2026. The first female director was appointed in June 2022, and one more person joined it in June 2023, for a total of two female directors. In addition, the first female operating officer was appointed in June 2022 through internal promotion, and one more person joined it in June 2024 and June 2025, for a total of three female operating officers. We will continue to work on a variety of initiatives, such as providing opportunities for development and realization of ability, which respect employees' personality, and to recruit and appoint diverse employees.

	FY2021 (Actual)	FY2022 (Actual)	FY2023 (Actual)	FY2024 (Actual)	FY2025 (Actual)
Ratio of female employees in managerial positions	12.5%	10.6%	14.4%	20.1%	22.3%
Ratio of mid-career employees in managerial positions	68.8%	70.5%	69.4%	67.7%	69.1%
Ratio of gender wage gaps between men and women	77.6%	80.5%	85.9%	92.5%	95.6%
Ratio of male employees taking childcare leave	29.4%	42.1%	38.1%	54.5%	44.4%
Percentage of annual paid leave taken	57.2%	65.6%	67.0%	66.7%	67.6%

- Note:
- The above figures include those of our overseas subsidiaries, and a definition and calculating method of figures of our overseas subsidiaries are treated the same as those of "Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life" (Act No. 64 of 2015) and "Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members" (Act No. 76 of 1991).
 - In calculating the figures, the amount of our overseas companies is calculated by converting it into Japanese yen based on average exchange rates.
 - Childcare leave includes not only the childcare leave as stipulated in laws and regulations, but also a temporary leave system, etc. for purposes of bearing and raising of children at overseas companies. Childcare leave programs are not established at Protec Arisawa America, Inc., so it is not included in the calculation of "Ratio of male employees taking childcare leave".

3. Business Risks, etc.

Among the matters related to the status of business and the status of accounting, etc., which are stated in the Financial Report, the major risks that the corporate managers recognize may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial position, business results and cash flows of the consolidated companies are as follows.

The matters stated concerning the future in the text are based on judgments made by our Group as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

(1) Fluctuations in Demand for Products

Major users of the products manufactured and sold by our Group are information equipment manufacturers, electronic component manufacturers, industrial electronic device manufacturers, etc., and fluctuations in demand for these electronic devices affect the results of operations of our Group.

(2) Dependence on Particular Products

Net sales of our Group depend largely on the electronic materials segment. A sales decline in this segment may affect the results of operations of our Group.

(3) Development of New Businesses

Our Group is making efforts to launch several new businesses, and the status of progress in such efforts may affect the results of operations of our Group.

(4) Procurement of Raw Materials

If purchase prices of the raw materials purchased by our Group rise sharply due to escalating price of crude oil and copper, such rise may affect the results of operations of our Group.

(5) Impact of Disasters

The vast majority of our Group's production bases are located in Joetsu-shi, Niigata, Japan. In the event of an earthquake or other disaster, the resultant disruption or interruption of production activities, etc. may affect the results of operations of our Group.

(6) Environmental Regulations

Businesses of our Group are subject to various legal regulations, including, but not limited to, those applicable to environmental protection. If any significant liability or obligation accrues to our Group in connection with compliance with any such environmental or other kind of regulation, such liability or obligation may affect the results of operations of our Group.

(7) Risks Related to Information Security

Our Group holds confidential information that includes technical and personal information for performing business, and various kinds of information system are used for business activities, such as production, sales, accounting, etc. If the information is leaked, unexpected failure happens to the information system, and businesses are suspended due to disasters, cyber attacks, unauthorized access, etc., the business activities and results of our Group may be affected.

(8) Risks Related to Novel Infectious Disease

If a serious new infectious disease occurs or spreads, the disruption of supply chain and production activities and the negative impact on the domestic economy and markets, etc. may affect the results of operation of our Group. Our Group gives first priority to the safety and health of all the stakeholders and implements the infection prevention measures thoroughly, depending on the situation. We have also implemented measures, such as an effective utilization of teleconference system, implementation of telework (working from home), use of a satellite office, etc.

4. Analyses of Consolidated Financial Position, Business Results and Cash Flows by the Corporate Managers

(1) Overview of Operating Results, etc.

Overview of financial conditions, results of operations and status of cash flows (hereinafter referred to as operating results, etc.) of the Group (the Company and its consolidated subsidiary) in the consolidated fiscal year is as follows.

i) Financial Position and Operating Results

During the current consolidated fiscal year, the Japanese economy continued to recover moderately on the back of improvements in the employment and income situation. Meanwhile, there is still an uncertain outlook for the economy due to the rising prices of raw materials and energy caused by the situations in the Middle East, in addition to factors such as the continued price increase and the impact of U.S. trade policies.

Under such circumstances, the results of operations of our Group for the current consolidated fiscal year showed net sales of 56,474 million yen (an increase of 13.4% year-on-year) due to strong business performances in sales of honeycomb panels for aircraft and FRP pressure vessels for water purification in industrial application structural materials, in addition to an increase in demand of smartphones and semi-conductors for applications such as computers and AI servers in electronic materials, one of our main business fields, despite weak performance in display materials. The results in terms of profit and loss showed operating profit of 5,805 million yen (an increase of 18.6% year-on-year), ordinary profit of 6,157 million yen (an increase of 16.9% year-on-year), and profit attributable to owners of parent of 4,995 million yen (an increase of 25.8% year-on-year).

Operating results with respect to each segment are as follows.

Electronic materials

In the electronic materials segment, net sales were 35,882 million yen (an increase of 14.0% year-on-year) mainly due to an increase in sales of flexible printed circuit board materials (the amount of orders received increased by 12.9% to 24,205 million yen, and the production output increased by 13.9% year-on-year on a non-consolidated basis of the Submitting Company) and glass cloth for printed circuit boards, while the segment profit was 3,558 million yen (an increase of 24.7% year-on-year) due to an increase in sales.

Industrial application structural materials

In the industrial application structural materials segment, net sales were 13,731 million yen (an increase of 29.3% year-on-year) mainly due to an increase in sales of honeycomb panels for aircraft and FRP vessels for water purification, while the segment profit was 2,901 million yen (an increase of 64.7% year-on-year) due to an increase in sales.

Electrical insulating materials

In the electrical insulating materials segment, net sales were 2,546 million yen (an increase of 3.7% year-on-year) mainly due to a decrease in infrastructure-related sales, while the segment profit was 264 million yen (an increase of 55.5% year-on-year).

Display materials

In the display materials segment, net sales were 3,973 million yen (a decrease of 19.1% year-on-year) mainly due to a decrease in sales of 3D-related materials and polarization control optical components, while the segment profit was 833 million yen (a decrease of 51.8% year-on-year).

Other (other businesses)

In other businesses, net sales were 339 million yen (a decrease of 3.3% year-on-year), while the segment profit was 233 million yen (an increase of 11.2% year-on-year).

ii) Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents (hereinafter referred to as the “Funds”) as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year were 14,880 million yen, representing a year-on-year decrease of 1,490 million yen (a decrease of 9.1% year-on-year).

The status of each cash flow for the current consolidated fiscal year and the major factors are as follows.

(Cash flows from operating activities)

Funds earned from operating activities were 3,144 million yen (a decrease of 30.9% year-on-year). This was largely due to an increase in the funds comprising 6,579 million yen in profit before income taxes and 2,465 million yen in depreciation, etc., as well as a decrease in the funds comprising 4,838 million yen in increase in trade receivables.

(Cash flows from investing activities)

Funds disbursed from investing activities were 7,090 million yen (an increase of 241.4% year-on-year). This was largely due to a decrease in the funds comprising the expenditure of 6,793 million yen for purchases of property, plant and equipment.

(Cash flows from financing activities)

Funds earned from financing activities were 1,748 million yen (4,086 million yen was disbursed in the previous consolidated fiscal year). This was largely due to an increase in the funds comprising 5,956 million yen for short-term borrowings and a decrease in the funds comprising 3,258 million yen for dividends paid.

iii) Results of Production, Receipt of Orders and Sales

1) Results of Production and Receipt of Orders

Our Group (the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries; the same shall apply hereinafter) manufactures and sells such an extensive and varied range of products that even the products of the same type are not necessarily uniform in capacity, construction, form or other respects. Also, quite a few of our products are not manufactured on a made-to-order basis. Such being the case, we do not indicate any segmentalized production volume and order volume in monetary amounts or quantities.

For this reason, we indicate the status of production, receipt of orders and sales in a correlation with the business results with respect to each of the segments shown in “(1) Overview of Operating Results, etc. - i) Financial Position and Operating Results”.

2) Sales Results

Net sales for the current consolidated fiscal year with respect to each reportable segment are as follows.

Segment name	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026) (Millions of yen)	Comparison with the previous consolidated fiscal year (%)
Electronic materials	35,882	14.0
Industrial application structural materials	13,731	29.3
Electrical insulating materials	2,546	3.7
Display materials	3,973	(19.1)
Total of reportable segments	56,134	13.5
Other	339	(3.3)
Total	56,474	13.4

Note: 1. Inter-segment transactions are eliminated by setoff.

2. Statement is omitted as there is no customer who accounts for 10/100 or more of sales results with respect to each major customer and their respective ratios to the total sales amount.

(2) Details of analysis and study regarding the conditions of operating results etc. from the viewpoint of corporate managers

Details of perception, analysis and study regarding the conditions of operating results etc. of our Group from the viewpoint of corporate managers are as followings.

The matters regarding future in the following sentences were judged as of end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

i) Details of Perception, Analysis and Study regarding Financial Position and Conditions of Operating Results

In the current consolidated fiscal year, we worked for the continuous growth of existing businesses by making the capital expenditures for improvement and expansion of production capacity mainly related to our mainstay electronic materials. At the same time, we continued an aggressive effort for the market expansion and the growth of our Group by developing new products that anticipated changes in markets in each segment. Electronic materials, the core products of our Group, resulted in orders higher than the previous year (including our subsidiary, “ThinFlex Corporation”) for multifunctional mobile devices and supported all of our businesses. Regarding industrial application structural materials, electrical insulating materials, and display materials, we look forward to further growth and we will continue to develop new products and to increase profitability. Analysis of financial position and operating results in the current consolidated fiscal year of our Group is as follows.

1) Analysis of Financial Conditions

(Assets)

Total assets as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year were 81,039 million yen (71,736 million yen as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a year-on-year increase of 9,302 million yen, or 13.0%.

This was largely due to an increase of 5,232 million yen in notes and accounts receivable - trade and contract assets, an increase of 1,069 million yen in raw materials and supplies, an increase of 4,876 million yen in property, plant and equipment, and a decrease of 1,620 million yen in cash and deposits.

(Liabilities)

Total liabilities as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year were 30,351 million yen (23,177 million yen as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a year-on-year increase of 7,173 million yen, or 31.0%.

This was largely due to an increase of 1,043 million yen in notes and accounts payable-trade and an increase of 6,062 million yen in short-term borrowings.

(Net assets)

Total net assets as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year were 50,688 million yen (48,559 million yen as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a year-on-year increase of 2,128 million yen, or 4.4%.

This was largely due to an increase of 1,730 million yen in retained earnings, an increase of 943 million yen in foreign currency translation adjustment, and an increase of 705 million yen in treasury shares (a decrease of net assets).

2) Analysis of Results of Operations

(Net sales)

Net sales for the current consolidated fiscal year were 56,474 million yen (49,815 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a year-on-year increase of 6,658 million yen, or 13.4%. Cost of sales was 43,056 million yen (38,194 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year) through our thorough cost-cutting efforts, representing a year-on-year increase of 4,862 million yen and signifying a 0.5 percentage point improvement in the ratio of cost of sales to 76.2%.

As a result, gross profit was 13,417 million yen (11,621 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a year-on-year increase of 1,796 million yen and signifying a 0.5 percentage point increase in the ratio of gross profit to 23.8%.

(Operating profit or loss)

Total selling, general and administrative expenses for the current consolidated fiscal year were 7,612 million yen (6,728 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year) through our thorough cost-cutting efforts, representing a year-on-year increase of 883 million yen and the ratio of selling, general and administrative expenses was 13.5%, which is equivalent to that of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

As a result, operating profit was 5,805 million yen (4,893 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a year-on-year increase of 912 million yen and signifying a 0.5 percentage point increase in the ratio of operating profit to 10.3%.

(Ordinary profit or loss)

Non-operating income and expenses for the current consolidated fiscal were an income of 352 million yen (an income of 374 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a decrease of 21 million yen. This was largely due to a decrease of 90 million yen in foreign exchange gains.

As a result, ordinary profit was 6,157 million yen (5,267 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a year-on-year increase of 890 million yen and signifying a 0.3 percentage point increase in the ratio of ordinary profit to 10.9%.

(Profit or loss before income taxes)

Extraordinary income or loss for the current consolidated fiscal year was an income of 421 million yen (a loss of 4 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing an increase of 425 million yen. This was largely due to an increase of 104 million yen in gain or loss on sale of investment securities, the recognition of gain on bargain purchase of 168 million yen, and the recognition of subsidy income of 164 million yen.

As a result, profit before income taxes was 6,579 million yen (5,263 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a year-on-year increase of 1,316 million yen and signifying a 1.1 percentage point increase in the ratio of profit before income taxes to 11.7%.

(Profit or loss attributable to owners of parent)

Total income taxes for the current consolidated fiscal year were 1,583 million yen (1,293 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a year-on-year increase of 289 million yen. As the bottom line, profit attributable to owners of parent for the current consolidated fiscal year was 4,995 million yen (3,969 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year), representing a year-on-year increase of 1,026 million yen and signifying a 0.8 percentage point increase in the ratio of profit attributable to owners of parent to 8.8%.

ii) Details of Analyses and Study Regarding Cash Flows and Information on Financial Resources for Capital and Liquidity of Funds

Status of each cash flow category during the current consolidated fiscal year and the factors behind such status are stated in “II. Status of Business - 4. Analyses of Consolidated Financial Position, Business Results and Cash Flows by the Corporate Managers - (1) Overview of Operating Results, etc. - ii) Cash Flows”.

(Cash flow indicators)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2026)
Equity ratio (%)	67.7	62.5
Equity ratio on a mark-to-market basis (%)	64.1	91.7
Ratio of interest-bearing liabilities to cash flows (Years)	2.2	4.9
Interest coverage ratio (Times)	23.2	17.3

Note: Equity ratio: Total shareholders' equity / Total assets

Equity ratio on a mark-to-market basis: Total market capitalization / Total assets

Ratio of interest-bearing liabilities to cash flows: Interest-bearing liabilities / Operating cash flows

Interest coverage ratio: Operating cash flows / Interest paid

1. All indicators above are calculated on the basis of financial figures of the consolidated financial results.
2. Total market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the number of shares issued and outstanding at the end of the period (excluding treasury shares) by the closing price per share at the end of the period.
3. Interest-bearing liabilities represent all those liabilities (stated in the consolidated balance sheets) on which interest is paid.
4. For operating cash flows, the amount of “Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities” stated in the consolidated statements of cash flows is used. For the interest paid, the amount of “Interest expenses paid” stated in the consolidated statements of cash flows is used.

1) Financial resources for capital and liquidity of funds

Our Group makes it our basic policy to stably secure the liquidity of funds and the resources of capital required for business operations. Though we basically use our own capital for short-term working capital, we hold a contract for overdraft agreements with main financing banks so as to procure temporary working capital efficiently in time of insufficiency. Regarding the capital relating to capital formation such as business investments, we basically procure our own capital and long-term borrowings from financial institutions in view of financing cost and risk diversification. Additionally, for the purpose of efficient fund management, reducing of financial risk and saving of interest expenses, our Group started “Group Finance”.

2) Objective Indicators etc. for Judgement on the Status of Achievement of Management Policy, Management Strategies and Managerial goals

Our Group's managerial and financial goals are described in “II. Status of Business 1. Management Policy, Management Environment and Tasks to be Addressed”.

iii) Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions Used in Making Such Estimates

The consolidated financial statements of our Group are made based upon the corporate accounting standards which are generally accepted in Japan. In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the management are required to estimate for accounting. With respect to such estimates, the management comprehensively considers and reasonably judges past results, present circumstances, etc.; nevertheless, actual results may become different from the said estimates due to uncertainty peculiar to estimating.

The critical accounting policies adopted for the preparation of financial statements are described in “Important Matters Underlying Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements” of “V. Status of Accounting: 1.

Consolidated Financial Statements, etc. (1) Consolidated Financial Statements Notes”, among which the following critical accounting policies are considered to have a profound effect on the important judging and estimating in course of preparing consolidated financial statements.

1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

In our Group, as a reserve for potential loan losses, an estimated uncollectible amount is recorded based on the historical loan-loss ratio in the case of general accounts receivable, and in light of the collectability in each instance in the case of some specific accounts receivable, e.g. doubtful receivables. When a financial condition of customers gets worse and their solvency declines, an additional allowance may need recording.

2) Assessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets

When applying tax effect accounting, our Group reasonably estimates recoverability of deferred tax assets and records such assets after deduction of valuation allowance. Recoverability of deferred tax assets depends on the possibility of future untaxable depreciation of taxable items and on the future taxable income estimated on the basis of future profitability; therefore, if such estimated amount varies, a profit may fluctuate due to reversal or additional recording of the deferred tax assets.

3) Impairment of securities and investment securities

Our Group holds securities and investment securities; we use, as valuation methods, the market method on securities other than stocks and others without a quoted market price and use the cost method on securities without a quoted market price. We conduct treatments for impairment on our owned securities according to reasonable standards, because we bear the risk of price fluctuation in the stock market (if such securities have a quoted market price) and investees' business results etc. may worsen (if such securities have no quoted market price).

Our Group has conducted necessary treatments for impairment on securities and investment securities. Additionally, if any loss which is not reflected on the current book value occurs or any book value becomes uncollectible due to deteriorating market conditions, worsening business results of investees, etc. in the future, further treatments for impairment may be required according to the said standards.

4) Impairment of non-current assets

Our Group applies Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets, and is grouping non-current assets on the basis of business unit which generates cash flow independently. When the recoverable amount of an asset group falls below book amount, such different amount is perceived as impairment losses. When the recoverable amount of an asset group further goes down in the future, further recording of impairment losses may be required.

This application shows impairment losses of 1,759 thousand yen as extraordinary losses in manufacturing facilities of the submitting company in the current consolidated fiscal year.

5) Valuation of inventories

Our Group reduces the book value of inventories when their net selling price falls below its book value. In addition, when inventories are recognized to be slow-moving more than a certain period of time, we assume that their realizability of sales is declining and promptly amortize them with a book value reduction method on a regular basis, depending on the elapse of the time. Furthermore, we individually reduce their book value when sales are recognized to be difficult. The net selling price may have a serious impact on loss on valuation of inventories depending on future changes of market environment and differences in sales forecasts because it is evaluated based on sales results, etc.

5. Material Agreements, etc.

No applicable matter.

6. Research and Development Activities

Major research and development activities of our Group are conducted by the Submitting Company as well as ThinFlex Corporation, Satosen Co., Ltd., Protec Arisawa Europe, S.A., Protec Arisawa America, Inc. and ColorLink Japan, Ltd., consolidated subsidiaries of the Submitting Company, and these companies are also disseminating technologies to other consolidated subsidiaries.

As a technology-oriented corporate group, we adopt a flexible organization as a basis for our research and development activities in order to match the increasingly diversified and sophisticated needs of the users. Centering on our core business fields, i.e. the electronic materials field, the industrial structural materials field, the electrical insulating material field and the display materials field, we vigorously pursue research and development of new technologies and new products, aiming at launching new products to the market, nurturing of next generation products, forward-looking promotion of technologies and expansion of fundamental technologies.

Examples of electronic materials include materials for FPCs (flexible printed circuit boards), glass cloth for printed circuit boards and prepregs for special printed circuit boards, etc. Examples of industrial structural materials include in-car materials, materials for use in water treatment equipment, materials for aircraft interiors. Examples of electrical insulating materials include prepregs for use in electrical insulating and various molded products, etc. Examples of display materials include 3D-filters, optical molded products, etc.

As of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, we had 185 employees involved in research and development activities, and our total research and development expenses incurred in the current consolidated fiscal year amounted to 2,778 million yen.

Research and development achievements and the amount of research and development expenses incurred with respect to each field during the current consolidated fiscal year are as follows.

(1) Electronic Materials Field

- FPC materials using biomass raw materials

As part of our environmental initiatives, we are focusing on promoting carbon neutrality and energy conservation. In recent years, from the perspective of resource conservation and environmental impact reduction, biomass raw materials, which utilize renewable organic resources such as plants, as well as recycled raw materials have attracted attention. We are also advancing the development of FPC (Flexible Printed Circuits) materials using these materials.

With the increasing functionality and performance of electronic devices, such as smartphones, FPC materials are required to offer various high-level properties. These include low transmission loss during high-speed communication in high-frequency (millimeter-wave) bands, as well as insulation reliability, heat resistance, circuit embeddability, and flexibility. While maintaining and improving these required characteristics, we are aiming to realize FPC materials with a high degree of biomass content and evaluating resin materials in collaboration with material partners.

As a result of these efforts, we have developed a coverlay film with a biomass degree of 25% or higher. We have begun providing samples of this product for customer evaluation and will continue our evaluations toward future mass production and practical application.

- Environmentally friendly PFAS-free FCCL

PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are chemically highly stable, making them difficult to decompose in the natural environment and prone to persistence in the human body, soil, oceans, and other environments. As a result, there is a growing movement, especially in Europe, to regulate these substances.

On the other hand, fluorinated materials offer very low dielectric properties and deliver excellent performance in high-frequency and high-speed transmission applications, making them one of the key materials supporting the advancement of telecommunications and generative AI-related fields.

In light of these market conditions, we have developed a PFAS-free FCCL (flexible copper-clad laminate) with low dielectric properties equivalent to those of conventional fluorinated materials, without using PFAS, by leveraging our proprietary compounding technology. We have now begun providing the samples to customers, and evaluations of various properties are progressing smoothly.

Moving forward, we will continue to closely monitor environmental regulatory trends and market needs while working to develop environmentally friendly materials and expand our product lineup.

Research and development expenses incurred with respect to electronic materials amounted to 1,592 million yen.

(2) Industrial Application Structural Materials Field and Electrical Insulating Materials Field

- High Heat-Resistant CFRP Sleeve

In recent years, driven by progress toward achieving a decarbonized society, power generation equipment and electric mobility sectors have seen advances in higher efficiency and output for generators and motors. Concurrently, rotors are operating at increasingly high rotational speeds, making it critical to prevent the scattering of permanent magnets due to centrifugal force and to ensure reliability under high-temperature environments. Furthermore, high dimensional accuracy is required for rotor components to maintain stable rotational performance.

To meet these market needs, we are developing carbon fiber reinforced plastic (CFRP) sleeves for use in rotor components. Designed to fit around cylindrically arranged permanent magnets, this product can address the aforementioned challenges. Additionally, it incorporates a proprietary high heat-resistant resin with a glass transition temperature (T_g) of 250°C or higher, enabling stable performance even under high-temperature and ultra-high-speed rotation conditions. Furthermore, by advancing our material design, molding, and processing technologies, we are able to provide a product that combines high reliability with exceptional dimensional accuracy.

Moving forward, we will continue our development efforts to further enhance product performance and expand applications, responding to the increasingly sophisticated requirements in the power generation and electric mobility fields.

- Materials for AEM Water Electrolysis Hydrogen Generators

Anion exchange membrane (AEM) water electrolysis hydrogen generators are one of the methods used to produce green hydrogen derived from renewable energy. In recent years, it has attracted significant attention as a process capable of generating high-purity hydrogen without relying on precious metal catalysts such as platinum (Pt) or iridium (Ir), by utilizing an alkaline aqueous solution. This technology is expected to reduce hydrogen production costs and address resource constraints, leading to active research, development, and commercialization efforts worldwide.

We are developing sub-gaskets designed to protect the AEM integrated into the hydrogen generator cells and to prevent the leakage of hydrogen, oxygen, and electrolyte solution, thereby contributing to extended equipment lifespan and enhanced reliability. Currently, these products are being evaluated by various customers.

Through this development, we aim to contribute to lower costs and higher purity in hydrogen production, while continuing to advance initiatives toward the realization of a hydrogen-based society.

Research and development expenses incurred with respect to composite materials amounted to 767 million yen.

(3) Display Materials Field

- Medical 3D display materials

With the background of increasingly high-definition video displays in the medical field, 4K resolution models of 3D displays equipped with our optical element “Xpol®” are being increasingly adopted. In addition to the mainstream 32-inch model used for endoscopic surgery, we have developed 4K-3D displays up to 55 inches and started offering these products to meet the demand for larger sizes corresponding to microscopic surgery and other applications.

Conventionally, displays in the medical field have been developed mainly in combination with liquid crystal display (LCD) panels. However, anticipating the growing demand for high-contrast display, we have further enhanced the high-precision bonding technology we have cultivated over the years, enabling compatibility with 3D-OLED displays that utilize organic light-emitting diode (OLED) panels.

Going forward, with the widespread adoption of minimally invasive treatments in the medical field, we expect demand for even higher definition and higher contrast in video displays to increase further. To meet these market needs, we will continue our efforts to further advance our design and processing technologies.

Research and development expenses incurred with respect to display materials amounted to 320 million yen.

(4) Opening of the ARISAWA Innovation Center

In September 2025, we opened the ARISAWA Innovation Center in Joetsu City, Niigata Prefecture, as a new technology development hub for promoting open innovation. By leveraging the Center to foster collaboration with external partners, including industry-academia partnerships, we aim to create and commercialize new technologies through interaction with a wide range of companies.

At the Innovation Center, we seek to create new value by combining our proprietary “known technologies,” cultivated over the years, with new “unknown technologies” that may be provided by our partners. Through these initiatives, we will continue developing products and technologies that will drive our growth over the next 50 and 100 years.

III. Status of Facilities

1. Outline of Capital Investment

Our Group concentrates its capital investment in the expansive and growing fields in order to keep pace with the rapid technological innovation and the tough sales competition and made capital expenditures totaling 7,030 million yen in the current consolidated fiscal year.

The principal component of our capital investment in the current consolidated fiscal year was 4,546 million yen for production equipment related to electronic materials centering on materials for flexible printed circuit boards.

In this regard, no retirement or sale, etc. of facilities or equipment that may significantly affect our Group's production capacity was conducted in the current consolidated fiscal year.

2. Status of Major Facilities

(1) Submitting Company

As of March 31, 2026

Name of business place (Location)	Segment name	Nature of facilities	Book value						Number of employees
			Buildings and structures (Thousands of yen)	Machinery, equipment and vehicles (Thousands of yen)	Land (Thousands of yen) (Area m ²)	Leased assets (Thousands of yen)	Other (Thousands of yen)	Total (Thousands of yen)	
Minami-honcho Factory (Joetsu-shi, Niigata)	Electronic materials, Industrial application structural materials, Electrical insulating materials,	Electronic materials manufacturing facilities, Industrial application structural materials manufacturing facilities, Electrical insulating materials manufacturing facilities,	388,171	64,177	55,729 (18,171)	—	115,784	623,862	56 (12)
Nakadahara Factory (Joetsu-shi, Niigata)	Electronic materials, Industrial application structural materials, Electrical insulating materials, Display materials	Electronic materials manufacturing facilities, Industrial application structural materials manufacturing facilities, Electrical insulating materials manufacturing facilities, Display materials manufacturing facilities	7,872,301	1,106,569	290,454 (114,051)	77,851	550,680	9,897,856	437 (81)
Nakadahara-Nishi Factory (Joetsu-shi, Niigata)	Electronic materials, Industrial application structural materials, Display materials	Electronic materials manufacturing facilities, Industrial application structural materials, Display materials manufacturing facilities	165,480	214,976	395,801 (37,952)	—	90,193	866,452	70 (7)
Joetsu Head Office (Joetsu-shi, Niigata)	Head office (Common)	Other facilities	557,318	24,960	94,936 (21,518)	—	47,807	735,022	35 (21)
Tokyo Head Office (Taito-ku, Tokyo)	Electronic materials, Industrial application structural materials, Electrical insulating materials, Display materials, Other, Head office (Common)	Other facilities	121,088	6,061	335,086 (655)	—	19,485	481,721	42 (3)

(2) Domestic Subsidiaries

As of March 31, 2026

Company name	Name of business place (Location)	Segment name	Nature of facilities	Book value						Number of employees
				Buildings and structures (Thousands of yen)	Machinery, equipment and vehicles (Thousands of yen)	Land (Thousands of yen) (Area m ²)	Leased assets (Thousands of yen)	Other (Thousands of yen)	Total (Thousands of yen)	
Satosan Co., Ltd.	--- (Osaka-shi, Osaka)	Electronic materials,	Electronic materials manufacturing	146,845	36,386	291,900 (4,373)	6,400	26,143	507,675	92 (65)
Arisawa Fiber Glass Co., Ltd.	--- (Joetsu-shi, Niigata)	Electronic materials, Electrical insulating materials	Electronic materials manufacturing facilities, Electrical insulating materials manufacturing facilities	426,581	358,862	138,402 (41,081)	—	5,426	929,272	102 (16)
Arisawa Sogyo Co., Ltd.	--- (Joetsu-shi, Niigata)	Industrial application structural materials, Electrical insulating materials, Other	Industrial application structural materials manufacturing facilities, Electrical insulating materials manufacturing facilities	483,929	102,829	254,917 (46,475)	—	49,871	891,548	95 (45)
Arisawa Jushi Kogyo Co., Ltd.	--- (Kawaguchi-shi, Saitama)	Electrical insulating materials	Electrical insulating materials manufacturing facilities	41,288	24,309	31,561 (2,407)	—	6,683	103,822	15 (—)
ColorLink Japan, Ltd.	--- (Joetsu-shi, Niigata)	Display materials	Display materials manufacturing facilities	111,530	219,914	110,606 (10,606)	—	26,095	468,146	84 (16)

(3) Overseas Subsidiaries

As of March 31, 2026

Company name	Name of business place (Location)	Segment name	Nature of facilities	Book value						Number of employees
				Buildings and structures (Thousands of yen)	Machinery, equipment and vehicles (Thousands of yen)	Land (Thousands of yen) (Area m ²)	Leased assets (Thousands of yen)	Other (Thousands of yen)	Total (Thousands of yen)	
ThinFlex Corporation	--- (Kaohsiung County, Taiwan)	Electronic materials	Electronic materials manufacturing facilities	1,003,800	1,122,229	—	333,764 (See Note 4)	367,043	2,816,837	226 (—)
TopFlex Corporation	--- (Kunshan City, P.R. China)	Electronic materials	Electronic materials manufacturing facilities	1,434,736	2,408,964	—	48,581 (See Note 4)	97,547	3,989,829	158 (—)
Protec Arisawa Europe, S.A.	--- (Munguia, Spain)	Industrial application structural materials	Industrial application structural materials manufacturing facilities	417,430	557,430	43,869 (8,891)	27,807	29,120	1,075,668	99 (42)
Protec Arisawa America, Inc.	--- (Vista, CA, U.S.A.)	Industrial application structural materials	Industrial application structural materials manufacturing facilities	25,836	88,212	—	134,012	15,621	263,682	72 (5)

Note: 1. Among the columns under “Book value”, “Other” indicates the total of tools, furniture and fixtures and construction in progress.

2. Major facilities leased out by the Submitting Company to its domestic subsidiaries are included in the facilities of the pertinent subsidiaries respectively.
3. Facilities and employees in Kansai office are included in Satosen Co., Ltd.
4. The land-use rights, 253,796 thousand yen (39,265m²) and 48,581 thousand yen (30,136m²), are included in the leased assets of ThinFlex Corporation and TopFlex Corporation.
5. The parenthesized figures in the column “Number of employees” indicate the number of temporary employees not included in the pertinent total.

3. Plans for Installation and Retirement, etc. of Facilities

(1) Installation, etc. of Material Facilities

Name of business place or company	Location	Segment name	Nature of facilities	Investment amount		Source of funds	Scheduled start and completion months		Capacity increase upon completion
				Total amount to be invested	Amount hitherto disbursed		Start	Completion	
Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Kani-shi, Gifu	Electronic materials	Land Factory Electronic materials manufacturing facilities	JPY10,000 million	—	Equity capital and borrowings	January 2027	September 2028	—
Arisawa Manufacturing America, Inc.	California, USA	Electronic materials	Industrial structural materials manufacturing facilities	USD10,000 thousand	—	Equity capital and borrowings	May 2026	March 2027	—

Note: No amount or value is shown in the column “Capacity increase upon completion” as it is difficult to reasonably determine any pertinent amount or value.

(2) Retirement, etc. of Material Facilities

There is no plan for retirement, etc. of material facilities.

IV. Status of the Submitting Company

1. Status of Shares, etc.

(1) Total Number of Shares, etc.

1) Total number of shares

Class	Total number of shares authorized to be issued
Common stock	130,000,000
Total	130,000,000

2) Shares issued and outstanding

Class	Number of shares issued and outstanding as of the end of the business year (As of March 31, 2026)	Number of shares issued and outstanding as of the filing date of the Financial Report (As of June 17, 2026)	Name of financial instruments exchange where the shares are listed or authorized financial instruments firms association where the shares are registered	Remarks
Common stock	33,603,924	33,603,924	Tokyo Stock Exchange Prime Market	Number of shares constituting one full unit: 100
Total	33,603,924	33,603,924	---	---

Note: 1. The Company disposed of 34,650 shares of treasury shares for restricted stock compensation as of July 25, 2025 upon a resolution by the Board of Directors on June 26, 2025.

2. 170,783 shares out of shares issued and outstanding as of the filing date of this Quarterly Report are by contribution in kind (207,290 thousand yen of monetary compensation claims) when treasury shares were disposed of for restricted stock compensation.

(2) Status of Stock Acquisition Rights, etc.

1) Details of Stock Option Scheme

No applicable matter.

2) Details of Rights Plan

No applicable matter.

3) Status of Other Stock Acquisition Right

No applicable matter.

(3) Status of Exercise of Moving Strike Convertible Bonds, etc.

No applicable matter.

(4) Changes in the Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding, Share Capital, etc.

Period	Number of shares issued and outstanding		Share capital (Thousands of yen)		Legal capital surplus (Thousands of yen)	
	Change	Balance	Change	Balance	Change	Balance
From April 1, 2021 to August 31, 2021 (See Note 1)	19,800	34,490,324	6,276	7,629,915	6,276	6,741,906
August 31, 2021 (See Note 2)	(900,000)	33,590,324	—	7,629,915	—	6,741,906
From September 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022 (See Note 1)	24,500	33,614,824	13,862	7,643,777	13,862	6,755,769
From April 1, 2022 to January 31, 2023 (See Note 1)	207,600	33,822,424	120,124	7,763,902	120,124	6,875,894
January 31, 2023 (See Note 2)	(424,400)	33,398,024	—	7,763,902	—	6,875,894
From January 1, 2023 to March 31, 2023 (See Note 1)	143,100	33,541,124	83,970	7,847,873	83,970	6,959,865
From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024 (See Note 1)	25,800	33,566,924	14,162	7,862,036	14,162	6,974,027
From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025 (See Note 1)	33,600	33,600,524	18,080	7,880,116	18,080	6,992,107
From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 (See Note 1)	3,400	33,603,924	1,803	7,881,920	1,803	6,993,911

Note 1. The increases are due to the exercise of stock acquisition rights.

2. This is due to the retirement of treasury shares.

(5) Status of Shareholder Categories

As of March 31, 2026

Category	Status of Shares (Number of shares constituting one full unit: 100)								Status of shares constituting less than one full unit
	Governments and local governments	Financial institutions	Financial instruments business operators	Other corporations	Foreign corporations, etc.		Individuals and others	Total	
					Other than individuals	Individuals			
Number of shareholders	—	15	29	179	109	105	24,506	24,943	—
Number of shares held (Units except as otherwise noted)	—	87,687	12,561	18,538	46,995	1,161	167,892	334,834	120,524
Ratio of the number of shares held (%)	—	26.19	3.75	5.54	14.03	0.35	50.14	100.00	—

Note:

1. Out of 770,883 shares of treasury shares, 7,708 units are included in the column “Individuals and others”, and 83 shares are included in the column “Status of shares constituting less than one full unit”. 56,757 shares of the Company which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds are not included in the treasury shares.
2. In the columns “Other corporations” and “Status of shares constituting less than one full unit”, shares held in the name of Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc. are included by 5 units and 19 shares, respectively.

(6) Status of Major Shareholders

As of March 31, 2026

Full name or corporate name	Address	Number of shares held	Ratio of the number of shares held to the number of shares issued and outstanding (excluding treasury shares) (%)
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	8-1, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo	5,185,800	15.79
Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc. (See Note 3)	5-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	1,472,166	4.48
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	8-12, Harumi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	1,210,057	3.68
Daishi Hokuetsu Bank, Ltd. (Standing Proxy: The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd.)	1071-1, Higashiborimae-dori 7-bancho, Chuo-ku, Niigata-shi, Niigata (8-1, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo)	743,903	2.26
Sanji Arisawa	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	446,847	1.36
BNY GCM CLIENT ACCOUNT JPRD AC ISG (FE-AC) (Standing Proxy: MUFG Bank, Ltd.)	PETERBOROUGH COURT 133 FLEET STREET, LONDON, EC4A 2BB, UNITED KINGDOM (1-4-5, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)	430,455	1.31
DFA INTL SMALL CAP VALUE PORTFOLIO (Standing Proxy: Citibank, N.A., Tokyo Branch)	PALISADES WEST 6300, BEECAVE ROAD BUILDING ONE, AUSTIN TX 78746, US (1-1-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)	421,782	1.28
JP Morgan Chase Bank 385781 (Standing Proxy: Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Payment Sales Department)	25 BANK STREET, CANARY WHARF, LONDON, E14 5JP, UNITED KINGDOM (15-1, konan 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo)	404,600	1.23
Nippon Life Insurance Company (Standing Proxy: The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd.)	6-6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (8-1, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo)	388,822	1.18
Yoko Mori	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	376,024	1.14
Total	---	11,080,456	33.74

Note: 1. The Company holds 770,833 shares of treasury shares, but it is excluded from the above major shareholders.

- The ratio of the number of shares held to the total number of shares issued (except for treasury shares) is displayed with the numbers truncating the numbers beyond the third decimal point. 56,757 shares of the Company which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds are not included in the treasury shares excluded from the total number of shares issued and outstanding.
- The number of shares held by Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc. includes 966,306 shares that have been contributed by Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc. as the trust property of retirement benefit trust. The pertinent name in the Company's register of shareholders is "The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Retirement benefit trust account and Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc. account)".
- Though it is described in the Change Report of the Report on Bulk Holding available for public inspection as of June 6, 2024 that Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. and its joint holders hold the shares described below as of May 31, 2024, the Company has confirmed no beneficial ownerships of the number of shares as of March 31, 2026. Therefore, such number of shares is not included in above-mentioned Status of Major Shareholders. Details of the Change Report of the Report on Bulk Holding are as follows:

Bulk Holders : Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. and two joint holders thereof
Address : 1-13-1 Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Number of shareholdings etc. : 1,451,354
Holding ratio of share certificates etc. : 4.32

5. Though it is described in the Change Report of the Report on Bulk Holding available for public inspection as of September 5, 2024 that Strategic Capital, Inc. holds the shares described below as of August 29, 2024, the Company has confirmed no beneficial ownerships of the number of shares as of March 31, 2026. Therefore, such number of shares is not included in above-mentioned Status of Major Shareholders. Details of the Change Report of the Report on Bulk Holding are as follows:

Bulk Holders : Strategic Capital, Inc.
Address : 3-14-15, Higashi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Number of shareholdings etc. : 1,666,500
Holding ratio of share certificates etc. : 4.96

(7) Status of Voting Rights

1) Shares issued and outstanding

As of March 31, 2026

Category	Number of shares	Number of voting rights (Units)	Remarks
Shares without voting rights	---	---	---
Shares with restricted voting rights (Treasury shares, etc.)	---	---	---
Shares with restricted voting rights (Other)	---	---	---
Shares with full voting rights (Treasury shares, etc.)	Common stock 770,800	---	---
Shares with full voting rights (Other) (See Note 1 and Note 2)	Common stock 32,712,600	327,126	---
Shares constituting less than one full unit (See Note 3)	Common stock 120,524	---	---
Number of shares issued and outstanding	33,603,924	---	---
Total number of voting rights held by shareholders	---	327,126	---

- Note: 1. 500 shares held in the name of Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc. are included in the row “Shares with full voting rights (Other)”. 5 units of voting rights pertaining to shares with full voting rights held in the name of Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc. are included in the column “Number of voting rights”.
2. 56,700 shares of the Company which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds are included in the row “Shares with full voting rights (Other)”. 567 units of voting rights for shares with full voting rights of such trust account are included in the column “Number of voting rights”.
3. 83 shares of treasury shares are included in the row “Shares constituting less than one full unit”.

2) Treasury shares, etc.

As of March 31, 2026

Name and address of shareholder		Number of shares held			Ratio of the number of shares held to the number of shares issued and outstanding (%)
Full name or corporate name	Address	Under own name	Under the names of others	Total	
Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd.	5-5, Minami-honcho 1- chome, Joetsu-shi, Niigata	770,800	---	770,800	2.29
Total	---	770,800	---	770,800	2.29

Note: 56,700 shares of the Company which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds are not included in the column “Under own name”.

(8) Director and Employee Stock Ownership Plan

(Remuneration plan for granting restricted stock to Directors)

1) Outline of the system

At the Board of Directors’ Meeting held on May 22, 2025, the Company revised the remuneration system for the Company’s Directors (hereinafter referred to as “eligible Directors”), passed a resolution to revise the restricted stock compensation system (hereinafter referred to as “this system”), which was approved and passed at the 77th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2025. The purpose of the system is to provide incentive to eligible Directors to sustainably increase corporate value of the Company and promote further sharing of value with its shareholders.

2) Total number of restricted stock, etc. issued or disposed of to eligible Directors

Given the above purpose, the aggregate amount of remuneration provided to eligible Directors to grant restricted stock shall be no more than 60 million per year as an amount considered to be reasonable. The total number of

common shares that the Company issues or disposes of shall be no more than 60,000 shares per year (however, if a share split (including gratis allotment of the Company's common shares) or share consolidation of the Company's common shares is performed, the total number shall be adjusted within a reasonable range as necessary depending on a ratio of split and consolidation).

Eligible Directors shall pay all monetary claims provided from the Company based on this system as contributed properties in kind and receive issuance or disposal of the Company's common shares.

The payment amount per share shall be determined by the Board of Directors based on the closing price of the Company's common shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the business day preceding to the day of each resolution of the Board of Directors (if no transaction is made on that day, the closing price on the trading day immediately before that day) within the scope that is not particularly favorable to an eligible Director who receives the common shares. The specific timing of provision and allocation to each eligible Director shall be determined by the Board of Directors following consultations with the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee.

3) Scope of persons eligible for beneficiary and other rights in this system Directors of the Company

(Employee Stock Ownership Plan)

1) Outline of the system

At the Board of Directors' Meeting held on July 29, 2021, it was resolved to introduce an employee incentive plan (Employee Stock Ownership Plan) with the aim to increase corporate value of the Company in the mid- to long-term by expanding benefits to the employees of the Company ("employees"), developing their sense of belonging, giving a sense of participation in management to them, and raising awareness of the business results and rising share value of the Company.

The plan is an incentive plan which, with funds the Company contributes, sets up a trust ("Trust") that acquires the Company's common stock ("the Company's Stock") and which issues the Company's Stock based on points awarded to employees who satisfy certain requirements. Such points are awarded in accordance with employees' positions, etc. under the stock benefit regulations set forth by the Board of Directors, and the number of the Company's Stock issued to each employee is determined depending on the number of the points awarded.

There is no employees' burden because the Company contributes all the funds to acquire the Company's Stock under the Trust.

With respect to the Company's Stock to be issued, the Company and the employee concerned shall, in principle, enter into a transfer restriction agreement that restricts the transfer from the date of issuance to the date of retirement. The introduction of the plan can be expected to encourage the job performance of employees who are aware of share value and increase their will to work because it allows employees to enjoy the economic benefits from the rising share value of the Company's Stock.

2) Shares of the Company remaining in the Trust

The shares of the Company remaining in the Trust are shown at their book value in the Trust as treasury stock in the "Net Assets" section of the consolidated balance sheets, and the book value and number of such shares are as follows.

Book value	Previous consolidated fiscal year	122 million yen
	Current consolidated fiscal year	85 million yen
Number of shares	Previous consolidated fiscal year	81,200 shares
	Current consolidated fiscal year	56,757 shares

3) Scope of persons eligible for beneficial interests and other rights under the system The Company's employees who satisfy requirements as beneficiaries

2. Status of Acquisition of Treasury Shares, etc.

[Classes of Stock, etc.]

Acquisition of common stock under the provisions of Article 155, items 7 and 11 of the Companies Act.

(1) Status of Acquisition by Resolution of a General Meeting of Shareholders

No applicable matter.

(2) Status of Acquisition by Resolution of the Board of Directors

No applicable matter.

(3) Details of Acquisition not Authorized by Resolution of a General Meeting of Shareholders or Resolution of the Board of Directors

1) Acquisition under the provisions of Article 155, item 7 of the Companies Act

Category	Number of shares	Total amount (Yen)
Treasury shares acquired during the current business year	279	471,789
Treasury shares acquired during the current period	108	248,976

Note: The row “Treasury shares acquired during the current period” does not include the shares acquired through the purchase of shares constituting less than one full unit in the period from June 1, 2026 to the filing date of this Financial Report.

2) Acquisition under the provisions of Article 155, item 11 of the Companies Act

Category	Number of shares	Total amount (Yen)
Treasury shares acquired during the current business year	504,338	781,723,900
Treasury shares acquired during the current period	---	---

Note: 504,338 shares of the row “Treasury shares acquired during the current business year” are those taken over by the absorption-type merger with Arisawa Kenko Co., Ltd., which held our company’s shares.

(4) Status of Disposal and Holding of Acquired Treasury Shares

Category	Current Business Year		Current Period	
	Number of shares	Total disposal amount (Yen)	Number of shares	Total disposal amount (Yen)
Acquired treasury shares offered for subscription	---	---	---	---
Acquired treasury shares disposed of through retirement	---	---	---	---
Acquired treasury shares transferred in relation to merger, share exchange and company split	---	---	---	---
Other (Disposal of treasury shares by restricted stock-based compensation)	34,650	49,999,950	---	---
Number of shares of treasury shares held	770,883	---	770,991	---

Note: 1. The “Number of shares of treasury shares held” in the “Current Period” does not include the shares acquired through the purchase of shares constituting less than one full unit in the period from June 1, 2026 to the filing date of this Financial Report.

2. Shares which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds are not included in the number of disposed treasury shares and the row “Number of shares of treasury shares held”.

3. Dividend Policy

The Company will invest the funds it acquires during the fiscal year into expanding the scope of existing business and creating new business opportunities and actively return its profits to shareholders. The Company's basic policy is to return the greater of either a dividend on equity (DOE) ratio of 6% or a total return ratio of 80% or more to shareholders, and it will also be flexible in acquiring treasury stock after comprehensively considering its funding needs and financial position. This policy will be applied until the equity ratio of around 50% is achieved.

In addition, the Company has a basic policy of distributing dividends from surplus semiannually, i.e. through interim and year-end dividend payments.

Decisions with respect to dividends from surplus are made at a General Meeting of Shareholders for the year-end dividend and by the Board of Directors for the interim dividend.

As for the annual dividend for the current business year, the Company plans to pay 122 yen per share (including a interim dividend of 44 yen) based on the said policy. As a result, the dividend payout ratio for the current consolidated fiscal year is expected to be 81.0%.

The distribution of dividends from surplus for the current business year is as follows. The total dividend amount of 2,560,977 thousand yen and the dividend per share of 78 yen for the year-end dividend are subject to approval at the General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for June 18, 2026.

Date of resolution	Total amount of dividends (Thousands of yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)
Resolution of the Board of Directors of November 6, 2025	1,466,852	44.00
Resolution at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of June 18, 2026 (scheduled)	2,560,977	78.00

4. Status of Corporate Governance, etc.

(1) Outline of Corporate Governance

1) Basic Concept of Corporate Governance

The Company has established a corporate governance system in place to increase corporate value through sustainable growth and to maintain social credibility and is also making efforts to secure efficient and equitable management and to enhance management transparency through proactive disclosure.

In terms of management efficiency, to ensure expeditious decision-making, we aim at management by a selected few and restrict the number of Directors to the requisite minimum. We also employ the operating officer system to ensure speedy execution of operations and collect highly accurate information under the decisions of the Board of Directors.

In terms of equitable management, in line with the basic policy concerning the improvement of the internal control system, we have established systems and structures to ensure legal compliance. In order to enhance transparency, we promote communication with our shareholders through IR activities, etc. and conduct disclosure practices as actively and promptly as possible.

2) Outline of Corporate Governance System

As for execution of operations, to ensure speedy execution and control of the management policy and management plans determined at the regular meetings of the Board of Directors, the Board of Operating Officers (comprising one [1] Chief Executive Officer and fourteen [14] Operating Officers for a total of fifteen [15] members) is in place in pursuit of management proactively and accurately.

Each Operating Officer plans and promotes operations under his or her supervision upon approval at the Board of Directors as well as the regular meetings of Management Conference (a meeting to deliberate and coordinate basic policies for business execution based on decisions of the Board of Directors and other important matters related to management, and to conduct preliminary deliberations on matters to be discussed at the Board of Directors) or the Board of Operating Officers and strives for efficient and speedy execution of their duties pursuant to the Regulations for the Segregation of Duties and Official Authority, etc.

3) Reasons for Adopting Corporate Governance System

As a company employing the Board of Corporate Auditors system, we hold the meetings of the Board of Corporate Auditors regularly pursuant to the Regulations for the Board of Corporate Auditors. The Corporate Auditors attend meetings of the Board of Directors, and the Full-time Corporate Auditor attends meetings of the Board of Operating Officers, etc. The Corporate Auditors also offer appropriate proposals and advice as to execution of Directors' duties and the status of improvement and operation of the internal control system, etc., thereby overseeing the management strictly.

We also appoint five (5) Outside Directors and two (2) Outside Corporate Auditors, who contribute to constructive discussions at the Board of Directors' meetings by offering objective opinions on laws and regulations, finance, accounting, and corporate governance from their independent standpoints. We believe that the management oversight function is fully functioning with the Outside Directors and Outside Corporate Auditors, who have a wealth of experience and a wide range of insight, providing advice and recommendations to ensure the appropriateness and legitimacy of the Board of Directors' decision-making.

4) Status of Improvement of Internal Control System and Risk Management System

The Company adopted, by resolution of the Board of Directors, the "Systems to Ensure Proper Operations" as shown below.

- a. System to ensure that execution by Directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries of their respective duties complies with the applicable laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation

The Company and its subsidiaries shall lay down the "Arisawa Group Corporate Action Guidelines" applicable throughout the Group, set specific internal regulations in line with the said guidelines, and then observe the said internal regulations, thereby establishing a system which ensures that execution by Directors and employees of their respective duties complies with the applicable laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation.

- b. System concerning storage and management of information on execution of duties of Directors of the Company

As for the storage and management of information on execution of duties of Directors, internal

regulations for document management shall be set in line with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation to construct a system which ensures proper storage and management of the relevant information.

- c. System concerning reporting to the Company of the matters relating to execution of duties of Directors, etc. of subsidiaries of the Company

Supervision over execution of duties of Directors, etc. of subsidiaries of the Company shall be exercised through having Directors of the Company concurrently serve as Directors of subsidiaries of the Company. Also, internal regulations for management of associated companies shall be set, establishing a system which makes it mandatory for subsidiaries of the Company to submit their respective board minutes to the Company and also to report the relevant material facts to the Company, both along the lines of the provisions of the said regulations.

- d. Regulations and other systems concerning management of risk of loss for the Company and its subsidiaries

In order to comprehend and manage various risks surrounding the Group and its operations, internal regulations managing and coping with each risk category shall be set. Observing the said regulations establishes a system that helps reduce and mitigate business risks.

- e. System to ensure efficient execution of duties of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries

The Group shall improve internal regulations governing the segregation of duties and the scope of job authorities to definitize each department's duty assignment and job authorities and shall also introduce a common accounting management system for the entire Group, etc., thereby establishing a system which ensures efficient execution of duties of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries.

- f. Matters concerning employees assigned, upon request of Corporate Auditors of the Company, to assist with duties of Corporate Auditors of the Company, the matters concerning independence of such employees from Directors of the Company and the system to ensure effectiveness of instructions from Corporate Auditors of the Company to such employees

Employees to assist with duties of a Corporate Auditor shall be appointed upon request of the Corporate Auditor and in view of the expertise and experience, etc. required for the audit work. The employees so appointed as assistant shall execute the relevant duties under the direction of the Corporate Auditor and also be free from the dictates of any Director of the Company so as to ensure the independence of such employees from Directors and the effectiveness of instructions from the Corporate Auditor to such employees.

- g. System to mandate reporting to Corporate Auditors of the Company by Directors and employees, etc. of the Company as well as Directors, Corporate Auditors and employees, etc. of subsidiaries of the Company and the system to ensure prevention of unfavorable treatment of those who have made such reporting on account of the pertinent report having been made

Internal regulations stipulating the matters to be reported by Directors and employees, etc. of the Company to Corporate Auditors shall be set so as to establish a system which mandates immediate reporting to Corporate Auditors of all material facts with implications on the Group's management and business results. Also, the internal hotline system prohibiting unfavorable treatment of the whistleblower shall be maintained so that Corporate Auditors can directly receive the relevant reports from employees, etc.

- h. Matters concerning policies on the processing of costs incurred from execution of duties of Corporate Auditors of the Company

Promptly upon receipt of a request, made by a Corporate Auditor under the provisions of Article 388 of the Companies Act, for an advance payment, etc. of expenses to be incurred from execution of his or her duties, the Company shall settle the pertinent expenses or liabilities. Also, if a Corporate Auditor deems consultations, etc. with lawyers, chartered accountants and other specialists to be necessary for execution of his or her duties, the Company shall bear the amount disbursed for enlisting such consultations, etc.

- i. Other systems to ensure execution of effective audits by Corporate Auditors of the Company

Corporate Auditors of the Company shall collect periodic reports from Directors of subsidiaries of the Company, collect reports from Corporate Auditors of subsidiaries of the Company and also engage in other coordinated actions, as needed, so as to execute proper audits of the Group.

j. System to ensure credibility of financial reporting

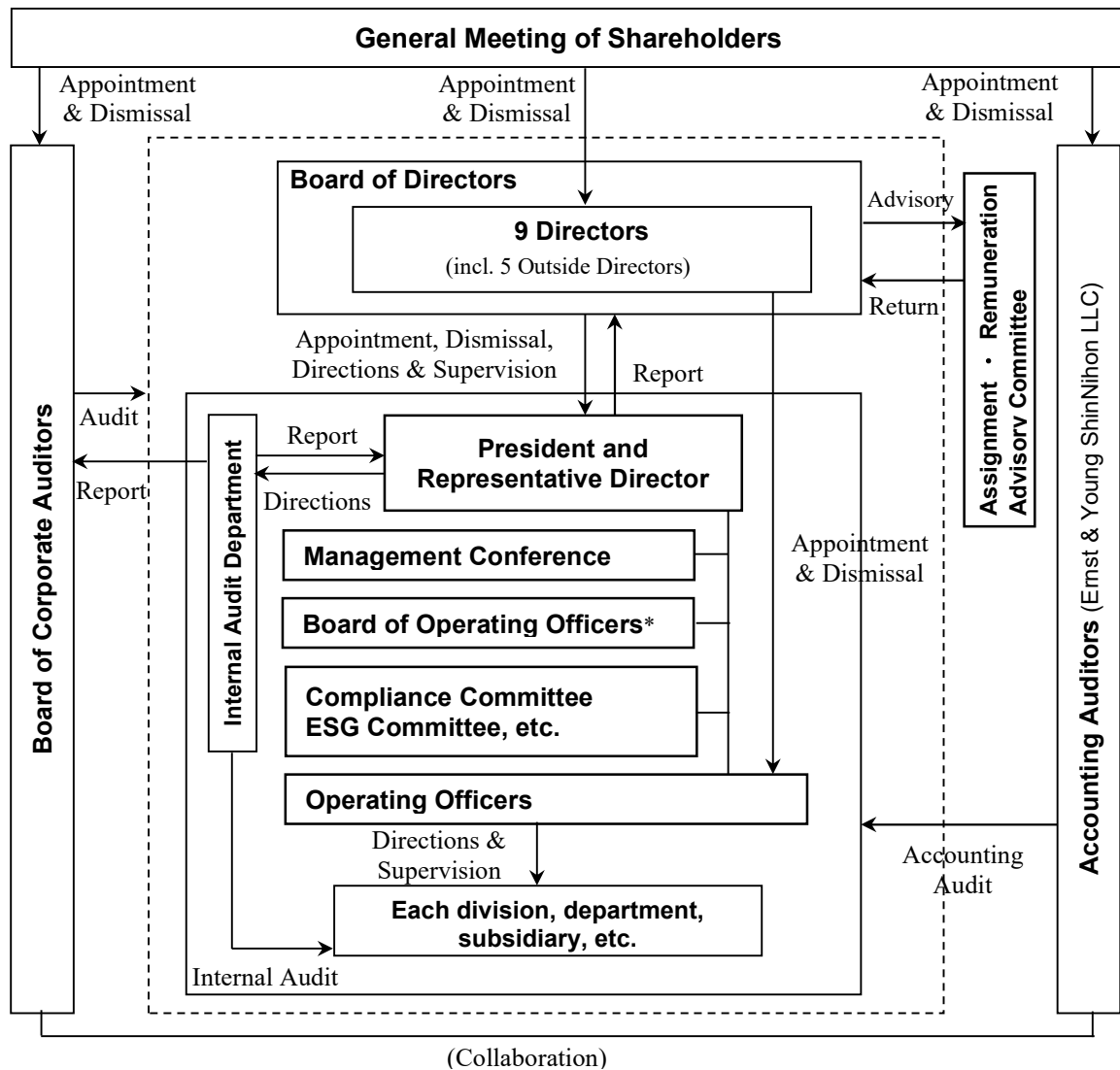
To ensure credibility of financial reporting, the Group shall make continuous evaluation of the status of improvement and operation of the internal control system for financial reporting and also remedy any defect or flaw found in such system, thereby improving a system which allows the Group's internal control to function effectively and properly. In addition, the Group shall enhance a system which allows the Group's governance and internal control to function effectively and properly in accounting of our subsidiaries.

k. System to exclude anti-social forces

The Company and its subsidiaries shall expressly state in the "Arisawa Group Corporate Action Guidelines" a policy to prevent and preclude any relationship with anti-social forces that pose a threat to the order and safety of civil society. The Group shall also adopt and maintain a resolute attitude toward anti-social forces in cooperation with law enforcement and other external specialized agencies.

The Group sets forth the guidelines and code of conduct in the Compliance Manual that we shall be resolute in its stance against and sever any relations with anti-social forces which pose a threat to civil society and disturb economic activities in accordance with the provision of the system to secure proper operation as well as precludes anti-social forces by preparing an internal reporting system and strengthening its internal audit system to prevent violation of the provisions in accordance with the internal control system.

The Company's corporate governance system is abstracted in the following diagram.



*Note: The Board of Operating Officers consists of fifteen (15) of Operating Officers including CEO, of which four (4) also serve as directors.

5) Maximum Number of Directors

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the number of Directors of the Company shall not be more than fifteen (15).

6) Requirements for Appointment of Directors

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that a resolution on appointing Directors shall be adopted by a majority vote of the voting rights of the shareholders who are present and also hold at least one-third (1/3) of all voting rights of the shareholders entitled to exercise voting rights.

It is also stipulated in the said Articles of Incorporation that no cumulative voting shall be allowed for a resolution on appointing Directors.

7) Summary of the Terms of Contracts for Limitation of Liability

The Company has entered into an agreement with each Outside Director and Outside Corporate Auditor to limit their liability for damages as set forth in Article 423, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, pursuant to the provisions of Article 427, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act.

The limit of liability for damages under the agreement is the minimum liability amount provided for by laws and regulations.

8) Summary of Contents of Directors and Officers Liability Insurance Policy

The Company has entered into directors and officers liability insurance policy with an insurance company as set forth in Article 430-3, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act. The insured persons under the insurance policy are the Company's Officers and Operating Officers, and do not bear the insurance premiums. Any damages that may be incurred by the insured person taking responsibility for the execution of duties or receiving a claim related to the pursuit of such responsibility will be compensated under the insurance policy. However, in order to ensure that the appropriateness of the execution of duties by the insured person is not impaired, compensation is not provided for damage caused by an act that is conducted with the awareness that the act is a violation of laws and regulations.

9) Matters Typically Requiring a Resolution of a General Meeting of Shareholders which may be Resolved by the Board of Directors

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the Company may resolve on the following matters by voting at a meeting of the Board of Directors instead of voting at a general meeting of shareholders.

a. Organ to determine acquisition of treasury shares

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the Company may, under the provisions of Article 165, paragraph 2 of the Companies Act, acquire shares of treasury shares through market transactions, etc. upon a resolution of the Board of Directors instead of that of a general meeting of shareholders. This stipulation aims to enable an agile capital policy by authorizing the Board of Directors to resolve on the acquisition of the Company's treasury shares.

b. Organ to determine distribution of interim dividends from surplus

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the Company may, under the provisions of Article 454, paragraph 5 of the Companies Act, distribute interim dividends with the record date of September 30 of every year upon a resolution of the Board of Directors instead of that of a general meeting of shareholders.

This stipulation aims to expeditiously return profits to the Company's shareholders by authorizing the Board of Directors to resolve on the distribution of interim dividends from surplus.

10) Requirements for Special Resolutions of a General Meeting of Shareholders

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that, with respect to the requirements for special resolutions of a general meeting of shareholders provided for in Article 309, paragraph 2 of the Companies Act, a special resolution shall be adopted by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the voting rights of the shareholders who are present and also hold at least one-third (1/3) of all voting rights of the shareholders entitled to exercise voting rights. This stipulation aims to ensure smooth operation of general meetings of shareholders by relaxing the quorum requirement for special resolutions of a general meeting of shareholders.

11) Activity Status of the Board of Directors and the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee

a. Activity status of the Board of Directors

The meetings of the Board of Directors were held ten (10) times for the current business year, and the attendance records of each director are as follows.

Title	Name	The Number of Meetings	The Number of Attendances
Representative Director	Yuta Arisawa	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Director	Takeshi Masuda	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Director	Osamu Nakajima	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Director	Makoto Tai	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Outside Director	Koji Nakamura	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Outside Director	Kazuo Abiko	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Outside Director	Hirotohi Takada	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Outside Director	Miho Numata	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Outside Director	Makiko Horie	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times

Title	Name	The Number of Meetings	The Number of Attendances
Full-time Corporate Auditor	Hisashi Masumura	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Outside Corporate Auditor	Koichiro Tanaka	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Outside Corporate Auditor	Koichi Yokota	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times

Specific considerations by the Board of Directors are as follows.

- Financial results including subsidiary companies, forecast of financial results, and medium term business plan
- Appointment of a representative director, appointment of directors and operating officers, and effectiveness assessment of the Board of Directors
- Dividends, basic guidelines of capital policies, and shareholder return policies
- Sustainability and ESG
- Internal control and compliance

The activities of each committee and internal projects were also reported at the Board of Directors. Besides that, the execution of duties and the Management Conference's deliberation items were reported by operating officers.

b. Activity status of Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee

The meetings of the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee were held three times for the current business year, and the attendance records of each committee members are as follows.

Period	Title	Name	The Number of Meetings	The Number of Attendances
To the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in June 2025	Outside Director	Miho Numata (Chairperson)	One (1) time	One (1) time
	Outside Director	Koji Nakamura	One (1) time	One (1) time
	Outside Director	Kazuo Abiko	One (1) time	One (1) time
	Outside Director	Hirotoishi Takada	One (1) time	One (1) time
	Outside Director	Makiko Horie	One (1) time	One (1) time
	Representative Director	Yuta Arisawa	One (1) time	One (1) time
From the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in June 2025 to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in June 2026	Outside Director	Hirotoishi Takada (Chairperson)	Two (2) times	Two (2) times
	Outside Director	Koji Nakamura	Two (2) times	Two (2) times
	Outside Director	Kazuo Abiko	Two (2) times	Two (2) times
	Outside Director	Miho Numata	Two (2) times	One (1) time
	Outside Director	Makiko Horie	Two (2) times	Two (2) times
	Representative Director	Yuta Arisawa	Two (2) times	Two (2) times

Specific considerations by the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee are as follows.

- Proposals of appointment of directors
- Review of the results and contents of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for performance-based remuneration, and the amount of the remuneration for directors and corporate auditors

(2) Status of Directors and Officers

1) Directors and Officers

The status of Directors and Officers as of June 17, 2026 is as follows.

(Number of female directors and officers: 2)

(Percentage of female directors and officers: 17.0%)

Title	Name	Date of birth	Career summary	Term	Number of shares of the Company held
President and Representative Director CEO	Yuta Arisawa	July 25, 1969	April 1992 February 2002 August 2003 April 2007 April 2009 June 2010 June 2011 June 2014 June 2015 June 2017 Joined Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Joined JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd. Joined the Company Assistant General Manager, Manufacturing Dept. Operating Officer of the Company Director and Senior Operating Officer of the Company Director and Senior Managing Operating Officer of the Company President, Representative Director of the Company Chief Operating Officer (COO) of the Company Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company (current)	See Note 4	161,432
Director Senior Managing Operating Officer Div. Chief, Administration Dept.	Takeshi Masuda	April 3, 1963	April 1986 October 1990 November 2003 July 2008 October 2010 June 2011 June 2015 June 2021 June 2023 Joined Alps Electric Co., Ltd. (currently ALPS ALPINE CO., LTD.) Joined the Company Group Leader, Administration Planning Group Assistant General Manager, Manufacturing Dept. General Manager, Corporate Planning Dept. Operating Officer of the Company supervising Corporate Planning Dept. Operating Officer Director and Senior Operating Officer of the Company Director and Senior Managing Operating Officer of the Company (current)	See Note 4	52,834
Director Senior Operating Officer Div. Chief, Business Promotion Div.; Deputy Div. Chief, Innovation Promotion Div.	Osamu Nakajima	June 5, 1965	April 1989 May 2011 April 2013 July 2014 October 2015 June 2016 Joined Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Department Manager, Solar Business Div., Functional Chemicals Business Unit of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Department Manager, Advanced Materials Div., Functional Chemicals Business Unit of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Department Manager, Business Development Div., Basic Chemicals Business Unit of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Joined the Company as Operating Officer of the Company supervising Electronic Materials Sales & Marketing Dept. Director and Senior Operating Officer of the Company (current)	See Note 4	54,165
Director Senior Operating Officer Div. Chief, Innovation Promotion Div., supervising Development Support Dept.; Deputy Div. Chief, Business Promotion Div., supervising Analysis Center	Makoto Tai	September 21, 1964	April 1988 March 2002 July 2006 April 2010 April 2012 June 2015 June 2019 June 2023 Joined Daiichi Denko Co., Ltd. (currently Sumitomo Electric Wintec, Inc.) Joined the Company Group Leader, Electronic Materials Group, Research & Development Dept. Assistant General Manager, Electronic Materials Research & Development Dept. General Manager, Research & Development Dept. Operating Officer of the Company supervising Electronic Materials Research & Development Dept. Operating Officer Director and Senior Operating Officer of the Company (current)	See Note 4	23,917

Title	Name	Date of birth	Career summary		Term	Number of shares of the Company held
Director	Koji Nakamura	August 15, 1948	April 1973 April 2004 April 2006 April 2009 March 2011 August 2011 August 2016 June 2020	Joined Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Managing Officer; Chief Operating Officer of Synthetic Resins and Inorganic Chemicals Business Unit Executive Managing Officer; Chief Operating Officer of Chemicals Business Unit II Senior Executive Managing Officer; Chief Operating Officer of EMEA (Europe, the Middle East and Africa) Business Unit Retired as Senior Executive Managing Officer Audit & Supervisory Board Member, SANKO Co., Ltd. (current) Outside Director, Sanko Gosei Ltd. (current) Director of the Company (current)	See Note 4	2,733
Director	Kazuo Abiko	January 22, 1947	November 1978 May 1985 July 2001 April 2004 July 2004 February 2010 September 2010 September 2011 April 2015 July 2018 June 2020	Joined Associated Press Deputy General Manager of Tokyo Studio President, Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan General Manager of Tokyo Bureau, Associated Press General Manager for Northeast Asia Advisor Part-time lecturer at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies Part-time lecturer at Sophia University Visiting Professor at Kanda University of International Studies Auditor, Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan Director of the Company (current)	See Note 4	1,246
Director	Hirotoishi Takada	August 10, 1953	March 1977 April 2003 June 2005 June 2008 April 2011 April 2011 June 2011 March 2012 June 2013 March 2014 April 2014 June 2015 July 2015 July 2015 March 2016 June 2017 June 2021	Joined NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. Director and President, UK-NSI Co., Ltd. Director, NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. Managing Director Representative Senior Managing Director General Manager, Sales Division Chairman, Wuhan Nissei Display System Co., Ltd. Chairman, Nissei Display Sales and Development Co., Ltd. (Shanghai) President and Representative Director, NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. Chairman, Dongguan Nissei Electronics Co., Ltd. Chairman, Hong Kong Nippon Seiki Co., Ltd. President and Representative Director, Executive Officer, NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. Chairman, Hong Kong Ek Chor Nissei Co., Ltd. Chairman, Shanghai Nissei Display System Co., Ltd. Chairman and Director, Thai Nippon Seiki Co., Ltd. Vice Chairman and Director, Executive Officer, NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. Director of the Company (current)	See Note 4	1,712
Director	Miho Numata	April 18, 1975	December 2009 January 2016 April 2018 June 2020 June 2021 April 2025	Registered as an attorney at law and joined NUMATA LAW OFFICE Representative (current position) Civil Conciliation Commissioner, Tokyo Summary Court (current position) Outside Corporate Auditor, Tokyo Boeki Holdings Corporation (current position) Director of the Company (current) Vice-president of the Dai-ichi Tokyo Bar Associations for FY2025	See Note 4	1,712
Director	Makiko Horie	May 12, 1967	April 1990 May 1995 May 2016 October 2021 June 2023 January 2025 March 2026	Joined Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. Joined Merrill Lynch Investment Managers Ltd. (currently BlackRock Japan Company, Ltd.) Joined Value Create Inc.; Partner Joined SDG Impact Japan Inc.; Partner (current) Director of the Company (current) Advisory board member, Seino Holdings Co., Ltd. (current) Outside Corporate Auditor, Shikison Power Co., Ltd. (current)	See Note 4	1,231

Title	Name	Date of birth	Career summary	Term	Number of shares of the Company held
Full-time Corporate Auditor	Hisashi Masumura	February 5, 1963	April 1985 Joined TANABE ENGINEERING CORPORATION November 1987 Joined the Company July 2005 Group Leader, Human Resources Group, Human Resources Dept. July 2008 Group Leader, Administration Planning Group, Corporate Planning Dept. October 2010 Assistant General Manager, Manufacturing Dept. April 2012 General Manager of Human Resources Dept. April 2018 General Manager of Human Resources Dept. and General Affairs Dept. October 2020 General Manager, General Affairs Dept. June 2022 Full-time Corporate Auditor of the Company (current)	See Note 5	1,100
Corporate Auditor	Koichiro Tanaka	July 6, 1965	October 1987 Joined Tohmatsu Aoki & Sanwa (currently Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC) March 1991 Registered as Certified Public Accountant August 1998 Resident and Resident Representative of Dalian Office, U.S. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (Office Head) September 2002 Resident and Managing Director of the Japanese Operations Department in South China of Shenzhen Office in China, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited June 2003 Partner of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC September 2003 Returned to Auditing Department of Tokyo Office, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC December 2003 Director and Executive Officer; Partner supervising China Business and in charge of Public Communication, Corporate Finance Department of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (currently Deloitte Tohmatsu Financial Advisory LLC) May 2005 Registered as Certified Public Tax Accountant July 2014 Established Tanaka Sogo Accountant Office, Representative Director (current) March 2017 Outside Corporate Auditor, ODAWARA ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (current) June 2018 Auditor, Japan Automobile Research Institute (current) June 2020 Corporate Auditor of the Company (current) March 2023 Outside Corporate Auditor, TEN ALLIED CO., LTD. (current)	See Note 5	1,000
Corporate Auditor	Koichi Yokota	March 3, 1970	November 1996 Registered as Certified Public Tax Accountant April 2003 Director, Takada Branch of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association January 2004 Head, Yokota Accountant Office (current) April 2019 General Manager, Takada Branch of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association June 2020 Corporate Auditor of the Company (current) April 2021 Managing Director, Niigata Prefecture Branch Federation of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association April 2023 Vice Chairperson, Niigata Prefecture Branch Federation of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association April 2025 Managing Director, Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association (current)	See Note 5	---
					Total: 303,082

- Note:
- Figures stated in the column “Number of shares of the Company held” represent the number of shares beneficially owned by each of the persons listed above, including their respective ownership interests under the Company’s stock ownership plan for its directors and officers. Since the number of shares acquired in June 2026 through the said stock ownership plan is yet to be confirmed as of the filing date of this Financial Report (June 17, 2026), the number of shares beneficially owned by each of the persons listed above as of May 31, 2026 is stated.
 - Among the Directors, Koji Nakamura, Kazuo Abiko, Hirotoishi Takada, Miho Numata and Makiko Horie are Outside Directors (set forth in Article 2, item 15 of the Companies Act) falling under the outside officers (set forth in Article 2, paragraph 3, item 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act).
 - Among the Corporate Auditors, Koichiro Tanaka and Koichi Yokota are Outside Corporate Auditors (set forth in Article 2, item 16 of the Companies Act) falling under the outside officers (set forth in Article 2, paragraph 3, item 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act).
 - From the closing of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2026 until the closing of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2026.
 - From the closing of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 27, 2024 until the closing of the

Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2028.

6. The Company employs the operating officer system to ensure expeditious execution of the operations determined by the Board of Directors and formulation of highly transparent management strategies. The Company has a total of fifteen (15) Operating Officers consisting of one (1) Chief Executive Officer, one (1) Senior Managing Operating Officer, two (2) Senior Operating Officers and the following eleven (11) Operating Officers.

Yoshifumi Ara	Senior Operating Officer; Deputy Div. Chief, Business Promotion Div., supervising Performance Materials Sales & Marketing Dept.
Shuichi Fujita	Senior Operating Officer; Deputy Div. Chief, Innovation Promotion Div., supervising Molding Materials Development Dept., Process Technology Dept., and the Innovation Center
Takao Motizuki	Senior Operating Officer; Div. Chief, Manufacturing Div., supervising Manufacturing Dept. (principal)
Takeshi Aizawa	Operating Officer; Deputy Div. Chief, Administration Div., supervising Quality Assurance Dept.
Takahito Tanabe	Operating Officer; Deputy Div. Chief, Manufacturing Div., supervising Manufacturing Engineering Dept. and Manufacturing Dept. (sub)
Kazumi Ikeda	Operating Officer supervising General Affairs Dept.
Kenji Tada	Operating Officer supervising Electronic Materials Sales & Marketing Dept.
Kiyoko Akutagawa	Operating Officer supervising Human Resources Dept.
Takayuki Mayama	Operating Officer supervising Functional Films Development Dept. and Laminate Materials Development Dept.
Kumiko Watanabe	Operating Officer supervising Procurement Dept.
Minoru Kondoh	Operating Officer supervising Corporate Strategy Dept.

7. The Company appointed the substitute corporate auditors under the provisions of Article 329, paragraph 3 of the Companies Act as a precaution against shortage in the number of corporate auditors required by the applicable laws and regulations as follows: Kazuhide Kita as a substitute for Hisashi Masumura, Full-time Corporate Auditor, and Takehumi Isida as a substitute for the Outside Corporate Auditors, i.e. Koichiro Tanaka and Koichi Yokota. The career summary of each of the said substitute corporate auditors is shown below.

Name	Date of birth	Career summary	Term	Number of shares of the Company held
Kazuhide Kita	March 31, 1963	April 1986 Joined the Company November 2004 Group Leader, Electronic Materials Group 2, Research & Development Dept. April 2012 Group Leader, Administration Group, Technical Administration Dept. December 2013 Group Leader, Intellectual Property Group, Technical Administration Dept. April 2014 General Manager, Technical Administration Dept. October 2015 General Manager, Corporate Planning Dept. April 2023 Part-time (current)	1 year	3,000
Takehumi Ishida	September 15, 1976	November 2007 Registered as Certified Public Tax Accountant April 2011 Director, Takada Branch of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association July 2012 Representative Member, Ishida Tax Accountant Corporation (current) April 2021 Deputy Branch Manager, Takada Branch of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association April 2025 General Manager, Takada Branch of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association (current)	1 year	---

The Company will submit “Election of Nine Directors” as a proposal (a matter for resolution) of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 18, 2026. If the proposal is approved and passed, the status of the Company’s Directors and Officers will be as follows.

The following includes the details of the resolution (title, etc.) to be made by the Board of Directors to be held immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

(Number of female directors and officers: 2)

(Percentage of female directors and officers: 17.0%)

Title	Name	Date of birth	Career summary	Term	Number of shares of the Company held
President and Representative Director CEO	Yuta Arisawa	July 25, 1969	April 1992 February 2002 August 2003 April 2007 April 2009 June 2010 June 2011 June 2014 June 2015 June 2017 Joined Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Joined JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd. Joined the Company Assistant General Manager, Manufacturing Dept. Operating Officer of the Company Director and Senior Operating Officer of the Company Director and Senior Managing Operating Officer of the Company President, Representative Director of the Company Chief Operating Officer (COO) of the Company Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company (current)	See Note 4	161,432
Director Senior Managing Operating Officer Div. Chief, Administration Div.	Takeshi Masuda	April 3, 1963	April 1986 October 1990 November 2003 July 2008 October 2010 June 2011 June 2015 June 2021 June 2023 Joined Alps Electric Co., Ltd. (currently ALPS ALPINE CO., LTD.) Joined the Company Group Leader, Administration Planning Group Assistant General Manager, Manufacturing Dept. General Manager, Corporate Planning Dept. Operating Officer of the Company supervising Corporate Planning Dept. Operating Officer Director and Senior Operating Officer of the Company Director and Senior Managing Operating Officer of the Company (current)	See Note 4	52,834
Director Senior Operating Officer Div. Chief, Business Promotion Div., supervising Performance Materials Sales & Marketing Dept; Deputy Div. Chief, Innovation Promotion Div.	Osamu Nakajima	June 5, 1965	April 1989 May 2011 April 2013 July 2014 October 2015 June 2016 Joined Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Department Manager, Solar Business Div., Functional Chemicals Business Unit of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Department Manager, Advanced Materials Div., Functional Chemicals Business Unit of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Department Manager, Business Development Div., Basic Chemicals Business Unit of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Joined the Company as Operating Officer of the Company supervising Electronic Materials Sales & Marketing Dept. Director and Senior Operating Officer of the Company (current)	See Note 4	54,165
Director Senior Operating Officer Div. Chief, Innovation Promotion Div., supervising Development Support Dept.; Deputy Div. Chief, Business Promotion Div., supervising Analysis Center	Makoto Tai	September 21, 1964	April 1988 March 2002 July 2006 April 2010 April 2012 June 2015 June 2019 June 2023 Joined Daiichi Denko Co., Ltd. (currently Sumitomo Electric Wintec, Inc.) Joined the Company Group Leader, Electronic Materials Group, Research & Development Dept. Assistant General Manager, Electronic Materials Research & Development Dept. General Manager, Research & Development Dept. Operating Officer of the Company supervising Electronic Materials Research & Development Dept. Operating Officer Director and Senior Operating Officer of the Company (current)	See Note 4	23,917

Title	Name	Date of birth	Career summary	Term	Number of shares of the Company held
Director	Koji Nakamura	August 15, 1948	April 1973 April 2004 April 2006 April 2009 March 2011 August 2011 August 2016 June 2020 Joined Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Managing Officer; Chief Operating Officer of Synthetic Resins and Inorganic Chemicals Business Unit Executive Managing Officer; Chief Operating Officer of Chemicals Business Unit II Senior Executive Managing Officer; Chief Operating Officer of EMEA (Europe, the Middle East and Africa) Business Unit Retired as Senior Executive Managing Officer Audit & Supervisory Board Member, SANKO Co., Ltd. (current) Outside Director, Sanko Gosei Ltd. (current) Director of the Company (current)	See Note 4	2,733
Director	Kazuo Abiko	January 22, 1947	November 1978 May 1985 July 2001 April 2004 July 2004 February 2010 September 2010 September 2011 April 2015 July 2018 June 2020 Joined Associated Press Deputy General Manager of Tokyo Studio President, Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan General Manager of Tokyo Bureau, Associated Press General Manager for Northeast Asia Advisor Part-time lecturer at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies Part-time lecturer at Sophia University Visiting Professor at Kanda University of International Studies Auditor, Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan Director of the Company (current)	See Note 4	1,246
Director	Hirotoishi Takada	August 10, 1953	March 1977 April 2003 June 2005 June 2008 April 2011 April 2011 June 2011 March 2012 June 2013 March 2014 April 2014 June 2015 July 2015 July 2015 March 2016 June 2017 June 2021 Joined NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. Director and President, UK-NSI Co., Ltd. Director, NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. Managing Director Representative Senior Managing Director General Manager, Sales Division Chairman, Wuhan Nissei Display System Co., Ltd. Chairman, Nissei Display Sales and Development Co., Ltd. (Shanghai) President and Representative Director, NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. Chairman, Dongguan Nissei Electronics Co., Ltd. Chairman, Hong Kong Nippon Seiki Co., Ltd. President and Representative Director, Executive Officer, NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. Chairman, Hong Kong Ek Chor Nissei Co., Ltd. Chairman, Shanghai Nissei Display System Co., Ltd. Chairman and Director, Thai Nippon Seiki Co., Ltd. Vice Chairman and Director, Executive Officer, NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. Director of the Company (current)	See Note 4	1,712
Director	Miho Numata	April 18, 1975	December 2009 January 2016 April 2018 June 2020 June 2021 April 2025 Registered as an attorney at law and joined NUMATA LAW OFFICE Representative (current position) Civil Conciliation Commissioner, Tokyo Summary Court (current position) Outside Corporate Auditor, Tokyo Boeki Holdings Corporation (current position) Director of the Company (current) Vice-president of the Dai-Ichi Tokyo Bar Associations for FY2025	See Note 4	1,712
Director	Makiko Horie	May 12, 1967	April 1990 May 1995 May 2016 October 2021 June 2023 January 2025 March 2026 Joined Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. Joined Merrill Lynch Investment Managers Ltd. (currently BlackRock Japan Company, Ltd.) Joined Value Create Inc.; Partner Joined SDG Impact Japan Inc.; Partner (current) Director of the Company (current) Advisory board member, Seino Holdings Co., Ltd.(current) Outside Corporate Auditor, Shikison Power Co., Ltd. (current)	See Note 4	1,231

Title	Name	Date of birth	Career summary	Term	Number of shares of the Company held
Full-time Corporate Auditor	Hisashi Masumura	February 5, 1963	April 1985 Joined TANABE ENGINEERING CORPORATION November 1987 Joined the Company July 2005 Group Leader, Human Resources Group, Human Resources Dept. July 2008 Group Leader, Administration Planning Group, Corporate Planning Dept. October 2010 Assistant General Manager, Manufacturing Dept. April 2012 General Manager of Human Resources Dept. April 2018 General Manager of Human Resources Dept. and General Affairs Dept. October 2020 General Manager, General Affairs Dept. June 2022 Full-time Corporate Auditor of the Company (current)	See Note 5	1,100
Corporate Auditor	Koichiro Tanaka	July 6, 1965	October 1987 Joined Tohmatsu Aoki & Sanwa (currently Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC) March 1991 Registered as Certified Public Accountant August 1998 Resident and Resident Representative of Dalian Office, U.S. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (Office Head) September 2002 Resident and Managing Director of the Japanese Operations Department in South China of Shenzhen Office in China, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited June 2003 Partner of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC September 2003 Returned to Auditing Department of Tokyo Office, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC December 2003 Director and Executive Officer; Partner supervising China Business and in charge of Public Communication, Corporate Finance Department of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (currently Deloitte Tohmatsu Financial Advisory LLC) May 2005 Registered as Certified Public Tax Accountant July 2014 Established Tanaka Sogo Accountant Office, Representative Director (current) March 2017 Outside Corporate Auditor, ODAWARA ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (current) June 2018 Auditor, Japan Automobile Research Institute (current) June 2020 Corporate Auditor of the Company (current) March 2023 Outside Corporate Auditor, TEN ALLIED CO., LTD. (current)	See Note 5	1,000
Corporate Auditor	Koichi Yokota	March 3, 1970	November 1996 Registered as Certified Public Tax Accountant April 2003 Director, Takada Branch of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association January 2004 Head, Yokota Accountant Office (current) April 2019 General Manager, Takada Branch of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association June 2020 Corporate Auditor of the Company (current) April 2021 Managing Director, Niigata Prefecture Branch Federation of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association April 2023 Vice Chairperson, Niigata Prefecture Branch Federation of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association April 2025 Managing Director, Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association(current)	See Note 5	---
					Total: 303,082

- Note:
- Figures stated in the column “Number of shares of the Company held” represent the number of shares beneficially owned by each of the persons listed above, including their respective ownership interests under the Company’s stock ownership plan for its directors and officers. Since the number of shares acquired in June 2026 through the said stock ownership plan is yet to be confirmed as of the filing date of this Financial Report (June 17, 2026), the number of shares beneficially owned by each of the persons listed above as of May 31, 2026 is stated.
 - Among the Directors, Koji Nakamura, Kazuo Abiko, Hirotoishi Takada, Miho Numata and Makiko Horie are Outside Directors (set forth in Article 2, item 15 of the Companies Act) falling under the outside officers (set forth in Article 2, paragraph 3, item 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act).
 - Among the Corporate Auditors, Koichiro Tanaka and Koichi Yokota are Outside Corporate Auditors (set forth in Article 2, item 16 of the Companies Act) falling under the outside officers (set forth in Article 2, paragraph 3, item 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act).
 - From the closing of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 18, 2026 until the closing of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2027.

5. From the closing of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 27, 2024 until the closing of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2028.
6. The Company employs the operating officer system to ensure expeditious execution of the operations determined by the Board of Directors and formulation of highly transparent management strategies. If the election of Operating Officers is resolved at the Board of Directors meeting to be held immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 18, 2026, the Company will have a total of sixteen (16) Operating Officers consisting of one (1) Chief Executive Officer, one (1) Senior Managing Operating Officer, two (2) Senior Operating Officers and the following twelve (12) members.

Shuichi Fujita	Senior Operating Officer; Deputy Div. Chief, Innovation Promotion Div., supervising Molding Materials Development Dept., Process Technology Dept., and Innovation Center
Takao Motizuki	Senior Operating Officer; Div. Chief, Manufacturing Div., supervising Manufacturing Dept. (principal)
Takeshi Aizawa	Operating Officer; Deputy Div. Chief, Administration Div., supervising Quality Assurance Dept.
Takahito Tanabe	Operating Officer; Div. Chief, DX Promotion Div., supervising DX Promotion Dept. (principal) and Deputy Div. Chief, Manufacturing Div., supervising Manufacturing Engineering Dept. and Manufacturing Dept. (sub)
Kazumi Ikeda	Operating Officer supervising General Affairs Dept.
Kenji Tada	Operating Officer supervising Electronic Materials Sales & Marketing Dept.
Kiyoko Akutagawa	Operating Officer supervising Human Resources Dept.
Takayuki Mayama	Operating Officer supervising Functional Films Development Dept. and Laminate Materials Development Dept.
Kumiko Watabe	Operating Officer supervising Procurement Dept.
Minoru Kondoh	Operating Officer supervising Corporate Strategy Dept. and DX Promotion Dept. (sub)
Yoshio Saito	Operating Officer; Director, ThinFlex Corporation
Ken Kasamatsu	Operating Officer; CEO, Protec Arisawa America, Inc.

7. The Company appointed the substitute corporate auditors under the provisions of Article 329, paragraph 3 of the Companies Act as a precaution against shortage in the number of corporate auditors required by the applicable laws and regulations. If a proposal (a matter for resolution), the “Election of Two Substitute Corporate Auditors”, is approved and passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 18, 2026, Kazuhide Kita as a substitute for Hisashi Masumura, Full-time Corporate Auditor, and Takehumi Isida as a substitute for the Outside Corporate Auditors, i.e. Koichiro Tanaka and Koichi Yokota will be elected. The career summary of each of the said substitute corporate auditors is shown below.

Name	Date of birth	Career summary	Term	Number of shares of the Company held
Kazuhide Kita	March 31, 1963	April 1986 Joined the Company November 2004 Group Leader, Electronic Materials Group 2, Research & Development Dept. April 2012 Group Leader, Administration Group, Technical Administration Dept. December 2013 Group Leader, Intellectual Property Group, Technical Administration Dept. April 2014 General Manager, Technical Administration Dept. October 2015 General Manager, Corporate Planning Dept. April 2023 Part-time (current)	1 year	3,000
Takehumi Isida	September 15, 1976	November 2007 Registered as Certified Public Tax Accountant April 2011 Director, Takada Branch of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association July 2012 Representative Member, Ishida Tax Accountant Corporation (current) April 2021 Deputy Branch Manager, Takada Branch of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association April 2025 General Manager, Takada Branch of Kanto-Shinetsu Certified Public Tax Accountant's Association (current)	1 year	---

2) Status of Outside Directors and Officers

The Company has five (5) Outside Directors and two (2) Outside Corporate Auditors. There is no special interest between any of the outside officers and the Company except for the Company's shares described in "1) Directors and Officers". In addition, they meet the requirements of an independent officer as provided for by Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. and are filed as the independent officers of the Company because there is no possibility of conflict of interest between the said officers and the general shareholders of the Company.

Koji Nakamura, an Outside Director, has been involved in corporate management in Japan and overseas for many years, having served as Senior Executive Managing Officer of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and as Director at Sanko Gosei Ltd. The Company has appointed him because we deem that he has extensive insight and knowledge regarding global management from his experience as a managing officer at a global company and that he will deliver opinions from an outside perspective with regard to the overall management of the Company, particularly in the area of business strategy, and increase the rationality and transparency of the Company's management.

After graduating from Graduate School of The California State University, Kazuo Abiko, an Outside Director, was appointed the General Manager of Tokyo Studio and General Manager for Northeast Asia at Associated Press while also working as the President of Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan. The Company has appointed him because we deem that he will deliver opinions from an outside perspective and increase the rationality and transparency of the Company's management by leveraging his knowledge in international communication and standards and ethics of journalism, including his work as a part-time lecturer at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Sophia University thereafter.

Hirotoishi Takada, an Outside Director, has served the Representative Director of NIPPON SEIKI CO., LTD. and as Chairman, etc. of overseas subsidiaries, and has been engaged over many years in sales and product planning, etc. in the automobile industry. The Company has appointed him because we deem that he has a deep knowledge of that industry and will deliver opinions from an outside perspective and increase the rationality and transparency of the Company's management by leveraging his abundant experience and broad knowledge as a manager of a company in the manufacturing industry with a global business.

Miho Numata, an Outside Director, is Representative of NUMATA LAW OFFICE, and by serving as vice-president of the Dai-Ichi Tokyo Bar Association, Civil Conciliation Commissioner of Tokyo Summary Court, and Outside Corporate Auditor of Tokyo Boeki Holdings Corporation, while managing the law office, she has a well-balanced career. The Company has appointed her because we deem that she will deliver opinions from an outside perspective and increase the rationality and transparency of the Company's management by using her in-depth knowledge and experience as a legal expert who has worked as an attorney at law for many years and her sophisticated knowledge relating to governance and compliance.

Makiko Horie, an Outside Director, was engaged in sales to institutional investors, company surveys, and operation related to the Japanese stock market at a global financial institution, and also involved in management consultation and launching of start-ups. The Company has appointed her because we deem that she can reflect on management strategies the status of the Company that investors expect by leveraging her experience and increase the rationality and transparency of the Company's management.

The Company has appointed Koichiro Tanaka, an Outside Corporate Auditor, because we deem that he will appropriately utilize his suitable level of insight relating to finance and accounting as a certified public accountant and certified tax accountant, his abundant practical experience at a major accounting firm, and his experience working overseas in his duties as an outside Corporate Auditor from an independent and neutral standpoint.

Koichi Yokota, an Outside Corporate Auditor, expanded activities rooted in his hometown of Joetsu-shi as the Head of Yokota Accountant Office. The Company has appointed him because we deem that he will appropriately fulfill his duties as an outside Corporate Auditor from a neutral standpoint based on his extensive experience and expert knowledge as a certified public tax accountant.

The Company has filed five (5) Outside Directors and two (2) Outside Corporate Auditors as independent officers as provided for by Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. because the Company deems that there is no possibility of conflict of interest between the said officers and the general shareholders of the Company. Although the Company has no specific standards or policy in force as to independence from the Submitting Company applicable to appointment of Outside Directors or Outside Corporate Auditors, we judge, in making any such appointment, the independence of each candidate in terms of his or her personal, capital and business relationships and any other interests with the Company and also comprehensively judge each candidate's experience and knowledge of corporate governance, internal control and financial reporting, etc.

- 3) Mutual Collaboration between supervision or auditing by Outside Directors or Outside Corporate Auditors and internal audit, accounting audit and auditing by Corporate Auditors, as well as Relationship between supervision or auditing by Outside Directors or Outside Corporate Auditors and Internal Control Division. The Outside Corporate Auditors, tapping into their wealth of experience and insight, audit the legality of business operations by the Board of Directors and the effectiveness of corporate governance, etc. through attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Board of Corporate Auditors and also review of various reports on the status of internal audit and accounting audit, etc. obtained directly or via the Full-time Corporate Auditor.

The Outside Directors receive, at the Board of Directors' meetings, etc., reports, etc. on the internal audits conducted upon request of the Board of Corporate Auditors and the audits by the Corporate Auditors or the accounting auditors and maintain mutual collaboration including, but not limited to, opinion exchanges as appropriate.

(3) Status of Audit

1) Status of Auditing by Corporate Auditors

The Board of Corporate Auditors of the Company is composed of three (3) members (one [1] full-time Corporate Auditor and two [2] Outside Corporate Auditors). The Corporate Auditors conduct periodic audits, attend the meeting of the Board of Corporate Auditors (held regularly in principle pursuant to the Regulations for the Board of Corporate Auditors) and also raise issues, where appropriate, as to execution of Directors' duties and the status of improvement and operation of the internal control system, etc.

Hisashi Masumura, a full-time Corporate Auditor, held positions in manufacturing, management planning, human resources, and general affairs of the Company and has abundant experience and knowledge of finance, legal affairs, compliance, risk management, etc. In addition, Koichiro Tanaka, an Outside Corporate Auditor, is a certified public accountant and certified tax accountant, and Koichi Yokota, an Outside Corporate Auditor, is a certified tax accountant and has suitable level of insight relating to finance and accounting.

The meetings of the Board of Corporate Auditors were held ten (10) times for the current business year, and the attendance records of each auditor is as follows.

Title	Name	The Number of Meetings	The Number of Attendances
Full-time Corporate Auditor	Hisashi Masumura	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Outside Corporate Auditor	Koichiro Tanaka	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times
Outside Corporate Auditor	Koichi Yokota	Ten (10) times	Ten (10) times

The main issues for consideration by the Board of Corporate Auditors are an audit plan, an audit approach and assignment, important matters regarding the audit during the period, other matters regarding an execution of the Auditors, etc.

Note that activities of the Full-time Corporate Auditor are to understand and report to the Board of Corporate Auditors the status of the Company and the content of audit by attending at the meetings of the Board of Directors and other important meetings and exchanging information with the internal audit division, the accounting auditors, etc.

2) Status of Internal Audit

As the internal audit division, three (3) full-time employees are assigned to the Internal Audit Office, which is independent of other organizations of the Company, and it conducts scheduled audits and special audits as appropriate. As for scheduled audits, an audit plan is made for each term pursuant to the relevant internal regulations, and audits are conducted after the final approval by the CEO. The Office informs related parties of audit results, gives concrete advices and recommendations, and holds opinion exchanges with the Corporate Auditors.

The results of auditing by the Internal Audit Office are reported to the Board of Directors and the Board of Corporate Auditors, and the Corporate Auditors share the recognition of such results in the course of their auditing to enhance their collective audit function.

3) Status of Accounting Audit

a. Name of Audit Corporation

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

b. Continuous Audit Period

From 1985 on

This is as far as the Company could find with its investigation, and it might be before the above.

c. CPA who executed the audit work

Yosiyuki Sakuma

Ken Takahashi

d. Composition of assistants involved in the audit work.

The composition of assistants involved in the accounting audit work of the Company is determined in accordance with the criteria for selection of audit corporations and includes eleven (11) certified public accountants and twenty (20) others.

e. Policy and reason for the selection of Audit Corporation

The Board of Corporate Auditors examines whether Accounting Auditors maintain an independent standpoint and conduct an appropriate audit and decides on the suitability of reappointment to ensure appropriateness and credibility of financial reporting based on the evaluation in accordance with the following “Policy on Decisions on Dismissal or Non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditors” and the evaluative standard established by the Board of Corporate Auditors. As a result of that, it decided that it was unnecessary not to reappoint the above Audit Corporation.

(Policy on Decisions on Dismissal or Non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditor)

If the accounting auditors is found to fall under each item of Article 340, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, our Board of Corporate Auditors dismisses the accounting auditors based on the unanimous approval from the Board of Corporate Auditors.

Besides that, if it deems it necessary because there is difficulty to conduct an appropriate audit due to an occurrence of causes, etc. to impair an independence and appropriateness of Audit Corporation, the Board of Corporate Auditors decides on and suggests at the General Meeting of Shareholders details of a resolution regarding dismissal or non-reappointment of the accounting auditors.

f. Evaluation of Audit Corporation by Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors

Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors of the Company evaluate the audit corporations in accordance with “Practical Guidelines for Corporate Auditors, etc. regarding Evaluation of Accounting Auditors and Setting of Selection Standards” (Japan Audit & Supervisory Board Members Association, November 10, 2015). Board of Corporate Auditors checks on Audit Corporation with respect to the problem of quality control system, independence and expertise of the audit team, validity and efficiency of auditing, etc. by means of regular exchanging of opinions with the audit corporation, hearing of matters to be checked, and report on the implementation of audit, etc., so we believe there is no problem.

4) Details, etc. of Remuneration of Accounting Auditors

a. Remuneration of Auditing Certified Public Accountants, etc.

(Thousands of yen)

Category	Previous consolidated fiscal year		Current consolidated fiscal year	
	Remuneration for audit and attestation services	Remuneration for non-audit services	Remuneration for audit and attestation services	Remuneration for non-audit services
Submitting Company	36,000	—	37,000	—
Consolidated subsidiaries	—	—	—	—
Total	36,000	—	37,000	—

b. Remuneration of the same network (Ernst & Young) as Auditing Certified Public Accountants (except for a.)

Category	Previous consolidated fiscal year		Current consolidated fiscal year	
	Remuneration for audit and attestation services	Remuneration for non-audit services	Remuneration for audit and attestation services	Remuneration for non-audit services
Submitting Company	—	—	—	—
Consolidated subsidiaries	21,354	3,221	21,801	3,920
Total	21,354	3,221	21,801	3,920

Non-audit services of consolidated subsidiaries are composed of closing review audit and tax return.

c. Details of other significant remuneration for audit and attestation services

No applicable matter

d. Policy for Determination of Remuneration of Accounting Auditors

Remuneration of Auditing Certified Public Accountants, etc. of the Company is determined by consideration of scale and characteristics of the Company as well as the number of auditing days, etc., by consultation with the audit corporation and by getting consent of Board of Corporate Auditors.

e. Reason for the consent of Board of Corporate Auditors to remuneration of accounting auditors

Board of Corporate Auditors decided to provide consent to the amount of remuneration of accounting auditors, etc., after carefully examining the adequacy of performance of accounting auditors and such decision-making, etc.

(4) Remuneration, etc. of Directors and Corporate Auditors

1) Policy of Determination on Amount of Remuneration, etc. of Directors and Corporate Auditors

The Company has established the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee where an independent Outside Director is a chairperson and the majority of the committee members are independent Outside Directors as an advisory body to the Board of Directors in order to improve the independence, objectivity and transparency of the procedures for determining the nomination and remuneration of Directors and to enhance corporate governance. The policy for determining the details of individual remuneration for Directors is determined at the Board of Directors based on deliberations and reports by the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee.

Summary of the Policy of Determination on Amount of Remuneration, etc. is as follows.

a. Basic Guidelines for Remuneration System for Directors

- The system should encourage the management to improve their performance through associating the performance with remuneration and to exercise their solid entrepreneurship for sustainable development of the Company.
- The system should reflect not only financial performance but also appreciation for proactive initiative based on the management philosophy of “CIC Better today than yesterday, better tomorrow than today” with the basic spirit of “Creation, Innovation and Challenge”.

- The system should attract excellent human resources for management who can contribute to sustainable development and enhancement of corporate value of the Company.

b. Remuneration Structure

Under the policy above, the remuneration structure for Executive Directors is constituted of basic remuneration as fixed remuneration, performance-based remuneration linked to the previous year's performance, etc., and stock-based compensation for the purpose of sharing interests with shareholders (restricted stock-based compensation). The remuneration ratio by type of Executive Directors is as follows; basic remuneration: performance-based remuneration: stock-based compensation = 5 : 3 : 2 (in the case of 100% achievement of KPI). We have provided stock-based compensation (restricted stock) to outside Directors as well in order to align their perspective with that of shareholders and encourage their contribution to enhancing our corporate value since July 2025. It is designed with a ratio of 5 : 1 for basic remuneration and stock-based remuneration. Basic remuneration and performance-based remuneration reflecting the previous year's performance is divided and paid equally during the period of execution of duties and restricted stock-based compensation is paid yearly at fixed time.

2) Details, Reasons for Selection, Calculation Method and Performance of Indicators (KPI) for Performance-Based Remuneration

The Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for performance-based remuneration are consolidated operating profit for the previous single fiscal year and such remuneration is divided and paid according to the degree of achievement of target values. The reasons for selecting such Indicators are that they are a financial indicator which represents the result of primary business activities of companies, use net operating profit less adjusted taxes (NOPLAT) to calculate ROIC which is a target figure to be achieved of the Medium-Term Business Plan, and are used in the bonus system for employees and important to keep consistency between the two systems. The actual result for that was 4,893 million yen.

Out of amount of carbon dioxide emission reduction held up in our Carbon Neutral Project, the Company adds goal attainment levels with respect to reduced usage resulted from improving energy use efficiency to the Performance Indicators. The results were 1,311 t-CO₂ (the goal was 1,489 t-CO₂ and the achievement level was 88.05%).

3) Details of Stock-Based Compensation (Non-Monetary Remuneration)

Stock-based compensation (non-monetary remuneration) shall be restricted stock-based compensation, and is programmed to lift restrictions of transfer upon retirement for the purpose of building awareness of contribution to sustainably increasing corporate value of the Company by clarifying the linkage between the Company's stock value and compensation and sharing returns and risks due to fluctuations in the value of stocks with shareholders. The Company issues to Directors monetary compensation claim to grant restricted stocks each year and each Director pays all of such monetary claims as contributed properties in kind and receives issuance or disposal of the Company's common shares. The number of shares to be allocated to each Director corresponding to individually determined base amount is determined by the Board of Directors based on the report of the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee. The payment amount per share shall be an amount not particularly favorable to the Eligible Directors based on the closing price on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the business day immediately preceding the date of the resolution by the Board of Directors (if no transaction is made on that day, the closing price on the trading date immediately before that day).

4) Matters Relating to Determining Details of Individual Remuneration, etc. for Directors

With respect to the details of individual remuneration for the Company's Directors, etc., following consultations with the Board of Directors, the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee recommends the amount of basic remuneration for each Director and the evaluation allocation based on the performance of a division of which each Director is in charge in the performance-based remuneration. The Board of Directors determines individual remuneration for the Company's Directors, etc. pursuant to the report of the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee.

With regard to stock-based compensation, the Board of Directors determines the details of individual remuneration such as the number of shares to be allocated, etc. based on the report of the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee.

5) Reasons for the Board of Directors' Judgement that the Details of Individual Remuneration, etc. for the Company's Directors Comply with the Policy for Determination

The Board of Directors has judged that the details of individual remuneration, etc. for the Company's Directors comply with the policy for determination, because the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee considers multilaterally the consistency between the details of the remuneration system for the Company's Directors and the policy for determination.

The Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee verifies the validity thereof through an objective and multifaceted benchmark analysis of remuneration based on "Management Remuneration Database" run by an outside remuneration consultant (WTW; Willis Towers Watson).

6) Remuneration of Corporate Auditors, etc.

a. Basic Policy

The Company's basic policy is to pay an appropriate level of remuneration to each Corporate Auditor for the performance of his or her duties.

b. Method of Determining Remuneration

The remuneration for Corporate Auditors is determined through discussions among the corporate auditors, taking into consideration whether they work full-time or part-time and the division of audit work.

c. Details of Remuneration for Corporate Auditors

The remuneration for Corporate Auditors is fixed remuneration only, which is paid on a monthly basis, with an emphasis on strengthening their independence from management.

7) The aggregate amount of remuneration, etc. of each category of Directors and Corporate Auditors, the breakdown of such aggregate amount by the type of remuneration, etc. and the number of Directors and Corporate Auditors covered

Category of Directors and Corporate Auditors	Aggregate amount of remuneration, etc. (Thousands of yen)	Breakdown by the type of remuneration, etc. (Thousands of yen)			Number of Directors or Corporate Auditors covered
		Fixed Remuneration	Performance-Based Remuneration	Non-Monetary Remuneration, etc.	
Directors (excluding Outside Directors)	241,140	107,000	88,316	45,823	4
Corporate Auditors (excluding Outside Corporate Auditors)	13,581	13,581	—	—	1
Outside Directors and Outside Corporate Auditors	35,652	31,902	—	3,750	7

Note: The details of non-monetary remuneration, etc. are restricted stock-based compensation and the amount recorded as expenses in the current business year is shown.

8) Date and Content of Resolution of a General Meeting of Shareholders regarding Remuneration of Directors and Corporate Auditors

It was resolved at the 56th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 29, 2004, that the total amount of remuneration for Directors shall be not more than 30 million yen per month and the total amount of remuneration for Corporate Auditors shall be not more than 3 million yen per month. The number of Directors or Corporate Auditors at the conclusion of this Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders is nine (9) Directors (including five [5] Outside Directors) and three (3) Corporate Auditors (one [1] full-time Corporate Auditor and two [2] Outside Corporate Auditors).

It was resolved at the 73rd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 25, 2021, that remuneration provided to grant restricted stocks shall be not more than 50 million yen per year and the number of common shares of the Company shall be not more than 50,000 shares and that a transfer restriction period shall be from the payment due date of the Company's common shares allotted under the restricted stock allotment agreement to the point of time immediately after the time of retirement from the position predetermined by the Company's Board of Directors among the positions of officers and employees of the Company or its subsidiaries. The number of Directors or Corporate Auditors at the conclusion of this Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

is four (4) Directors (inside Directors only).

In addition to the above, it was resolved at the 77th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2025, that the Company shall pay remuneration provided to grant restricted stocks, which had been paid only to the internal Directors, to the Outside Directors and that, with the addition of the Outside Directors to the eligible Directors, the Company shall increase the total amount of remuneration provided to grant restricted stocks from the current annual amount of 50 million yen or less to 60 million yen or less and increase the total number of the Company's common shares to be provided from 50,000 shares or less to 60,000 shares or less.

The number of the eligible Directors is nine (9) (including five [5] Outside Directors) at the conclusion of this Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

(5) Status of Shareholding

1) Criterion and attitude for segmentation of investment stock

Regarding segmentation of investment stock held for purposes of pure investment and held for purposes other than pure investment, we separate purposes of making a profit through value change of stock or dividends on stock as "purposes of pure investment" from the other purposes as "purposes other than pure investment".

2) Investment stock held for purposes other than pure investment

a. Policy on holding, method of verifying the reasonableness of holding, and verified matters by the Board of Directors, etc., regarding appropriateness of holding individual stock names

(1) Policy on holding

Regarding investment stock held by the Company for purposes other than pure investment (hereinafter referred to as "Cross-shareholdings"), shares, etc. of business partners, etc. may be acquired and held if it is judged that such acquisition will contribute to the enhancement of corporate value of the Company over the mid-and-long-term in terms of building stable and long-term business relations, business collaboration or cooperative business activities with the said business partners. We will verify effectiveness of holding, etc. in terms of mid-and-long-term economic rationality as well as maintenance and strengthening of relationship at the Board of Directors. If any stock names are judged, through the verification, to have no reasonableness of holding, we will sell off such stocks and reduce the shareholdings sequentially.

(2) Method of verifying the reasonableness of shareholding

Regarding the cross-shareholdings, the Company yearly gives comprehensive consideration to quantitative analysis on transaction performances and rate of returns and qualitative analysis on status of business, business strategies, and background of acquisition as well as risk of shareholding, and the Board of Directors verifies the propriety of such shareholding annually.

Following items are verified through the quantitative analysis:

- 1) Balance of dividend earning rate and capital cost
- 2) Annual amount of transaction and amount of profits
- 3) Profit or loss from valuation of stock

(3) Verified matters by the Board of Directors, etc. regarding the propriety of holding individual stock names

At the Board of Directors held in May 2025, the Company has resolved to retain those holdings after comprehensive quantitative and qualitative analysis with respect to all shares (11 stock names) held as Cross-shareholdings. We will continue to carefully review the rationale for holding each stock and proceed with the sale of those that do not meet our criteria.

b. Number of stock names and amount shown on balance sheets

	Number of stock names (Stock names)	Aggregate amount of the amount shown on balance sheets (Thousands of yen)
Unlisted stock	10	16,230
Stock other than unlisted stock	2	1,294,786

(Stock names whose number of shares increased in the current business year)

	Number of stock names (Stock names)	Aggregate amount of acquisition price associated with increase in number of shares (Thousands of yen)	Reason for increase in number of shares
Unlisted stock	1	48	Increase due to an absorption-type merger with a non-consolidated subsidiary
Stock other than unlisted stock	—	—	—

(Stock names whose number of shares decreased in the current business year)

	Number of stock names (Stock names)	Aggregate amount of acquisition price associated with decrease in number of shares (Thousands of yen)
Unlisted stock	—	—
Stock other than unlisted stock	—	—

c. Information regarding the number of shares for each stock name of specified investment stock and deemed shareholding, as well as the amount shown on balance sheets, etc.

Specified Investment Stock

Stock name	Current business year	Previous business year	Purpose of shareholding, overview of business alliances, etc., quantitative effect of shareholding, and reason for increase in number of shares	Holding shares of the Company
	Number of shares held	Number of shares held		
	Amount shown on balance sheets (Thousands of yen)	Amount shown on balance sheets (Thousands of yen)		
Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc.	299,700	299,700	Purpose of shareholding: As the said company's group is a main customer of electronic materials products, it is for the maintenance and strengthening of stable business relations and the improvement of future corporate value through mutual efforts. Quantitative effect of shareholding: As a result of verifying the reasonableness of holding, the Company decided to continue to hold the shares of such company.	Yes
	1,077,421	696,952		
Innovision FlexTech Corporation	3,950,000	3,950,000	Purpose of shareholding: As the said corporation manufactures and sells the products of display-related materials, it is for the maintenance and strengthening of cooperative relationship in technology and research and development and the improvement of future corporate value through mutual efforts. Quantitative effect of shareholding: As a result of verifying the reasonableness of holding, the Company decided to continue to hold the shares of such company.	No
	217,364	142,337		

Deemed Shareholding

No applicable matter.

3) Investment stock held for purposes of pure investment

No applicable matter.

5. Status of Employees, etc.

(1) Basic Policy on Human Resource Strategy

The Group regards its human resources as the source of value creation and the driving force for achieving sustainable growth and development. Under its Medium-Term Business Plan (from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 2030), the Group has adopted the basic policy that “We aim to enhance our corporate value from both business and financial perspectives by leveraging our human resources and addressing social and environmental issues”, and promotes its business, financial, and human resource strategies in an integrated manner. Details of the Group’s human resource management initiatives are stated in “II. Status of Business, 2. Views and Initiatives on Sustainability, (2) Strategy”.

Moreover, the Group determines salaries and other compensation based on the fundamental principles of attracting highly capable personnel, promoting employee growth through fair evaluation, and providing appropriate rewards commensurate with performance and contributions.

Specifically, to secure and develop human resources, the Group has implemented wage increases in line with inflation and has raised starting salaries for new graduates. The Group has also established a fair personnel system based on a job qualification system and a management-by-objectives system that are free from considerations of age, gender, or career background, while encouraging employee development through multifaceted performance evaluations and feedback.

The Group's bonus system is performance-based and provides appropriate rewards in line with improvements in corporate performance, while the Company has introduced a Restricted Stock Trust (RS Trust) to enhance employees’ motivation and sense of responsibility toward improving medium- to long-term corporate value. In addition, the Group has established commendation and award systems that recognize diverse individual contributions, including new product development, outstanding operational performance, employee inventions, and proposals for productivity improvement. These programs serve as incentives to encourage employees to take on challenges proactively.

(2) Status of Employees

1) Status of Consolidated Group

(As of March 31, 2026)

Segment name	Number of employees	
Electronic materials	970	(156)
Industrial application structural materials	304	(67)
Electrical insulating materials	96	(19)
Display materials	135	(21)
Total of reportable segments	1,505	(263)
Other	40	(26)
Unallocated (Common)	38	(23)
Total	1,583	(312)

- Note: 1. The column “Number of employees” indicates the number of full-time employees (excluding persons on loan to companies outside our Group from those within our Group and including persons on loan to companies within our Group from those outside our Group), while the annual average number of temporary employees (including part-timers, employees dispatched from staffing agencies and seasonal workers) is stated in the parentheses.
2. The number of employees stated as that of “Unallocated (Common)” is the number of those who belong to the administrative departments of the Company.

2) Status of Submitting Company

(As of March 31, 2026)

Number of employees	Average age (Years old)	Average length of service (Years)	Average annual salary (Thousands of yen)	Year-on-year change in average annual salary (%)
641 (124)	45.4	21.0	6,771	-0.9

Segment name	Number of employees	
Electronic materials	420	(76)
Industrial application structural materials	90	(9)
Electrical insulating materials	42	(11)
Display materials	51	(5)
Total of reportable segments	603	(101)
Unallocated (Common)	38	(23)
Total	641	(124)

- Note: 1. The column “Number of employees” indicates the number of full-time employees (excluding persons on loan to other companies from the Company and including persons on loan to the Company from other companies), while the annual average number of temporary employees (including part-timers, employees dispatched from staffing agencies and seasonal workers) is stated in the parentheses.
2. “Average annual salary” includes bonuses and extra wages.
3. The number of employees stated as that of “Unallocated (Common)” is the number of those who belong to the administrative departments of the Company.

3) Status of Labor Union

The labor union of the Submitting Company belongs to the local division of the Japanese Federation of Textile, Chemical, Food, Commercial, Service and General Workers’ Unions and has made sound development since its formation in 1946. The labor-management relations are harmonious, and efforts are made to develop the Company’s business through mutual cooperation. The union membership as of March 31, 2026 stands at 471 members.

4) Description of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan for officers and employees

The Company has implemented the employee ownership plan exclusively for its officers and employees. Details of this officers’ and employees’ ownership plan are provided in “1. Status of Shares, (8) Director and Employee Stock Ownership Plan”.

5) Ratio of female employees in managerial positions, ratio of male employees taking childcare leave, and wage differences between male and female employees

i) Submitting Company

Current business year				
Ratio of female employees in managerial positions (%) (See Note 1)	Ratio of male employees taking childcare leave (%) (See Note 2)	Wage differences between male and female employees (%) (See Note 1)		
		All employees	Regular employees	Part-time and fixed-term employees
19.2	57.1	79.1	79.2	80.6

- Note: 1. The figures are calculated in accordance with the provisions of “Act on the Promotion of Women’s Active Engagement in Professional Life” (Act No. 64 of 2015).
2. The ratio of childcare leave, etc. taken in Article 71-6, item (i) of “Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members” (Ordinance of the Ministry of Labor No. 25 of 1991) is calculated in accordance with the provisions of “Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members” (Act No. 76 of 1991).

ii) Consolidated Subsidiaries

Statement is omitted with regard to the consolidated subsidiaries because they do not disclose data in accordance with the provisions of “Act on Promotion of Women's Participation and Advancement in the Workplace” (Act No. 64 of 2015) and “Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members” (Act No. 76 of 1991).

iii) Consolidated Group

Current consolidated fiscal year				
Ratio of female employees in managerial positions (%)	Ratio of male employees taking childcare leave (%) (See Note 4)	Wage differences between male and female employees (%) (See Note 2 and Note 3)		
		All employees	Regular employees	Part-time and fixed-term employees
22.3	44.4	95.6	93.2	62.8

- Note:
1. The Consolidated Group is a consolidated company as stipulated in Article 2(v) of “Regulation on Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements” (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 28 of 1976).
 2. The above figures include those of overseas subsidiaries, and a definition and calculating method of figures of overseas subsidiaries are treated the same as those of “Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life” (Act No. 64 of 2015) and “Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members” (Act No. 76 of 1991).
 3. In calculating the figures, the amount of overseas companies is calculated by converting it into Japanese yen based on average exchange rates.
 4. Childcare leave includes not only the childcare leave as stipulated in laws and regulations, but also a temporary leave system, etc. for purposes of bearing and raising of children at overseas companies. Childcare leave programs are not established at Protec Arisawa America, Inc., so it is not included in the calculation of “Ratio of male employees taking childcare leave”.

V. Status of Accounting

1. Method of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statements

- (1) The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in compliance with the “Regulations for Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements” (Ministerial Ordinance No. 28 of the Ministry of Finance, 1976).
- (2) The financial statements of the Company are prepared in compliance with the “Regulations for Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Financial Statements, etc.” (Ministerial Ordinance No. 59 of the Ministry of Finance, 1963; hereinafter referred to as the “Regulations for Financial Statements”).
The Company falls under the Special Financial Statement-Submitting Companies and prepares its financial statements pursuant to the provisions of Article 127 of the Regulations for Financial Statements.

2. Certification of Audit

The Company received a review of its consolidated financial statements for the current consolidated fiscal year (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026) and its financial statements for the current business year (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026) conducted by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC under the provisions of Article 193-2, paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

3. Special Efforts to Secure Appropriateness of Consolidated Financial Statements, etc.

The Company makes special efforts to secure appropriateness of its consolidated financial statements, etc. Specifically, we make efforts to improve our systems by subscription to professional journals aiming to gain correct understanding of the changes, etc. in the accounting standards and also affiliation with the Financial Accounting Standards Foundation aiming to ensure precise understanding of and appropriate responses to the contents of the accounting standards, etc.

1. Consolidated Financial Statements, etc.

(1) Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	16,861,091	15,240,998
Notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets	*4, 16,674,196	*4 21,906,654
Securities	100,020	—
Merchandise and finished goods	6,117,372	5,774,719
Work in process	2,740,780	3,024,557
Raw materials and supplies	5,747,978	6,817,000
Other	1,317,955	1,254,123
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(32,071)	(16,066)
Total current assets	49,527,322	54,001,987
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures	24,373,520	31,164,036
Accumulated depreciation	(17,103,063)	(17,967,698)
Buildings and structures, net	*2 7,270,456	*2 13,196,338
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	35,218,531	37,989,908
Accumulated depreciation	(30,381,205)	(31,654,023)
Machinery, equipment and vehicles, net	*2 4,837,326	*2 6,335,884
Land	*2 2,038,587	*2 2,043,264
Construction in progress	3,305,096	794,451
Other	4,317,800	4,510,393
Accumulated depreciation	(3,004,494)	(3,238,944)
Other, net	*2 1,313,306	*2 1,271,448
Total property, plant and equipment	18,764,772	23,641,387
Intangible assets	300,488	306,936
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	*1 1,969,043	*1 1,929,988
Long-term loans receivable	41,269	41,269
Deferred tax assets	716,384	659,616
Other	*2 463,155	*2 578,332
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(45,797)	(120,358)
Total investments and other assets	3,144,054	3,088,848
Total non-current assets	22,209,315	27,037,172
Total assets	71,736,638	81,039,159

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable-trade	7,704,382	8,748,032
Short-term borrowings	*3 4,926,408	*3 10,988,823
Current portion of long-term borrowings	*2 961,467	970,814
Lease liabilities	225,594	185,601
Income taxes payable	848,061	997,106
Provision for product warranties	29,690	31,854
Provision for bonuses	727,947	1,140,538
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	6,358	9,131
Provision for shareholder benefits	—	29,599
Other	,*5 3,152,750	*5 3,543,937
Total current liabilities	18,582,660	26,645,439
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	*2 3,677,101	2,999,727
Provision for share awards	26,729	—
Lease liabilities	443,780	273,164
Deferred tax liabilities	231,092	186,941
Retirement benefit liability	42,212	76,614
Asset retirement obligations	103,856	103,639
Other	70,025	65,562
Total non-current liabilities	4,594,797	3,705,649
Total liabilities	23,177,458	30,351,089
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	7,880,116	7,881,920
Capital surplus	3,244,143	3,255,725
Retained earnings	33,494,893	35,225,663
Treasury shares	(471,686)	(1,176,816)
Total shareholders' equity	44,147,466	45,186,492
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	428,851	725,018
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	2,298	(1,863)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	3,763,293	4,707,162
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	211,525	71,260
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	4,405,967	5,501,578
Share acquisition rights	5,745	—
Total net assets	48,559,180	50,688,070
Total liabilities and net assets	71,736,638	81,039,159

2) Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
[Consolidated Statements of Income]

(Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025		Fiscal year ended to March 31, 2026	
Net sales	*1	49,815,616	*1	56,474,208
Cost of sales	*2, *3	38,194,139	*2, *3	43,056,673
Gross profit		11,621,477		13,417,534
Selling, general and administrative expenses				
Freight and packing costs		1,029,929		1,224,494
Salaries and allowances		2,211,897		2,569,776
Provision for bonuses		190,135		255,352
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)		6,358		9,131
Retirement benefit expenses		76,282		63,824
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts		16,716		53,970
Other		3,196,952		3,435,694
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	*2	6,728,271	*2	7,612,245
Operating profit		4,893,205		5,805,289
Non-operating income				
Interest income		89,223		50,446
Dividend income		25,702		30,570
Foreign exchange gains		241,538		151,017
Subsidy income		125,337		102,838
Compensation income		3,498		140,711
Other		128,348		141,421
Total non-operating income		613,648		617,006
Non-operating expenses				
Interest expenses		190,557		188,959
Rental expenses		28,842		29,018
Other		19,727		46,430
Total non-operating expenses		239,127		264,408
Ordinary profit		5,267,726		6,157,887
Extraordinary income				
Gain on sale of non-current assets	*4	4,515	*4	2,170
Gain on sale of investment securities	*5	2,502	*5	107,268
Gain on bargain purchase		—	*6	168,953
Subsidy income		—	*7	164,020
Other		16,645		12,598
Total extraordinary income		23,663		455,012
Extraordinary losses				
Loss on sale of non-current assets	*8	2,003		—
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	*9	16,778	*9	31,714
Impairment losses	*10	9,209	*10	1,759
Total extraordinary losses		28,000		33,474
Profit before income taxes		5,263,389		6,579,424
Income taxes – current		1,014,832		1,435,094
Income taxes – deferred		278,876		148,528
Total income taxes		1,293,709		1,583,623
Profit		3,969,679		4,995,801
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		—		—
Profit attributable to owners of parent		3,969,679		4,995,801

[Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income]

(Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Profit	3,969,679	4,995,801
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(86,194)	296,167
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	4,004	(4,161)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	892,299	943,868
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax	244,455	(140,264)
Total other comprehensive income	*	*
Comprehensive income	5,024,244	6,091,412
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	5,024,244	6,091,412
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—

3) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Other Net Assets
Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of period	7,862,036	3,212,781	32,253,196	(460,640)	42,867,374
Changes during period					
Issuance of new shares	18,080	18,080			36,160
Dividends of surplus			(2,727,983)		(2,727,983)
Profit attributable to owners of parent			3,969,679		3,969,679
Purchase of treasury shares				(122,611)	(122,611)
Disposal of treasury shares		13,281		111,565	124,847
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during period	18,080	31,361	1,241,696	(11,046)	1,280,092
Balance at end of period	7,880,116	3,244,143	33,494,893	(471,686)	44,147,466

	Accumulated other comprehensive income					Share acquisition rights	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at beginning of period	515,045	(1,706)	2,870,994	(32,930)	3,351,402	27,419	46,246,196
Changes during period							
Issuance of new shares							36,160
Dividend of surplus							(2,727,983)
Profit attributable to owners of parent							3,969,679
Purchase of treasury shares							(122,611)
Disposal of treasury shares							124,847
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	(86,194)	4,004	892,299	244,455	1,054,564	(21,673)	1,032,891
Total changes during period	(86,194)	4,004	892,299	244,455	1,054,564	(21,673)	2,312,983
Balance at end of period	428,851	2,298	3,763,293	211,525	4,405,967	5,745	48,559,180

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of period	7,880,116	3,244,143	33,494,893	(471 686)	44,147,466
Changes during period					
Issuance of new shares	1,803	1,803			3,607
Dividends of surplus			(3,265,031)		(3,265,031)
Profit attributable to owners of parent			4,995,801		4,995,801
Purchase of treasury shares				(471)	(471)
Disposal of treasury shares		9,778		77 065	86,843
Increase by merger				(781,723)	(781,723)
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during period	1,803	11,582	1,730,770	(705,130)	1,039,025
Balance at end of period	7,881,920	3,255,725	35,225,663	(1,176,816)	45,186,492

	Accumulated other comprehensive income					Share acquisition rights	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at beginning of period	428,851	2,298	3,763,293	211,525	4,405,967	5,745	48,559,180
Changes during period							
Issuance of new shares							3,607
Dividends of surplus							(3,265,031)
Profit attributable to owners of parent							4,995,801
Purchase of treasury shares							(471)
Disposal of treasury shares							86,843
Increase by merger							(781,723)
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	296,167	(4,161)	943,868	(140,264)	1,095,610	(5,745)	1,089,864
Total changes during period	296,167	(4,161)	943,868	(140,264)	1,095,610	(5,745)	2,128,890
Balance at end of period	725,018	(1,863)	4,707,162	71,260	5,501,578	—	50,688,070

4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income taxes	5,263,389	6,579,424
Depreciation	2,122,697	2,465,554
Impairment losses	9,209	1,759
Share-based payment expenses	47,721	49,573
Increase (decrease) in provision for product warranties	(287)	1,076
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	138,065	412,591
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	2,740	2,773
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	12,880	53,770
Increase (decrease) in provision for share awards	26,729	39,714
Increase (decrease) in retirement benefit liability	(88,115)	(169,175)
Interest and dividend income	(114,926)	(81,016)
Subsidy income	(125,337)	(266,858)
Compensation income	(3,498)	(140,711)
Interest expenses	190,557	188,959
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	(77,361)	(1,912)
Share of loss (profit) loss of entities accounted for using equity method	—	(168,953)
Loss (gain) on sale of investment securities	(2,502)	(107,268)
Loss (gain) on sale of non-current assets	(2,911)	(2,170)
Loss on retirement of property, plant and equipment	2,066	5,140
Gain on reversal of share acquisition rights	(15,981)	(5,164)
Other extraordinary loss (income)	(664)	(7,434)
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	117,504	(4,838,717)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(2,920,741)	(796,646)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	569,185	926,727
Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes	(27,813)	(314,090)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(356,941)	348,391
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	279,858	159,105
Subtotal	5,045,522	4,334,440
Interest and dividends received	130,064	101,173
Interest paid	(196,074)	(181,763)
Income taxes refund (paid)	(559,605)	(1,517,089)
Subsidies received	125,337	266,858
Proceeds from compensation	3,498	140,711
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,548,742	3,144,332

(Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments into time deposits	(490,000)	(360,000)
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	470,092	497,100
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,210,733)	(6,793,458)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4,615	2,170
Purchase of intangible assets	(39,330)	(121,518)
Purchase of investment securities	(152)	(991,677)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	168,724	692,493
Loan advances	(60,000)	—
Proceeds from collection of loans receivable	80,000	—
Decrease (increase) in investments and other assets	(125)	(16,047)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2,076,909)	(7,090,937)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(460,774)	5,956,077
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	2,626,812	3,627,791
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(3,275,601)	(4,433,903)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(150,341)	(145,832)
Redemption of bonds	(10,800)	—
Proceeds from issuance of shares	30,467	3,026
Purchase of treasury shares	(122,611)	(471)
Dividends paid	(2,723,982)	(3,258,049)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(4,086,831)	1,748,637
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	286,058	323,296
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,328,939)	(1,874,671)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17,700,031	16,371,091
Increase in cash and cash equivalents resulting from merger with unconsolidated subsidiaries	—	384,578
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	*1 16,371,091	*1 14,880,998

[Notes]

(Important Matters Underlying Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements)

1. Matters concerning scope of consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: eleven (11)

Names of major consolidated subsidiaries:

ThinFlex Corporation, ThinFlex Technology Corporation (B.V.I.), TopFlex Corporation, Satosen Co., Ltd., Arisawa Fiber Glass Co., Ltd., Protec International Holdings Co., Ltd., Protec Arisawa Europe, S.A., Protec Arisawa America, Inc., Arisawa Sogyo Co., Ltd., Arisawa Jushi Kogyo Co., Ltd., ColorLink Japan, Ltd.,

(2) Names, etc. of major non-consolidated subsidiaries

Major non-consolidated subsidiaries:

NB Optic, Co., Ltd.

As the Company sold all the shares of Kashiwa Seiki Co., Ltd., a non-consolidated subsidiary, in the current consolidated fiscal year, it has been excluded from the scope of non-consolidated subsidiaries.

(Reasons for excluding the above-mentioned non-consolidated subsidiaries from the scope of consolidation)

The non-consolidated subsidiary is small in size, and its aggregate total assets, net sales, profit or loss (Amount corresponding to the Company's equity interest) and retained earnings (Amount corresponding to the Company's equity interest), etc. does not materially affect the consolidated financial statements.

2. Matters concerning application of equity method

(1) Number of affiliated companies accounted for under the equity method: —

(2) As the non-consolidated subsidiary (NB Optic, Co., Ltd.) has only slight effects on the consolidated financial statements in terms of profit or loss (Amount corresponding to the Company's equity interest) and retained earnings (Amount corresponding to the Company's equity interest), etc. (even if they are excluded from the scope of application of the equity method) and also bear no significance as a whole, the company has been excluded from the scope of application of the equity method.

As the Company sold all the shares of Kashiwa Seiki Co., Ltd., a non-consolidated subsidiary, in the current consolidated fiscal year, it has been excluded from the scope of non-consolidated subsidiaries. In addition, as the Company sold all the shares of Ryoyu Industrial Corporation, an affiliated company, to which the equity method was not applied, it has been excluded from the scope of the affiliated companies.

3. Matters concerning business year, etc. of consolidated subsidiaries

The closing date of ThinFlex Corporation, TopFlex Corporation, ThinFlex Technology Corporation (B.V.I.), Protec Arisawa Europe, S.A. and Protec Arisawa America, Inc., all of which are consolidated subsidiaries, is December 31 of each year.

In preparation of consolidated financial statements, financial statements as of the said closing date are used; provided, however, that for the important transactions conducted in the period from January 1 to March 31 (i.e. the consolidated closing date), the adjustments necessary for consolidation purposes have been made.

4. Matters concerning accounting policies

(1) Valuation standards and valuation methods for important assets

1) Securities

Available-for-sale securities

Securities other than stocks and others without a quoted market price:

Stated at fair market value. (Valuation differences are reported as a component of net assets, and the cost of securities sold is calculated using the average cost method.)

Stocks and others without a quoted market price:

Stated at average cost.

2) Derivative financial instruments

Stated at fair market value.

3) Inventories

Merchandise, finished goods, semi-finished goods and work in process:

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries primarily adopt the cost method on a first-in, first-out basis (The amount shown on the balance sheets is calculated by writing inventories down due to a decline in profitability.), and the overseas subsidiaries primarily adopt the lower-of-cost-or-market method based on the moving average method.

Raw materials and supplies:

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries primarily adopt the cost method based on the periodic average method (The amount shown on the balance sheets is calculated by writing inventories down due to a decline in profitability.), and the overseas subsidiaries primarily adopt the lower-of-cost-or-market method based on the moving average method.

(2) Methods of depreciation and amortization of important depreciable assets

1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries adopt the declining-balance method, except for the buildings (excluding accompanying facilities) acquired on or after April 1, 1998, and accompanying facilities and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016, which are depreciated using the straight-line method. The overseas consolidated subsidiaries adopt the straight-line method.

The useful life mostly falls within the ranges shown below:

Buildings and structures: ten (10) years to thirty-eight (38) years

Machinery, equipment and vehicles: four (4) years to ten (10) years

2) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

The straight-line method is adopted. Software used by the Company is amortized over an estimated in-house usable period. (currently five [5] years)

In addition, technology-related assets are amortized over the economic useful life (eight [8] years).

3) Leased assets

Leased assets related to finance lease transactions that entail transfer of title

Depreciation and amortization is based on the same method as applied to self-owned non-current assets.

Leased assets related to finance lease transactions that do not entail transfer of title

Depreciation and amortization is based on the straight-line method that takes the lease period as the useful life and sets the residual value at zero (0).

(3) Standards for recording important allowances and provisions

1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

As a reserve for potential loan losses, an estimated uncollectible amount is allocated based on the historical loan-loss ratio in the case of general accounts receivable, and in light of the collectibility in each instance in the case of some specific accounts receivable, e.g. doubtful receivables.

2) Provision for bonuses

The Company and some of its consolidated subsidiaries, in preparation for the payment of bonuses to their respective employees, allocate such portion of the expected aggregate bonus amount that is recognizable in the current consolidated fiscal year.

3) Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)

Some of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries, in preparation for the payment of bonuses to their respective directors and officers, make a relevant allocation based on the expected aggregate amount of such bonus payment for the current consolidated fiscal year.

4) Provision for share awards

As a reserve for the Company's stock benefit to employees under the stock benefit regulations, it is allocated based on the expected aggregate amount of share benefit obligation as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

5) Provision for product warranties

As a reserve for warranty expenses potentially incurred with respect to the products delivered to customers, an amount reasonably expected to accrue in such expenses is estimated and appropriated.

(4) Accounting methods concerning retirement benefits

1) Method of inter-period attribution of expected retirement benefits

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula is employed as the method of attributing the estimated amount of each employee's retirement benefits to his or her service period up to the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

2) Method of recognizing actuarial differences as expenses

Actuarial differences are recognized as expenses, effective from the consolidated fiscal year immediately following the year of occurrence of each such difference, in an amount prorated using the straight-line method over a certain number of years (currently five [5] years) within the average remaining service period of the employees at the time of occurrence of the said difference in each consolidated fiscal year.

- 3) Adoption of simplified method by small-scale businesses, etc.
Some of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries employ, in calculating their respective net defined benefit liabilities and retirement benefit expenses, a simplified method which deems the size of retirement benefit obligations to be equal to the aggregate amount of retirement benefits payable assuming the voluntary retirement of all employees at the end of the current period.
- (5) Standards for recording important revenues and expenses
Notes on the standards for recording important revenues and expenses are omitted as the same details are shown in "Notes (For Revenue Recognition) 2. Basic Information for understanding revenue from contracts with customers" of Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (6) Standards for translating important foreign currency assets and liabilities into Japanese currency
Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Japanese yen at the spot exchange rate as of the consolidated closing date, and the resulting translation differences are entered as profit or loss, as the case may be. Assets and liabilities of overseas subsidiaries, etc. are translated into Japanese yen at the spot exchange rate as of the consolidated closing date, and their respective incomes and expenses are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rate during the period, with the resulting translation differences being recorded as part of "Foreign currency translation adjustment" and "Non-controlling interests" in the "Net assets" section.
- (7) Accounting method of significant hedge transactions
- 1) Method of hedge accounting
The Company adopts the deferred hedge accounting. With respect to the forward exchange contracts that meet the requirements of hedge accounting, we adopt the designated hedge accounting.
 - 2) Hedging instruments and hedged items
Hedging instruments: Forward exchange contracts
Hedged items: Monetary claims denominated in foreign currencies, Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies
 - 3) Hedging policy
Forward foreign exchange transactions are conducted within the scope of actual demand for the purpose of deterring risks involved in transactions denominated in foreign currencies from the fluctuations in the foreign exchange market. These transactions will never be entered for speculative purpose.
 - 4) Method of assessing hedge effectiveness
The Company assesses the effectiveness of hedging based on the ratio of changes that is calculated by comparing the cumulative total of the market fluctuations of hedged items with that of hedging instruments. However, when the forward foreign exchange transactions are by designated hedge accounting, such assessment of effectiveness is omitted.
- (8) Scope of funds in the consolidated statements of cash flows
The funds consist of cash on hand, demand deposits that are immediately withdrawable and short-term investments with a maturity of three (3) months or less from the date of acquisition which are readily convertible to cash and carry only a negligible risk of value fluctuations.
- (9) Other important matters concerning preparation of consolidated financial statements
Accounting methods concerning deferred assets
Stock delivery expenses are fully charged to expenses when they are paid.

(Significant Accounting Estimates)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment which consolidated subsidiaries (TopFlex Corporation) hold

- (1) Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current consolidated fiscal year

(Thousands of yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Impairment losses	—	—
Property, plant and equipment	2,416,908	3,956,106

- (2) Information regarding the significant accounting estimates of the identified items

1) Calculation method

With regard to an asset group that indicates impairment, if the Company determines that impairment losses should be shown after the recoverability test of impairment losses to evaluate whether a carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is assessed based on value in use. The Company has determined in the consolidated fiscal year that there is an indication of impairment in the property, plant and equipment which TopFlex Corporation hold due to a decrease in demands for electronic materials in the Chinese market and a decline in profitability associated with stagnation of the Chinese economy. However, the impairment losses are not recognized because the value in use from such asset group exceeds the carrying amount in the recoverability test of the impairment losses.

2) Major assumptions

The major assumptions of future cash flow estimates are sales growth rates and gross profit margins.

3) Effect on the consolidated financial statements for the next consolidated fiscal year

The major assumptions of future cash flow estimates are highly uncertain and may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements for the next consolidated fiscal year due to changes in sales growth rates and gross profit margins.

(Changes in Accounting Policies)

No applicable matter.

(Accounting Standards etc. not yet applied)

1. Accounting Standard for Leases, etc.

- “Accounting Standard for Leases” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No.34, September 13, 2024)
- “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Guidance No.33, September 13, 2024)

(1) Overview

As part of its efforts for ensuring that Japanese GAAP is consistent with international accounting standards, the ASBJ conducted a review, taking into consideration international accounting standards, toward the development of the Accounting Standard for Leases for recognizing assets and liabilities for all leases held by a lessee. Accordingly, the ASBJ issued the Accounting Standard for Leases, etc., which were developed under a basic policy with the aim of being simple and highly convenient by incorporating only the key provisions of IFRS 16 instead of all the provisions, despite being based on the single accounting model of IFRS 16, while also making revisions basically unnecessary even when the provisions of IFRS 16 are applied for non-consolidated financial statements.

Regarding the method for allocating the lessee’s lease expenses in the lessee’s accounting treatment, a single accounting model is applied for recording the amortization related to right-of-use assets and the amount equivalent to the interest on lease liabilities for all leases regardless of whether a lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. This is the same as under IFRS 16.

(2) Scheduled date of application

The Accounting Standard and the Implementation Guidance mentioned above will be applied at the start of the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2027.

(3) Effect of application of the accounting standard, etc.

The effect of the application of the “Accounting Standard for Lease”, etc. on the consolidated financial statements is currently under evaluation.

2. Accounting Standard for Subsequent Events, etc.

- “Accounting Standard for Subsequent Events” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No.41, January 9, 2026)
- “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Subsequent Events” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Guidance No.35, January 9, 2026)

(1) Overview

“The Accounting Standard for Subsequent Events”, etc. stipulate accounting treatment and disclosure related to subsequent events, including reviewing expressions and arranging the evaluation period for subsequent events, as well as newly requiring notes on approval for the announcement of financial statements, with the priority of establishing comprehensive accounting standards for the definition, accounting treatment, disclosure, etc. of subsequent events, and the basic policy of transferring the accounting standards to the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) by following, in principle, the content related to accounting set forth in Auditing Standards Report 560, Practical Guidelines No.1 on “Auditing Treatment of Subsequent Events” of the Auditing and Assurance Standards Committee of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

(2) Scheduled date of application

The Accounting Standard and the Implementation Guidance mentioned above will be applied at the start of the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2027.

(Changes in Presentation)

<Consolidated Statements of Income>

1. “Compensation income”, which was presented as part of “Other” in “Non-operating income” in the previous consolidated fiscal year, is separately stated effective from the current consolidated fiscal year due to a rise in percentage of the pertinent amount to more than ten hundredths (10/100) of the aggregate amount of non-operating expenses. In order to reflect such change in presentation, a reclassification has been made in the consolidated financial statements for the previous consolidated fiscal year.
As a result, 131,846 thousand yen of “Other”, listed within “Non-operating income” in the consolidated statements of income for the previous consolidated fiscal year, has been reclassified as part of 3,498 thousand yen of “Compensation income” and 128,348 thousand yen of “Other”.
2. “Gain on reversal of share acquisition rights”, which was presented as part of “Other” in “Extraordinary income” in the previous consolidated fiscal year, is separately stated effective from the current consolidated fiscal year due to a fall in quantitative materiality. In order to reflect such change in presentation, a reclassification has been made in the consolidated financial statements for the previous consolidated fiscal year.
As a result, 15,981 thousand yen of “Gain on reversal of share acquisition rights”, listed within “Extraordinary income” in the consolidated statements of income for the previous consolidated fiscal year, has been reclassified as “Other”.

<Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows>

“Compensation income” and “Proceeds from compensation”, which were presented in “Cash flows from operating activities”, is stated effective from the current consolidated fiscal year due to a rise in quantitative materiality. In order to reflect such change in presentation, a reclassification has been made in the consolidated financial statements for the previous consolidated fiscal year.
As a result, (3,498) thousand yen of “Compensation income” and 3,498 thousand yen of “Proceeds from compensation” are presented in “Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows” for the previous consolidated fiscal year, and 5,049,021 thousand yen of “Subtotal” has been changed to 5,045,522 thousand yen.

(Additional information)

<Remuneration System for Granting Restricted Stocks to Directors>

The Company has introduced a restricted stock compensation system for the purpose of providing incentives to the Company's eligible Directors to sustainably improve the Company's corporate value and promote further sharing of value with its shareholders.

In this system, the aggregate amount of remuneration provided to eligible Directors to grant restricted stock shall be no more than 60 million per year as an amount considered to be reasonable. The total number of common shares that the Company issues or disposes of shall be no more than 60,000 shares per year (however, if a share split (including gratis allotment of the Company's common shares) or share consolidation of the Company's common shares is performed, the total number shall be adjusted within a reasonable range as necessary depending on a ratio of split and consolidation after such effective date).

Eligible Directors shall pay all monetary claims provided from the Company based on this system as contributed properties in kind and receive issuance or disposal of the Company's common shares.

The payment amount per share shall be determined by the Board of Directors based on the closing price of the Company's common shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the business day preceding to the day of each resolution of the Board of Directors (if no transaction is made on that day, the closing price on the trading day immediately before that day) within the scope that is not particularly favorable to an eligible Director who receives the common shares. The specific timing of provision and allocation to each eligible Director shall be determined by the Board of Directors following consultations with the Assignment and Remuneration Advisory Committee.

<Employee Stock Ownership Plan>

The Company has introduced an incentive plan for employees (Employee Stock Ownership Plan) with the aim to increase the Company's corporate value in the medium- to long-term by expanding welfare benefits to the employees of the Company ("employees").

(1) Outline of the plan

The plan is an incentive plan which, with funds the Company contributes, sets up a trust ("Trust") that acquires the Company's common stock ("the Company's Stock") and which issues the Company's Stock based on points awarded to the employees who satisfy certain requirements. Such points are awarded in accordance with employees' positions, etc. under the stock benefit regulations set forth by the Board of Directors, and the number of the Company's stock issued to each employee is determined depending on the number of the points awarded.

There is no employees' burden because the Company contributes all the funds to acquire the Company's Stock under the Trust.

With respect to the Company's Stocks to be issued, the Company and the employee concerned shall, in principle, enter into a transfer restriction agreement that restricts the transfer from the date of issuance to the date of retirement.

(2) Shares of the Company's remaining in the Trust

The shares of the Company remaining in the Trust are shown at their book value in the Trust as stock in the "Net Assets" section of the consolidated balance sheets, and the book value and number of such shares are 122 million yen and 81,200 shares for the previous consolidated fiscal year and 85 million yen and 56,757 shares for the current consolidated fiscal year, respectively.

(Notes Related to Consolidated Balance Sheets)

*1 Items related to non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies are as follows.

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Investment securities (Stock)	144,570	112,000

*2 Assets subject to a security interest and secured liabilities

Assets subject to a security interest are as follows.

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
Buildings and structures	3,031,546	(2,644,710)	2,744,769	(2,416,808)
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	881,939	(881,939)	612,834	(612,834)
Property, plant and equipment (Other)	57,144	(57,144)	31,010	(31,010)
Land	558,408	(199,190)	491,090	(199,190)
Investments and other assets (Other)	63,795	(—)	69,913	(—)
Total	4,592,834	(3,782,985)	3,949,618	(3,259,844)

Secured liabilities are as follows.

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
Long-term borrowings	241,000	(—)	—	(—)

The parenthesized figures represent factory foundation mortgages and the liabilities secured by such mortgages.

*3 The Submitting Company has an overdraft agreement in effect with each of its six (6) partner banks to ensure efficient procurement of operating funds. The following is the balance of unexecuted loans under such overdraft agreements as of the end of the current and previous consolidated fiscal years.

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Aggregate overdraft limit	9,500,000	15,340,000
Drawdowns	2,000,000	6,835,840
Balance of unexecuted loans	7,500,000	8,504,160

*4 The balance of notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets, which are the balance of receivables arising from contracts with customers or the balance of contract assets, are as follows:

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Notes	2,146,862	2,832,639
Accounts receivable - trade	14,315,970	18,649,661
Contract assets	211,363	424,354

*5 The balance of contract liabilities in current liabilities (other) are as follows:

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Contract liabilities	364,743	119,595

(Notes Related to Consolidated Statements of Income)

*1 Revenue from contracts with customers

With regard to net sales, revenue from contracts with customers and other revenues are not separately stated. The amount of the revenue from contracts with customers is stated in “Notes (For Revenue Recognition) 1. Information on the breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers” of Consolidated Financial Statements.

*2 Total amount of research and development expenses included in manufacturing costs for the current period and general and administrative expenses

(Thousands of yen)

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
2,366,667	2,778,788

*3 Closing inventories are stated in the amount after writing inventories down due to a decline in profitability, and the following loss on valuation of inventories or gain on reversal of loss on valuation of inventories (Δ) are included in the cost of sales.

(Thousands of yen)

Fiscal year ended to March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended to March 31, 2026
(37,110)	6,827

*4 Details of gain on sale of non-current assets are as follows.

(Thousands of yen)

(Thousands of yen)		
	Fiscal year ended to March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended to March 31, 2026
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	4,515	2,170

*5 The gain on sale of investment securities is due mainly to the sale of some investment securities that the Company holds. The amount for the fiscal year ended to March 31, 2026 consists mainly of the sale of shares of Ryoyu Industrial Corporation, an affiliated company.

*6 The gain on bargain purchase is due mainly to the absorption-type merger with Arisawa Kenko Co., Ltd, a non-consolidated company.

*7 The subsidy income is due mainly to the adoption for the Leading Projects for Sustainable Buildings (CO2 reduction type) for FY2024 in connection with the construction of the ARISAWA Innovation Center.

*8 The loss on sale of non-current assets is due mainly to the sale of buildings.

*9 The loss on retirement of non-current assets is due mainly to the demolition cost of buildings.

*10 Impairment losses

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

Our Group recorded impairment losses with respect to the following asset group(s) in the previous consolidated fiscal year.

Location	Usage	Type	Impairment losses (Thousands of yen)
Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Joetsu-shi, Niigata)	Industrial Application Structural materials manufacturing facilities	Machinery, equipment and vehicles; etc.	9,209

Our Group conducts asset grouping grounded in its business segments and based primarily on product lines (each line representing a family of products), while each asset becomes the subject of asset grouping in the cases of assets for rent and idle assets, etc.

Of the Group's business assets, those asset groups whose profitability significantly declined due largely to a fall in the market price of the relevant products, etc. have been written down to the recoverable amount, and the aggregate amount of such write-downs, 9,209 thousand yen, was recorded as impairment losses in extraordinary losses. The said aggregate amount consists of 8,924 thousand yen of machinery, equipment and vehicles, and 284 thousand yen of others.

Note that a carrying amount is measured according to value in use, but it is assessed according to memorandum value because future cash flow is negative.

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

Our Group recorded impairment losses with respect to the following asset group(s) in the current consolidated fiscal year.

Location	Usage	Type	Impairment losses (Thousands of yen)
Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Joetsu-shi, Niigata)	Industrial application structural materials manufacturing facilities	Machinery, equipment and vehicles	1,759

Our Group conducts asset grouping grounded in its business segments and based primarily on product lines (each line representing a family of products), while each asset becomes the subject of asset grouping in the cases of assets for rent and idle assets, etc.

Of the Group's business assets, those asset groups whose profitability significantly declined due largely to a fall in the market price of the relevant products, etc. have been written down to the recoverable amount, and the aggregate amount of such write-downs, 1,759 thousand yen, was recorded as impairment losses in extraordinary losses. The said aggregate amount consists of 1,759 thousand yen of machinery, equipment and vehicles.

Note that a carrying amount is measured according to value in use, but it is assessed according to memorandum value because future cash flow is negative.

(Notes Related to Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income)

*Reclassification adjustment and tax effects relating to other comprehensive income

(Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities:		
Amount arising in the current fiscal year	(116,617)	470,683
Reclassification adjustment	(2,502)	(35,838)
Before tax effects	(119,120)	434,844
Tax effects	32,926	(138,677)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(86,194)	296,167
Deferred gains or losses on hedges:		
Amount arising in the current fiscal year	3,460	(2,806)
Reclassification adjustment	2,569	(3,460)
Before tax effects	6,029	(6,266)
Tax effects	(2,025)	2,104
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	4,004	(4,161)
Foreign currency translation adjustment:		
Amount arising in the current fiscal year	892,299	943,868
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax:		
Amount arising in the current fiscal year	337,271	(135,834)
Reclassification adjustment	17,568	(67,743)
Before tax effects	354,839	(203,577)
Tax effects	(110,383)	63,313
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax	244,455	(140,264)
Total other comprehensive income	1,054,564	1,095,610

(Notes Related to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Other Net Assets)

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

1. Matters concerning class and number of shares issued and outstanding and of shares of treasury shares

	Number of shares at the beginning of the consolidated fiscal year	Increase in the number of shares during the consolidated fiscal year	Decrease in the number of shares during the consolidated fiscal year	Number of shares at the end of the consolidated fiscal year
Shares issued and outstanding				
Common stock (See Note 1)	33,566,924	33,600	—	33,600,524
Total	33,566,924	33,600	—	33,600,524
Treasury shares				
Common stock (See Note 2, 3)	413,233	78,749	109,866	382,116
Total	413,233	78,749	109,866	382,116

- Note:
1. The increase of 33,600 shares in the number of shares issued and outstanding (common stock) is due to an issuance of new shares through the exercise of stock acquisition rights.
 2. The increase of 78,749 shares in the number of shares of treasury shares (common stock) is due to an increase of 78,600 shares on the Company's shares which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds and an increase of 149 shares resulting from the purchase of shares constituting less than one full unit.
 3. The decrease of 109,886 shares in the number of shares of treasury shares (common stock) is due to a decrease of 30,166 shares resulting from the disposal of treasury shares as restricted stock-based compensation, and a decrease of 79,700 shares resulting from granting to eligible persons by a trust account for employee stock ownership plan.
 4. 81,200 shares of the Company which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds are included in the row "Number of shares at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year" of treasury shares.

2. Matters concerning stock acquisition rights and treasury shares acquisition rights

Category	Details of stock acquisition rights	Class of shares subject to stock acquisition rights	Number of shares subject to stock acquisition rights				Balance at the end of the consolidated fiscal year (Thousands of yen)
			At the beginning of the consolidated fiscal year	Increase during the consolidated fiscal year	Decrease during the consolidated fiscal year	At the end of the consolidated fiscal year	
Submitting Company (Parent company)	Stock acquisition rights issued as stock options	---	---	---	---	---	5,745
Total		---	---	---	---	---	5,745

3. Matters concerning dividends

(1) Dividends paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Total amount of dividends (Thousands of yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of June 27, 2024	Common stock	1,329,439	40.00	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Board of Directors of November 7, 2024	Common stock	1,398,543	42.00	September 30, 2024	December 3, 2024

- Note:
1. "Total amount of dividends" under a resolution at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of June 27, 2024 includes the dividends of 3,292 thousand yen on the Company's shares which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds.
 2. "Total amount of dividends" under a resolution at the Board of Directors' Meeting of November 7, 2024 includes the dividends of 205 thousand yen on the Company's shares which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds.

(2) Dividends whose record date belongs to the current consolidated fiscal year but whose effective date belongs to the next consolidated fiscal year

Resolution	Class of shares	Total amount of dividends (Thousands of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of June 26, 2025	Common stock	1,798,178	Retained earnings	54.00	March 31, 2025	June 27, 2025

Note: "Total amount of dividends" includes the dividends of 4,384 thousand yen on the Company's shares which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds.

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

1. Matters concerning class and number of shares issued and outstanding and of shares of treasury shares

	Number of shares at the beginning of the consolidated fiscal year	Increase in the number of shares during the consolidated fiscal year	Decrease in the number of shares during the consolidated fiscal year	Number of shares at the end of the consolidated fiscal year
Shares issued and outstanding				
Common stock (See Note 1)	33,600,524	3,400	—	33,603,924
Total	33,600,524	3,400	—	33,603,924
Treasury shares				
Common stock (See Note 2, 3)	382,116	504,617	59,093	827,640
Total	382,116	504,617	59,093	827,640

Note: 1. The increase of 3,400 shares in the number of shares issued and outstanding (common stock) is due to an issuance of new shares through the exercise of stock acquisition rights.
2. The increase of 504,617 shares in the number of shares of treasury shares (common stock) is due to an increase of 504,338 shares on the Company's shares resulting from the merger of an unconsolidated subsidiary and an increase of 279 shares resulting from the purchase of shares constituting less than one full unit.
3. The decrease of 59,093 shares in the number of shares of treasury shares (common stock) is due to a decrease of 34,650 shares resulting from the disposal of treasury shares as restricted stock-based compensation, and a decrease of 24,443 shares resulting from granting to eligible persons by a trust account for employee stock ownership plan.
4. 56,757 shares of the Company which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds are included in the row "Number of shares at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year" of treasury shares.

2. Matters concerning stock acquisition rights and treasury shares acquisition rights

No applicable matter.

3. Matters concerning dividends

(1) Dividends paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Total amount of dividends (Thousands of yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of June 26, 2025	Common stock	1,798,178	54.00	March 31, 2025	June 27, 2025
Board of Directors of November 6, 2025	Common stock	1,466,852	44.00	September 30, 2025	December 2, 2025

Note: 1. “Total amount of dividends” under a resolution at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of June 26, 2025 includes the dividends of 4,384 thousand yen on the Company’s shares which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds.

2. “Total amount of dividends” under a resolution at the Board of Directors’ Meeting of November 6, 2025 includes the dividends of 2,497 thousand yen on the Company’s shares which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds.

(2) Dividends whose record date belongs to the current consolidated fiscal year but whose effective date belongs to the next consolidated fiscal year

The Company will submit the following as a matter for resolution at the Ordinary General Meeting of June 18, 2026.

Resolution	Class of shares	Total amount of dividends (Thousands of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of June 18, 2026	Common stock	2,560,977	Retained earnings	78.00	March 31, 2026	June 19, 2026

Note: “Total amount of dividends”, which is pursuant to the resolution of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholder held on June 18, 2026, includes the dividends of 4,427 thousand yen on the Company’s shares which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds.

(Notes Related to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows)

*1 The correlation between the balance of cash and cash equivalents at end of the current and previous consolidated fiscal years and the amounts shown for the corresponding items on the relevant consolidated balance sheets

(Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Cash and deposits	16,861,091	15,240,998
Time deposits with a deposit term of more than three months	(490,000)	(360,000)
Cash and cash equivalents	16,371,091	14,880,998

2 The details of material non-cash transactions

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

No applicable matter.

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

No applicable matter.

(Notes Related to Lease Transactions)

(As lessee)

Finance lease transactions

1. Finance lease transactions that entail transfer of title

1) Details of leased assets

Property, plant and equipment

Mainly boiler-related facilities (falling under “Machinery, equipment and vehicles” respectively)

2) Methods of depreciation and amortization of leased assets

As is stated in “(Important Matters Underlying Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements) - 4. Matters concerning accounting policies - (2) Methods of depreciation and amortization of important depreciable assets”.

2. Finance lease transactions that do not entail transfer of title and the right-of-use assets at the IFRS 16-applied subsidiaries of our Group

1) Details of leased assets

Property, plant and equipment

Mainly plant and warehouse (falling under “Building and structures” respectively) and land and photovoltaic facility (falling under “Machinery, equipment and vehicles” respectively)

2) Methods of depreciation and amortization of leased assets

As is stated in “(Important Matters Underlying Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements) - 4. Matters concerning accounting policies - (2) Methods of depreciation and amortization of important depreciable assets”.

(Notes Related to Financial Instruments)

1. Matters concerning the status of financial instruments

(1) Policies for financial instruments

Our Group obtains funds required in light of its financing plan and business plan (mainly through bank loans), and invest any temporary surplus funds in highly liquid financial instruments, and also obtains short-term operating funds through bank loans. Our Group makes use of derivative transactions in order to avoid the risks mentioned below and maintains a policy of eschewing speculative transactions.

(2) Description of financial instruments and risks associated with such financial instruments

Notes and accounts receivable, a type of operating receivables, are exposed to customer credit risk, and foreign currency operating receivables are also exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risk.

Securities and investment securities consist of those held primarily as pure investments and equity shares in the Company’s business partners and are exposed to market price fluctuation risk.

Notes and accounts payable, a type of operating payables, are mostly due in approximately four (4) months. The notes and accounts payable denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risk.

Loans payable are primarily aimed at obtaining funds required for capital investment. They are fixed rate loans and liabilities and therefore are not exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk.

Derivative transactions conducted by our Group are restricted to forward exchange contracts with the purpose to hedge exchange fluctuation risk in respect of operating receivables denominated in foreign currency. To learn about hedging instruments and hedged items with respect to hedge accounting, hedging policy and method of assessing hedge effectiveness, etc., refer to “4. Matters concerning accounting policies (6) Accounting method of significant hedge transactions” in [Notes] (Important Matters Underlying Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements) described above.

(3) Risk management system for financial instruments

1) Management of credit risk (Risks associated with default of contract by business partners, etc.)

As for notes and accounts receivable, the sales departments set a credit limit for each of the Company’s regular customers, monitoring such customers’ respective payment schedules, remaining credit lines and overall business conditions in an attempt to promptly recognize and reduce doubtful accounts.

As for securities and investment securities held for the purpose of fund management, higher-rated bonds are selected to minimize credit risk.

As for derivative transactions, the clients are limited to financial institutions with high credit ratings, so we believe there is almost no risk of credit risk.

2) Management of market risk (Risks associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates, etc.)

As for some foreign currency operating receivables and payables, forward exchange contracts may be employed to avoid exchange rate fluctuation risk.

As for securities and investment securities, the Company continually reviews the holding status in light of the relevant market conditions and business relations.

The execution and management of derivative transactions are conducted, pursuant to the management rules that specify transaction authority and transaction amount limits, by the department in charge with the approval of the person in charge of settlement.

3) Management of liquidity risk (Risk that payment cannot be made as and when due under contract) in financing activities

The Company has entered into an overdraft agreement with its partner banks to ensure expeditious financing and to minimize liquidity risk.

In financing activities, the Company prepares and updates a financial plan under its business plan and capital investment plan and maintains liquidity on hand, etc. in an attempt to minimize liquidity risk.

(4) Supplementary explanations on matters concerning fair value, etc. of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is based on either the quoted market price, if available, or a reasonably estimated price where no market price is available. As variable factors are incorporated in the determination of the said reasonably estimated price, such price may vary depending on the choice among different assumptions, etc.

2. Matters concerning fair value, etc. of financial instruments

The amount shown on the consolidated balance sheets, the fair value and the difference between the former and the latter are as follows.

Previous consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025) (Thousands of yen)

	Amount shown on consolidated balance sheets	Fair value	Difference
Securities and investment securities (*3)	1,908,311	1,908,311	—
Total assets	1,908,311	1,908,311	—
Long-term borrowings (*2)	4,638,569	4,627,591	(10,977)
Total liabilities	4,638,569	4,627,591	(10,977)

(*1) With regard to “Cash and deposits”, “Notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets”, “Notes and accounts payable-trade”, and “Short-term borrowings”, statement is omitted as they are cash and the fair value of these items approximates their respective book values due to their short maturities.

(*2) The current portion of long-term borrowings is included.

(*3) Stocks and others without a quoted market price are not included in “Securities and investment securities”.

The amount of such financial instruments shown on the consolidated balance sheets is as follows.

(Thousands of yen)

Category	Previous consolidated fiscal year
Unlisted stock, etc.	160,752

Current consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2026) (Thousands of yen)

	Amount shown on consolidated balance sheets	Fair value	Difference
Securities and investment securities (*3)	1,801,757	1,801,757	—
Total assets	1,801,757	1,801,757	—
Long-term borrowings (*2)	3,970,542	3,967,944	(2,598)
Total liabilities	3,970,542	3,967,944	(2,598)

(*1) With regard to “Cash and deposits”, “Notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets”, “Notes and accounts payable-trade”, and “Short-term borrowings”, statement is omitted as they are cash and the fair value of these items approximates their respective book values due to their short maturities.

(*2) The current portion of long-term borrowings is included.

(*3) Stocks and others without a quoted market price are not included in “Securities and investment securities”.

The amount of such financial instruments shown on the consolidated balance sheets is as follows.

(Thousands of yen)

Category	Current consolidated fiscal year
Unlisted stock, etc.	128,230

Note: 1. Scheduled amount of redemption after the consolidated closing date of monetary receivables and securities with a maturity date

Previous consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

	Due within one year	Due after one year and within five years	Due after five years and within ten years	Due after ten years
Deposits	16,854,214	—	—	—
Notes and accounts receivable—trade	16,462,832	—	—	—
Securities and investment securities				
Available-for- sale securities with a maturity date				
(1) Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	—	—	—	—
(2) Corporate bonds	100,000		100,000	—
(3) Other	—	380,800	—	—
Total	33,417,047	380,800	100,000	—

Current consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

	Due within one year	Due after one year and within five years	Due after five years and within ten years	Due after ten years
Deposits	15,235,124	—	—	—
Notes and accounts receivable—trade	21,482,300	—	—	—
Securities and investment securities				
Available-for- sale securities with a maturity date				
(1) Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	—	—	—	—
(2) Corporate bonds	—		100,000	—
(3) Other	—	376,976	—	—
Total	36,717,424	376,976	100,000	—

Note: 2. Scheduled amount of repayment after the consolidated closing date of short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings

Previous consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

	Due within one year	Due after one year and within two years	Due after two years and within three years	Due after three years and within four years	Due after four years and within five years	Due after five years
Short-term borrowings	4,926,408	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term borrowings	961,467	3,511,577	85,814	35,600	28,560	15,550
Total	5,887,875	3,511,577	85,814	35,600	28,560	15,550

Current consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

	Due within one year	Due after one year and within two years	Due after two years and within three years	Due after three years and within four years	Due after four years and within five years	Due after five years
Short-term borrowings	10,988,823	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term borrowings	970,814	2,889,311	40,324	33,284	20,274	16,533
Total	11,959,638	2,889,331	40,324	33,284	20,274	16,533

3. Matters concerning breakdown, etc. by level of fair values of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments are classified into the following three levels in accordance with the observability and significance of inputs used in the fair value measurement.

Level 1 fair value: Fair values measured by quoted prices of the assets or liabilities being measured which are formed in active markets among inputs for observable fair value measurement.

Level 2 fair value: Fair values measured by inputs for fair value measurement other than those for Level 1 among inputs for observable fair value measurement.

Level 3 fair value: Fair values measured by inputs for unobservable fair value measurement.

When multiple inputs which significantly affect fair value measurement are used, the fair values are classified into the lowest level of priority in fair value measurement, choosing from among the respective levels those inputs belong to.

(1) Financial instruments shown at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets

Previous consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

Category	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities and investment securities				
Available-for-sale securities				
Equity Shares	839,290	—	—	839,290
Corporate bonds	—	194,306	—	194,306
Other	—	874,714	—	874,714
Total assets	839,290	1,069,020	—	1,908,311

Current consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

Category	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities and investment securities				
Available-for-sale securities				
Equity Shares	1,294,786	—	—	1,294,786
Corporate bonds	—	91,698	—	91,698
Other	—	415,273	—	415,273
Total assets	1,294,786	506,971	—	1,801,757

(2) Financial instruments other than those shown at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets

Previous consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

Category	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Long-term borrowings	—	4,627,591	—	4,627,591
Total liabilities	—	4,627,591	—	4,627,591

Current consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

Category	Fair value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Long-term borrowings	—	3,967,944	—	3,967,944
Total liabilities	—	3,967,944	—	3,967,944

(Notes) Description of the valuation techniques used in the fair value measurement and the inputs for the fair value measurement

Securities and investment securities

Listed stocks, bonds and others are evaluated with quoted market prices. As the listed stocks are traded on active markets, their fair value is classified into the level 1 fair value. On the other hand, as the bonds and others that the Company holds are traded less frequently and not regarded as quoted market prices in active markets, their fair value is classified into the level 2 fair value.

Long-term borrowings

As the fair value of these loans is measured with the discounted present value method based on the sum of the principal and the interest rate with the residual period of the liabilities and credit risk added, it is classified into the level 2 fair value.

(Notes Related to Securities)

1. Available-for-sale securities

Previous consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

	Type	Amount shown on consolidated balance sheets	Acquisition cost	Difference
Those whose amount shown on consolidated balance sheets exceeds the acquisition cost	(1) Equity Shares	839,290	241,427	597,862
	(2) Bonds			
	1) Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	—	—	—
	2) Corporate bonds	—	—	—
	3) Other	—	—	—
	(3) Other	851,605	817,991	33,613
	Subtotal	1,690,895	1,059,418	631,476
Those whose amount shown on consolidated balance sheets does not exceed the acquisition cost	(1) Equity Shares	—	—	—
	(2) Bonds			
	1) Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	—	—	—
	2) Corporate bonds	194,306	201,916	(7,610)
	3) Other	—	—	—
	(3) Other	23,109	24,941	(1,832)
	Subtotal	217,415	226,858	(9,442)
Total		1,908,311	1,286,277	622,034

Current consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

	Type	Amount shown on consolidated balance sheets	Acquisition cost	Difference
Those whose amount shown on consolidated balance sheets exceeds the acquisition cost	(1) Equity Shares	1,294,786	241,427	1,053,358
	(2) Bonds			
	1) Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	—	—	—
	2) Corporate bonds	—	—	—
	3) Other	—	—	—
	(3) Other	391,727	376,976	14,751
	Subtotal	1,686,513	618,404	1,068,109
Those whose amount shown on consolidated balance sheets does not exceed the acquisition cost	(1) Equity Shares	—	—	—
	(2) Bonds			
	1) Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	—	—	—
	2) Corporate bonds	91,698	101,532	(9,834)
	3) Other	—	—	—
	(3) Other	23,545	24,941	(1,396)
	Subtotal	115,243	126,474	(11,231)
Total		1,801,757	744,878	1,056,878

2. Available-for-sale securities sold

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

Type	Amount sold	Total gain on sale	Total loss on sale
(1) Equity Shares	—	—	—
(2) Bonds			
1) Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	—	—	—
2) Corporate bonds	—	—	—
3) Other	—	—	—
(3) Other	168,724	2,502	—
Total	168,724	2,502	—

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

Type	Amount sold	Total gain on sale	Total loss on sale
(1) Equity Shares	—	—	—
(2) Bonds			
1) Government bonds, local government bonds, etc.	—	—	—
2) Corporate bonds	100,000	—	—
3) Other	—	—	—
(3) Other	488,493	35,838	—
Total	588,493	35,838	—

3. Securities subject to impairment

No applicable matter.

(Notes Related to Derivative Transactions)

1. Derivative transaction not subject to hedge accounting

Previous consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025)

Statement is omitted as it is not material.

Current consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2026)

Statement is omitted as it is not material.

2. Derivatives transactions subject to hedge accounting

Currency-related transactions

Previous consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025)

Hedge accounting method	Type of transactions	Major hedged items	Contract amount (Thousands of yen)	Contract amount due after 1 year-period (Thousands of yen)	Fair value (Thousands of yen)
Deferral hedge accounting	Forward foreign exchange transactions				
	Short open position				
	U.S. dollar	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies	187,982	—	3,460
Total			187,982	—	3,460

Note: The method of calculating the fair market value is based on the price presented by the counterparty financial institution.

Current consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2026)

Hedge accounting method	Type of transactions	Major hedged items	Contract amount (Thousands of yen)	Contract amount due after 1 year-period (Thousands of yen)	Fair value (Thousands of yen)
Deferral hedge accounting	Forward foreign exchange transactions				
	Short open position				
	U.S. dollar	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies	201,256	—	(2,806)
Total			201,256	—	(2,806)

Note: The method of calculating the fair market value is based on the price presented by the counterparty financial institution.

(Notes Related to Retirement Benefits)

1. Outline of retirement benefit plans adopted by the Group

The Company and some of its consolidated subsidiaries adopt, as a defined benefit scheme, the defined benefit corporate pension plan and the retirement lump-sum distribution plan. The Submitting Company shifted to the defined benefit corporate pension plan from the qualifying retirement pension plan as of April 1, 2007. Some of the Company's domestic consolidated subsidiaries participate in the Smaller Enterprise Retirement Allowance Mutual Aid System as a defined contribution scheme. Some of the Company's overseas consolidated subsidiaries adopt the defined contribution retirement allowance plan.

2. Defined benefit scheme (including plans employing the simplified method)

(1) Reconciliation between the beginning and ending balances of retirement benefit obligations

	(Thousands of yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Balance of retirement benefit obligations at the beginning of year	5,065,144	4,773,830
Service cost	262,363	228,400
Interest cost	15,081	70,974
Actuarial differences generated	(405,962)	216,654
Retirement benefits paid	(162,797)	(137,730)
Balance of retirement benefit obligations at the end of year	4,773,830	5,152,130

(2) Reconciliation between the beginning and ending balances of plan assets

	(Thousands of yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Balance of plan assets at the beginning of year	4,579,978	4,731,617
Expected return on plan assets	45,799	47,316
Actuarial differences generated	(68,691)	80,820
Employer contributions	334,121	353,492
Retirement benefits paid	(159,590)	(137,730)
Balance of plan assets at the end of year	4,731,617	5,075,515

(3) Reconciliation between the ending balance of retirement benefit obligations and plan assets combined and the retirement benefit liability and net defined benefit asset shown on consolidated balance sheets

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Retirement benefit obligations under the funded plans	4,731,664	5,107,940
Plan assets	(4,731,617)	(5,075,515)
	46	32,424
Retirement benefit obligations under the unfunded plans	42,165	44,190
Net amount of liability and asset shown on consolidated balance sheets	42,212	76,614
Retirement benefit liability	42,212	76,614
Net amount of liability and asset shown on consolidated balance sheets	42,212	76,614

(4) Amount of retirement benefit expenses and components thereof

(Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Service cost	262,363	228,400
Interest cost	15,081	70,974
Expected return on plan assets	(45,799)	(47,316)
Recognized actuarial loss	17,568	(67,743)
Retirement benefit expenses incurred under defined benefit scheme	249,213	184,316

(5) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax (before tax effects), consist of the following.

(Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Actuarial differences	354,839	(203,577)

(6) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (before tax effects) consist of the following.

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Unrecognized actuarial differences	307,456	103,879

(7) Matters concerning plan assets

1) Rough breakdown of plan assets

The categorical distribution of the total plan assets held is as follows.

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Life insurance company general accounts	51%	61%
Trust bank special accounts	25%	25%
Life insurance company special accounts	24%	14%
Total	100%	100%

Note: Each account comprises a diverse range of investment asset classes centering on domestic bonds, in a reflection of the basic policy of securing stable returns.

2) Method of determining the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets

The current and expected future allocations of the plan assets as well as the current and anticipated long-term rates of return on the diverse range of asset classes comprising the plan assets are taken into account in determining the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets.

(8) Matters concerning actuarial assumptions

Major actuarial assumptions

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Discount rate	1.5%	1.5%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	1.0%	1.0%
Expected rates of salary increase	1.2~2.8%	1.2~2.8%

3. Defined contribution scheme

The total amount required for contributions to the defined contribution plans of some of the Company's domestic consolidated subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries was 101,870 thousand yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025) and 112,333 thousand yen for the current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026).

(Notes Related to Stock Options, etc.)

1. Amount recorded as expenses and item of expenses associated with stock options

No applicable matter.

2. Amount recorded as income due to forfeiture by non-exercise of rights

(Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Gain on reversal of share acquisition rights	15,981	5,164

3. Outline and scale of stock options and changes

(1) Submitting Company

1) Outline of stock options

	Employees, etc. stock option in 2020
Category and number of grantees	147 employees of the Company, and 13 directors and employees of subsidiaries of the Company
Number of stock options (See Note)	271,800 shares of common stock
Grant date	August 17, 2020
Conditions for vesting	No condition for vesting is set, but the condition for exercising the rights is as follows: - Being a director or an employee of the Company or a director or an employee of a subsidiary of the Company at the time of exercising the rights.
Requisite service period	1 year and 11 months (August 17, 2020 through June 30, 2022)
Exercise period	July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2025

Note: Stated in terms of shares of stock.

2) Scale of stock options granted and changes

Stock options that existed during the current consolidated fiscal year (fiscal year ended March 31, 2026) are covered, with the number of stock options stated in terms of shares of stock.

(a) Number of stock options

	Employees, etc. stock option in 2020
Before vested (Shares)	
At the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year	—
Granted	—
Forfeited	—
Vested	—
Outstanding	—
After vested (Shares)	
At the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year	33,600
Vested	—
Exercised	3,400
Forfeited	30,200
Exercisable	—

(b) Unit price information

	Employees, etc. stock option in 2020
Exercise price (Yen)	890
Average stock price at the time of exercise (Yen)	1,411.00
Fair value at the grant date (Yen)	171

4. Method of estimating the number of stock options vested

Only the actual number of forfeited stock options is reflected because it is basically difficult to reasonably estimate the number of stock options that will be forfeited in the future.

(Notes Related to Tax Effect Accounting)

1. Breakdown by major occurrence factor of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

	(Thousands of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets		
Tax loss carry-forward (See Note)	501,212	456,524
Provision for bonuses	225,892	363,731
Loss on valuation of investment securities	339,342	337,772
Loss on valuation of inventories	298,147	310,334
Impairment losses	286,792	267,913
Allowance for doubtful accounts	188,826	192,068
Accrued enterprise tax	58,688	75,526
Restricted stock compensation	45,598	61,164
Other	312,824	236,375
Deferred tax assets subtotal	2,257,324	2,301,410
Valuation allowance related to Tax loss carry-forward (See Note)	(334,571)	(290,190)
Valuation allowance related to the total of deductible temporary differences etc.	(979,870)	(971,523)
Valuation allowance subtotal	(1,314,441)	(1,261,714)
Deferred tax assets total	942,882	1,039,696
Deferred tax liabilities		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(196,147)	(335,386)
Retained earnings of subsidiaries and associates	(131,052)	(143,993)
Other	(130,390)	(87,640)
Deferred tax liabilities total	(457,590)	(567,020)
Net amount of deferred tax assets (liabilities)	458,292	472,675

Note: Amount of Tax loss carry-forward and deferred tax assets thereof by maturity date of carryforward

Previous consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025)						(Thousands of yen)	
	Due within one year	Due after one year and within two years	Due after two years and within three years	Due after three year and within four years	Due after four year and within five years	Due after five years	Total
Tax loss carry-forward (*)	14,617	78,550	—	—	92,500	315,544	501,212
Valuation allowance	(14,617)	(78,550)	—	—	(92,500)	(148,903)	(334,571)
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	—	—	166,641	166,641

(*1) “Tax loss carry-forward” indicates the amount multiplied by Normal effective statutory tax rate.

(*2) Deferred tax assets are stated in amounts considered to be recoverable based on the Company’s assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on future taxable income.

Current consolidated fiscal year (As of March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

	Due within one year	Due after one year and within two years	Due after two years and within three years	Due after three year and within four years	Due after four year and within five years	Due after five years	Total
Tax loss carry- forward (*)	78,550	—	—	92,500	26,206	259,267	456,524
Valuation allowance	(78,550)	—	—	(92,500)	(26,206)	(92,933)	(290,190)
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	—	—	166,333	166,333

(*1) "Tax loss carry-forward" indicates the amount multiplied by Normal effective statutory tax rate.

(*2) Deferred tax assets are stated in amounts considered to be recoverable based on the Company's assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on future taxable income.

2. Breakdown by item of major causes of any significant difference between the normal effective statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate after tax effect accounting

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Normal effective statutory tax rate	30.5%	30.5%
(Adjustments)		
Items permanently excluded from taxable income	(2.9%)	(4.7%)
Special tax deductions	(4.2%)	(4.4%)
Tax difference of subsidiaries	(2.7%)	(1.4%)
Gain on bargain purchase	—	(0.8%)
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance	(0.8%)	(0.4%)
Retained earnings of subsidiaries and associates	3.0%	5.0%
Other	1.7%	0.3%
Effective income tax rate after tax effect accounting	24.6%	24.1%

(Business Combinations and Other Matters)

Statement is omitted as it is not material.

(Notes Related to Asset Retirement Obligations)

Asset retirement obligations that are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets

- (1) Outline of asset retirement obligations

These are restoration obligations, etc. in connection with real estate rental agreements for certain factories and offices.

- (2) Method of calculating the amount of asset retirement obligations

An estimated useful life of thirty-one (31) years and a discount rate at 1.9% are used in calculating the amount of asset retirement obligations.

- (3) Changes in the aggregate amount of asset retirement obligations

	(Thousands of yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Balance at the beginning of year	99,583	103,856
Adjustment due to lapse of time	185	188
Other increase or decrease (Δ : decrease)	4,087	(405)
Balance at the end of year	103,856	103,639

(Notes Related to Real Properties for Rent, etc.)

Statement is omitted as the aggregate value of the real properties for rent, etc. is not material.

(For Revenue Recognition)

1. Information on the breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

	Reportable segment					Other (See Note)	Total
	Electronic materials	Industrial application structural materials	Electrical insulating materials	Display materials	Subtotal		
Goods transferred at a point in time	31,477,376	5,577,854	2,456,849	2,454,299	41,966,380	351,668	42,318,048
Goods transferred over time	—	5,038,204	—	2,459,363	7,497,568	—	7,497,568
Revenue from contracts with customers	31,477,376	10,616,059	2,456,849	4,913,663	49,463,948	351,668	49,815,616
Other revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net sales to external customers	31,477,376	10,616,059	2,456,849	4,913,663	49,463,948	351,668	49,815,616

Note: The column “Other” represents business operations that do not fall under any of the reportable segments and includes the related goods sales, the logistics-related operations and other businesses, etc.

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

	Reportable segment					Other (See Note)	Total
	Electronic materials	Industrial application structural materials	Electrical insulating materials	Display materials	Subtotal		
Goods transferred at a point in time	35,882,868	8,015,696	2,546,564	1,527,949	47,973,077	339,892	48,312,970
Goods transferred over time	—	5,715,436	—	2,445,801	8,161,238	—	8,161,238
Revenue from contracts with customers	35,882,868	13,731,132	2,546,564	3,973,750	56,134,315	339,892	56,474,208
Other revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net sales to external customers	35,882,868	13,731,132	2,546,564	3,973,750	56,134,315	339,892	56,474,208

Note: The column “Other” represents business operations that do not fall under any of the reportable segments and includes the related goods sales, the logistics-related operations and other businesses, etc.

2. Basic information for understanding revenue from contracts with customers

Our Group recognizes revenue based on the following five-step approach.

Step 1: Identify the contracts with customers

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Our Group manufactures and sells products such as electronic materials, industrial application structural materials, electrical insulating materials, display materials, etc. to electronic parts manufacturers, information equipment manufacturers, industrial electronics manufacturers, etc. as our main customers. As our Group determines that control of the products is transferred to customers and their performance obligations are satisfied upon delivery for many of the products, revenue is recognized at that time. In domestic sales, revenue is recognized at the time of shipment if a period of time from shipment to the moment of control of the products being transferred to customers is a regular term. Moreover, our Group recognizes revenue pertaining to some of

industrial application structural materials and display materials over a period of time according to the progress of performance obligations, because control of assets is transferred to customers as obligations under contracts with customers are satisfied.

With regard to determining the transaction price, our Group determines an amount by deducting price reduction, product returns, etc. from promised considerations in contracts with customers. The considerations to performance obligations are received within one year after performance obligations are satisfied and does not include significant financing components.

With regard to buy-sell transactions which correspond to repurchase agreements and in which the Company provides parts to suppliers with compensation and bears a repurchase obligation, as financial transactions, the provided parts retained by suppliers are recognized as inventories, and the amount equivalent to the ending inventory of the provided parts retained by suppliers are recognized as “liabilities pertaining to buy-sell transactions.”

With regard to buy-sell transactions in which the Company purchases parts from suppliers and bears a sell-back obligation, only the net amount equivalent to processing cost is recognized as revenue. As for transactions where the role of the Company falls under an agent of sales of products to customers, revenue is recognized at the net amount, subtracting the amount paid to third parties from the total amount of considerations.

3. Information on the relationship between the satisfaction of performance obligations based on contracts with customers and the cash flow from such contracts and on the amount and time of revenue expected to be recognized after the next consolidated fiscal year from contracts with customers existing as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year

1) Balance, etc. of contract assets and contract liabilities

	(Thousands of yen)	
	Beginning of the consolidated fiscal year	End of the consolidated fiscal year
Receivables from contracts with customers (balance at beginning of period)		
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	16,243,075	16,462,832
Receivables from contracts with customers (balance at end of period)		
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	16,462,832	21,482,300
Contract assets (balance at beginning of period)	272,549	211,363
Contract assets (balance at end of period)	211,363	424,354
Contract liabilities (balance at beginning of period)	437,136	364,743
Contract liabilities (balance at end of period)	364,743	119,595

Contract assets are related to considerations with revenue recognized but unclaimed in contracts where performance obligations are satisfied for a specific period. Contract assets are reclassified into receivables from contracts with customers at the time when rights to payment become unconditional. This is usually the time when an invoice is issued to customers.

Contract liabilities are mainly related to advances received from customers. Contract liabilities are to be reversed with the recognition of revenue.

The amounts of revenue recognized in the previous consolidated fiscal year that were included in the contract liability balances at the beginning of the year are 223,002 thousand yen. In addition, the amounts of revenue recognized in the current consolidated fiscal year that were included in the contract liability balances at the beginning of the year are 223,740 thousand yen.

2) Transaction prices allocated to remaining performance obligations

As there are no significant contracts whose originally expected contract period lasts more than one year, our Group applies a practical expedient and omits statement with regard to transaction prices allocated to remaining performance obligations. There is also no significant amount not included in transaction prices in considerations from contracts with customers.

(Segment Information, etc.)

[Segment Information]

1. Outline of reportable segments

Reportable segments of the Company are those constituent units of the Company who make available separate financial information and also are subject to periodic review by the board of directors aimed at determining the distribution of management resources and evaluating business results.

The Company has manufacturing and sales systems in place for each category of product and service at its head office, etc. and conducts business activities based on the comprehensive strategies that the Company develops for the domestic and overseas markets as to its products and services.

The Company's business, therefore, consists of several segments that represent each category of product and service and are based on the said manufacturing and sales systems. Such segments are the four reportable segments of the Company, i.e. "Electronic materials business", "Industrial application structural materials business", "Electrical insulating materials business" and "Display materials business".

"Electronic materials business" produces materials for flexible and rigid printed circuit boards, etc. "Industrial application structural materials business" produces water treatment FRP pressure vessels, honeycomb panels and prepregs for aircraft, pultrusion molded products, etc. "Electrical insulating materials business" produces glass cloth, glass tapes and prepregs for electrical insulation, etc. "Display materials business" produces 3D display filters and polarization control optical components, etc.

2. Method of calculating the amount of net sales, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other items with respect to each reportable segment

The accounting methods applied to the reported business segments are basically the same as those stated in the "(Important Matters Underlying Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements)".

The amount of profit or loss recorded for each reportable segment is based on the operating profit or loss (before amortization of goodwill).

Inter-segment revenues and transfers are based on the prevailing market price.

3. Information on the amount of net sales, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other items with respect to each reportable segment

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

	Reportable segment					Other (See Note)	Total
	Electronic materials	Industrial application structural materials	Electrical insulating materials	Display materials	Reportable segments		
Sales							
Revenues from external customers	31,477,376	10,616,059	2,456,849	4,913,663	49,463,948	351,668	49,815,616
Transactions with other segments	—	—	—	—	—	1,019,696	1,019,696
Net sales	31,477,376	10,616,059	2,456,849	4,913,663	49,463,948	1,371,364	50,835,313
Operating profit	2,854,015	1,761,963	170,209	1,729,304	6,515,491	209,743	6,725,235
Assets	38,301,935	11,753,925	2,140,981	4,565,108	56,761,951	1,528,931	58,290,883
Other							
Depreciation	1,413,002	316,969	97,879	118,519	1,946,370	27,466	1,973,836
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,238,549	377,184	81,941	140,909	1,838,584	31,021	1,869,606

Note: The column "Other" represents business operations that do not fall under any of the reportable segments and includes the related goods sales, the logistics-related operations and other businesses, etc.

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

	Reportable segment					Other (See Note)	Total
	Electronic materials	Industrial application structural materials	Electrical insulating materials	Display materials	Reportable segments		
Sales							
Revenues from external customers	35,882,868	13,731,132	2,546,564	3,973,750	56,134,315	339,892	56,474,208
Transactions with other segments	—	—	—	—	—	1,204,387	1,204,387
Net sales	35,882,868	13,731,132	2,546,564	3,973,750	56,134,315	1,554,280	57,678,595
Operating profit	3,558,509	2,901,927	264,632	833,848	7,558,918	233,145	7,792,063
Assets	45,466,948	16,756,172	2,265,330	4,500,012	68,988,464	1,742,884	70,731,348
Other							
Depreciation	1,615,195	417,387	92,763	148,708	2,274,054	32,440	2,306,495
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4,546,065	1,259,507	444,681	553,534	6,803,789	72,458	6,876,247

Note: The column “Other” represents business operations that do not fall under any of the reportable segments and includes the related goods sales, the logistics-related operations and other businesses, etc.

4. Difference between the total amount of reportable segments and the pertinent amount shown on the consolidated financial statements as well as the key components of such difference (Matters concerning difference adjustment)

(Thousands of yen)

Net sales	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Total of reportable segments	49,463,948	56,134,315
Net sales in the category “Other”	1,371,364	1,544,280
Elimination of inter-segment transactions	(1,019,696)	(1,204,387)
Net sales shown on the consolidated financial statements	49,815,616	56,474,208

(Thousands of yen)

Profit	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Total of reportable segments	6,515,491	7,558,918
Profit in the category “Other”	209,743	233,145
Elimination of inter-segment transactions	8,268	1,954
Unallocated corporate expenses (See Note)	(1,754,171)	(1,928,488)
Adjustment of inventories	(86,127)	(60,241)
Operating profit shown on the consolidated financial statements	4,893,205	5,805,289

Note: “Unallocated corporate expenses” are mostly general and administrative expenses that are not attributable to any of the reportable segments.

(Thousands of yen)

Assets	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Total of reportable segments	56,761,951	68,988,464
Assets in the category “Other”	1,528,931	1,742,884
Elimination of claims to administrative departments of the head office	(673,606)	(1,082,763)
Unallocated corporate assets (See Note)	14,205,489	11,450,815
Adjustment of inventories	(86,127)	(60,241)
Total assets shown on the consolidated financial statements	71,736,638	81,039,159

Note: “Unallocated corporate assets” are mostly investment securities, etc. that are not attributable to any of the reportable segments.

(Thousands of yen)

Other item	Total of reportable segments		Other		Adjustment		Amount shown on the consolidated financial statements	
	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Depreciation	1,946,370	2,274,054	27,466	32,440	148,860	159,058	2,122,697	2,465,554
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,838,584	6,803,789	31,021	72,458	275,730	153,919	2,145,336	7,030,167

Note: The adjustment to “Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets” represents capital investment in the assets used for the common corporate purpose.

[Related Information]

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

1. Information by product and service

(Thousands of yen)

	Electronic materials	Industrial application structural materials	Electrical insulating materials	Display materials	Other	Total
Net sales to external customers	31,477,376	10,616,059	2,456,849	4,913,663	351,668	49,815,616

2. Information by region

(1) Net sales

(Thousands of yen)

Japan	P.R. China	Other country or region	Total
20,580,334	14,171,847	15,063,434	49,815,616

Note: Net sales are categorized by country or region on the basis of customer locations.

(2) Property, plant and equipment

(Thousands of yen)

Japan	Taiwan	P.R. China	Other country or region	Total
10,575,848	3,842,148	2,964,424	1,382,350	18,764,772

3. Information by major customer

Out of net sales to external customers, as there is no customer who accounts for 10% or more of the net sales in the consolidated statements of income, statement is omitted.

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

1. Information by product and service

(Thousands of yen)

	Electronic materials	Industrial application structural materials	Electrical insulating materials	Display materials	Other	Total
Net sales to external customers	35,882,868	13,731,132	2,546,564	3,973,750	339,892	56,474,208

2. Information by region

(1) Net sales

(Thousands of yen)

Japan	P.R. China	Other country or region	Total
23,945,004	15,257,041	17,272,162	56,474,208

Note: Net sales are categorized by country or region on the basis of customer locations.

(2) Property, plant and equipment

(Thousands of yen)

Japan	P.R. China	Taiwan	Other country or region	Total
15,473,180	3,989,829	2,839,037	1,339,340	23,641,387

3. Information by major customer

Out of net sales to external customers, as there is no customer who accounts for 10% or more of the net sales in the consolidated statements of income, statement is omitted.

[Information on impairment losses on non-current assets with respect to each reportable segment]

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

	Electronic materials	Industrial application structural materials	Electrical insulating materials	Display materials	Other	Unallocated/ Eliminated	Total
Impairment losses	—	9,209	—	—	—	—	9,209

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

	Electronic materials	Industrial application structural materials	Electrical insulating materials	Display materials	Other	Unallocated/ Eliminated	Total
Impairment losses	—	1,759		—	—	—	1,759

[Information on amortization of goodwill and unamortized balance with respect to each reportable segment]

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

No applicable matter.

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

No applicable matter.

[Information on gain on bargain purchase with respect to each reportable segment]

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

No applicable matter.

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

The amount of “Gain on bargain purchase” is recorded in the “Other” segment due to the absorption-type merger of Arisawa Kenko Co., Ltd. The amount of “Gain on bargain purchase” recorded resulting from this event is 168 million yen.

As “Gain on bargain purchase” is classified in “Extraordinary income”, it is not included in the segment profit above.

(Information on Related Parties)

1. Transactions with related parties

Transactions between the company submitting the consolidated financial statements and related parties

Directors and major shareholders (individuals only), etc. of the company submitting the consolidated financial statements

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

Type	Full name or corporate name	Location	Share capital or investment in capital (Thousands of yen)	Business outline or occupation	Ratio of voting right holding (held), etc.	Relationship	Description of transaction	Amount of transaction (Thousands of yen)	Item	Balance at the end of year (Thousands of yen)
Director of the Company	Yuta Arisawa	—	—	President and Representative Director of the Company	0.44% directly held	—	Granting restricted stock	20,998	—	—
Director of the Company	Takeshi Masuda	—	—	Director of the Company	0.13% directly held	—	Granting restricted stock	10,499	—	—

Note: Terms of transactions and the policy for determining the terms of transactions, etc.

It is restricted stocks allotted by the resolution of the Board of Directors' Meeting held on June 27, 2024 under the "restricted stock compensation system" that the 73rd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 25, 2021 passed a resolution to introduce. The amount of transaction is measured based on the closing price of the Company's common shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the business day preceding to the day of each resolution of the Board of Directors.

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

Type	Full name or corporate name	Location	Share capital or investment in capital (Thousands of yen)	Business outline or occupation	Ratio of voting right holding (held), etc.	Relationship	Description of transaction	Amount of transaction (Thousands of yen)	Item	Balance at the end of year (Thousands of yen)
Director of the Company	Yuta Arisawa	—	—	President and Representative Director of the Company	0.49% directly held	—	Granting restricted stock	17,999	—	—
Director of the Company	Takeshi Masuda	—	—	Director of the Company	0.16% directly held	—	Granting restricted stock	10,999	—	—

Note: Terms of transactions and the policy for determining the terms of transactions, etc.

It is restricted stocks allotted by the resolution of the Board of Directors' Meeting held on June 26, 2025 under the "restricted stock compensation system" that the 73rd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 25, 2021 passed a resolution to introduce. The amount of transaction is measured based on the closing price of the Company's common shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the business day preceding to the day of each resolution of the Board of Directors.

2. Notes with respect to parent or important affiliated companies

(1) Information on parent

No applicable matter.

(2) Condensed financial information on important affiliated companies

No applicable matter.

(Per Share Information)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Net assets per share	1,461.64 yen	1,546.49 yen
Earnings per share	119.49 yen	150.57 yen
Diluted earnings per share	119.39 yen	150.56 yen

Note: The bases of calculation of earnings per share and diluted earnings per share are as follows.

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Earnings per share		
Profit attributable to owners of parent (Thousands of yen)	3,969,679	4,995,801
Amount not attributable to common stockholders (Thousands of yen)	—	—
Profit attributable to owners of parent pertaining to common stock (Thousands of yen)	3,969,679	4,995,801
Average number of shares of common stock during the year	33,221,218	33,178,357
Diluted earnings per share		
Adjustment of profit attributable to owners of parent (Thousands of yen)	—	—
Increase in the number of shares of common stock	27,606	3,844
(Number of shares subject to stock acquisition rights included in the figure above)	(27,606)	(3,844)
Outline of dilutive shares that were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share due to a lack of dilutive effect	—	—

Note: The Company's shares which are shown as treasury shares in shareholders' equity and which a trust account for employee stock ownership plan holds are included in the number of treasury shares excluded in the calculation of the average number of shares of common stock during the period when earnings (or loss) per share is calculated (60,660 shares for the previous consolidated fiscal year and 66,065 shares for the current consolidated fiscal year).

(Significant Subsequent Events)

(Establishment of Overseas Subsidiary)

The Company passed a resolution at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 5, 2026 to establish a subsidiary in the U.S. and the payment procedures of the share capital were completed on April 16, 2026.

1. Purpose of the establishment of the new company

The Company recognizes the U.S. market as crucial for expanding our core businesses of electronic materials and industrial structural materials. To establish a foothold for our core businesses in the U.S., the Company plans to establish a new company in California, U.S.A. and acquire a factory.

2. Details of the new company

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Name | Arisawa Manufacturing America Inc. |
| (2) Location | California, U.S.A. |
| (3) Description of business | Manufacture and sales of electronic materials, industrial structural materials, etc. |
| | Lease and management of commercial real estate |
| (4) Share capital | USD 4,500 thousand |
| (5) Number of shares to be acquired | 4,500,000 shares |
| (6) Date of establishment | February 25, 2026 |
| (7) Completion date of payment procedures | April 16, 2026 |
| (8) Major shareholder and shareholding ratio | Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd. 100% |

(Capital Increase of Existing Subsidiary)

The Company passed a resolution at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 5, 2026 that Protec Arisawa America, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "PAA"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Protec International Holdings Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "PIH"), which is a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, would conduct a capital increase and PIH would underwrite the entire amount, and it was implemented on May 8, 2026.

1. Purpose of capital increase

PAA plans to replace aging equipment, promote automation, and enhance cost competitiveness. To strengthen its management foundation through capital expansion alongside increased production capacity, we implemented this capital increase.

2. Outline of the subsidiary (sub-subsidiary) subject to capital increase

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Name | Protec Arisawa America, Inc. |
| (2) Location | California, U.S.A. |
| (3) Description of business | Manufacture and sales of FRP pressure vessels for water purification |
| (4) Share capital
(before capital increase) | USD 3,200 thousand |
| (5) Major shareholder and
shareholding ratio
(before capital increase) | PIH (wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) 100% |

3. Outline of capital increase

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (1) Capital increased | USD 10,000 thousand |
| (2) Share capital after capital increase | USD 13,200 thousand |
| (3) Completion date of capital increase | May 8, 2026 |
| (4) Major shareholder and shareholding ratio after capital increase | PIH 100% |

(Significant Capital Investment)

The Company passed a resolution at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 30, 2026 to construct a new factory.

1. Purpose of the capital investment

To capitalize on future growth driven by demand expansion for the products related to coating, and strengthen its supply capabilities further, we have decided to construct a new factory. The purpose of this capital investment is not only to provide a growth investment to expand its business, but also to strengthen its Business Continuity Plan (BCP) through the diversification of its production facilities. The Company aims to enhance its medium- and long-term corporate value and to meet its customer expectations through continuing a stable supply system even in the event of natural disasters or external risks.

2. Outline of assets to be acquired

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| (1) Location | Kani City, Gifu Prefecture |
| (2) Completion date | September, 2028 (scheduled) |
| (3) Investment amount | Approximately 10,000 million yen (estimated) including land, buildings, machines and equipment |
| (4) Financial plan | Equity capital and borrowings |

3. Significant impact on sales and production activities by the capital investment

The impact of this capital investment on the consolidated financial results for the fiscal year ending March 2027 is expected to be minimal. However, if any matters requiring disclosure arise in the future, we will promptly make an announcement.

5) (Consolidated Supplementary Schedules)
[Schedule of corporate bonds]
No applicable matter.

[Schedule of loans payable, etc.]

Category	Balance at beginning of current period (Thousands of yen)	Balance at end of current period (Thousands of yen)	Average interest rate (%)	Repayment period
Short-term borrowings	4,926,408	10,988,823	1.55	---
Current portion of long-term borrowings	961,467	970,814	1.27	---
Current portion of lease liabilities	225,594	185,601	4.02	---
Long-term borrowings (excluding the current portion)	3,677,101	2,999,727	1.84	2027 to 2030
Lease liabilities (excluding the current portion)	443,780	273,164	1.86	2027 to 2038
Total	10,234,352	15,418,132	—	---

- Note: 1. The column “Average interest rate” indicates the weighted average interest rate to the balance of loans payable, etc. at the end of the current period.
2. The scheduled amount of repayment of long-term borrowings (excluding the current portion) and lease liabilities (excluding the current portion) over the five (5) years after the consolidated closing date is as follows.

	(Thousands of yen)			
	Due after one year and within two years	Due after two years and within three years	Due after three years and within four years	Due after four years and within five years
Long-term borrowings	2,889,311	40,324	33,284	20,274
Lease liabilities	75,374	24,141	17,705	16,947

[Schedule of asset retirement obligations]

As the amount of asset retirement obligations as of the beginning of the current consolidated fiscal year and as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year is not more than one hundredth (1/100) of the aggregate amount of liabilities and net assets as of the beginning of the current consolidated fiscal year and as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year respectively, statement has been omitted under the provisions of Article 92-2 of the Regulations for Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Other

Half period Information, etc. in the Current Consolidated Fiscal Year

(Cumulative period)	First half	Second half
Net sales (Thousands of yen)	26,537,443	56,474,208
Profit before income taxes (Thousands of yen)	2,218,937	6,579,424
Profit attributable to owners of parent (Thousands of yen)	1,562,119	4,995,801
Earnings per share (Yen)	47.00	150.57

2. Financial Statements, etc.

(1) Financial Statements

1) Balance Sheets

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and deposits		9,664,579		6,499,612
Notes receivable-trade		168,162		8,193
Electronically recorded monetary claims - operating		370,285		603,865
Accounts receivable-trade	*2	8,643,286	*2	11,903,854
Contract assets		146,250		232,115
Merchandise and finished goods		3,513,172		3,290,599
Work in process		1,181,392		1,459,019
Raw materials and supplies		2,612,667		3,052,080
Prepaid expenses		80,327		103,435
Short-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates		630,000		661,670
Other	*2	641,755	*2	1,048,012
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(539,181)		(520,225)
Total current assets		27,112,698		28,342,234
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment				
Buildings	*1	3,371,642	*1	9,147,450
Structures	*1	427,257	*1	522,026
Machinery and equipment	*1	1,804,612	*1	1,742,129
Vehicles		14,813		35,097
Tools, furniture and fixtures	*1	246,620	*1	438,195
Land	*1	1,516,733	*1	1,516,733
Leased assets		171,651		77,851
Construction in progress		1,477,952		372,319
Total property, plant and equipment		9,031,283		13,851,803

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Intangible assets		
Software	201,647	193,951
Other	10,634	10,424
Total intangible assets	212,282	204,376
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	855,472	1,311,016
Shares of subsidiaries and associates	11,176,354	11,176,354
Long-term prepaid expenses	167,819	140,442
Deferred tax assets	233,381	233,292
Other	141,677	151,926
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,492)	(4,385)
Total investments and other assets	12,570,213	13,008,647
Total non-current assets	21,813,779	27,064,827
Total assets	48,926,478	55,407,061
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes payable-trade	22,766	—
Accounts payable-trade	*2 3,916,289	*2 4,567,838
Electronically recorded obligations-operating	*2 2,077,201	*2 2,501,355
Short-term borrowings	*2,*4 3,040,000	*2,*4 7,975,840
Lease liabilities	63,932	20,859
Accounts payable-other	*2 781,075	*2 856,417
Accrued expenses	139,812	206,497
Income taxes payable	649,737	832,551
Deposits received	27,423	35,519
Unearned revenue	2,690	2,680
Provision for bonuses	465,721	877,192
Provision for share awards	—	29,599
Other	293,230	368,377
Total current liabilities	11,479,892	18,274,729

(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	20,859	—
Provision for share awards	26,729	—
Provision for retirement benefits	307,503	136,303
Asset retirement obligations	29,711	29,899
Other	53,493	51,542
Total non-current liabilities	438,296	217,745
Total liabilities	11,918,189	18,492,475
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	7,880,116	7,881,920
Capital surplus		
Legal capital surplus	6,992,107	6,993,911
Other capital surplus	13,281	23,060
Total capital surplus	7,005,389	7,016,971
Retained earnings		
Legal retained earnings	748,262	748,262
Other retained earnings		
Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets	12,419	11,774
General reserve	18,020,000	18,020,000
Retained earnings brought forward	3,397,907	3,689,870
Total retained earnings	22,178,589	22,496,907
Treasury shares	(471,686)	(1,176,816)
Total shareholders' equity	36,592,409	36,191,982
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	410,133	722,603
Total valuation and translation adjustments	410,133	722,603
Share acquisition rights	5,745	—
Total net assets	37,008,288	36,914,586
Total liabilities and net assets	48,926,478	55,407,061

2) Statements of Income

(Thousands of yen)

	Business year ended March 31, 2025		Business year ended March 31, 2026	
Net sales	*1	30,267,717	*1	34,916,498
Cost of sales	*1	24,178,666	*1	27,734,744
Gross profit		6,089,051		7,181,753
Selling, general and administrative expenses	*1,*2	3,381,166	*1,*2	3,842,823
Operating profit		2,707,884		3,338,930
Non-operating income				
Interest and dividend income	*1	205,579	*1	492,300
Rental income	*1	278,791	*1	253,808
Foreign exchange gains		—		194,839
Other	*1	113,329	*1	120,185
Total non-operating income		597,700		1,061,133
Non-operating expenses				
Interest expenses	*1	25,401	*1	44,261
Rental expenses		235,944		217,518
Other		25,369		12,646
Total non-operating expenses		286,715		274,426
Ordinary profit		3,018,869		4,125,637
Extraordinary income				
Gain on sale of non-current assets		376		14,855
Gain on sale of investment securities		—		69,999
Gain on bargain purchase		—		168,953
Subsidy income		—		164,020
Other		16,645		12,598
Total extraordinary income		17,021		430,427
Extraordinary losses				
Loss on retirement of non-current assets		6,971		29,379
Loss on sale of non-current assets		2,003		—
Impairment losses		9,209		1,759
Total extraordinary losses		18,184		31,139
Profit before income taxes		3,017,706		4,524,925
Income taxes-current		701,632		1,111,513
Income taxes-deferred		(22,497)		(142,936)
Total income taxes		679,134		968,576
Profit		2,338,571		3,556,349

3) Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Other Net Assets
Previous business year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Thousands of yen)

		Shareholders' equity							
	Share capital		Capital surplus		Retained earnings				
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other retained earnings			Total retained earnings
						Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets	General reserve	Retained earnings brought forward	
Balance at beginning of period	7,862,036	6,974,027		6,974,027	748,262	13,348	18,020,000	3,786,390	22,568,000
Changes during period									
Issuance of new shares	18,080	18,080		18,080					
Adjustment to reserve due to change in tax rate						(154)		154	
Reversal of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets						(774)		774	—
Dividends of surplus								(2,727,983)	(2,727,983)
Profit								2,338,571	2,338,571
Purchase of treasury shares									
Disposal of treasury shares			13,281	13,281					
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity									
Total changes during period	18,080	18,080	13,281	31,361	—	(928)	—	(388,482)	(389,411)
Balance at end of period	7,880,116	6,992,107	13,281	7,005,389	748,262	12,419	18,020,000	3,397,907	22,178,589

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments		Share acquisition rights	Total net assets
	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at beginning of period	(460,640)	36,943,425	521,326	521,326	27,419	37,492,171
Changes during period						
Issuance of new shares		36,160				36,160
Adjustment to reserve due to change in tax rate		—				—
Reversal of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets		—				—
Dividends of surplus		(2,727,983)				(2,727,983)
Profit		2,338,571				2,338,571
Purchase of treasury shares	(122,611)	(122,611)				(122,611)
Disposal of treasury shares	111,565	124,847				124,847
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity			(111,192)	(111,192)	(21,673)	(132,866)
Total changes during period	(11,046)	(351,015)	(111,192)	(111,192)	(21,673)	(483,882)
Balance at end of period	(471,686)	36,592,409	410,133	410,133	5,745	37,008,288

Current business year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Thousands of yen)

	Share capital	Shareholders' equity							
		Capital surplus			Retained earnings				
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other retained earnings			Total retained earnings
						Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets	General reserve	Retained earnings brought forward	
Balance at beginning of period	7,880,116	6,992,107		7,005,389	748,262	12,419	18,020,000	3,397,907	22,178,589
Changes during period									
Issuance of new shares	1,803	1,803		1,803					
Reversal of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets						(644)		644	—
Dividends of surplus								(3,265,031)	(3,265,031)
Profit								3,556,349	3,556,349
Purchase of treasury shares									
Disposal of treasury shares			9,778	9,778					
Increase by merger									
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity									
Total changes during period	1,803	1,803	9,778	11,582	—	(644)	—	291,962	291,318
Balance at end of period	7,881,920	6,993,911	23,060	7,016,971	748,262	11,774	18,020,000	3,689,870	22,469,907

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments		Share acquisition rights	Total net assets
	Treasury shares	Total shareholder s' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at beginning of period	(471,686)	36,592,409	410,133	410,133	5,745	37,008,288
Changes during period						
Issuance of new shares		3,607				3,607
Reversal of reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets		—				—
Dividends of surplus		(3,265,031)				(3,265,031)
Profit		3,556,349				3,556,349
Purchase of treasury shares	(471)	(471)				(471)
Disposal of treasury shares	77,065	86,843				86,843
Increase by merger	(781,723)	(781,723)				(781,723)
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity			312,470	322,470	(5,745)	306,724
Total changes during period	(705,130)	(400,426)	312,470	322,470	(5,745)	(93,702)
Balance at end of period	(1,176,816)	36,191,982	722,603	722,603	—	36,914,586

[Notes]

(Important Accounting Policies)

1. Valuation standards and valuation methods for assets

(1) Valuation standards and valuation methods for securities

1) Equity stakes in subsidiaries and affiliated companies

Stated at average cost.

2) Available-for-sale securities

Securities other than stocks and others without a quoted market price:

Stated at fair market value (Valuation differences are reported as a component of net assets, and the cost of securities sold is calculated using the average cost method.)

Stocks and others without a quoted market price:

Stated at average cost.

(2) Derivative financial instruments

Stated at fair market value.

(3) Valuation standards and valuation methods for inventories

1) Merchandise, finished goods, semi-finished goods and work in process

The cost method on a first-in, first-out basis is adopted. (The amount shown on the balance sheets is calculated by writing inventories down due to a decline in profitability.)

2) Raw materials and supplies

The cost method based on the periodic average method is adopted. (The amount shown on the balance sheets is calculated by writing inventories down due to a decline in profitability.)

2. Methods of depreciation and amortization of non-current assets

(1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

The declining-balance method is adopted, except for the buildings (excluding accompanying facilities) acquired on or after April 1, 1998 and accompanying facilities and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016, which are depreciated using the straight-line method.

The useful life mostly falls within the ranges shown below:

Buildings: fifteen (15) years to thirty-eight (38) years

Machinery and equipment: eight (8) years to nine (9) years

(2) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

The straight-line method is adopted. Software used by the Company is amortized over an estimated in-house usable period. (currently five [5] years)

(3) Leased assets

Leased assets related to finance lease transactions that entail transfer of title

Depreciation and amortization is based on the same method as applied to self-owned non-current assets.

Leased assets related to finance lease transactions that do not entail transfer of title

Depreciation and amortization is based on the straight-line method that takes the lease period as the useful life and sets the residual value at zero (0).

3. Standards for translating foreign currency assets and liabilities into Japanese currency

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Japanese yen at the spot exchange rate as of the closing date, and the resulting translation differences are entered as profit or loss, as the case may be.

4. Standards for recording allowances and provisions

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

As a reserve for potential loan losses, an estimated uncollectible amount is allocated based on the historical loan-loss ratio in the case of general accounts receivable, and in light of the collectability in each instance in the case of some specific accounts receivable, e.g. doubtful receivables.

(2) Provision for bonuses

In preparation for the payment of bonuses to its employees, the Company allocates an expected aggregate amount of such payment.

(3) Provision for share awards

As a reserve for the payment of retirement benefits to employees, an amount is appropriated on the basis of the estimated amounts of retirement benefit obligations and plan assets as of the end of the current business year.

1) Method of inter-period attribution of expected retirement benefits

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula is employed as the method of attributing the estimated amount of each employee's retirement benefits to his or her service period up to the end of the current business year.

2) Method of recognizing actuarial differences as expenses

Actuarial differences are recognized as expenses, effective from the business year immediately following the year of occurrence of each such difference, in an amount prorated using the straight-line method over a certain number of years (currently five [5] years) within the average remaining service period of the employees at the time of occurrence of the said difference in each business year.

(4) Provision for share awards

As a reserve for the Company's share-based remuneration to employees under the share delivery regulations, it is allocated based on the expected aggregate amount of share benefit obligation as of the end of the current business year.

5. Standards for recording important revenues and expenses

Notes on the standards for recording important revenues and expenses are omitted as the same details are shown in "Notes (For Revenue Recognition) 2. Basic information for understanding revenue from contracts with customers" of Consolidated Financial Statements.

6. Accounting method of significant hedge transactions

(1) Method of hedge accounting

The Company adopts the deferred hedge accounting. With respect to the forward exchange contracts that meet the requirements of hedge accounting, we adopt the designated hedge accounting.

(2) Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging instruments : Forward exchange contracts

Hedged items : Monetary claims denominated in foreign currencies, Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies

(3) Hedging policy

Forward foreign exchange transactions are conducted within the scope of actual demand for the purpose of deterring risks involved in transactions denominated in foreign currencies from the fluctuations in the foreign exchange market. These transactions will never be entered for speculative purpose.

(4) Method of assessing hedge effectiveness

The Company assesses the effectiveness of hedging based on the ratio of changes that is calculated by comparing the cumulative total of the market fluctuations of hedged items with that of hedging instruments. However, when the forward foreign exchange transactions are by designated hedge accounting, such assessment of effectiveness is omitted.

7. Other important matters underlying preparation of financial statements

(1) Accounting methods concerning retirement benefits

The method of accounting for an unappropriated portion of unrecognized actuarial differences concerning retirement benefits is different from the method of accounting applied to the same in the case of the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Accounting methods concerning deferred assets

Stock delivery expenses are fully charged to expenses when they are paid.

(Significant Accounting Estimates)

1. Valuation of Inventories

(1) Amount recorded in the financial statements for the current business year

	(Thousands of yen)	
	Previous business year	Current business year
Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates	—	—
Shares of subsidiaries and associates (ThinFlex Corporation)	10,440,772	10,440,772

(2) Information regarding the significant accounting estimates of the identified items

1) Calculation method

The shares of subsidiaries and associates are shown on the balance sheets at the acquisition cost. The net asset value of the shares is measured based on the financial figures of ThinFlex Corporation, the Company's subsidiary, which are prepared in accordance with the corporate accounting standards generally accepted. If the net asset value declines significantly due to deterioration of financial positions, it is appropriately reduced.

2) Major assumptions

The net asset value of the shares is measured based on financial figures which are prepared in accordance with the corporate accounting standards generally accepted. The net asset value is significantly influenced by the necessity of impairment in the property, plant and equipment which ThinFlex Corporation and its subsidiary, TopFlex Corporation, hold. Major assumptions in assessing impairment in the property, plant and equipment which TopFlex Corporation hold are stated in the "Notes (Significant Accounting Estimates)" of the consolidated financial statements.

3) Effect on the financial statements for the next business year

If the net asset value measured based on the financial figures of ThinFlex Corporation declines significantly, there is a possibility of loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates occurring on consolidated financial statements for the next consolidated fiscal year.

(Changes in Accounting Policies)

No applicable matter.

(Changes in Presentation)

<Statements of Income>

1. "Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts", which was separately stated within "Non-operating income" in the previous business year, is presented as part of "Other" effective from the current business year due to a fall in quantitative materiality. In order to reflect such change in presentation, a reclassification has been made in the financial statements for the previous business year. As a result, 67,718 thousand yen of "Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts", listed within "Non-operating income" in the statements of income for the previous business year, has been reclassified as part of "Other".
2. "Gain on sale of non-current assets", which was presented as part of "Other" within "Extraordinary income" in the previous business year, is separately stated from the current business year due to a rise in quantitative materiality. In order to reflect such change in presentation, a reclassification has been made in the financial statements for the previous business year. As a result, 1,040 thousand yen of "Other", listed within "Extraordinary income" in the statements of income for the previous business year, has been reclassified as 376 thousand yen of "Gain on sale of non-current assets" and 16,645 thousand yen of "Other" including 15,981 thousand yen reclassified from "Gain on reversal of share acquisition rights" in the following "3".
3. "Gain on reversal of share acquisition rights", which was separately stated within "Non-operating income" in the previous business year, is presented as part of "Other" effective from the current business year due to a fall in quantitative materiality. In order to reflect such change in presentation, a reclassification has been made in the financial statements for the previous business year. As a result, 15,981 thousand yen of "Gain on reversal of share acquisition rights", listed within "Extraordinary income" in the statements of income for the previous business year, has been reclassified as part of "Other".

(Additional Information)

<Remuneration Plan for Granting Restricted Stock to Directors>

<Employee Stock Ownership Plan>

Notes on the Remuneration Plan for Granting Restricted Stock to Directors and the Employee Stock Ownership Plan are omitted as the same details are stated in “Notes (Additional Information)” in the consolidated financial statements.

(Notes Related to Balance Sheets)

*1 Assets subject to a security interest and secured liabilities corresponding thereto

Assets subject to a security interest		(Thousands of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	
Buildings	2,351,150	(2,351,150)	2,158,128
Structures	293,559	(293,559)	258,679
Machinery and equipment	881,939	(881,939)	612,834
Tools, furniture and fixtures	57,144	(57,144)	31,010
Land	266,508	(199,190)	199,190
Total	3,850,302	(3,782,985)	3,259,844

The parenthesized figures represent factory foundation mortgages, and there are no liabilities corresponding to the above assets subject to a security interest.

*2 Monetary receivables and payables outstanding with associated companies (excluding those separately stated)
(Thousands of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Short-term monetary receivables	818,968	1,256,792
Short-term monetary payables	2,127,730	1,971,266

*3 Guarantee liabilities

Accounts borrowed from financial institutions of associated companies and Guarantee liabilities for performance guarantee

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Satosan Co., Ltd. (Loan guarantee)	1,110,000	1,100,000

*4 The Company has an overdraft agreement in effect with each of its six (6) partner banks to ensure efficient procurement of operating funds. The following is the balance of unexecuted loans under such overdraft agreements as of the end of the current and previous business years.

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Aggregate overdraft limit	9,500,000	15,340,000
Drawdowns	2,000,000	6,835,840
Balance of unexecuted loans	7,500,000	8,504,160

(Notes Related to Statements of Income)

*1 Volume of transactions with associated companies

(Thousands of yen)

	Business year ended March 31, 2025	Business year ended March 31, 2026
Gross operating transaction volume		
Net sales	2,356,954	2,700,971
Value of goods laid in	5,920,545	5,969,767
Gross non-operating transaction volume	504,632	755,464

*2 Approximately 48% of the amount of selling, general and administrative expenses recorded for the previous business year falls under selling expenses, while the remaining 52% falls under general and administrative expenses. Approximately 49% of the amount of selling, general and administrative expenses recorded for the current business year falls under selling expenses, while the remaining 51% falls under general and administrative expenses. The major items of selling, general and administrative expenses and their respective amounts are as follows.

(Thousands of yen)

	Business year ended March 31, 2025	Business year ended March 31, 2026
Salaries and allowances	780,293	789,155
Provision for bonuses	110,282	186,754
Retirement benefit expenses	55,698	42,402
Freightage and packing expenses	971,532	1,182,673
Depreciation	85,744	106,562
Other	1,377,614	1,535,275

(Notes Related to Securities)

Equity stakes in subsidiaries and affiliated companies

Previous business year (As of March 31, 2025)

Amount shown on the balance sheets for stocks and others without a quoted market price (Thousands of yen)

Category	Previous business year
Equity stakes in subsidiaries	11,176,354
Equity stakes in affiliated companies	0

Current business year (As of March 31, 2026)

Amount shown on the balance sheets for stocks and others without a quoted market price (Thousands of yen)

Category	Current business year
Equity stakes in subsidiaries	11,176,354
Equity stakes in affiliated companies	—

(Notes Related to Tax Effect Accounting)

1. Breakdown by major occurrence factor of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

	(Thousands of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets		
Loss on valuation of investment securities	340,353	338,783
Provision for bonuses	142,045	275,438
Impairment losses	230,387	213,196
Allowance for doubtful accounts	170,713	164,728
Loss on valuation of inventories	124,599	153,077
Accrued enterprise tax	51,057	63,158
Other	233,978	243,046
Deferred tax assets subtotal	1,293,134	1,451,428
Valuation allowance	(865,614)	(881,322)
Deferred tax assets total	427,519	570,106
Deferred tax liabilities		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(187,728)	(330,754)
Other	(6,408)	(6,058)
Deferred tax liabilities total	(194,137)	(336,813)
Net amount of deferred tax assets (liabilities)	233,381	233,292

2. Breakdown by item of major causes of any difference between the normal effective statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate after tax effect accounting

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Normal effective statutory tax rate	30.5%	30.5%
(Adjustments)		
Special tax deductions	(5.8%)	(5.4%)
Items permanently excluded from tax-deductible expenses	(1.5%)	(3.0%)
Gain on bargain purchase	—	(1.1%)
Items permanently excluded from tax-deductible expenses	0.7%	0.6%
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance	(0.6%)	0.3%
Other	(0.8%)	(0.5%)
Effective income tax rate after tax effect accounting	22.5%	21.4%

(Business Combinations)

Statement is omitted as it is not material.

(For Revenue Recognition)

Notes on the basic information for understanding revenue from contracts with customers are omitted as the same details are shown in “Notes (For Revenue Recognition)” of the Consolidated Financial Statement.

(Significant Subsequent Events)

(Establishment of Overseas Subsidiary)

The Company passed a resolution at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 5, 2026 to establish a subsidiary in the U.S., and the payment procedures of the share capital were completed on April 16, 2026.

Notes are omitted as the same details are shown in “Notes (Significant Subsequent Events), (Establishment of Overseas Subsidiary)” of the Consolidated Financial Statement.

(Capital Increase of Existing Subsidiary)

The Company passed a resolution at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 5, 2026 that Protec Arisawa America, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “PAA”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Protec International Holdings Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “PIH”), which is a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, would conduct a capital increase and PIH would underwrite the entire amount, and it was implemented on May 8, 2026.

Notes are omitted as the same details are shown in “Notes (Significant Subsequent Events), (Capital Increase of Existing Subsidiary)” of the Consolidated Financial Statement.

(Significant Capital Investment)

The Company passed a resolution at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 30, 2026 to construct a new factory.

Notes are omitted as the same details are shown in “Notes (Significant Subsequent Events), (Significant Capital Investment)” of the Consolidated Financial Statement.

(Supplementary Schedules)

[Schedule of property, plant and equipment, etc.]

(Thousands of yen)

Category	Type of assets	Balance at beginning of period	Amount of increase in current period	Amount of decrease in current period	Amount of depreciation or amortization in current period	Balance at end of period	Accumulated depreciation or accumulated amortization
Property, plant and equipment	Buildings	3,371,642	6,223,471	259	447,404	9,147,450	12,427,233
	Structures	427,257	151,235	813	55,652	522,026	1,374,406
	Machinery and equipment	1,804,612	555,803	2,122 (849)	616,164	1,742,129	22,941,961
	Vehicles	14,813	33,481	910 (909)	12,287	35,097	223 250
	Tools, furniture and fixtures	246,620	343,438	60	151,803	438,195	1 791 891
	Land	1,516,733	—	—	—	1,516,733	—
	Leased assets	171,651	—	70,900	22,899	77,851	74,995
	Construction in progress	1,477,952	6,459,265	7,564,898	—	372,319	—
	Total property, plant and equipment	9,031,283	13,766,695	7,639,964 (1,759)	1,306,211	13,851,803	38,833,739
Intangible assets	Software	201,647	65,584	—	73,280	193,951	—
	Other	10,634	—	—	209	10,424	—
	Total intangible assets	212,282	65,584	—	73,489	204,376	—

Note: 1. Key components of the increase in the current period are as follows.

(Thousands of yen)

Buildings	Electronic materials manufacturing facilities	4,255,406
	Industrial application structural materials manufacturing facilities	677,347
	Electrical insulating materials manufacturing facilities	284,640
Construction in progress	Electronic materials manufacturing facilities	4,332,483
	Industrial application structural materials manufacturing facilities	1,183,188
	Electrical insulating materials manufacturing facilities	453,697

2. Key components of the decrease in the current period are as follows.

(Thousands of yen)

Construction in progress	Transfer to the main account	7,307,430
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3. The amount in parentheses in the “Amount of decrease in current period” column is the amount of impairment losses.

[Schedule of allowances and provisions]

(Thousands of yen)

Item	Balance at beginning of period	Amount of increase in current period	Amount of decrease in current period	Balance at end of period
Allowance for doubtful accounts	543,674	523,931	542,994	524,611
Provision for bonuses	465,721	877,192	465,721	877,192
Provision for share awards	26,729	39,659	36,788	29,599

(2) Details of Major Assets and Liabilities

Statement is omitted as the relevant information is stated in the consolidated financial statements.

(3) Other

No applicable matter.

VI. Outline of Share Handling of the Submitting Company

Business year	From April 1 to March 31
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	To be held in June
Record date	March 31
Record dates of distribution of dividends from surplus	September 30 and March 31
Number of shares per unit	100 shares
Purchase of shares constituting less than one full unit	
Handling place	(Special account) Stock Transfer Agency Dept., Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation 1-4-5, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Transfer agent	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited 1-4-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Forwarding office	---
Purchase fees	The amount separately prescribed as the fee equivalent to the commission for the brokerage of stock transactions
Method of giving public notice	Public notices of the Company shall be given by electronic means; provided, however, that if an electronic public notice cannot be provided due to an accident or any other unavoidable reason, the Company shall publish its public notice in the Nikkei newspaper. Electronic public notices URL: https://www.arisawa.co.jp/japanese/koukoku.html
Privileges of shareholders	None

Note: Pursuant to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the shareholders of the Company's shares constituting less than one full unit may not exercise any rights other than: (i) the rights set forth in each item of Article 189, paragraph 2 of the Companies Act; (ii) the right to make requests under the provisions of Article 166, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act; and (iii) the right to receive allotment of the shares offered and allotment of the stock acquisition rights offered in proportion to the number of shares held by each such shareholder.

VII. Reference Information on the Submitting Company

1. Information on Parent Company, etc. of Submitting Company

The Company has no parent company, etc. provided for in Article 24-7, paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

2. Other Reference Information

The Company submitted the following documents between the commencement date of the current business year and the date of submission of the Financial Report.

- (1) Financial Report, documents attached thereto and Confirmation Letter
Business year from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025 (The 77th Term)
Submitted to the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on June 25, 2025.
- (2) Internal Control Report and documents attached thereto
Submitted to the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on June 25, 2025.
- (3) Semi-annual Report and Confirmation Letter
(The first half of the 78th Term) (From April 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025)
Submitted to the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on November 14, 2025.
- (4) Extraordinary Report
Submitted to the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on May 23, 2025.
This is an Extraordinary Report under the provisions of Article 19, paragraph 2, item 8-2 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs (Decision on an acquisition of subsidiary companies).
Submitted to the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on July 1, 2025.
This is an Extraordinary Report under the provisions of Article 19, paragraph 2, item 9-2 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs (Results of exercise of voting rights at the general meeting of shareholders).

**PART II. INFORMATION ON GUARANTY COMPANIES, ETC. OF THE
SUBMITTING COMPANY**

No applicable matter.

Independent Auditors' Report
concerning consolidated financial statements and internal control report

June 17, 2026

To the Board of Directors of Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Niigata office

Yoshiyuki Sakuma
Designated Limited Liability Partner and Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant

Ken Takahashi
Designated Limited Liability Partner and Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant

<Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements>

Audit Opinion

For the purpose of granting audit certification under the provisions of Article 193-2, paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, we have audited the consolidated financial statements of Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd. listed in the “Status of Accounting” for the consolidated fiscal year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, consisting of the consolidated balance sheets, consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in shareholders’ equity and other net assets, consolidated statements of cash flows, important matters underlying preparation of the consolidated financial statements, other notes and consolidated supplementary schedules.

In our opinion, the above consolidated financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial conditions of Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2026 as well as the results of their operations and their status of cash flows for the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 in accordance with the corporate accounting standards generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for the Audit Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibility in the auditing standards is stated in “The Responsibility of Auditors in the Consolidated Financial Statements Audit.” We are independent of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries and fulfill other ethical responsibilities as an auditor in accordance with the code of professional ethics in Japan (including those that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that the auditor, as a professional expert, considers to be particularly important in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current consolidated fiscal year. Those are matters that were addressed in the course of performing the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming the audit opinion thereon, and we do not express specific opinions on these matters.

Impairment of Non-current Assets of Consolidated Subsidiaries	
Details of Key Audit Matters and Reasons for Decisions	Audit Response
As stated in the Notes (Significant Accounting Estimates), the Company has determined in the consolidated fiscal year that there is an indication of impairment in the property, plant and equipment of 3,956,106 thousand yen of TopFlex Corporation of our Group due to a decrease in demands for electronic materials and a decline in profitability along with the stagnation of Chinese economy. However, the impairment losses are not recognized because the value in use, which is a recoverable amount that can be gained from such subsidiaries as a cash-generating unit, exceeds the carrying amount. The property, plant and equipment of 3,956,106 thousand yen of TopFlex Corporation of our Group accounts for 4.8% in the consolidated assets. The value in use is measured with the discounted present value of future cash flow for the next five years based on a business plan approved by management. The major assumptions of such future cash flow estimates are sales growth rates and gross profit margins as stated in the “Notes (Significant Accounting Estimates)”. The above major assumptions of future cash flow estimates entail uncertainty and require management's judgment. Therefore, we have determined that these matters constitute key audit matters.	We principally performed the following audit procedures by involving auditors of the constituent units in considering the impairment of non-current assets of the consolidated subsidiaries. • We examined the consistency of future cash flows with the underlying business plan and the business plan approved by management. • We compared the prior business plans with their subsequent actual results to assess the effectiveness of process for estimates in formulating the business plans by management. • We discussed with management on the sales growth rates and gross profit margins of the major assumptions, and conducted trend analyses in the past results. In addition, we conducted sensitivity analyses taking into account future fluctuation risks. • We compared the sales growth rates with external data including information, etc. released by external agencies, and examined the assessment of future uncertainty by management.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the financial report, but does not include the consolidated financial statement, the consolidated financial results, and our auditor's reports thereon. Management is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of the other information. The Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors are responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the improvement and operation of the reporting process for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the corporate accounting standards generally accepted in Japan. This includes improvement and operation of such internal control as the management deems necessary for the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing whether it is appropriate to prepare the consolidated financial statements based on the going concern assumption and disclosing the items regarding the going concern assumption in accordance with the corporate accounting standards generally accepted in Japan if such items are required to be disclosed.

Responsibility of Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors is to monitor the execution of Directors' duties in the improvement and operation of the financial reporting process.

Responsibility of Auditors in the Consolidated Financial Statements Audit

Responsibility of auditors is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements from an independent standpoint in the auditors' report based on our audit by obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. Material misstatement is judged to be material if it is likely to occur due to fraud or error and, individually or in aggregation, is reasonably expected to have an impact on decisions made by users of the consolidated financial statements.

Auditors make professional judgements and conduct the followings with an attitude of professional skepticism through an auditing process in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in Japan.

- We identify and assess a risk of material misstatement due to fraud or error. We also design and conduct the audit procedures that address the risk of material misstatement. The selection and application of the audit procedures depend on the auditor's judgment. In addition, we obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.
- In making such risk assessments, the auditors review internal controls relevant to the audits in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate under the circumstances, while it is not the objective of an audit of the consolidated financial statements to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- We evaluate the accounting policies adopted by the management and appropriateness of their methods of application as well as reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the management and validity of related notes.
- We conclude whether it is appropriate for the management to prepare the consolidated financial statements with the going concern assumption and, based on the obtained audit evidence, whether a material uncertainty regarding events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the going concern assumption exists. If a material uncertainty regarding the going concern assumption exists, it is required to promote awareness to the notes in the consolidated financial statements in the auditors' report, or if the notes regarding a material uncertainty in the consolidated financial statements are inappropriate, it is required to express an opinion with exceptive items to the consolidated financial statements. Conclusion by the auditors is based on the audit evidence obtained by the day of the audit report, but a company may not be able to exist as the going concern depending on future events or conditions.
- We evaluate not only whether the presentation and notes of the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles but also whether the presentation, structure, and contents of the consolidated financial statements including related notes as well as the consolidated financial statements properly present underlying transactions and accounting events.
- We plan and perform the audits of the consolidated financial statements to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The auditors are responsible for direction, supervision, and review of audits regarding the consolidated financial statements. The auditors assume responsibility for an audit opinion all by themselves.

The auditors make reports to Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors on the scope of a planned audit and its timing of conduct, material audit findings including material weaknesses of internal control identified in the audit process, and other matters required by the auditing standards.

The auditors also provide the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors with a statement that we complied with the code of professional ethics on independence in Japan, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where countermeasures to eliminate obstacles or safeguards to reduce obstacles to an acceptable level are applicable, related countermeasures and safeguards.

Among the matters discussed with Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors, Corporate Auditors shall determine matters that are considered to be particularly significant in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current consolidated fiscal year as key audit matters and state them in the auditor's report. However, if publication of such matters is prohibited by laws and regulations, or if the auditor judges that such matters should not be reported because the disadvantages of reporting such matters in the auditor's report are reasonably expected to outweigh the public interest, albeit in an extremely limited manner, such matters shall not be included in the auditor's report.

<Audit of Internal Control>

Audit Opinion

For the purpose of granting audit certification under the provisions of Article 193-2, paragraph 2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, we have audited the internal control report as of March 31, 2026 of Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd.

In our opinion, the above internal control report, in which Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd. represents that its internal control over financial reporting is effective as of March 31, 2026, fairly presents, in all material respects, the evaluation results of its internal control

over financial reporting in accordance with the evaluation standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for the Audit Opinion

We conducted an internal control audit in accordance with the auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibility in the auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting is stated in “Responsibility of the Auditors in Internal Control.” We are independent of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries and fulfill other ethical responsibilities as an auditor in accordance with the code of professional ethics in Japan (including those that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibility of Management and Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors for the Internal Control Report

Management is responsible for the improvement and operation of internal control over financial reporting as well as the preparation and fair presentation of the internal control report in accordance with the evaluation standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

Responsibility of Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors is to monitor and verify the status of improvement and operation of the internal control system for financial reporting.

In this regard, there is a possibility that internal control over financial reporting cannot completely prevent or detect false statements in financial reporting.

Responsibility of Auditors in Internal Control Audit

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal control report from an independent standpoint by obtaining reasonable assurance about material misstatement in the internal control report based on our internal control audit.

The auditors make professional judgements and conduct the followings with an attitude of professional skepticism through an auditing process in accordance with the auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

- We conduct audit procedures to obtain audit evidence about the results of evaluating internal control over financial reporting stated in the internal control report. Audit procedures for an internal control audit are selected and applied at our own judgment, based on the gravity of the impact on the credibility of financial reporting.
- We evaluate the overall presentation of the internal control report, including a review of the statements made by the management with respect to the scope, procedures, and results of the assessment of internal control over financial reporting.
- We plan and perform the audits of the internal control report to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the results of evaluating internal control over financial reporting stated in the internal control report. The auditors are responsible for direction, supervision, and review of audits regarding the internal control report. The auditors assume responsibility for an audit opinion all by themselves.

The auditors make reports to Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors on the scope of a planned internal control audit and its timing of conduct, the results of exercising the internal control audit, material weaknesses identified in internal control to be disclosed, the results of their correction, and other matters required by the auditing standards of internal control.

The auditors also provide the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors with a statement that we complied with the code of professional ethics on independence in Japan, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where countermeasures to eliminate obstacles or safeguards to reduce obstacles to an acceptable level are applicable, related countermeasures and safeguards.

<Information Related to Remuneration>

The amount of remuneration for audit and attestation services and non-audit services of the Company and the subsidiaries to our company and those who belong to the same network as us is stated in “4. Status of Corporate Governance, etc., (3) Status of Audit” under “IV. Status of the Submitting Company”.

Interest

There exists no special interest between the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries and this audit corporation or its engagement partners which is required to be stated pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act.

Note: 1. An original of the above quarterly review report is separately archived by the Company (the company submitting the Quarterly Report).
2. XBRL data are not included in the subject of the audit.

Independent Auditors' Report

June 17, 2026

To the Board of Directors of Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Niigata office

Yoshiyuki Sakuma
Designated Limited Liability Partner and Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant

Ken Takahashi
Designated Limited Liability Partner and Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant

<Audit of Financial Statements>

Audit Opinion

For the purpose of granting audit certification under the provisions of Article 193-2, paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, we have audited the financial statements of Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd. listed in the “Status of Accounting” for the 78th business year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, consisting of the balance sheets, statements of income, statements of changes in shareholders’ equity and other net assets, important accounting policies, other notes and supplementary schedules. In our opinion, the above financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial conditions of Arisawa Mfg. Co., Ltd. as of March 31, 2026 and the results of its operations for the business year ended March 31, 2026 in accordance with the corporate accounting standards generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for the Audit Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibility in the auditing standards is stated in “Responsibility of the Auditors in Financial Statements Audit.” We are independent of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries and fulfill other ethical responsibilities as an auditor in accordance with the code of professional ethics in Japan (including those that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that the auditor, as a professional expert, considers to be particularly important in the audit of the financial statements for the current business year. Those are matters that were addressed in the course of performing the audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming the audit opinion thereon, and we do not express specific opinions on these matters.

Valuation of Shares of Subsidiaries	
Details of Key Audit Matters and Reasons for Decisions	Audit Response
As stated in the Notes (Significant Accounting Estimates), the Company has recorded the shares of subsidiaries and associates of 11,176,354 thousand yen on the balance sheets as of the end of the current business year, which include the shares of ThinFlex Corporation of 10,440,772 thousand yen. Such shares of 10,440,772 thousand yen account for 18.8% in the total assets. The shares of subsidiaries and associates are shown on the balance sheets at the acquisition cost. If the net asset value declines significantly due to deterioration of financial positions, it is appropriately reduced, except the case that recoverability is supported by sufficient evidence. If, in measuring the net asset value of the shares of ThinFlex Corporation, the results of valuation of impairment in the property, plant and equipment which its subsidiary, TopFlex Corporation, holds have a significant impact and the impairment losses are shown, the net asset value of such subsidiary may decline significantly. The major assumptions in assessing the impairment in the property, plant and equipment which TopFlex Corporation holds are as stated in the key audit matters described in the auditors' report of the consolidated financial statements and have a significant impact on the evaluation of the shares of subsidiaries and associates. Therefore, we have determined that these matters constitute key audit matters.	We principally performed the following audit procedures by involving auditors of the constituent units in considering the valuation of the shares of ThinFlex Corporation. • With respect to the financial information of ThinFlex Corporation and TopFlex Corporation, we verified the reliability of the financial figures. In examining such financial figures, the necessity of impairment in the property, plant and equipment is especially important, and we performed the procedures stated in the key audit matters "Impairment of Non-current Assets of Consolidated Subsidiaries" in the auditors' report of the consolidated financial statements. • We recalculated whether the net asset value was calculated based on the financial figures of the subsidiaries.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the financial report, but does not include the consolidated financial statement, the consolidated financial results, and our auditor's reports thereon. Management is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of the other information. The Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors are responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the improvement and operation of the reporting process for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the corporate accounting standards generally accepted in Japan. This includes improvement and operation of such internal control as the management deems necessary for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing whether it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements based on the going concern assumption and disclosing the items regarding the going concern assumption in accordance with the corporate accounting standards generally accepted in Japan if such items are required to be disclosed.

Responsibility of Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors is to monitor the execution of Directors' duties in the improvement and operation of the financial reporting process.

Responsibility of Auditors in Financial Statements Audit

Responsibility of auditors is to express an opinion on the financial statements from an independent standpoint in the auditors' report based on our audit by obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. Material misstatement is judged to be material if it is likely to occur due to fraud or error and, individually or in aggregation, is reasonably expected to have an impact on decisions made by users of the consolidated financial statements.

The auditors make professional judgements and conduct the followings with an attitude of professional skepticism through an auditing process in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in Japan.

- We identify and assess a risk of material misstatement due to fraud or error. We also design and conduct the audit procedures that address the risk of material misstatement. The selection and application of the audit procedures depend on the auditor's judgment. In addition, we obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.
- In making such risk assessments, the auditors review internal controls relevant to the audits in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate under the circumstances, while it is not the objective of an audit of the financial statements to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- We evaluate the accounting policies adopted by the management and appropriateness of their methods of application as well as reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the management and validity of related notes.
- We conclude whether it is appropriate for the management to prepare the financial statements with the going concern assumption and whether a material uncertainty regarding events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the going concern assumption exists based on the obtained audit evidence. If a material uncertainty regarding the going concern assumption exists, it is required to promote awareness to the notes in the financial statements in the auditors' report, or if the notes regarding a material uncertainty in the financial statements are inappropriate, it is required to express an opinion with exceptive items to the financial statements. Conclusion by the auditors is based on the audit evidence obtained by the day of the audit report, but a company may not be able to exist as a going concern depending on future events or conditions.
- We evaluate not only whether the presentation and notes of the financial statements are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Japan but also whether the presentation, structure, and contents of the financial statements including related notes as well as the financial statements properly present underlying transactions and accounting events.

The auditors make reports to Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors on the scope of a planned audit and its timing of conduct, material audit findings including material weaknesses of internal control identified in the audit process, and other matters required by the auditing standards.

The auditors also provide the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors with a statement that we complied with the code of professional ethics on independence in Japan, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where countermeasures to eliminate obstacles or safeguards to reduce obstacles to an acceptable level are applicable, related countermeasures and safeguards.

Among the matters discussed with Corporate Auditors and Board of Corporate Auditors, Corporate Auditors shall determine matters that are considered to be particularly significant in the audit of the financial statements for the current business year as key audit matters and state them in the auditor's report. However, if publication of such matters is prohibited by laws and regulations, or if the auditor judges that such matters should not be reported because the disadvantages of reporting such matters in the auditor's report are reasonably expected to outweigh the public interest, albeit in an extremely limited manner, such matters shall not be included in the auditor's report.

<Information Related to Remuneration>

Information related to remuneration is stated in the auditors' report of the consolidated financial statements.

Interest

There exists no special interest between the Company and this audit corporation or its engagement partners which is required to be stated pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act.

Note: 1. An original of the above quarterly review report is separately archived by the Company (the company submitting the Quarterly Report).
2. XBRL data are not included in the subject of the audit.