



HOYA Corporation and its Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Financial Statements under  
IFRS Accounting Standards  
and Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 31 March 2025

HOYA Corporation

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of HOYA CORPORATION:

### <Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements>

#### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of HOYA CORPORATION and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of March 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

#### Convenience Translation

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in accordance with the basis stated in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Professional Ethics in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities as auditors. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Key Audit Matter

A key audit matter is a matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. The matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.

**Recoverability of the suspense payments of income tax (Note 11. Deferred taxes and income taxes, Note 13. Other assets and liabilities and Note 35. Subsequent events)**

Key Audit Matter Description	How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
<p>As disclosed in Note 11. "Deferred taxes and income taxes" and Note 13. "Other assets and liabilities" to the consolidated financial statements, HOYA CORPORATION (the "Company") received reassessment notices from the Tokyo Regional Taxation Bureau ("TRTB") for additional tax on the transfer pricing taxation for the transactions with overseas subsidiaries that develop and manufacture electronics-related products for the five financial years ended 31 March 2007 to 2011, the three financial years ended 31 March 2012 to 2014 and the four financial years ended 31 March 2015 to 2018. As a result of the objections with the TRTB seeking the withdrawal of the assessment, the Company received written decisions from the National Tax Tribunal (the "Tribunal"), which partially cancelled the reassessments. However, the Company disagrees with the remaining findings of the Tribunal's decisions that maintain portions of the reassessments and expects that all the reassessments will be cancelled in the trials. Consequently, the paid amounts of 7,916 million yen, 4,544 million yen and 8,000 million yen were included in "Other current assets" as suspense payments.</p> <p>Subsequently, as disclosed in Note 35. "Subsequent events" to the consolidated financial statements, the Company received a judgment from the Tokyo District Court, which cancels approximately 1,300 million yen from the amount of the reassessment for the five financial years ended 31 2007 to 2011. However, regarding the part of the amount for which the cancellation was not granted, the Company still expects to recover the paid amount of 7,916 million yen through appeal to the judgment in the Tokyo High Court to seek cancellation of all the reassessments in accordance with the relevant law.</p> <p>There are differences in claims with the authorities regarding the tax treatment and there is uncertainty as to whether the court and the Tribunal will accept the Company's claims.</p> <p>In accordance with the Japanese tax law, auditing the recoverability of the suspense payments requires not only high-level expertise related to interpretations of the tax law and practical judgment, but also complex and professional judgment. Therefore, we identified the recoverability of the suspense payments of income tax as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>In order to evaluate the appropriateness of the judgment of the Company for the recoverability of the suspense payments of income tax, we performed the following audit procedures, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the assistance of our tax specialists, we critically evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's position for the points of dispute in the trials and whether the conclusion is excessively optimistic or conservative by inquiries of the Company's management and in-house tax accountants and inspecting of the briefs and written answers;</li> <li>• We received external legal counsel confirmation letters and assessed the view on the current situation of the trials and the recoverability; and</li> <li>• Regarding the subsequent event, with the assistance of our tax specialists, we assessed the Company's view on the Tokyo District Court's judgment and its appeal strategy by inquiries of the Company's management and in-house tax accountants and inspecting the judgment.</li> </ul>

## **Other Information**

Other information comprises the information included in the Group's disclosure documents accompanying the audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

We determined that no such information existed and therefore, we did not perform any work thereon.

## **Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Officers and Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the Group's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment. In addition, we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain, when performing risk assessment procedures, an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the overall presentation and disclosures of the consolidated financial statements are

in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, as well as the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with it all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### **<Fee-Related Information>**

Fees for audit and other services for the year ended March 31, 2025, which were charged by us and our network firms to HOYA Corporation and its subsidiaries were ¥675 million and ¥391 million, respectively.

#### **Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan**

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Tomoyasu Maruyama

Designated Engagement Partner  
Certified Public Accountant

Shunsuke Matsumoto

Designated Engagement Partner  
Certified Public Accountant

Hisashi Okuda

Designated Engagement Partner  
Certified Public Accountant

# Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

## HOYA Corporation and its Subsidiaries

**As at 31 March 2025**

	Notes	(Millions of Yen) As at 31 March 2024	(Millions of Yen) As at 31 March 2025	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2)) As at 31 March 2025
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
Property, plant and equipment—net	6, 9, 33	198,225	210,890	1,410,447
Goodwill	8, 9	52,742	52,174	348,944
Intangible assets	8, 9, 33	34,042	24,637	164,772
Investments in associates	10	1,487	1,657	11,081
Long-term financial assets	7, 12, 21	48,401	51,384	343,662
Other non-current assets	13	463	664	4,443
Deferred tax assets	11	11,628	13,141	87,886
Total non-current assets		346,988	354,547	2,371,235
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Inventories	14	119,076	124,550	833,001
Trade and other receivables	7, 15, 21	152,606	177,145	1,184,758
Other short-term financial assets	12, 21	19,237	4,567	30,546
Income taxes receivable		4,298	4,348	29,079
Other current assets	13	35,973	35,153	235,106
Cash and cash equivalents	21	525,162	533,967	3,571,211
Subtotal		856,352	879,731	5,883,701
Assets held for sale	34	282	—	—
Total current assets		856,635	879,731	5,883,701
Total assets		1,203,623	1,234,278	8,254,936

	Notes	(Millions of Yen) As at 31 March 2024	(Millions of Yen) As at 31 March 2025	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2)) As at 31 March 2025
<b><u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u></b>				
<b><u>EQUITY</u></b>				
Share capital	20(1)	6,264	6,264	41,895
Capital reserves	20(1)	15,899	15,899	106,331
Treasury shares	20(2)	(6,874)	(57,595)	(385,197)
Other capital reserves	20(2)	(17,009)	(21,496)	(143,766)
Retained earnings	20(3), 35	805,997	871,357	5,827,693
Accumulated other comprehensive income		163,482	159,594	1,067,377
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		967,758	974,023	6,514,334
Non-controlling interests	20(4), 29	(5,494)	(2,394)	(16,012)
Total equity		962,264	971,629	6,498,322
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Interest-bearing long-term debt	7, 16, 21	20,590	28,007	187,313
Other long-term financial liabilities	12, 21	24,801	23,793	159,126
Retirement benefit liabilities	17	4,315	5,179	34,638
Provisions	18	3,265	3,256	21,777
Other non-current liabilities	13	6,034	9,894	66,171
Deferred tax liabilities	11	13,382	13,012	87,025
Total non-current liabilities		72,387	83,141	556,051
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Interest-bearing short-term debt	7, 16, 21	8,649	9,276	62,042
Trade and other payables	19, 21	67,771	68,996	461,451
Other short-term financial liabilities	12, 21	143	144	960
Income taxes payable		23,349	28,128	188,121
Provisions	18	1,705	1,740	11,637
Other current liabilities	13	67,291	71,224	476,352
Subtotal		168,909	179,508	1,200,563
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	34	64	—	—
Total current liabilities		168,972	179,508	1,200,563
Total liabilities		241,359	262,649	1,756,614
Total equity and liabilities		1,203,623	1,234,278	8,254,936



# Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

## HOYA Corporation and its Subsidiaries

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	(Millions of Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2024	(Millions of Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2025	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2)) For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue:				
Sales	23	762,610	866,032	5,792,078
Finance income	7, 25	16,279	16,440	109,952
Share of profit of associates	10	411	388	2,596
Other income	21, 24	13,328	2,955	19,760
Total revenue		792,628	885,814	5,924,387
Expenses:				
Changes in goods, products and work in progress		783	(3,730)	(24,949)
Raw materials and consumables used		103,855	123,294	824,598
Employee benefits expense	17, 22, 24	184,608	211,595	1,415,161
Depreciation and amortisation	6, 7, 8, 24	47,215	48,577	324,887
Subcontracting cost		4,457	4,311	28,834
Advertising and promotion expense		18,257	20,976	140,288
Commissions expense	24	49,633	54,638	365,420
Impairment losses	9,34	8,831	6,143	41,084
Finance costs	7, 17, 25	1,925	1,459	9,759
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net	24	(9,592)	1,601	10,706
Other expenses	6, 7, 8, 24	146,092	156,987	1,049,937
Total expenses		556,064	625,850	4,185,726
Profit before tax		236,564	259,965	1,738,661
Income tax expense	11	53,998	58,215	389,344
Profit for the year		182,566	201,750	1,349,317
Other comprehensive income:	26			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,236	3,480	23,278
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset and liability, net	17	(18)	(432)	(2,887)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	11	(319)	(1,303)	(8,712)
Subtotal		1,898	1,746	11,679
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		65,099	(8,052)	(53,854)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	10	122	1,845	12,337
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	11	(43)	18	123
Subtotal		65,177	(6,189)	(41,394)
Total other comprehensive income		67,076	(4,443)	(29,716)
Total comprehensive income for the year		249,642	197,307	1,319,601

	Notes	(Millions of Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2024	(Millions of Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2025	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2)) For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the Company		181,377	202,101	1,351,668
Non-controlling interests		1,190	(352)	(2,351)
Total		182,566	201,750	1,349,317
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the Company		246,644	197,775	1,322,736
Non-controlling interests		2,998	(469)	(3,134)
Total		249,642	197,307	1,319,601

	Notes	(Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2024	(Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2025	(U.S. Dollars (Note 2)) For the year ended 31 March 2025
Basic earnings per share	27	515.48	581.45	3.89
Diluted earnings per share	27	515.27	581.26	3.89

# Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

## HOYA Corporation and its Subsidiaries

For the year ended 31 March 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	Share capital	Capital reserves	Treasury shares	Other capital reserves	Retained earnings
<b>Balance at 1 April 2023</b>		<b>6,264</b>	<b>15,899</b>	<b>(41,374)</b>	<b>(12,800)</b>	<b>752,999</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year						181,377
Other comprehensive income	26					
Total comprehensive income for the year						181,377
Transactions with owners						
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Acquisition of treasury shares	20(2)			(56,049)	(3)	
Disposal of treasury shares	20(2)			1,202	(759)	
Cancellation of treasury shares	20(2)			89,347		(89,347)
Dividends, 110 yen per share	20(3)					(38,806)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	20(4)				(3,528)	
Change in non-controlling interests	20(4)				—	
Share-based payments	22				80	
Transfer to retained earnings						(225)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		—	—	34,500	(4,209)	(128,379)
Total transactions with owners		—	—	34,500	(4,209)	(128,379)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>		<b>6,264</b>	<b>15,899</b>	<b>(6,874)</b>	<b>(17,009)</b>	<b>805,997</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year						202,101
Other comprehensive income	26					
Total comprehensive income for the year						202,101
Transactions with owners						
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Acquisition of treasury shares	20(2)			(150,007)	(5)	
Disposal of treasury shares	20(2)			1,352	(796)	
Cancellation of treasury shares	20(2)			97,934		(97,934)
Dividends, 110 yen per share	20(3)					(38,440)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	20(4)				(3,816)	
Share-based payments	22				130	
Transfer to retained earnings						(367)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		—	—	(50,721)	(4,487)	(136,741)
Total transactions with owners		—	—	(50,721)	(4,487)	(136,741)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>		<b>6,264</b>	<b>15,899</b>	<b>(57,595)</b>	<b>(21,496)</b>	<b>871,357</b>

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	Accumulated other comprehensive income
<b>Balance at 1 April 2023</b>		<b>5,729</b>	<b>93,513</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(1,908)</b>	<b>97,334</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year						
Other comprehensive income	26	1,918	63,252	(25)	122	65,267
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,918	63,252	(25)	122	65,267
Transactions with owners						
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Acquisition of treasury shares	20(2)					
Disposal of treasury shares	20(2)					
Cancellation of treasury shares	20(2)					
Dividends, 110 yen per share	20(3)					
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	20(4)		656			656
Change in non-controlling interests	20(4)					
Share-based payments	22					
Transfer to retained earnings		200		25		225
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		200	656	25	—	881
Total transactions with owners		200	656	25	—	881
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>		<b>7,847</b>	<b>157,421</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(1,786)</b>	<b>163,482</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year						
Other comprehensive income	26	2,122	(7,926)	(367)	1,845	(4,326)
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,122	(7,926)	(367)	1,845	(4,326)
Transactions with owners						
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Acquisition of treasury shares	20(2)					
Disposal of treasury shares	20(2)					
Cancellation of treasury shares	20(2)					
Dividends, 110 yen per share	20(3)					
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	20(4)		72			72
Share-based payments	22					
Transfer to retained earnings		—		367		367
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		—	72	367	—	438
Total transactions with owners		—	72	367	—	438
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>		<b>9,969</b>	<b>149,567</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>159,594</b>

(Millions of Yen)

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
<b>Balance at 1 April 2023</b>		<b>818,321</b>	<b>(3,717)</b>	<b>814,604</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		181,377	1,190	182,566
Other comprehensive income	26	65,267	1,809	67,076
Total comprehensive income for the year		246,644	2,998	249,642
Transactions with owners				
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Acquisition of treasury shares	20(2)	(56,052)		(56,052)
Disposal of treasury shares	20(2)	443		443
Cancellation of treasury stock	20(2)	—		—
Dividends, 110 yen per share	20(3)	(38,806)	—	(38,806)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	20(4)	(2,872)	(4,683)	(7,555)
Change in non-controlling interests	20(4)	—	(93)	(93)
Share-based payments	22	80		80
Transfer to retained earnings		—		—
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		(97,206)	(4,776)	(101,983)
Total transactions with owners		(97,206)	(4,776)	(101,983)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>		<b>967,758</b>	<b>(5,494)</b>	<b>962,264</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		202,101	(352)	201,750
Other comprehensive income	26	(4,326)	(117)	(4,443)
Total comprehensive income for the year		197,775	(469)	197,307
Transactions with owners				
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Acquisition of treasury shares	20(2)	(150,012)		(150,012)
Disposal of treasury shares	20(2)	556		556
Cancellation of treasury stock	20(2)	—		—
Dividends, 110 yen per share	20(3)	(38,440)	—	(38,440)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	20(4)	(3,744)	3,569	(175)
Share-based payments	22	130		130
Transfer to retained earnings		—		—
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		(191,510)	3,569	(187,941)
Total transactions with owners		(191,510)	3,569	(187,941)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>		<b>974,023</b>	<b>(2,394)</b>	<b>971,629</b>

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity  
HOYA Corporation and its Subsidiaries  
For the year ended 31 March 2025-Continued

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

	Notes	Share capital	Capital reserves	Treasury shares	Other capital reserves	Retained earnings
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>		<b>41,895</b>	<b>106,331</b>	<b>(45,973)</b>	<b>(113,759)</b>	<b>5,390,560</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year						1,351,668
Other comprehensive income	26					
Total comprehensive income for the year						1,351,668
Transactions with owners						
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Acquisition of treasury shares	20(2)			(1,003,255)	(33)	
Disposal of treasury shares	20(2)			9,040	(5,323)	
Cancellation of treasury shares	20(2)			654,991		(654,991)
Dividends, 110 yen per share	20(3)					(257,092)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	20(4)				(25,522)	
Share-based payments (stock options)	22				871	
Transfer to retained earnings						(2,451)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners				(339,224)	(30,007)	(914,535)
Total transactions with owners				(339,224)	(30,007)	(914,535)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>		<b>41,895</b>	<b>106,331</b>	<b>(385,197)</b>	<b>(143,766)</b>	<b>5,827,693</b>

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

	Notes	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	Accumulated other comprehensive income
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>		<b>52,483</b>	<b>1,052,843</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(11,948)</b>	<b>1,093,378</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year						
Other comprehensive income	26	14,190	(53,008)	(2,451)	12,337	(28,932)
Total comprehensive income for the year		14,190	(53,008)	(2,451)	12,337	(28,932)
Transactions with owners						
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Acquisition of treasury shares	20(2)					
Disposal of treasury shares	20(2)					
Cancellation of treasury shares	20(2)					
Dividends, 110 yen per share	20(3)					
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	20(4)		480			480
Share-based payments (stock options)	22					
Transfer to retained earnings				2,451		2,451
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		—	480	2,451	—	2,931
Total transactions with owners		—	480	2,451	—	2,931
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>		<b>66,673</b>	<b>1,000,315</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1,067,377</b>

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>		<b>6,472,433</b>	<b>(36,747)</b>	<b>6,435,686</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		1,351,668	(2,351)	1,349,317
Other comprehensive income	26	(28,932)	(783)	(29,716)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,322,736	(3,134)	1,319,601
Transactions with owners				
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Acquisition of treasury shares	20(2)	(1,003,288)		(1,003,288)
Disposal of treasury shares	20(2)	3,717		3,717
Cancellation of treasury shares	20(2)	—		—
Dividends, 110 yen per share	20(3)	(257,092)		(257,092)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	20(4)	(25,043)	23,869	(1,173)
Share-based payments (stock options)	22	871		871
Transfer to retained earnings		—		—
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		(1,280,835)	23,869	(1,256,965)
Total transactions with owners		(1,280,835)	23,869	(1,256,965)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>		<b>6,514,334</b>	<b>(16,012)</b>	<b>6,498,322</b>

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows  
**HOYA Corporation and its Subsidiaries**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2025**

	Notes	(Millions of Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2024	(Millions of Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2025	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2)) For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax		236,564	259,965	1,738,661
Depreciation and amortisation		47,215	48,577	324,887
Impairment losses		8,831	6,143	41,084
Finance income		(16,279)	(16,440)	(109,952)
Finance costs		1,925	1,459	9,759
Share of (profit)/loss of associates		(411)	(388)	(2,596)
(Gain)/loss on sales of property, plant and equipment		(1,375)	(87)	(581)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		260	856	5,724
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(8,127)	504	3,372
Others		(4,923)	2,233	14,934
Cash generated from operations (before movements in working capital)		263,680	302,822	2,025,292
Movements in working capital				
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		(5,283)	(9,082)	(60,740)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		800	(26,521)	(177,374)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		3,553	1,932	12,923
Increase/(decrease) in retirement benefit liabilities and provisions		(375)	69	458
Subtotal		262,375	269,220	1,800,560
Interest received		12,779	19,707	131,803
Dividends received		118	12	83
Interest paid		(718)	(985)	(6,587)
Income taxes paid		(52,697)	(56,058)	(374,921)
Income taxes refunded		945	3,216	21,512
Net cash generated from operating activities		222,802	235,113	1,572,450
Cash flows from investing activities				
Withdrawals of time deposits		4,521	8,636	57,756
Payments for time deposits		(2,624)	(2,488)	(16,643)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,986	253	1,692
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(41,074)	(47,922)	(320,506)
Proceeds from government grant		2,843	—	—
Proceeds from sale of investments		65	275	1,839
Payments for acquisition of investments		(90)	—	—
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary		3,306	0	0
Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries		(3,241)	(495)	(3,313)
Payments for business transfer		(335)	(243)	(1,624)
Proceeds from collection of loans to associates		—	10,129	67,743
Other proceeds		370	699	4,678
Other payments		(1,536)	(2,035)	(13,609)
Net cash used in investing activities		(35,808)	(33,192)	(221,987)



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows  
**HOYA Corporation and its Subsidiaries**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2025-Continued**

	Notes	(Millions of Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2024	(Millions of Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2025	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2)) For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividends paid to owners of the Company		(38,778)	(38,417)	(256,935)
Net decrease in short-term borrowings	16	(200)	(201)	(1,344)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	16	734	9,802	65,555
Repayments of long-term borrowings	16	(555)	(343)	(2,292)
Repayments of lease liabilities	16	(8,873)	(9,068)	(60,649)
Payments for purchase of treasury shares	20(2)	(56,052)	(150,012)	(1,003,288)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options		386	518	3,463
Payments for acquisition of interest in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests	20(4)	(7,555)	(2,632)	(17,600)
Net cash used in financing activities		(110,892)	(190,352)	(1,273,089)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		76,102	11,569	77,374
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		405,888	525,162	3,512,321
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and cash equivalents in foreign currencies		43,172	(2,764)	(18,484)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		525,162	533,967	3,571,211

Note:

Non-cash transactions are stated in Note 28 “Non-cash transactions”.

There are no short-term investments within three months as at 31 March 2025.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## HOYA Corporation and its Subsidiaries

For the year ended 31 March 2025

### 1. General information

HOYA Corporation (the “Company”) is a limited company incorporated in Japan. The addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed on the Company’s website (URL <https://www.hoya.com/en/>). The principal activities of the Company, its subsidiaries and its associates (the “Group”) are described in Note 5 “Operating segment information”.

### 2. Basis of consolidated financial statements

#### (1) Basis of consolidated financial statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen.

The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan using the rate of ¥149.52 to \$1, the foreign exchange rate at 31 March 2025. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate. Amounts of less than one million yen and one thousand U.S. dollars have been rounded to the nearest million yen and one thousand U.S. dollars in the presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. As a result, the totals in yen and U.S. dollars do not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual amounts.

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries maintain their books and prepare their financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan (“Japanese GAAP”) while its foreign subsidiaries maintain their books and prepare their financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the countries of their domicile. Certain adjustments and reclassifications have been incorporated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements to conform to IFRS Accounting Standards. These adjustments were not recorded in their statutory books and ledgers.

#### (2) Standards and interpretations in issue but not yet adopted by the Group

At the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements, the following new or revised standards and interpretations have been announced. However, they are not mandatorily required to be adopted before March 2025 and the Group has not adopted them early. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 18 is currently under consideration.

The impact of the adoption of other standards on the consolidated financial statements of the Group is immaterial.

IFRS Accounting Standards		Mandatory adoption (from the year beginning)	To be adopted by the Group from the year ending	Subject of new standards/amendments
IFRS 10 (Revised)	Consolidated Financial Statements	Not determined	Not determined	Amendments to the accounting treatment for sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture
IAS 28 (Revised)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures			
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027	Fiscal Year 2028	- Improved comparability in the income statement - Increased transparency of management-defined performance measures (MPMs) - More useful groupings of information in financial statements

### 3. Material accounting policies

#### (1) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain non-current assets and financial instruments measured at revalued amounts or fair value. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

#### (2) Basis of consolidation

##### ① Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company as at 31 March of each year. An investor controls an investee when it is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to elements of control.

The operating results of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date the Group obtained control of the subsidiaries to the effective date the Group lost control, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group. All intragroup transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Changes in the interest of a subsidiary without losing control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their respective percentage of interests in the subsidiary. If there is a difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received, the difference is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the parent.

If loss in control of a subsidiary occurs, the Group recognises in profit or loss any resulting difference of the following:

1. sum of the fair value of any consideration received and any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value; and
2. previous carrying amounts of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling share of changes in equity since the date of the combination. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

##### ② Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. The results of and the investments in associates are incorporated in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as an asset held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

Under the equity method, investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and then adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associates, less any impairment in the value of the investments.

Losses of an associate in excess of the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate) are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate and the excess of those losses is no longer recognised.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is tested for impairment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the relevant associate.

### ③ Joint arrangements

The Group classifies joint arrangements as either joint operations (having rights to assets and obligations for liabilities accounted for accordingly) or joint ventures (having rights to net assets and equity accounted). The classification depends upon the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

Joint operators shall account for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to their interests in joint operations. Joint ventures shall apply the equity method. The Group has neither joint operations nor joint ventures.

## (3) Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date, except for the following:

- a deferred tax asset or liability arising from the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and a liability (or asset, if any) related to the acquiree's employee benefit arrangements;
- a liability or an equity instrument related to the replacement of an acquiree's share-based payment awards with share-based payment awards of the acquirer; and
- an asset or disposal group that is classified as held for sale at the acquisition date in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the "measurement period" (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration resulting from events after the acquisition date are accounted for as follows:

- (a) Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and any subsequent settlement is accounted for in equity; or
- (b) Contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability is accounted for in accordance with IAS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", or IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" as appropriate. The changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is measured on the basis of the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired, net of liabilities assumed at acquisition date. Negative goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are reported in equity separately from the equity attributable to owners of the Company. Non-controlling interests are initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to the fair value at the acquisition date (i.e., the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that were previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

Goodwill arising from business combinations before the IFRS Accounting Standards transition date is measured at carrying amount in accordance with the previous GAAP (i.e., Japanese GAAP) after performing an impairment test.

## (4) Foreign currencies

### ① Foreign currency transactions

The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e., its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the financial results, financial position and cash flows of each Group entity are presented in Japanese yen, which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss during the period.

### ② Financial statements of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Japanese yen at the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Japanese yen at the average rates of exchange for the year. Where there are material fluctuations in exchange rates, the exchange rate at the transaction date is used. Foreign exchange differences arising from translation are initially recognised as exchange differences on translation of foreign operations in other comprehensive income and accumulated in 'accumulated other comprehensive income', which are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment and included in 'other expenses' and 'other income' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

## (5) Property, plant and equipment

The Group applies the cost model for measuring property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment losses. Cost includes the expenses directly attributable to the assets; the initial estimated costs relating to scrap, removal and retirement; and, for qualifying assets, the borrowing cost for long-term projects. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are available for their intended use.

When significant components of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced periodically, the Group recognises such components as individual assets to be depreciated with specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment other than land and construction in progress are depreciated mainly on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Buildings and structures: 3-50 years

Machinery and carriers: 3-10 years

Tools, equipment and fixtures: 2-10 years

## (6) Leases

As a lessee, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date. The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs, such as the cost to dismantle and remove the underlying asset to the original condition required by the terms and conditions of lease contracts.

After the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life or lease term, whichever is shorter.

The lease payments comprise interest expense recognised as finance costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and repayments of the lease liability that are calculated by the interest method.

The Group does not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and for leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as expenses on straight-line basis over the lease term or other systematic basis.

Right-of-use assets are included in 'Property, plant and equipment—net' and 'Intangible assets' in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Lease liabilities are included in 'Interest-bearing long-term debt' and 'Interest-bearing short-term debt' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

As a lessor, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

At the commencement date, the asset held under a finance lease is recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position and presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

The assets held under an operating lease are on the consolidated statement of financial position and the lease payments received are recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

## (7) Intangible assets

The Group uses the cost model for measuring intangible assets. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

### ① Intangible assets acquired separately and/or acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost at initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised separately from goodwill at their fair value at the acquisition date, when they are satisfied with the definition of intangible assets, identifiable, and their fair value is reasonably measured.

### ② Internally-generated intangible assets—research and development (“R&D”) costs

Expenditures on research activities are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the followings have been demonstrated:

- (a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- (b) the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- (c) the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (d) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- (e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- (f) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenses incurred from the date when the intangible assets first meet all of the recognition criteria listed above. The assets are amortised over the estimated period in which the development costs are expected to be recovered. If no future economic benefit is expected before the end of the life of assets, the residual carrying amount is expensed.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

### ③ Amortisation of intangible assets

Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives below. The Group does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Technology: 10-20 years

Customer related assets: 5-16 years

Software: 3-5 years

#### **④ Derecognition of intangible assets**

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

### **(8) Goodwill**

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (i.e., the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the acquisition-date amounts of the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. Goodwill is recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses on the consolidated statement of financial position.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment losses are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit on a pro-rata basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods. Upon disposal of a cash-generating unit, goodwill attributed to the unit is included in the determination of the profit or loss upon disposal.

The Group's accounting policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described at "(2) Basis of consolidation – ② Investments in associates" above.

## (9) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there are any indications that those assets have suffered impairment losses. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment losses (if any).

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets (i.e., assets other than goodwill that contribute to the future cash flows of both the cash-generating unit under review and other cash-generating units) are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Where impairment losses subsequently reverse, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of impairment losses is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

## (10) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

## (11) Financial assets other than derivative financial instruments

### ① Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified as “financial assets measured at amortised cost,” “financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” (“FVTOCI”) or “financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” (“FVTPL”). The classification is determined at the time of initial recognition

The Group recognises a financial asset on the trade date when it becomes party to the contract of the financial asset.

All financial assets are measured at the fair value plus transaction costs, except for FVTPL.

### ② Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Such financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, “Financial assets measured at amortised cost” are measured at amortised cost by using the effective interest method, less the cumulative amount of impairment losses.

### ③ Financial assets classified as FVTOCI

Such financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- (i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The change in fair value is recognised in other comprehensive income.



The fair value of a particular asset in an equity instrument for which the Group makes an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in its fair value is recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### **④ Financial assets classified as FVTPL**

Any other securities not included in the classifications above are classified into financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **⑤ Impairment of financial assets**

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on “financial assets measured at amortised cost”.

The Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. For trade receivables, the Group always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The Group assesses the expected credit losses by using the change in the risk of a default or ageing of trade receivables, etc. The impairment of financial assets is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **⑥ Derecognition of financial assets**

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

### **(12) Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for the inventories in the ordinary course of business, less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Costs, including purchase costs, process costs, storage costs and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, are assigned to inventories mainly by the weighted-average method. The production costs include an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses.

### **(13) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are composed of cash on hand and bank deposits including short-term investments. The short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less are deemed as cash equivalents since they are readily convertible to cash without restriction and with low risk of fluctuation of values.

### **(14) Assets held for sale**

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the non-current asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised after their classification.

## (15) Treasury shares

The Group's own equity instruments, which are reacquired (i.e., treasury shares), are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised on the purchase, disposal or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration given is recognised in other capital reserves.

## (16) Share-based payments

The Company has established share-based payments plans as an incentive plan for the Group's directors, officers and certain employees, which are accounted for separately as equity-settled type or cash-settled type.

### ① Equity-settled share-based payment transactions

Equity-settled share-based payments are granted to directors, executive officers and certain employees. The corresponding increase in capital is measured at the grant date fair value of the equity instruments granted and recorded as an expense over the vesting period, with the same amount recognised as an increase in capital.

### ② Cash-settled share-based payment transactions

Cash-settled share-based payments are granted to directors, executive officers and certain employees. The corresponding liabilities are measured by the fair value of the liabilities and recorded as an expense over the vesting period, with the same amount recognised as an increase in liabilities. The Company remeasures the fair value of the liabilities on the closing date and recognise changes in fair value as profit or loss.

Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in Note 22 "Share-based payments".

## (17) Dividend distributions

Dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as liabilities in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's board of directors.

## (18) Financial liabilities issued by the Group excluding derivative instruments

### ① Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities classified as FVTPL or financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. This classification is determined at initial recognition.

### ② Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are either held for trading or designated as FVTPL at initial recognition. They are measured at fair value, and the subsequent changes are recognised in profit or loss.

### ③ Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are measured at fair value minus transaction costs at initial recognition. After the initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost by using the effective interest method. The gain or loss on cease of amortisation or derecognition is recognised in profit or loss as part of financial costs.

### ④ Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

### ⑤ Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at their fair values and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance for expected credit losses, as determined in accordance with IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments"; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

## (19) Retirement benefit costs

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing retirement benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (other than interest), is reflected immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains or losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; or
- Remeasurement.

The Group presents the first two components of defined benefit cost in profit or loss as “Employee benefits expense” or “Finance costs”.

The retirement benefit liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position represent the actual deficit or surplus in the Group’s defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service to the Group.

## (20) Provisions and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation by outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period (i.e., future cash outflow), taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where time value of money is material, a provision is measured at the present value to which estimated future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the obligation. Interest cost associated with the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

The types of provisions are as follows:

### ① Asset retirement obligation

The Group recognises provisions for an asset retirement obligation for estimated costs arising from a contractual obligation to a landlord to dismantle and remove leasehold improvements from a leased office at the end of the lease contract, and estimated costs to decontaminate certain fixed assets. An asset retirement obligation is provided based on past experience of actual cost and each asset is considered individually. The discount rate depends on the useful life of the corresponding assets and the country in which such assets are located. Future expected timing of outflow of economic benefits is mainly more than one year from each reporting period.

### ② Warranties provision

Warranties provision is estimated and recognised based on past experience of the occurrence of defective goods and the expected after service costs in the warranty period. Expected outflow of economic benefits in the future is within one year from each reporting period.

### ③ Contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination

Contingent liabilities resulting from a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, such contingent liabilities are remeasured considering expected future payments, possible occurrence and timing of payments at each reporting period.

## (21) Revenue

The Group recognises revenue based on the five-step approach below:

Step 1: Identify the contracts with customers

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

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

Step 5: Recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Group sells health care related products, medical related products, electronics related products, imaging related products, etc. and recognises revenue when the control of products is transferred to the customer and the performance obligation is satisfied by the Group on the shipping or delivery date. For service contracts such as maintenance contracts for medical related products, revenue is recognised equally over the contract period because the performance obligation is considered to be satisfied over time. Revenue is measured at the transaction price of the consideration received or receivable less discount, rebate and consumption taxes.

## (22) Government grants

Government grants are measured and recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants associated with an expense are recognised as revenue in the same accounting period when the expense is incurred. Government grants for purchase of assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

## (23) Income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination.

The current tax is calculated based on estimated refund or payment from/to taxation authorities. The Group's current tax liability is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period based on the taxable profit or loss for the Group's operating activity in each country.

Deferred tax is provided using the asset and liability method on temporary differences, tax loss carryforwards and tax credits at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are not recognised for:

- Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill
- Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination; affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit; and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which the benefits of the temporary differences can be utilised and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the current tax assets against the current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination when measuring the amount of goodwill or determining negative goodwill

The Group applies the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD.

## (24) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by adjusting profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effect of all potential dilutive ordinary shares.

## (25) Reclassification

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to the current year presentation.

## 4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

### (1) Application of estimates and judgements

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management uses estimates and judgments.

Management's estimates and judgments affect the amounts of assets and liabilities as of the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements and the amounts reported as revenues and expenses.

The following are items that require estimates and judgements and are considered significant:

- Determination of net realisable value of obsolete inventory (Note 14 "Inventories")
- Expected cash flow from overdue trade and other receivables (Note 21 "Financial instruments")
- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets (Note 3 "Material accounting policies", (5) "Property, plant and equipment", (6) "Leases" and (7) "Intangible assets")
- Lease period of right-of-use assets (Note 3 "Material accounting policies", (6) "Leases")
- Assumptions used to estimate future cash flows of cash-generating units to assess the recoverability of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including goodwill (Note 9 "Impairment losses")
- Financial asset measured at fair value (Note 21 "Financial instruments")
- Recoverability of suspense payments of income taxes (Note 11 "Deferred taxes and income taxes" and Note 13 "Other assets and liabilities")
- Recoverability of deferred tax assets (Note 11 "Deferred taxes and income taxes")
- Assumptions used for treatment of retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries and associates for tax purposes (Note 11 "Deferred taxes and income taxes")
- Assumptions used to calculate retirement benefit obligations (Note 17 "Retirement benefit plans")
- Asset retirement obligations arising from legal obligations and constructive obligations (Note 18 "Provisions")
- Fair value of share-based payments plans (Note 22 "Share-based payments")

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Revisions of accounting estimates will affect current and/or future periods.

### (2) Key sources of risk and estimation uncertainty

The Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows are exposed to the following risks and uncertainties:

- Tough competition and excess supply of inventory in markets in which the Group operates
- Development of new products and timing of development
- Changes in the political, economic, and regulatory environment, shortage of labour, labour strikes, natural disasters, pandemic and impacts of unexpected international affairs in the countries in which the Group is located and operates
- The effect of deferred taxes and income taxes on transactions between locations in different tax jurisdictions with different tax rates, or transactions between taxable and tax-exempt businesses (including discrepancies in opinion between the Company and the tax authority)
- Fluctuations of currency exchange rates
- The trend of environmental and governmental regulations

Global economic stagnation and the occurrence of natural disasters may have a significant impact on future profitability of the Group. Future profitability of the Group may affect the estimates for the following:

- Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets including goodwill (Note 9 "Impairment losses")
- Recoverability of deferred tax assets (Note 11 "Deferred taxes and income taxes")

## 5. Operating segment information

### (1) Overview of major products and services of reportable segments

Reportable segments are components of the Group for which separate financial information is obtained and examined on a regular basis by the board of directors and the chief operating decision maker to determine the allocation of management resources and evaluate the business performance.

In accordance with its management philosophy, the Group has categorised “life and culture” and “information technology” as its business domains. To achieve sustainable growth in corporate value in these business domains, the Group has been making decisions on the allocation of management resources and monitoring the operating results.

As a result, the Group consists of three reportable business segments: Life Care business, Information Technology business and Other business, which are consistent with the above business domains.

In the Life Care business, the Group produces and sells health care related products that are used routinely in health maintenance fields, and medical related products including medical equipment and medical supplies used in medical treatment. Some unique features of this business segment are that approvals and permits are required from relevant authorities in each country and that advanced technological strength and reliable quality control systems are the key requirements.

In the Information Technology business, the Group produces and sells essential items for digital devices. Included are electronics related products that are indispensable for today's digital information and communication technology, and imaging related products that are necessary to capture images as digital data based on optical technologies.

Other business includes the business that provides mainly speech synthesis software.

The main products and services for each reportable segment described above are as follows:

Reportable Segment		Major Products and Services
Life Care	Health Care related products	Eyeglass lenses and Contact lenses
	Medical related products	Medical endoscopes, Medical accessories, Automated endoscope reprocessors (AERs), Intraocular lenses, Ophthalmic medical equipment, Artificial bone, Metallic implants for orthopedics, Chromatography carriers
Information Technology	Electronics related products	Photomasks and Maskblanks for semiconductors, Photomasks for FPD, Glass disks for hard disk drives (HDDs)
	Imaging related products	Optical lenses, Optical glass material, Laser equipment, Light source
Other		Speech synthesis software

## (2) Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 3 "Material accounting policies".

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended 31 March 2024	Life Care	Information Technology	Other	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated
Revenue from external customers	530,024	228,328	4,259	762,610	—	762,610
Inter-segment sales	3	603	8	615	(615)	—
Total	530,027	228,931	4,267	763,225	(615)	762,610
Interest income	6,644	3,130	13	9,787	6,482	16,269
Interest expense	(3,172)	(1,492)	(1)	(4,665)	3,505	(1,160)
Depreciation and amortisation	(30,830)	(15,663)	(174)	(46,666)	(549)	(47,215)
Share of profit (loss) of associates	224	56	—	280	131	411
Impairment losses	(879)	(7,952)	—	(8,831)	—	(8,831)
Others	(381,043)	(99,104)	(210)	(480,357)	(5,163)	(485,520)
Segment profit before tax	120,971	107,906	3,896	232,773	3,791	236,564
Other disclosure						
Capital expenditure	37,039	19,801	69	56,910	38	56,947

Note:

Adjustments to segment profit before tax of 3,791 million yen for the year ended 31 March 2024 consist of inter-segment transaction elimination of 30 million yen and the profit or loss of the Company's headquarters (after elimination of dividend income from Group companies) of 3,761 million yen.

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended 31 March 2025	Life Care	Information Technology	Other	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated
Revenue from external customers	550,912	311,097	4,022	866,032	—	866,032
Inter-segment sales	5	478	0	483	(483)	—
Total	550,917	311,575	4,023	866,514	(483)	866,032
Interest income	7,037	3,134	13	10,184	6,000	16,183
Interest expense	(2,883)	(1,226)	(1)	(4,110)	2,681	(1,429)
Depreciation and amortisation	(32,477)	(15,435)	(88)	(48,001)	(576)	(48,577)
Share of profit (loss) of associates	324	73	—	397	(9)	388
Impairment losses	(6,143)	—	—	(6,143)	—	(6,143)
Others	(426,406)	(127,748)	(3,336)	(557,489)	(9,000)	(566,490)
Segment profit before tax	90,368	170,373	611	261,352	(1,388)	259,965
Other disclosure						
Capital expenditure	36,209	23,880	145	60,233	685	60,918



(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

For the year ended 31 March 2025	Life Care	Information Technology	Other	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated
Revenue from external customers	3,684,537	2,080,640	26,901	5,792,078	—	5,792,078
Inter-segment sales	31	3,196	2	3,229	(3,229)	—
Total	3,684,568	2,083,837	26,903	5,795,307	(3,229)	5,792,078
Interest income	47,065	20,958	87	68,109	40,126	108,235
Interest expense	(19,284)	(8,199)	(6)	(27,489)	17,932	(9,557)
Depreciation and amortisation	(217,209)	(103,233)	(590)	(321,032)	(3,855)	(324,887)
Share of profit (loss) of associates	2,166	490	—	2,656	(60)	2,596
Impairment losses	(41,084)	—	—	(41,084)	—	(41,084)
Others	(2,851,832)	(854,385)	(22,308)	(3,728,526)	(60,195)	(3,788,721)
Segment profit before tax	604,389	1,139,467	4,086	1,747,942	(9,281)	1,738,661
Other disclosure						
Capital expenditure	242,165	159,709	967	402,841	4,580	407,421

Note:

Adjustments to segment profit before tax of (1,388) million yen ((9,281) thousand U.S. dollars) for the year ended 31 March 2025 consist of inter-segment transaction elimination of (95) million yen ((637) thousand U.S. dollars) and the profit or loss of the Company's headquarters (after elimination of dividend income from Group companies) of (1,292) million yen ((8,644) thousand U.S. dollars).

### (3) Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from continuing operations from its major products and services for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Life Care			
Health Care related products	393,661	417,735	2,793,838
Medical related products	136,363	133,177	890,699
Life Care total	530,024	550,912	3,684,537
Information Technology			
Electronics related products	189,274	265,171	1,773,479
Imaging related products	39,054	45,927	307,161
Information Technology total	228,328	311,097	2,080,640
Other	4,259	4,022	26,901
Total revenue from external customers	762,610	866,032	5,792,078

#### (4) Information about geographical areas

Revenue from external customers

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Japan	177,074	182,787	1,222,490
U.S.A.	117,473	129,175	863,932
Singapore	58,112	102,197	683,499
China	78,303	80,644	539,354
South Korea	51,165	60,748	406,288
Others	280,484	310,481	2,076,515
Total	762,610	866,032	5,792,078

Note:

Geographical areas are based on the location of the customers.

The amount of non-current assets in South Korea is insignificant; therefore, it is included in Others.

Non-current assets

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
U.S.A.	72,844	64,124	428,863
China	41,800	51,497	344,415
Japan	39,598	41,979	280,760
Thailand	17,356	22,342	149,426
Singapore	21,459	18,725	125,234
Others	91,953	89,034	595,467
Total	285,009	287,701	1,924,164

Note:

(i) Geographical areas are based on the physical location of non-current assets.

(ii) Financial instruments, deferred tax assets, and pension plan assets are not included.

Revenue from external customers in Thailand is insignificant; therefore, it is included in Others.

#### (5) Information about major customers

Information Technology segment has a customer group who contributed 10% or more to the consolidated revenue for the year ended March 31, 2025. The revenue recognised from the customer group is 54,751 million yen for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 92,776 million yen (620,489 thousand U.S. dollars) for the year ended 31 March 2025.

## 6. Property, plant and equipment

The following are the cost, accumulated depreciation, impairment losses and carrying amount of property, plant and equipment:

(Millions of Yen)

Cost	Buildings and structures	Machinery and carriers	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
Balance at 1 April 2023	129,842	370,151	85,118	7,949	31,391	43,912	668,363
Additions	1,243	2,705	3,555	—	35,196	13,333	56,032
Acquisitions through business combinations	—	—	17	—	0	—	17
Disposals (i)	(3,798)	(11,869)	(4,217)	(300)	(57)	(9,741)	(29,981)
Transfer from construction in progress	3,270	16,779	2,569	—	(22,618)	—	—
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	9,885	25,261	6,473	303	1,708	2,914	46,544
Others	13	(2,693)	671	—	16	(121)	(2,114)
Balance at 31 March 2024	140,456	400,333	94,187	7,952	45,637	50,297	738,861
Additions	1,375	4,411	3,380	—	41,575	8,822	59,563
Acquisitions through business combinations	10	—	154	—	—	—	163
Disposals (i)	(684)	(10,642)	(5,722)	(36)	(80)	(7,143)	(24,307)
Transfer from construction in progress	7,708	33,562	2,631	—	(43,901)	—	—
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	1,172	3,549	78	13	(579)	(478)	3,755
Others	(201)	(1,574)	1,159	—	(1,482)	(553)	(2,650)
Balance at 31 March 2025	149,835	429,639	95,866	7,929	41,171	50,945	775,385

(Millions of Yen)

<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</u>	Buildings and structures	Machinery and carriers	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
Balance at 1 April 2023	(87,290)	(327,432)	(54,211)	(916)	(582)	(19,284)	(489,715)
Depreciation expense	(4,920)	(21,151)	(5,621)	—	—	(8,889)	(40,581)
Impairment losses (ii)	—	(4,069)	(748)	—	(3,016)	—	(7,833)
Disposals (i)	3,672	11,678	4,078	—	7	8,472	27,907
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(6,073)	(22,072)	(4,355)	—	(191)	(1,247)	(33,938)
Others	(53)	2,673	979	—	(142)	67	3,523
Balance at 31 March 2024	(94,664)	(360,374)	(59,878)	(916)	(3,924)	(20,881)	(540,637)
Depreciation expense	(5,217)	(21,757)	(6,016)	—	—	(9,436)	(42,425)
Impairment losses (ii)	—	—	—	—	(1,363)	—	(1,363)
Disposals (i)	607	10,523	5,008	—	—	6,502	22,640
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(1,405)	(4,075)	(348)	—	7	208	(5,613)
Others	38	1,446	736	—	265	417	2,903
Balance at 31 March 2025	(100,640)	(374,236)	(60,497)	(916)	(5,015)	(23,190)	(564,495)

(Millions of Yen)

<u>Carrying amount</u>	Buildings and structures	Machinery and carriers	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
Balance at 1 April 2023	42,552	42,720	30,906	7,033	30,810	24,627	178,648
Balance at 31 March 2024	45,792	39,960	34,309	7,035	41,713	29,416	198,225
Balance at 31 March 2025	49,196	55,403	35,368	7,012	36,156	27,754	210,890

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

<u>Cost</u>	Buildings and structures	Machinery and carriers	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
Balance at 31 March 2024	939,378	2,677,456	629,927	53,181	305,226	336,388	4,941,555
Additions	9,198	29,499	22,603	—	278,057	59,002	398,359
Acquisitions through business combinations	65	—	1,027	—	—	—	1,092
Disposals (i)	(4,577)	(71,173)	(38,270)	(242)	(536)	(47,771)	(162,569)
Transfer from construction in progress	51,549	224,465	17,596	—	(293,610)	—	—
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	7,838	23,737	519	88	(3,870)	(3,198)	25,115
Others	(1,343)	(10,525)	7,753	—	(9,912)	(3,699)	(17,726)
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,002,108	2,873,458	641,156	53,028	275,356	340,721	5,185,826

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</u>	Buildings and structures	Machinery and carriers	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
Balance at 31 March 2024	(633,117)	(2,410,203)	(400,467)	(6,128)	(26,246)	(139,653)	(3,615,814)
Depreciation expense	(34,888)	(145,514)	(40,234)	—	—	(63,106)	(283,742)
Impairment losses (ii)	—	—	—	—	(9,115)	—	(9,115)
Disposals (i)	4,063	70,379	33,494	—	—	43,484	151,420
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(9,399)	(27,254)	(2,325)	—	47	1,390	(37,540)
Others	257	9,674	4,922	—	1,774	2,786	19,413
Balance at 31 March 2025	(673,084)	(2,502,918)	(404,610)	(6,128)	(33,539)	(155,100)	(3,775,379)

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

<u>Carrying amount</u>	Buildings and structures	Machinery and carriers	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
Balance at 31 March 2025	329,024	370,540	236,546	46,900	241,816	185,622	1,410,447

Note:

(i) Gain and loss arising from the sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, are set out in Note 24 “Revenue and expenses (excluding finance income and costs)”.

(ii) Details of impairment losses are set out in Note 9 “Impairment losses”.

(iii) Property, plant and equipment under construction are included in “construction in progress” in the table above.

Details of commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are set out in Note 33 “Commitments for expenditure”.

There is no borrowing cost capitalised and included in the cost of acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

The following are carrying amounts for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets under “Right-of-use assets”:

(Millions of Yen)

<u>Right-of-use assets</u>	Buildings and structures	Machinery and carriers	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Others	Total
Balance at 31 March 2024	21,684	1,852	376	5,504	0	29,416
Balance at 31 March 2025	20,188	2,050	280	5,237	1	27,755

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

<u>Right-of-use assets</u>	Buildings and structures	Machinery and carriers	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Others	Total
Balance at 31 March 2025	135,016	13,712	1,871	35,024	3	185,625

## 7. Leases

(Lessee)

As a lessee, the Group leases buildings mainly for offices and stores. Certain lease contracts include renewals or options and escalation clauses (clauses that increase the lease contract amount). There are no restrictions imposed by lease contracts (such as restrictions on dividends, additional borrowings and additional leases).

Details of expenses relating to leases are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation of right-of-use assets			
Buildings and structures	7,670	7,949	53,163
Machinery and carriers	819	1,076	7,198
Tools, equipment and fixtures	174	171	1,142
Land	226	240	1,603
Software	1	1	4
Total	8,890	9,436	63,110
Interest expense on lease liabilities	652	835	5,582
Expense relating to short-term leases	1,479	1,593	10,651
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	505	613	4,100
Expense relating to variable lease payments (Note)	1,182	1,217	8,137

(Note) The expense is not included in the measurement of lease liabilities.

Expense relating to variable lease payments is linked with sales revenue stipulated in the lease contracts of the store operated in shopping center, etc.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is included in the line item ‘Depreciation and amortisation’, interest expense on lease liabilities is in ‘Finance costs’ and expenses relating to short-term leases, leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments are in ‘Other expenses’ in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For the year ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, total cash outflows for leases are 12,038 million yen and 12,491 million yen (83,537 thousand U.S. dollars), respectively.

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities is set out in Note 21 “Financial instruments”.

(Lessor)

① Finance leases

The Group leases its products and merchandises as a lessor.

Profit from finance lease contracts is as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Finance income on the net investment in the lease	18	22	144

A maturity analysis of the receivable under finance lease contracts is as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Not later than one year	756	734	4,909
Later than one year but not later than two years	683	572	3,828
Later than two years but not later than three years	497	445	2,974
Later than three years but not later than four years	354	284	1,899
Later than four years but not later than five years	192	164	1,095
Later than five years	262	159	1,063
Total	2,745	2,358	15,769
Unearned finance income	(151)	(157)	(1,052)
Net investment on the lease	2,594	2,200	14,716

## 8. Goodwill and intangible assets

The following are the cost, accumulated amortisation, impairment losses and carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets:

(Millions of Yen)

Cost	Goodwill	Intangible assets				
		Software	Technology assets	Customer related assets	Others (i)	Total
Balance at 1 April 2023	63,991	25,582	25,036	41,160	6,853	98,632
Additions	—	780	—	—	136	915
Acquisitions through business combinations	118	0	—	162	15	177
Disposals	—	(3,688)	—	(379)	(3)	(4,070)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	8,166	1,293	3,279	4,736	784	10,093
Others	—	11	19	23	0	53
Balance at 31 March 2024	72,275	23,979	28,335	45,701	7,786	105,801
Additions	—	993	—	178	184	1,355
Acquisitions through business combinations	419	14	188	75	3	281
Disposals	—	(2,470)	—	(2)	(364)	(2,836)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(1,744)	794	(421)	(1,032)	(143)	(802)
Others	—	(115)	(5)	3	(0)	(117)
Balance at 31 March 2025	70,949	23,196	28,097	44,923	7,466	103,681

(Millions of Yen)

Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	Goodwill	Intangible assets				
		Software	Technology assets	Customer related assets	Others	Total
Balance at 1 April 2023	(17,173)	(22,724)	(14,016)	(21,135)	(5,025)	(62,900)
Amortisation expense (ii)	—	(1,015)	(1,855)	(3,486)	(279)	(6,634)
Impairment losses (iii)	—	(120)	—	—	—	(120)
Disposals	—	3,676	—	379	2	4,057
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(2,360)	(1,134)	(1,916)	(2,516)	(571)	(6,137)
Others	—	7	1	(34)	0	(26)
Balance at 31 March 2024	(19,533)	(21,309)	(17,785)	(26,791)	(5,873)	(71,759)
Amortisation expense (ii)	—	(1,002)	(1,638)	(3,180)	(332)	(6,152)
Impairment losses (iii)	—	—	(4,763)	—	(17)	(4,780)
Disposals	—	2,463	—	2	274	2,739
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	757	(721)	564	748	115	705
Others	—	201	—	30	(30)	201
Balance at 31 March 2025	(18,775)	(20,369)	(23,622)	(29,191)	(5,863)	(79,044)



(Millions of Yen)

<u>Carrying amount</u>	Goodwill	Intangible assets				
		Software	Technology assets	Customer related assets	Others	Total
Balance at 1 April 2023	46,818	2,858	11,021	20,025	1,828	35,732
Balance at 31 March 2024	52,742	2,670	10,549	18,910	1,913	34,042
Balance at 31 March 2025	52,174	2,827	4,475	15,732	1,603	24,637

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

<u>Cost</u>	Goodwill	Intangible assets				
		Software	Technology assets	Customer related assets	Others (i)	Total
Balance at 31 March 2024	483,377	160,374	189,503	305,654	52,072	707,603
Additions	—	6,643	—	1,191	1,229	9,062
Acquisitions through business combinations	2,803	93	1,260	500	23	1,877
Disposals	—	(16,519)	—	(14)	(2,431)	(18,965)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(11,665)	5,312	(2,817)	(6,904)	(958)	(5,366)
Others	—	(769)	(35)	22	(2)	(783)
Balance at 31 March 2025	474,515	155,134	187,912	300,449	49,932	693,427

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

<u>Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses</u>	Goodwill	Intangible assets				
		Software	Technology assets	Customer related assets	Others	Total
Balance at 31 March 2024	(130,636)	(142,518)	(118,949)	(179,183)	(39,277)	(479,926)
Amortisation expense (ii)	—	(6,702)	(10,955)	(21,268)	(2,219)	(41,144)
Impairment losses (iii)	—	—	(31,853)	—	(116)	(31,969)
Disposals	—	16,473	—	14	1,834	18,321
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	5,066	(4,824)	3,771	5,000	771	4,718
Others	—	1,345	—	204	(202)	1,346
Balance at 31 March 2025	(125,571)	(136,227)	(157,985)	(195,233)	(39,210)	(528,654)

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

<u>Carrying amount</u>	Goodwill	Intangible assets				
		Software	Technology assets	Customer related assets	Others	Total
Balance at 31 March 2025	348,944	18,907	29,927	105,216	10,722	164,772

Note:

(i) There were no significant internally generated intangible assets for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025.

(ii) Amortisation expense is included in the line item 'Depreciation and amortisation' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(iii) Details of impairment losses are set out in Note 9 "Impairment losses".

No intangible assets have been pledged as collateral to secure the debt.

There is no restriction on legal title of these assets. Details of commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets are set out in Note 33 "Commitments for expenditure".

Details of intangible assets in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

		As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2025		
		Carrying amount (Millions of Yen)	Remaining useful lives (Years)	Carrying amount (Millions of Yen)	Carrying amount (Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	Remaining useful lives (Years)
Technology assets	Health Care related products	1,054	4	723	4,834	3
	Medical related products	9,490	6	3,752	25,093	6
Customer related assets	Health Care related products	13,357	7	10,621	71,035	7
	Medical related products	4,032	10	3,479	23,267	9

## 9. Impairment losses

The following are the details of impairment losses recognised.

Impairment losses have been included in the line item 'Impairment losses' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

	(Millions of Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2024	(Millions of Yen) For the year ended 31 March 2025	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2)) For the year ended 31 March 2025
Machinery and equipment	4,069	—	—
Tools, equipment and fixtures	748	—	—
Construction in progress	3,016	1,363	9,115
Total impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	7,833	1,363	9,115
Software	120	—	—
Technology assets	—	4,763	31,853
Others	—	17	116
Total impairment losses on intangible assets	120	4,780	31,969
Asset held for sale	879	—	—
Total impairment losses	8,831	6,143	41,084

### (1) Cash-generating units

The Group identifies each strategic business unit ("SBU") as a cash-generating unit for impairment testing purposes. Each business unit has been set based on the production and sale of product lines. For any asset expected to be sold or disposed, or any idle asset, the asset is individually tested for impairment.

**(2) Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on SBU**

For the year ended 31 March 2024

In the corresponding year, the impairment losses of 7,952 million yen was recognised. The asset group for the products of the Asian subsidiaries of Glass disks for hard disk drives (HDDs) and Light source in the Information technology business has been reduced to the recoverable amount due to idle manufacturing facilities. The recoverable amount of the asset group was measured at fair value less related selling costs, which is mainly based on market approach and categorised as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as it contains unobservable inputs such as third party's valuation.

	(Millions of Yen)
	Impairment losses
Information Technology	
Electronics related products:	
(Glass disks for hard disk drives (HDDs))	
Property, plant and equipment	
Machinery and carriers	4,055
Tools, equipment and fixtures	748
Construction in progress	3,016
Imaging related products:	
(Light source)	
Property, plant and equipment	
Machinery and carriers	14
Tools, equipment and fixtures	0
Total impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	7,833
Information Technology	
Electronics related products:	
(Glass disks for hard disk drives (HDDs))	
Intangible assets	
Software	120
Total impairment losses on intangible assets	120
Total	7,952

For the year ended 31 March 2025

In the corresponding year, the impairment losses of 6,143 million yen (41,084 thousand U.S. dollars) was recognised. The manufacturing facilities of the Asian subsidiaries of Eyeglass lens in the Life care business have been reduced to the recoverable amount due to no anticipated future use. The technology assets of the U.S. subsidiary and the other intangible assets of the European subsidiary of Medical endoscopes in the Life care business have been reduced to the recoverable amount due to the inability to achieve the expected profits. The recoverable amount of the asset groups was measured at fair value less related selling costs, which is mainly based on market approach and categorised as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as it contains unobservable inputs such as third party's valuation.

	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	Impairment losses	Impairment losses
Life Care		
Health care related products:		
(Eyeglass lens)		
Property, plant and equipment		
Construction in progress	1,363	9,115
Total impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	1,363	9,115
Life care		
Medical related products:		
(Medical endoscopes)		
Intangible assets		
Technology assets	4,763	31,853
Others	17	116
Total impairment losses on intangible assets	4,780	31,969
Total	6,143	41,084

### (3) Goodwill allocated to cash-generating units

When the recoverable amount of the goodwill specifically associated with a cash-generating unit is lower than the carrying amount of such goodwill, an impairment loss is recognised and the goodwill is written down to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of goodwill allocated to cash-generating units was measured at the value in use and it was determined using cash flow projections based on the financial budgets that had been approved by the Group's management and applying a discount rate of 6.0% to 17.5% per annum which is the cash-generating units' pre-tax WACC. Cash flow projections during the budgeted period are based on the expected gross margins and taking into account inflation. The cash flows beyond the budget period have been extrapolated using a steady annum growth rate which is the projected long-term average growth rate for the main products market. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions (e.g., profit ratio, inflation, the projected long-term average growth rate and the pre-tax WACC) on which the recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

The carrying amount of goodwill was allocated to the cash-generating units as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

As at 31 March 2024				
	Life Care		Other	Total
	Health Care related products	Medical related products		
	Eyeglass lenses	Medical accessories		
Japan	803	733	—	1,535
Americas	35,634	8,275	—	43,908
Europe	945	1,049	689	2,683
Asia	4,615	—	—	4,615
Total	41,997	10,057	689	52,742

(Millions of Yen)

As at 31 March 2025				
	Life Care		Other	Total
	Health Care related products	Medical related products		
	Eyeglass lenses	Medical accessories		
Japan	801	733	—	1,534
Americas	34,815	8,314	—	43,128
Europe	1,207	1,042	684	2,933
Asia	4,579	—	—	4,579
Total	41,402	10,089	684	52,174

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

As at 31 March 2025				
	Life Care		Other	Total
	Health Care related products	Medical related products		
	Eyeglass lenses	Medical accessories		
Japan	5,357	4,901	—	10,258
Americas	232,842	55,604	—	288,446
Europe	8,076	6,969	4,572	19,616
Asia	30,624	—	—	30,624
Total	276,898	67,474	4,572	348,944

**(4) Individual Impairment losses and Reversal of impairment losses**

For the year ended 31 March 2024

The assets held for sale by Eyeglass lens European business subsidiary in Life care division have been written down to the recoverable amount because the sales amount is estimated to be below the carrying amount.

	Impairment losses
	(Millions of yen)
Life Care	
Health Care related products:	
Eyeglass lenses	
Assets held for sale	879
Total	879

## 10. Investments in associates

A summary of the Group's associates, which are not individually significant, is as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at / for the year ended 31 March 2024	As at / for the year ended 31 March 2025	As at / for the year ended 31 March 2025
The Group's share of net income (loss)	411	388	2,596
The Group's share of other comprehensive income (loss)	122	1,845	12,337
The Group's share of comprehensive income (loss)	533	2,233	14,933
The Group's share of net assets	1,487	1,657	11,081

Details of the Group's major associates, which are not individually significant, are as follows:

Name of associate	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Segment	Ownership interest (%)	
				As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025
AVANSTRATE, INC.	Production and sale of glass substrate for thin film transistor (TFT) liquid crystal	JAPAN	Corporate	46.6	—
EYE-Q VISION PRIVATE LIMITED	Medical services related to ophthalmology	INDIA	Corporate	24.3	24.3
HTK LENTES OPTALMICAS LTDA	Sale of optical lens	BRAZIL	Life Care	35.4	35.0
JIASHAN CANDEO OPTICAL GLASS CO., LTD.	Production and sale of special glass, such as coloured glass	CHINA	Information Technology	49.0	49.0

The Group's unrecognised share of loss on associates is as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at / for the year ended 31 March 2024	As at / for the year ended 31 March 2025	As at / for the year ended 31 March 2025
The Group's unrecognised share of net loss	4,486	—	—
The Group's unrecognised share of accumulated net loss	24,273	—	—

AvanStrate, Inc. ceased to be an associate during the current period due to the sale of all shares held.

## 11. Deferred taxes and income taxes

### (1) Deferred taxes

Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at 1 April 2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2024
Temporary differences				
Enterprise tax payable	829	(52)	—	776
Write-down of inventories	1,704	46	—	1,751
Allowance for doubtful accounts	502	(42)	—	459
Provisions	1,662	(129)	—	1,533
Accrued expenses	4,229	729	—	4,959
Unrealised profit on inventories	4,358	728	—	5,086
Depreciation and amortisation	2,714	765	—	3,479
Impairment losses	396	1	—	397
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(181)	—	(43)	(225)
Lease liabilities	3,064	(147)	—	2,917
Others	3,547	(474)	(6)	3,067
Subtotal	22,824	1,425	(50)	24,199
Undistributed retained earnings of subsidiaries	(9,134)	(3,358)	—	(12,492)
Depreciation and amortisation	(8,629)	495	—	(8,134)
Right-of-use assets	(3,210)	103	—	(3,107)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,066)	—	(312)	(2,378)
Others	(2,315)	(858)	—	(3,173)
Subtotal	(25,353)	(3,618)	(312)	(29,284)
Tax loss carryforwards and tax credits				
Tax loss carryforwards	2,248	694	—	2,942
Tax credits	132	256	—	388
Subtotal	2,380	951	—	3,330
Total	(150)	(1,242)	(362)	(1,754)

Note:

The difference between the total amount of “Recognised in profit or loss” as above and “Deferred tax expenses” in Note 11 “Deferred taxes and income taxes” (2) Income taxes is due to foreign exchange fluctuations.



(Millions of Yen)

	As at 1 April 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2025
Temporary differences				
Enterprise tax payable	776	188	—	964
Write-down of inventories	1,751	(168)	—	1,583
Allowance for doubtful accounts	459	443	—	903
Provisions	1,533	(195)	—	1,338
Accrued expenses	4,959	(658)	—	4,301
Unrealised profit on inventories	5,086	1,776	—	6,863
Depreciation and amortisation	3,479	(1,157)	—	2,322
Impairment losses	397	(26)	—	371
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(225)	—	18	(206)
Lease liabilities	2,917	(68)	—	2,849
Others	3,067	955	65	4,087
Subtotal	24,199	1,091	84	25,374
Undistributed retained earnings of subsidiaries	(12,492)	(1,494)	—	(13,986)
Depreciation and amortisation	(8,134)	3,978	—	(4,156)
Right-of-use assets	(3,107)	153	—	(2,954)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,378)	—	(1,368)	(3,746)
Others	(3,173)	588	—	(2,584)
Subtotal	(29,284)	3,226	(1,368)	(27,425)
Tax loss carryforwards and tax credits				
Tax loss carryforwards	2,942	(1,407)	—	1,535
Tax credits	388	257	—	645
Subtotal	3,330	(1,150)	—	2,180
Total	(1,754)	3,167	(1,284)	129

Note:

The difference between the total amount of “Recognised in profit or loss” as above and “Deferred tax expenses” in Note 11 “Deferred taxes and income taxes” (2) Income taxes is due to foreign exchange fluctuations.

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

	As at 1 April 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2025
Temporary differences				
Enterprise tax payable	5,192	1,255	—	6,447
Write-down of inventories	11,709	(1,120)	—	10,589
Allowance for doubtful accounts	3,073	2,963	—	6,036
Provisions	10,253	(1,305)	—	8,948
Accrued expenses	33,164	(4,400)	—	28,764
Unrealised profit on inventories	34,017	11,881	—	45,898
Depreciation and amortisation	23,269	(7,736)	—	15,533
Impairment losses	2,654	(176)	—	2,478
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(1,502)	—	123	(1,379)
Lease liabilities	19,510	(453)	—	19,057
Others	20,509	6,387	436	27,332
Subtotal	161,848	7,296	558	169,702
Undistributed retained earnings of subsidiaries	(83,548)	(9,991)	—	(93,539)
Depreciation and amortisation	(54,401)	26,607	—	(27,794)
Right-of-use assets	(20,780)	1,026	—	(19,754)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(15,905)	—	(9,147)	(25,053)
Others	(21,218)	3,935	—	(17,283)
Subtotal	(195,852)	21,576	(9,147)	(183,423)
Tax loss carryforwards and tax credits				
Tax loss carryforwards	19,677	(9,409)	—	10,268
Tax credits	2,596	1,719	—	4,315
Subtotal	22,273	(7,689)	—	14,583
Total	(11,731)	21,183	(8,589)	862

Note:

The difference between the total amount of “Recognised in profit or loss” as above and “Deferred tax expenses” in Note 11 “Deferred taxes and income taxes” (2) Income taxes is due to foreign exchange fluctuations.

Tax loss carryforwards and deductible temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Tax loss carryforwards	9,699	6,473	43,292
Deductible temporary differences	1,300	1,419	9,493
Total	10,999	7,892	52,784

The expiration date and amounts of tax loss carryforwards for which deferred tax assets are not recognised are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Year 1	918	561	3,754
Year 2	742	349	2,332
Year 3	584	158	1,058
Year 4	647	863	5,770
Year 5 or later	6,807	4,542	30,379
Total	9,699	6,473	43,292

The aggregate amounts of temporary differences associated with undistributed retained earnings of the subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised at 31 March 2024 and 2025, were 518,026 million yen and 427,746 million yen (2,860,795 thousand U.S. dollars), respectively. No liability has been recognised in respect of these differences because the Group is in a position to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences, and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

## (2) Income taxes

In Japan, the normal effective statutory tax rates are 30.5% for each of the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025.

Current or deferred taxes in other tax jurisdictions are calculated by the tax rates generally applied to those tax jurisdictions.

Details of current tax expense and deferred tax expense are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax expense: (i)			
Current year	52,272	57,514	384,656
Prior years	418	490	3,274
Refund	—	(153)	(1,023)
Current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes	—	3,956	26,458
Total current tax expense	52,690	61,806	413,365
Deferred tax expense: (ii)			
Origination and reversal of temporary difference	1,083	(3,685)	(24,648)
Changes in tax rates	225	94	628
Total deferred tax expense	1,308	(3,592)	(24,021)
Total income tax expense	53,998	58,215	389,344

Note:

(i) “Current tax expense” includes previously unrecognised tax benefits from tax loss carryforwards, tax credits and deductible temporary differences. These benefits were 69 million yen and 2 million yen (10 thousand U.S. dollars) for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, respectively.

(ii) “Deferred tax expense” includes previously unrecognised tax benefits from tax loss carryforwards, tax credits, deductible temporary differences, and expenses or benefits arising from write-downs of deferred tax assets or the reversal of previous write-downs of deferred tax assets. These effects decreased the deferred tax expense by 213 million yen and decreased the deferred tax expense by 438 million yen (2,927 thousand U.S. dollars) for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, respectively.

(iii) On June 26, 2013, the Company received a reassessment notice from the Tokyo Regional Taxation Bureau (the “TRTB”) for additional taxes on the transfer pricing taxation for transactions with overseas subsidiaries that develop and manufacture electronics-related products for the five fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 to 2011. The Company has lodged an objection with the TRTB seeking withdrawal of the assessment in accordance with the relevant law.

On March 29, 2018, the Company received a written decision from the National Tax Tribunal (the “Tribunal”), which partially cancels the reassessments. The Company disagrees with the remaining findings of the Tribunal’s decision that maintains portions of the reassessment and the Company expects to appeal the findings in court to seek cancellation of all the reassessments by the tax authorities. Consequently, the paid amount of 7,916 million yen is included in “Other current assets” as a suspense payment.

On June 27, 2018, the Company received a reassessment notice from the TRTB for additional taxes on the transfer pricing taxation for transactions with overseas subsidiaries that develop and manufacture electronics-related products for the three fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 to 2014. The Company has lodged an objection with the TRTB seeking withdrawal of the assessment in accordance with the relevant law.

On November 11, 2020, the Company received a written decision from the Tribunal, which partially cancels the reassessments. The Company disagrees with the remaining findings of the Tribunal’s decision that maintains portions of the reassessment and the Company expects to appeal the findings in court to seek cancellation of all the reassessments by the tax authorities. Consequently, the paid amount of 4,544 million yen is included in “Other current assets” as a suspense payment.

On June 29, 2021, the Company received a reassessment notice from the TRTB for additional taxes on the transfer pricing taxation for transactions with overseas subsidiaries that develop and manufacture electronics-related products for the four fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 to 2018. The Company has proceeded to appeal the findings in court to seek cancellation of all the reassessments by the tax authorities.

On July 3, 2023, the Company received a written decision from the Tribunal, to dismiss the claim. The Company disagrees with the findings of the reassessment notice and expects to appeal the findings in court to seek cancellation of all the reassessments by the tax authorities. Consequently, the paid amount of 8,000 million yen is included in “Other current assets” as a suspense payment.

A reconciliation of the normal effective statutory tax rate with the actual tax rate is as follows. The actual tax rate represents the ratio of income tax expense and profit before tax from continuing operations.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Effective statutory tax rate	30.5%	30.5%
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	0.5%	0.8%
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(0.2%)	(6.3%)
Effect of unrecognised deferred tax assets	0.5%	0.5%
Impact of different tax rates applied to overseas subsidiaries	(11.6%)	(11.7%)
Profits and losses on investments in associates	(0.2%)	(0.1%)
Adjustment on deferred tax assets and liabilities due to the change of corporate tax rate	—%	0.0%
Tax rate difference due to the elimination of unrealised profit on inventories	(0.1%)	0.8%
Increase/decrease in deferred tax liabilities related to undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries	1.4%	0.6%
Prior year income taxes	0.2%	0.2%
Foreign withholding tax arising from dividends from subsidiaries	0.6%	4.0%
Current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes	—%	1.5%
Others	1.2%	1.6%
Actual tax rate	22.8%	22.4%

There was no effect on income tax resulting from dividends paid to shareholders.

## 12. Other financial assets and liabilities

### (1) Details of other financial assets and liabilities

Details of other financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Other financial assets</b>			
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	29,229	14,063	94,055
FVTOCI financial assets	38,409	41,888	280,153
Total	67,638	55,952	374,208
Total non-current assets (long-term financial assets)	48,401	51,384	343,662
Total current assets (other short-term financial assets)	19,237	4,567	30,546

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>			
FVTPL financial liabilities	8	8	55
Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	24,936	23,928	160,031
Total	24,944	23,936	160,086
Total non-current liabilities (other long-term financial liabilities)	24,801	23,793	159,126
Total current liabilities (other short-term financial liabilities)	143	144	960

### (2) Details of FVTOCI financial assets

Details of FVTOCI financial assets are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
KIOXIA Holdings Corporation	34,487	38,686	258,732

The asset above is designated as FVTOCI financial assets because its profit or loss is not related to the business profit or loss, while there is a possibility of selling it in the future.

### (3) Derecognition of FVTOCI financial assets

The Group derecognises FVTOCI financial assets when they are partially sold, considering the capital efficiency, reconsideration of business relationships and so on.

Details of fair value and cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income at the time of selling in the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

Fair value			Cumulative gain or loss		
(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
64	—	—	(288)	—	—

Cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings when FVTOCI financial assets are derecognised. The amount of cumulative other comprehensive income or loss (after deduction of tax) which was transferred to retained earnings were (200) million yen and 0 million yen (0 thousand U.S. dollars) in the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Details of dividends income recognised from equity instruments are as follows:

Derecognised investment			Investment held as at end of fiscal year		
(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
—	—	—	10	12	83

### 13. Other assets and liabilities

Details of other assets and liabilities are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Non-current: Other assets</b>			
Long-term prepaid expenses	267	297	1,985
Others	195	367	2,458
Total	463	664	4,443
<b>Current: Other assets</b>			
Suspense payment (Note)	20,460	20,460	136,841
Prepaid expenses	4,785	5,604	37,477
Refundable consumption taxes	3,367	5,914	39,555
Others	7,361	3,175	21,233
Total	35,973	35,153	235,106

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Non-current: Other liabilities</b>			
Liabilities related with share-based payment	4,961	4,908	32,823
Long-term income taxes payable	—	3,956	26,458
Others	1,073	1,030	6,890
Total	6,034	9,894	66,171
<b>Current: Other liabilities</b>			
Accrued salary/bonus/vacation pay	24,505	28,008	187,322
Other accrued expenses	31,084	31,630	211,541
Advance received/deferred revenue	7,353	7,333	49,045
Accrued consumption taxes	2,379	2,277	15,226
Others	1,970	1,976	13,219
Total	67,291	71,224	476,352

Note:

On June 26, 2013, the Company received a reassessment notice from the TRTB for additional taxes on the transfer pricing taxation for transactions with overseas subsidiaries that develop and manufacture electronics-related products for the five fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 to 2011. The Company has lodged an objection with the TRTB seeking withdrawal of the assessment in accordance with the relevant law.

On March 29, 2018, the Company received a written decision from the Tribunal, which partially cancels the reassessments. The Company disagrees with the remaining findings of the Tribunal's decision that maintains portions of the reassessment and the Company expects to appeal the findings in court to seek cancellation of all the reassessments by the tax authorities. Consequently, the paid amount of 7,916 million yen is included in "Other current assets" as a suspense payment.

On June 27, 2018, the Company received a reassessment notice from the TRTB for additional taxes on the transfer pricing taxation for transactions with overseas subsidiaries that develop and manufacture electronics-related products for the three fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 to 2014. The Company has lodged an objection with the TRTB seeking withdrawal of the assessment in accordance with the relevant law.

On November 11, 2020, the Company received a written decision from the Tribunal, which partially cancels the reassessments. The Company disagrees with the remaining findings of the Tribunal's decision that maintains portions of the reassessment and the Company expects to appeal the findings in court to seek cancellation of all the reassessments by the tax authorities. Consequently, the paid amount of 4,544 million yen is included in "Other current assets" as a suspense payment.

On June 29, 2021, the Company received a reassessment notice from the TRTB for additional taxes on the transfer pricing taxation for transactions with overseas subsidiaries that develop and manufacture electronics-related products for the four fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 to 2018. The Company has proceeded to appeal the findings in court to seek cancellation of all the reassessments by the tax authorities.

On July 3, 2023, the Company received a written decision from the Tribunal, to dismiss the claim. The Company disagrees with the findings of the reassessment notice and expects to appeal the findings in court to seek cancellation of all the reassessments by the tax authorities. Consequently, the paid amount of 8,000 million yen is included in “Other current assets” as a suspense payment.

## 14. Inventories

Details of inventories are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Goods and products	58,174	63,116	422,123
Work in progress	12,902	12,386	82,836
Raw materials	30,850	31,069	207,790
Supplies	17,150	17,980	120,252
Total	119,076	124,550	833,001
Inventories expected to be sold after more than 12 months	30	33	220

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, was 317,455 million yen and 350,919 million yen (2,346,968 thousand U.S. dollars), respectively.

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense in respect of write-down and the reversal of such write-down is as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Amount of write-down	1,868	2,098	14,029
Amount of reversal of write- down	—	—	—

## 15. Trade and other receivables

Details of trade and other receivables are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Accounts receivable	144,598	170,341	1,139,250
Notes receivable and electronically recorded monetary claims-operating	8,022	6,794	45,438
Other receivables	2,653	2,726	18,234
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,667)	(2,716)	(18,164)
Total	152,606	177,145	1,184,758

The credit terms for customers are set between 30 days and 90 days for health care related products, between 15 days and 120 days for medical related products, between 10 days and 90 days for electronics related products, between 30 days and 180 days for imaging



related products, and between 45 days and 60 days for other business products.

Refer to Note 21 “Financial instruments” for credit risk management and fair value of trade and other receivables.

## 16. Interest-bearing debt

Details of interest-bearing debt are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	Average interest rate (%) (i)	Due
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025		
Long-term bank loans (excluding current portion)	1,560	10,914	72,990	2.04	2026-2035
Current portion of long-term bank loans	733	1,189	7,953	—	—
Short-term bank loans	255	57	380	1.45	—
Long-term lease liabilities	19,030	17,093	114,322	3.44	2026-2073
Short-term lease liabilities	7,662	8,031	53,709	2.70	—
Total Interest-bearing debt	29,240	37,284	249,355		
Total Interest-bearing long-term debt	20,590	28,007	187,313		
Total Interest-bearing short-term debt	8,649	9,276	62,042		

Note:

(i) Interest rates are based on the weighted-average rates that applied to the balances at the end of each fiscal year.

The obligations under leases are secured by the leased assets for which the lessor has ownership.

There is no debt with covenants as at 31 March 2025.

Details of the remaining contractual maturity for long-term borrowings and its fair values are set out in Note 21 “Financial instruments”.

The changes in liabilities arising from financial activities are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As at 1 April 2023	Cash flow	Non-cash changes		As at 31 March 2024
			Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Others	
Short-term bank loans	455	(200)	—	—	255
Long-term bank loans	1,936	179	178	—	2,293
Lease liabilities	22,191	(8,873)	692	12,682	26,691
Total	24,582	(8,894)	870	12,682	29,240

(Millions of Yen)

	As at 1 April 2024	Cash flow	Non-cash changes			As at 31 March 2025
			Change in scope of consolidation	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Others	
Short-term bank loans	255	(201)	3	—	—	57
Long-term bank loans	2,293	9,459	337	14	—	12,103
Lease liabilities	26,691	(9,068)	—	(219)	7,720	25,124
Total	29,240	190	339	(205)	7,720	37,284

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

	As at 1 April 2024	Cash flow	Non-cash changes			As at 31 March 2025
			Change in scope of consolidation	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Others	
Short-term bank loans	1,705	(1,344)	19	—	—	380
Long-term bank loans	15,337	63,262	2,251	92	—	80,943
Lease liabilities	178,514	(60,649)	—	(1,467)	51,630	168,032
Total	195,557	1,270	2,270	(1,374)	51,630	249,355

## 17. Retirement benefit plans

The Group has contributory defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans, and non-contributory defined benefit plans. The accounting policies adopted by the Group for retirement benefit plans are stated in Note 3 “Material accounting policies (19) Retirement benefit costs”.

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries mainly have defined contribution plans. Overseas subsidiaries have benefit plans required by the local laws and regulations of each country. Unless a defined benefit plan is required by the laws of the country in which the overseas subsidiaries operate, a defined contribution plan has been put into place. The plan in the U.K. represents a substantial portion of the pension plans of the Group, where it is the closed plan that stopped new registrations. Management believes that general risks, such as investment, credit and salary risks are not significant in the plan.

The Group does not have retirement benefit plans other than pension plans and lump-sum retirement allowances.

### (1) Defined benefit plans

The amounts included in the consolidated statement of financial position arising from the Group’s obligations in respect of its defined benefit plans are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	8,614	8,969	59,987
Fair value of plan assets	(4,717)	(4,465)	(29,862)
Total	3,897	4,504	30,125
Effect of changes to the asset ceiling	227	311	2,081
Net liability arising from defined benefit plans obligations	4,124	4,815	32,206
Balance in the consolidated statement of financial position			
Liability	4,315	5,179	34,638
Asset (Other non-current assets)	191	364	2,432

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Service cost			
Current service cost	720	852	5,695
Past service cost	9	(60)	(400)
Net interest expense	62	79	526
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	790	870	5,821
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability			
Return on plan assets	83	342	2,285
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(3)	83	556
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(214)	(86)	(575)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	31	17	116
Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset	122	75	505
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	18	432	2,887
Total	809	1,302	8,709

Service cost and net interest expense are included in 'Employee benefits expense' and 'Finance costs' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Beginning balance	7,949	8,614	57,608
Current service cost	720	852	5,695
Interest cost	239	240	1,605
Remeasurement (gains)/losses			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(3)	83	556
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(214)	(86)	(575)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	31	17	116
Past service cost	9	(60)	(400)
Decrease due to settlements	(67)	(36)	(242)
Benefits paid	(685)	(549)	(3,671)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	635	(106)	(706)
Ending balance	8,614	8,969	59,987

Movements in the present value of the plan assets are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Beginning balance	4,113	4,717	31,547
Interest income	181	171	1,145
Remeasurement gain (loss)			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(83)	(342)	(2,285)
Contributions from the employer	281	341	2,279
Benefits paid	(288)	(291)	(1,948)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	512	(131)	(876)
Ending balance	4,717	4,465	29,862

Movements in the effect of changes to the asset ceiling are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Beginning balance	83	227	1,520
Interest cost	4	10	67
Remeasurement gain (loss)			
Effect of changes in the asset ceiling	122	75	505
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	18	(1)	(10)
Ending balance	227	311	2,081

The fair values of major categories of plan assets as at 31 March 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	1,738	1,655	11,066
Equity instruments - Foreign equity instruments	825	218	1,460
Debt instruments - Foreign governmental bonds	7	7	47
Debt instruments - Foreign bonds	702	642	4,297
Others	1,445	1,943	12,993
Total	4,717	4,465	29,862

The fair values of financial instruments are measured at quoted market price in active markets. No transferable instrument is included in plan assets.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025
Discount rate	3.8%	3.9%

The Group believes there is no material impact on the operating results, financial positions and cash flows due to the defined benefit plan of the Group, including the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows.

## (2) Defined contribution plans

The total expense recognised was 3,522 million yen and 3,953 million yen (26,439 thousand U.S. dollars) for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, respectively.

## (3) Severance payments

Under certain circumstances (such as retirement before the predetermined retirement date), additional payments are made upon retirement. The total expense recognised was 1,074 million yen and 586 million yen (3,922 thousand U.S. dollars) for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, respectively.

## 18. Provisions

Details of provisions are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Asset retirement obligation	3,283	3,268	21,856
Warranties provision	1,686	1,728	11,558
Total	4,969	4,996	33,414
Non-current liabilities	3,265	3,256	21,777
Current liabilities	1,705	1,740	11,637

An analysis of the change in provisions is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)			
	Asset retirement obligation	Warranties provision	Total
Balance at 1 April 2024	3,283	1,686	4,969
Provision for the year	226	580	806
Interest cost associated with passage of time	24	—	24
Reduction resulting from settlement for the year	(142)	(230)	(372)
Reduction resulting from reversal	(107)	(281)	(387)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(16)	(27)	(43)
Balance at 31 March 2025	3,268	1,728	4,996

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))			
	Asset retirement obligation	Warranties provision	Total
Balance at 1 April 2024	21,956	11,278	33,234
Provision for the year	1,512	3,876	5,388
Interest cost associated with passage of time	162	—	162
Reduction resulting from settlement for the year	(953)	(1,539)	(2,491)
Reduction resulting from reversal	(712)	(1,877)	(2,589)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(110)	(181)	(290)
Balance at 31 March 2025	21,856	11,558	33,414

Note:

Refer to Note 3 “Material accounting policies (20) Provisions and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination” for details of each provision.

## 19. Trade and other payables

Details of trade and other payables are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Accounts payable	38,435	41,763	279,316
Notes payable, trade	6,620	5,911	39,530
Processing cost payable	1,040	1,619	10,830
Other payables	21,150	18,975	126,908
Notes payable for capital investment	525	728	4,867
Total	67,771	68,996	461,451

Notes payable, trade are due 120 days.

Accounts payable are due 30 to 60 days from the invoice date in Asia except for Japan, and due 30 to 150 days from the invoice date in Japan. Accounts payable in Europe and the U.S.A. are mainly payables related to intragroup transactions; thus, upon consolidation, these trade accounts payable are eliminated. The Group arranges cash pooling for Japan, Europe and the U.S.A. to ensure that all payables are paid within the agreed-upon credit terms.

## 20. Share capital and other equity items

### (1) Share capital and capital reserves

	Number of authorised shares (Ordinary shares with no par value)	Number of issued shares (Ordinary shares with no par value)	Number of outstanding shares (Ordinary shares with no par value)	Share capital (Millions of Yen)	Capital reserves (Millions of Yen)	Share capital (Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	Capital reserves (Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
Balance at 1 April 2023	1,250,519,400	356,960,520	353,988,451	6,264	15,899	41,895	106,331
Decrease (i), (ii)	—	6,001,800	3,466,976	—	—	—	—
Balance at 31 March 2024	1,250,519,400	350,958,720	350,521,475	6,264	15,899	41,895	106,331
Decrease (i), (ii)	—	5,099,500	7,763,812	—	—	—	—
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,250,519,400	345,859,220	342,757,663	6,264	15,899	41,895	106,331

Note:

(i) Decrease in number of issued shares is due to cancellation of treasury shares.

(ii) Increase or decrease in number of outstanding shares is due to increase or decrease in treasury shares.

### (2) Treasury shares and other capital reserves

#### ① Treasury shares

	Numbers of shares	Amount (Millions of Yen)
Balance at 1 April 2023	2,972,069	41,374
Repurchase of treasury shares	3,549,600	56,039
Cancellation of treasury shares	(6,001,800)	(89,347)
Repurchase of odd-lot shares	576	10
Decrease on transfer	(3,600)	(56)
Decrease on exercise of stock options	(79,600)	(1,146)
Balance at 31 March 2024	437,245	6,874
Repurchase of treasury shares	7,836,100	149,996
Cancellation of treasury shares	(5,099,500)	(97,934)
Repurchase of odd-lot shares	512	10
Decrease on transfer	(2,000)	(37)
Decrease on exercise of stock options	(70,800)	(1,315)
Balance at 31 March 2025	3,101,557	57,595

	Numbers of shares	Amount (Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
Balance at 31 March 2024	437,245	45,973
Repurchase of treasury shares	7,836,100	1,003,187
Cancellation of treasury shares	(5,099,500)	(654,991)
Repurchase of odd-lot shares	512	68
Decrease on transfer	(2,000)	(248)
Decrease on exercise of stock options	(70,800)	(8,792)
Balance at 31 March 2025	3,101,557	385,197



## ② Other capital reserves

	Gain (loss) on disposal of treasury shares	Stock option (i)	Others	Total
	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)
Balance at 1 April 2023	(14,160)	2,442	(1,083)	(12,800)
Repurchase of treasury shares	—	—	(3)	(3)
Disposal of treasury shares	(672)	(87)	—	(759)
Share-based payments (i)	—	(3)	83	80
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	—	—	(3,528)	(3,528)
Balance at 31 March 2024	(14,832)	2,353	(4,530)	(17,009)
Repurchase of treasury shares	—	—	(5)	(5)
Disposal of treasury shares	(659)	(137)	—	(796)
Share-based payments (i)	—	13	117	130
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	—	—	(3,816)	(3,816)
Balance at 31 March 2025	(15,491)	2,229	(8,234)	(21,496)

	Gain (loss) on disposal of treasury shares	Stock option (i)	Others	Total
	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
Balance at 31 March 2024	(99,196)	15,738	(30,300)	(113,759)
Repurchase of treasury shares	—	—	(33)	(33)
Disposal of treasury shares	(4,408)	(916)	—	(5,323)
Share-based payments (i)	—	87	785	871
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	—	—	(25,522)	(25,522)
Balance at 31 March 2025	(103,604)	14,909	(55,071)	(143,766)

Note:

(i) Refer to Note 22 “Share-based payments” for details of share-based payments (stock option).

## (3) Retained earnings and dividends

	Amount (Millions of Yen)
Balance at 1 April 2023	752,999
Profit for the year (attributable to owners of the Company)	181,377
Cancellation of treasury shares	(89,347)
Dividends	(38,806)
Transfer to retained earnings from other comprehensive income	(225)
Balance at 31 March 2024	805,997
Profit for the year (attributable to owners of the Company)	202,101
Cancellation of treasury shares	(97,934)
Dividends	(38,440)
Transfer to retained earnings from other comprehensive income	(367)
Balance at 31 March 2025	871,357

	Amount (Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
Balance at 31 March 2024	5,390,560
Profit for the year (attributable to owners of the Company)	1,351,668
Cancellation of treasury shares	(654,991)
Dividends	(257,092)
Transfer to retained earnings from other comprehensive income	(2,451)
Balance at 31 March 2025	5,827,693

Details of dividends are as follows:

Date of resolution	Dividends per share (Yen)	Dividends per share (U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	Total dividends (Millions of Yen)	Total dividends (Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	Record date	Effective date
24 May 2023	65	0.43	23,009	153,887	31 March 2023	1 June 2023
31 October 2023	45	0.30	15,797	105,653	30 September 2023	30 November 2023
24 May 2024	65	0.43	22,784	152,380	31 March 2024	10 June 2024
31 October 2024	45	0.30	15,657	104,712	30 September 2024	29 November 2024
22 May 2025	115	0.77	39,417	263,624	31 March 2025	2 June 2025

Dividends payable are included in the line item 'Other short-term financial liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

#### (4) Non-controlling interests

	Amount (Millions of Yen)
Balance at 1 April 2023	(3,717)
Profit for the year, attributable to non-controlling interests	1,190
Other comprehensive income	1,809
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	(4,683)
Change in non-controlling interests	(93)
Balance at 31 March 2024	(5,494)
Profit for the year, attributable to non-controlling interests	(352)
Other comprehensive income	(117)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	3,569
Balance at 31 March 2025	(2,394)

	Amount (Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
Balance at 31 March 2024	(36,747)
Profit for the year, attributable to non-controlling interests	(2,351)
Other comprehensive income	(783)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	23,869
Balance at 31 March 2025	(16,012)

## 21. Financial instruments

### (1) Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital for continuous growth and to maximise the corporate value of the Group.

The net debt and equity of the Group are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Interest-bearing debt	29,240	37,284	249,355
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	525,162	533,967	3,571,211
Net debt	(495,923)	(496,684)	(3,321,856)
Equity	962,264	971,629	6,498,322

In order to maximise the corporate value of the Group, cash flows have been a priority of the Group management. As at 31 March 2024 and 2025, the Group maintained cash and cash equivalent balances in excess of interest-bearing debt balances. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital regulations as at 31 March 2025.

Details of interest-bearing debt and equity are described in Note 16 “Interest-bearing debt” and Note 20 “Share capital and other equity items”, respectively.

### (2) Material accounting policies

Accounting policies and criteria for recognition of financial assets, financial liabilities, basis of measurement and recognition of income and expenses are described in Note 3 “Material accounting policies”.

### (3) Categories of financial instruments

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Trade and other receivables	152,606	177,145	1,184,758
Other financial assets (ii)	29,229	14,063	94,055
FVTOCI financial assets (iv)			
Other financial assets (ii)	38,409	41,888	280,153
Cash and cash equivalents	525,162	533,967	3,571,211
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
FVTPL financial liabilities (v)			
Trade and other payables	387	211	1,414
Other financial liabilities (iii)	8	8	55
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Trade and other payables	67,384	68,785	460,037
Interest-bearing debt	29,240	37,284	249,355
Other financial liabilities (iii)	24,936	23,928	160,031

Note:

- (i) The items above are not included in disposal groups held for sale. The Group does not have derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments. Likewise, the Group does not have financial assets or financial liabilities using the fair value option.
- (ii) Other financial assets are included in 'Long-term financial assets' or 'Other short-term financial assets' in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- (iii) Other financial liabilities are included in 'Other long-term/short-term financial liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- (iv) FVTOCI financial assets mainly consist of listed shares.
- (v) FVTPL financial liabilities mainly consist of contingent considerations resulting from business combinations.
- (vi) There are no significant financial assets or liabilities to be offset as at 31 March 2024 and 2025.

### (4) Financial risk management

In its operations, the Group is exposed to various financial risks. The Group undertakes risk management steps to minimise the effects of these financial risks. In an effort to manage these risks, the Group's risk management approach is to eliminate the sources of these risks or to minimise the risks that are not avoidable.

The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes. In certain cases, the Group obtains additional borrowings from financial institutions to react to temporary cash shortages or uses forward foreign exchange contracts to sustain cash flows. The above financial risks are managed by the financial department of the Group.

## (5) Market risk management

The Group is exposed to risks arising from changes in the economic environment and financial markets. The factors of the risk relating to financial markets are fluctuation risk of foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, and fair value of equity instruments.

### ① Foreign currency risk

#### 1) Foreign currency risk management

As the Group's businesses have expanded globally, foreign exchange fluctuations, in particular from the Thai Baht, the Euro and the U.S. dollar, have a significant impact on the Group's financial results. If the Japanese yen appreciates against these currencies, both sales and profit stated in the Japanese yen might decrease even though sales and profits stated in local currencies have increased.

The Group intends to marry major currencies the Group uses (i.e., Euro, U.S. dollar and Yen) in settlements of receivables/payables resulting from operating activities. Specifically, the subsidiaries that continuously conduct import or export transactions retain foreign currencies obtained from exports of goods for payables on imported supplies. This enables the Group to mitigate foreign currency risk. In contrast, as the Company has multiple SBUs and conducts its own finance and dividend payments to the Company's shareholders, and the holding companies under the Company receive dividends from their subsidiaries and distribute them to the Company and/or other group companies, the Group's foreign currency-dominated balances in receivables, liabilities and/or bank deposits may not fully offset each other. This might cause significant gains or losses on foreign exchange differences when the Yen appreciates or depreciates against the U.S. dollar or the Euro, or when the Euro appreciates or depreciates against the U.S. dollar.

#### 2) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The chart below shows the impact on profit and equity of a 1% appreciation of the Yen against the Thai Baht, the Euro and the U.S. dollar with the assumption that the exchange rates for other currencies are constant.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Average exchange rate (Yen per each currency)		
Thai Baht	4.12	4.40
Euro	157.72	163.66
U.S. dollar	145.31	152.57
Impact on profit for the year (Millions of Yen)		
Thai Baht	(444)	(71)
Euro	(64)	(10)
U.S. dollar	(317)	(907)
Impact on equity (Millions of Yen)		
Thai Baht	(809)	(144)
Euro	(499)	(677)
U.S. dollar	(1,412)	(2,128)

	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Impact on profit for the year (Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	
Thai Baht	(472)
Euro	(64)
U.S. dollar	(6,068)
Impact on equity (Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	
Thai Baht	(964)
Euro	(4,530)
U.S. dollar	(14,230)

Note:

Numbers in parentheses are the amounts of negative impact on profit and equity resulting from a 1% appreciation of the Yen. The amounts above represent the impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group resulting from foreign currency conversion and not the impact on the Group's cash flows or operations themselves.

Likewise, the tables below show the impact of a 1% appreciation of functional currencies of the Company and its holding company within the Group on their receivables/liabilities and bank deposits denominated in foreign currencies on the assumption that exchange rates for other currencies are constant. The information about the holding companies with immaterial risk is not included in the tables below.

## 2)-1. Parent company (the Company)

(Millions of Yen)

	Euro		U.S. dollar	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
Trade and other receivables	(25)	(33)	(79)	(85)
Trade and other payables	1	1	7	6
Short-term financial assets	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Cash and cash equivalents	(44)	(15)	(105)	(268)
Total	(67)	(46)	(177)	(348)

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

	Euro	U.S. dollar
	31 March 2025	31 March 2025
Trade and other receivables	(219)	(570)
Trade and other payables	9	39
Short-term financial assets	(0)	(0)
Cash and cash equivalents	(100)	(1,794)
Total	(309)	(2,325)

Note:

Numbers in parentheses are the amounts of negative impact on profit and equity resulting from a 1% appreciation of the Yen. A 1% depreciation of the Yen has a positive impact in the same amount.

Intercompany receivables/payables are included in the calculation of the impact as they cause foreign exchange gain or loss in the process of translation.

## 2)-2. Holding company (Europe)

(Millions of Yen)

	Yen		U.S. dollar	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	(0)	(1)	(1)	(23)
Total	(0)	(1)	(1)	(23)

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

	Yen	U.S. dollar
	31 March 2025	31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	(4)	(153)
Total	(4)	(153)

Note:

Numbers in parentheses are the amounts of negative impact on profit and equity resulting from a 1% appreciation of the Euro. A 1% depreciation of the Euro has a positive impact in the same amount.

Intercompany receivables/payables are included in the calculation of the impact as they cause foreign exchange gain or loss in the process of translation.

### 3) Currency derivatives

The Group's policy prohibits the use of derivative instruments such as forward foreign exchange contracts, except in certain circumstances in which the use of such derivatives is determined to be beneficial. In such case, the Group can enter into contracts upon obtaining formal approval from the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Group in accordance with its Group headquarters approval process.

In order to economically hedge foreign currency exposures on intercompany receivables, payables and dividends, forward foreign exchange contracts are occasionally entered into. In these cases, the same approval policy as that stated above is adhered to.

Details of the forward foreign exchange contracts at the end of each reporting period are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)				
For the year ended 31 March 2024	Average exchange rate	Foreign currency (mil)	Notional amount	Fair value
N/A				

(Millions of Yen)					(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	
For the year ended 31 March 2025	Average exchange rate	Foreign currency (mil)	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
N/A						

### ② Interest rate risk management

The Group's cash and cash equivalents exceed the interest-bearing debt, and currently, the impact of interest expense on the Group's profit/loss is immaterial. Therefore, the Group considers the interest rate risk to be immaterial and has not performed sensitivity analyses such as Basis Point Value.

### ③ Price risks management in equity instruments

The Group is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity instruments (i.e., listed shares). These investments are held from a viewpoint of business strategy, not for short-term trading purposes. The Group does not sell these investments frequently and the Group periodically reviews the fair value of these instruments as well as the financial condition of investees.

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the exposure to the price of equity instruments (listed shares) at the end of the reporting period. If equity prices increase or decrease by 5%, accumulated other comprehensive income (pre-tax) would change by 16 million yen and 1,942 million yen (12,990 thousand U.S. dollars) as at 31 March 2024 and 2025, respectively as a result of changes in fair value of the equity instruments.

## (6) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group manages its credit risk by setting credit limits that are approved by the authorised personnel of each SBU.

The main customers for the Information Technology business are globalised companies that have relatively large-scale and stable financial conditions. In contrast, credit losses were incurred on a sporadic basis in the Life Care business as those products were sold to relatively small and diversified customers, such as end consumers, retailers, and medical institutions. Accordingly, no significant credit losses were incurred in the past. A division in the Life Care business that sells goods to medical institutions and operates wholesale businesses in certain countries has some past-due receivables due to the financial conditions of those medical institutions or customers. Credit limits have been set for those customers to minimise the loss from a failure to collect the receivables.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers across a diverse range of industries and geographical areas. The Group has neither significant credit risk exposure for a specific customer or customer group categorised by similarity, nor concentration of credit risk over 5% of total financial assets as at 31 March 2025.

The carrying amounts after impairment presented in the consolidated financial statements are the maximum exposure for the Group's credit risk without considering the appraised value of the related collateral.

The Group continuously monitors the financial status of customers that appear to represent a credit risk in collecting receivables, including restructured receivables. Based on this monitoring, the Group sets the allowance for doubtful accounts considering the collectability of the receivables.

Each financial asset should be recognised as a credit-impaired financial asset if the debtor claims legal proceedings such as bankruptcy, company reorganization, civil rehabilitation and special liquidation in cases of overdue payments despite performance by enforcement. The Group directly writes off an asset by reducing the total carrying amount in cases where collection of contractual cashflow is not reasonably expected, entirely or partially.



### Impaired or past-due financial assets

The following table provides the ageing details of the financial assets not yet due and the financial assets past-due but not impaired at the end of the reporting period:

(Millions of Yen)

Balance at 31 March 2024	Total	Within due date	Overdue amounts				
			Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	Over 120 days
Trade and other receivables (gross)	155,273	133,735	9,104	5,458	2,440	1,392	3,144
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,667)	(36)	(54)	(110)	(226)	(612)	(1,629)
Trade and other receivables (net)	152,606	133,699	9,051	5,348	2,213	780	1,515
Other financial assets (gross)	29,636	29,153	12	8	—	—	462
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(407)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(406)
Other financial assets (net)	29,229	29,151	12	8	—	—	57

(Millions of Yen)

Balance at 31 March 2025	Total	Within due date	Overdue amounts				
			Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	Over 120 days
Trade and other receivables (gross)	179,861	151,702	16,952	4,659	1,268	1,480	3,801
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,716)	(40)	(26)	(146)	(169)	(726)	(1,610)
Trade and other receivables (net)	177,145	151,662	16,926	4,513	1,099	754	2,191
Other financial assets (gross)	14,438	13,953	12	8	—	—	464
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(376)	(0)	—	—	—	—	(376)
Other financial assets (net)	14,062	13,953	12	8	—	—	89

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

Balance at 31 March 2025	Total	Within due date	Overdue amounts				
			Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	Over 120 days
Trade and other receivables (gross)	1,202,922	1,014,592	113,376	31,158	8,479	9,898	25,419
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(18,164)	(264)	(174)	(977)	(1,128)	(4,855)	(10,766)
Trade and other receivables (net)	1,184,758	1,014,328	113,202	30,181	7,351	5,043	14,653
Other financial assets (gross)	96,563	93,321	82	54	—	—	3,106
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,513)	(0)	—	—	—	—	(2,513)
Other financial assets (net)	94,050	93,321	82	54	—	—	593

As at 31 March 2024

The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements on the above financial assets, except for the following:

Loans to subsidiaries and affiliates of 9,280 million yen

Details of collaterals are described in Note 30 “Related party disclosures”.

As at 31 March 2025

The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements on the above financial assets.

In case of impairment of financial assets, the Group does not directly write off such assets by reducing the carrying amount; instead, it records an allowance for doubtful accounts. Movement in the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses	Loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses			Total
		Non-credit-impaired financial assets	Credit-impaired financial assets	Trade and other receivables	
Balance at 1 April 2023	—	29	368	3,069	3,467
Provision for the year	—	—	19	577	596
Reduction resulting from settlement for the year	—	—	(15)	(947)	(962)
Reduction for the year (reversal)	—	(1)	(1)	(406)	(408)
Other (foreign exchange translation gains or losses, etc.)	—	3	4	375	382
Balance at 31 March 2024	—	32	375	2,667	3,075

(Millions of Yen)

	Loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses	Loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses			Total
		Non-credit-impaired financial assets	Credit-impaired financial assets	Trade and other receivables	
Balance at 1 April 2024	—	32	375	2,667	3,075
Provision for the year	—	—	26	763	788
Reduction resulting from settlement for the year	—	(30)	(19)	(410)	(459)
Reduction for the year (reversal)	—	1	(4)	(261)	(264)
Other (foreign exchange translation gains or losses, etc.)	—	(2)	(3)	(44)	(49)
Balance at 31 March 2025	—	—	376	2,716	3,092

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

	Loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses	Loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses			Total
		Non-credit-impaired financial assets	Credit-impaired financial assets	Trade and other receivables	
Balance at 1 April 2024	—	212	2,511	17,840	20,563
Provision for the year	—	—	172	5,101	5,273
Reduction resulting from settlement for the year	—	(202)	(124)	(2,741)	(3,067)
Reduction for the year (reversal)	—	4	(26)	(1,744)	(1,766)
Other (foreign exchange translation gains or losses, etc.)	—	(15)	(19)	(292)	(326)
Balance at 31 March 2025	—	—	2,513	18,164	20,678

## (7) Liquidity risk management

The ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the CFO of the Group who is appointed by the board of directors. Based on the instructions from the CFO, the financial headquarters of the Group mainly manages the Group's liquidity risk by maintaining an appropriate level of retained earnings and credit facilities, and monitors the actual cash flows and forecasted cash flows. The credit lines for commercial paper are secured for temporary cash shortages due to dividends or bonus payments.

The following table details the contractual maturity of its financial liabilities, including derivative financial instruments but excluding guarantee liabilities:

(Millions of Yen)

Balance at 31 March 2024	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Non-derivative liabilities</b>								
Trade and other payables	67,771	67,771	67,771	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term bank loans	2,293	2,537	764	81	369	171	171	981
Short-term bank loans	255	258	258	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term lease liabilities	19,030	21,481	—	6,559	4,217	2,787	2,272	5,647
Short-term lease liabilities	7,662	7,662	7,662	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial liabilities	24,944	27,800	264	499	6,209	—	—	20,828
Total	121,955	127,509	76,719	7,139	10,795	2,958	2,443	27,456

(Millions of Yen)

Balance at 31 March 2025	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Non-derivative liabilities</b>								
Trade and other payables	68,996	68,996	68,996	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term bank loans	12,103	13,256	1,130	2,572	2,300	2,271	2,377	2,606
Short-term bank loans	57	58	58	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term lease liabilities	17,093	18,985	—	6,835	4,150	2,633	1,451	3,916
Short-term lease liabilities	8,031	8,031	8,031	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial liabilities	23,936	26,145	144	5,411	22	—	9,709	10,859
Total	130,216	135,471	78,358	14,819	6,472	4,904	13,537	17,381

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

Balance at 31 March 2025	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Non-derivative liabilities</b>								
Trade and other payables	461,451	461,451	461,451	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term bank loans	80,943	88,660	7,557	17,204	15,384	15,188	15,896	17,430
Short-term bank loans	380	387	387	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term lease liabilities	114,322	126,975	—	45,715	27,753	17,613	9,701	26,193
Short-term lease liabilities	53,709	53,709	53,709	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial liabilities	160,086	174,858	960	36,192	145	—	64,937	72,623
Total	870,892	906,040	524,064	99,110	43,283	32,801	90,535	116,247

The Company secures the financing methods below for temporary cash shortages due to dividends or bonus payments.  
Details of financing methods and status are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Bank overdraft			
Used	—	—	—
Unused	85,000	85,000	568,486
Total	85,000	85,000	568,486
Commercial paper			
Used	—	—	—
Unused	50,000	50,000	334,403
Total	50,000	50,000	334,403

## (8) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that have been measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition.

The fair values are categorised into Levels 1 to 3.

Level 1: Fair value derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3: Fair value derived from inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e., unobservable inputs).

- FVTOCI financial assets classified as Level 3 mainly consist of unlisted shares and are measured using valuation techniques such as net asset approach, discount cash flow method or comparable company method.

- FVTPL financial liabilities classified as Level 3 consist of contingent considerations and are measured based on the achievement of milestones considering time value of money.

### ① Financial instruments that are measured at fair value

(Millions of Yen)

As at 31 March 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FVTOCI financial assets	326	—	38,084	38,409
Total	326	—	38,084	38,409
FVTPL financial liabilities	—	—	395	395
Total	—	—	395	395

(Millions of Yen)

As at 31 March 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FVTOCI financial assets	38,847	—	3,042	41,888
Total	38,847	—	3,042	41,888
FVTPL financial liabilities	—	—	220	220
Total	—	—	220	220

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

As at 31 March 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FVTOCI financial assets	259,808	—	20,345	280,153
Total	259,808	—	20,345	280,153
FVTPL financial liabilities	—	—	1,470	1,470
Total	—	—	1,470	1,470

Note:

As at 31 March 2024

No transfers occurred between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year ended 31 March 2024.

As at 31 March 2025

No transfers occurred between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year ended 31 March 2025, except for the following:

The common shares previously classified within Level 3 have been transferred to Level 1, as it has become possible to measure them using quoted prices in an active market.

② Reconciliation of financial assets categorised at Level 3 from beginning balance to ending balance

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended 31 March 2024	Fair value measurement as at the end of the reporting period	
	FVTOCI financial assets	FVTPL financial liabilities
Opening balance	35,878	363
Total gains or losses recognised:	2,206	91
- in profit or loss (i)	—	(45)
- in other comprehensive income (i)	2,206	136
Increase by acquisition	—	8
Settlement	—	(67)
Closing balance	38,084	395

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended 31 March 2025	Fair value measurement as at the end of the reporting period	
	FVTOCI financial assets	FVTPL financial liabilities
Opening balance	38,084	395
Total gains or losses recognised:	(555)	(127)
- in other comprehensive income (i)	(555)	(127)
Settlement	—	(49)
Transfer to Level 1 due to IPO	(34,487)	—
Closing balance	3,042	220

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

For the year ended 31 March 2025	Fair value measurement as at the end of the reporting period	
	FVTOCI financial assets	FVTPL financial liabilities
Opening balance	254,706	2,645
Total gains or losses recognised:	(3,710)	(849)
- in other comprehensive income (i)	(3,710)	(849)
Settlement	—	(327)
Transfer to Level 1 due to IPO	(230,651)	—
Closing balance	20,345	1,470

Note:

As at 31 March 2024

(i) For total gains or losses included in profit or loss, the difference by settlement of the contingent consideration arising from the business combination is recorded at 45 million yen. It is included in the line item 'Other income' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For total gains or losses included in other comprehensive income, gains or losses related to FVTOCI financial assets are included in 'Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' or 'Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Gains or losses related to FVTPL financial liabilities are included in 'Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

As at 31 March 2025

(i) For total gains or losses included in other comprehensive income, gains or losses related to FVTOCI financial assets are included in 'Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' or 'Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Gains or losses related to FVTPL financial liabilities are included in 'Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(9) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis

① Carrying amounts and fair value

	(Millions of Yen)		(Millions of Yen)		(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))	
	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Assets</b>						
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
Lease deposits	5,990	5,904	5,814	5,557	38,887	37,167
Long-term guarantee deposits	1,307	1,248	944	911	6,311	6,093
Total	7,297	7,152	6,758	6,468	45,198	43,259
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
Long-term bank loans (excluding current portion)	1,560	1,460	10,914	11,346	72,990	75,884
Long-term guarantee deposits	113	113	116	116	775	775
Long-term other payables	24,680	20,631	23,668	20,132	158,296	134,644
Total	26,353	22,203	34,698	31,594	232,061	211,303

② Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Fair value derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

· Fair value of lease deposits and long-term guarantee deposits is measured by the present value of future cash flows of each loan categorised according to a certain range of term and discounted by the risk-free rate, etc.

· Fair value of interest-bearing debt, long-term guarantee deposits and long-term other payables is measured by the present value of future cash flows of each debt categorised according to a certain range of term and discounted by the interest rate that reflects the remaining period to the maturity and credit risk.

Level 3: Fair value derived from inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(Millions of Yen)

As at 31 March 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Lease deposits	—	5,904	—	5,904
Long-term guarantee deposits	—	1,248	—	1,248
Total	—	7,152	—	7,152
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Long-term bank loans (excluding current portion)	—	1,460	—	1,460
Long-term guarantee deposits	—	113	—	113
Long-term other payables	—	20,631	—	20,631
Total	—	22,203	—	22,203

(Millions of Yen)

As at 31 March 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Lease deposits	—	5,557	—	5,557
Long-term guarantee deposits	—	911	—	911
Total	—	6,468	—	6,468
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Long-term bank loans (excluding current portion)	—	11,346	—	11,346
Long-term guarantee deposits	—	116	—	116
Long-term other payables	—	20,132	—	20,132
Total	—	31,594	—	31,594

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

As at 31 March 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Lease deposits	—	37,167	—	37,167
Long-term guarantee deposits	—	6,093	—	6,093
Total	—	43,259	—	43,259
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Long-term bank loans (excluding current portion)	—	75,884	—	75,884
Long-term guarantee deposits	—	775	—	775
Long-term other payables	—	134,644	—	134,644
Total	—	211,303	—	211,303



## 22. Share-based payments

The Company has a non-performance share unit (Restricted Stock Unit), a performance-based stock compensation plan (Performance Share Unit), a phantom stock option plan and a stock option plan. The purpose of the plans is to increase the value of the Group and to improve the financial results of the Group by motivating members such as directors, officers, and employees of the Group, as well as to retain valuable employees.

### (1) Restricted Stock Unit

#### ① Details of plan

Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) is a plan which the number of shares will be distributed to the directors according to the enrollment period. Every year, the Company announces a basic deliverable number of shares equivalent to fixed remuneration to Independent Directors for a three-year period starting from that year. After the end of the three-year subject period, the Company determines, for each Independent Director, a basic compensation amount, which is the market value of the Company's shares for the basic deliverable number of shares.

The Company will pay the Independent Directors 50% of the basic compensation amount as claims for monetary remuneration. Independent Directors shall invest the monetary claims in kind and shall be granted a number of Company shares, which is equal to the amount of monetary claims in question divided by paid-in amount per Company share. From the viewpoint of ensuring payment of tax, the Company shall pay the remainder of the basic compensation amount in cash.

RSU granted to Independent Directors are accounted for separately as equity-settled share-based payment transaction and cash-settled share-based payment transaction (50%:50%). During the year ended 31 March 2024, expenses recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from undertaking equity-settled share-based payment transactions were 23 million yen and cash-settled share-based payment transactions were 16 million yen. During the year ended 31 March 2025, expenses recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from undertaking equity-settled share-based payment transactions were 22 million yen (146 thousand U.S. dollars) and cash-settled share-based payment transactions were 21 million yen (141 thousand U.S. dollars).

The number of Company shares granted was 400 and the amount was 6 million yen for the year ended March 2024.

Details of RSU that are outstanding for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

No.	Basic deliverable number of shares	Grant date	Fair value at grant date (Yen)
1	4,800	1 July 2022	11,610
2	3,000	1 July 2023	17,305
3	3,000	1 July 2024	18,705

#### ② Determination of fair value

The fair value of the RSU granted during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025 was 17,305 yen and 18,705 yen, respectively, and determined based on the Company's share price of the grant day.

### (2) Performance Share Unit

#### ① Details of plan

The Company has adopted Performance Share Unit (PSU) for officers instead of a stock option plan since the year ended 31 March 2020. The variable number of shares will be distributed to the granted officers based on the achievement of pre-determined performance goal during the three years subsequent to the grant date. The number of distributed shares is variable from 0% to 200% based on the achievement of the performance goal that consists of consolidated sales, earnings per share (EPS) and ROE.

Every year, the Company announces basic deliverable numbers of shares according to the office and responsibility of each Executive Officer and medium- to long-term performance targets for a three-year period starting from that year. After the end of the three-year target period, the Company determines, for each Executive Officer, a basic compensation amount which is the market value of the Company's shares for the basic deliverable number of shares multiplied by a coefficient representing the degree of achievement of medium- to long-term performance targets. The Company shall pay the Executive Officer 50% of the basic compensation amount as claims for monetary remuneration. Executive Officers shall invest the monetary claims in kind and shall be granted a number of Company shares, which is equal to the amount of monetary claim in question divided by paid-in amount per Company share. From the viewpoint of ensuring payment of tax, the Company shall pay the remainder of the basic compensation amount in cash.

PSU granted to the officers are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions and cash-settled share-based payment transactions (50%:50%). During the year ended 31 March 2024, expenses recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income were 60 million yen for equity-settled share-based payment transactions and 181 million yen for cash-settled share-based payment transactions including reversal for retired director. During the year ended 31 March 2025, expenses recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income were 95 million yen (638 thousand U.S. dollars) for equity-settled share-based

payment transactions and 93 million yen (623 thousand U.S. dollars) for cash-settled share-based payment transactions.

The number of Company shares granted was 3,200 and the amount was 51 million yen for the year ended March 2024, 2,000 and 38 million yen (253 thousand U.S. dollars) for the year ended March 2025.

Details of PSU that are outstanding for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, are as follows:

No.	Basic deliverable number of shares	Grant date	Fair value at grant date (Yen)
3	7,900	1 July 2021	14,730
4	18,100	1 July 2022	11,610
5	12,100	1 July 2023	17,305
6	13,200	1 July 2024	18,705

## ② Determination of fair value

The fair value of the PSU granted during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025 was 17,305 yen and 18,705 yen, respectively, and determined based on the Company's share price of the grant day.

## (3) Phantom Stock Option Plan

### ① Details of transactions

Phantom Stock Option (PSO) is granted to eligible individuals chosen from those who have been employed or are newly hired by the Group on the condition that they render services over the vesting period, that is, subsequent to the grant date, if a member terminates his or her employment prior to the vesting date, the options will expire. The exercise period of the options is the period determined when each option is granted. The options not exercised within this exercise period will expire.

PSO granted to eligible grantees are accounted for as cash-settled share-based payment transactions. Expense recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from undertaking shared-based payment transactions was 3,820 million yen and 2,125 million yen (14,215 thousand U.S. dollars) for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Details of PSO that are outstanding for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, are as follows:

No.	Number of shares	Grant date	Fair value at grant date (Yen)
1	107,600	1 October 2020	5,930
2	4,500	1 January 2021	7,135
3	3,000	1 July 2021	7,365
4	216,100	1 October 2021	8,737.5
5	3,600	1 January 2022	8,555
6	3,900	1 July 2022	5,792.5
7	338,700	1 October 2022	6,940
8	6,800	1 January 2023	6,352.5
9	1,000	1 April 2023	7,280
10	394,600	1 October 2023	7,662.5
11	900	1 April 2024	9,370
12	345,000	1 October 2024	9,892.5
13	400	1 January 2025	9,907.5

## ② Determination of fair value

The weighted-average fair value of the PSO granted during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025 was 7,661.5 yen and 9,891.1 yen, respectively. The fair values of the options were determined based on the Company's share prices of the grant days.

## (4) Stock Option Plan

### ① Details of transactions

After the details and eligible members are approved at the meeting of the board of directors, stock options are granted to individuals on the condition that they render services over the vesting period, that is, subsequent to the grant date, if a member terminates his or her employment prior to the vesting date, the options will expire. The exercise period of the options is the period determined in each option contract. The options not exercised within this exercise period will expire. The option contract includes a clause that limits the maximum number of stock options a member can exercise each year during the exercisable periods.

Stock options granted to members are accounted for as share-settled share-based payment transactions. Expense recorded in the

consolidated statement of comprehensive income from undertaking shared-based payment transactions was (3) million yen and 13 million yen (87 thousand U.S. dollars) for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, respectively.  
No stock options have been granted since the year ended 31 March 2023.

Details of the stock options that are outstanding for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, are as follows:

No.	Number of shares	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price (Yen)	Fair value at grant date (Yen)
14	758,800	15 January 2014	30 September 2023	2,846	785
15	582,400	14 January 2015	30 September 2024	3,972.5	896
16	460,400	13 January 2016	30 September 2025	4,928	852
17	386,800	17 January 2017	30 September 2026	4,839	935
18	40,400	13 February 2018	30 September 2027	5,765	1,002
19	123,600	2 October 2018	30 September 2028	6,590	1,586
20	20,000	13 August 2019	30 September 2029	8,542	1,911
21	24,000	11 August 2020	30 September 2030	10,490	2,477
22	40,000	17 August 2021	30 September 2031	15,080	5,151

② The number and weighted-average exercise prices of stock options

The weighted average exercise price of unexercised stock options was 6,514 yen and 6,612 yen for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, respectively. Weighted average remaining contract life was 3.1 years and 2.4 years for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, respectively.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Weighted-average exercise price (Yen)	Number of shares	Weighted-average exercise price (Yen)
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	316,400	5,994	192,400	6,514
Granted	—	—	—	—
Forfeited (i)	(16,800)	10,636	—	—
Exercised	(79,600)	4,849	(70,800)	7,314
Expired	(27,600)	2,846	(26,000)	3,973
Outstanding at the end of the period	192,400	6,514	95,600	6,612
Exercisable at the end of the period	179,400	5,918	89,600	6,045

Note:

(i) Stock options forfeited were due to employee retirements.

Stock options exercised during the years ended 31 March 2024, were as follows:

No.	Number of shares exercised	Exercise period	Weighted-average of share price at exercise date (Yen)
14	7,600	June 2023 to September 2023	15,739
15	28,400	April 2023 to March 2024	15,124
16	4,800	June 2023 to February 2024	15,975
17	14,000	April 2023 to January 2024	15,021
18	4,000	August 2023	16,029
19	20,800	May 2023 to August 2023	14,672
Total	79,600		15,143

Note:

The number of shares exercised and the amount paid by key management personnel are 38,800 shares and 206 million yen.

Stock options exercised during the years ended 31 March 2025, were as follows:

No.	Number of shares exercised	Exercise period	Weighted-average of share price at exercise date (Yen)
15	10,800	April 2024 to September 2024	18,540
16	8,000	August 2024 to February 2025	19,019
17	27,200	June 2024 to March 2025	19,266
19	5,200	May 2024	18,077
20	2,000	February 2025	19,491
21	2,800	February 2025	19,491
22	14,800	May 2024 to November 2024	18,450
Total	70,800		18,885

Note:

The number of shares exercised and the amount paid by key management personnel are 34,800 shares and 329 million yen (2,201 thousand U.S. dollars).

## 23. Revenue

### (1) Disaggregation of revenue

The relationship between the major geographical areas and the Group's revenue from its major products and services for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025 is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended 31 March 2024	Japan	Asia	Americas	Europe	Others	Total
Life Care						
Health Care related products	129,704	57,566	94,934	104,670	6,786	393,661
Medical related products	23,971	22,344	31,799	53,253	4,996	136,363
Life Care total	153,676	79,910	126,734	157,923	11,782	530,024
Information Technology						
Electronics related products	12,343	160,139	13,528	3,263	1	189,274
Imaging related products	10,077	26,663	1,519	793	2	39,054
Information Technology total	22,420	186,801	15,047	4,056	3	228,328
Other	978	802	939	1,539	—	4,259
Total revenue from external customers	177,074	267,514	142,720	163,518	11,784	762,610

(Millions of Yen)

For the year ended 31 March 2025	Japan	Asia	Americas	Europe	Others	Total
Life Care						
Health Care related products	134,710	60,142	100,944	113,847	8,092	417,735
Medical related products	24,065	19,494	28,996	54,862	5,760	133,177
Life Care total	158,774	79,637	129,940	168,709	13,851	550,912
Information Technology						
Electronics related products	13,348	223,357	24,742	3,723	—	265,171
Imaging related products	9,930	33,424	1,684	884	5	45,927
Information Technology total	23,277	256,781	26,426	4,607	5	311,097
Other	735	837	981	1,468	—	4,022
Total revenue from external customers	182,787	337,255	157,348	174,785	13,856	866,032

(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))

For the year ended 31 March 2025	Japan	Asia	Americas	Europe	Others	Total
Life Care						
Health Care related products	900,948	402,236	675,122	761,415	54,117	2,793,838
Medical related products	160,946	130,380	193,927	366,924	38,523	890,699
Life Care total	1,061,894	532,615	869,049	1,128,339	92,639	3,684,537
Information Technology						
Electronics related products	89,271	1,493,830	165,477	24,902	—	1,773,479
Imaging related products	66,409	223,542	11,264	5,912	33	307,161
Information Technology total	155,680	1,717,372	176,741	30,814	33	2,080,640
Other	4,916	5,600	6,564	9,821	—	26,901
Total revenue from external customers	1,222,490	2,255,588	1,052,354	1,168,974	92,673	5,792,078

Note:

Geographical areas are based on the location of the customers.

**(2) Contract balances**

Receivables from contracts with customers and contract liabilities are as follows. Contract liabilities consist mainly of advance received and advance received profit from customers. Contract liabilities increase by the receipt of consideration from a customer before the transfer of control of good or service to the customer and decrease by satisfaction of the performance obligation.

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Receivables from contracts with customers	149,953	174,419	1,166,524
Contract liabilities	7,353	7,333	49,045

Note:

Revenues recognised in the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025 that were included in the contract liability balances as at 1 April 2023 and 2024 were 4,122 million yen and 3,758 million yen (25,131 thousand U.S. dollars), respectively. Amount of revenue recognised in the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025 from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods is immaterial.

**(3) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations**

The Group uses the practical expedient of omitting the disclosure of information on the remaining performance obligations because it has no significant transactions with individual expected contractual terms exceeding one year. In addition, considerations from contracts with customers do not include a significant amount, which is not included in the transaction price and significant financing components.

**(4) Assets recognised from the costs to obtain a contract with a customer**

If the amortisation period of the assets is one year or less, the Group uses the practical expedient of recognising the incremental costs of obtaining the contract as an expense when incurred.

## 24. Revenue and expenses (excluding finance income and costs)

### (1) Other income from continuing operations

The following is an analysis of the Group's other income:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Commission	80	73	490
Rent	79	75	502
Government grants	3,154	335	2,237
Gain on sale of plant, property and equipment and intangible assets	1,416	182	1,215
Insurance proceeds	54	43	286
Gain on sale of shares of subsidiaries	3,458	—	—
Change in fair value of financial liabilities	2,130	1,153	7,712
Settlement proceeds	1,811	—	—
Others	1,145	1,095	7,318
Total other income	13,328	2,955	19,760

### (2) R&D expenses recognised as incurred

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Employee benefits expense	15,289	17,159	114,758
Depreciation and amortisation	3,998	4,270	28,555
Commission expenses	4,525	5,049	33,768
Other expenses	9,192	8,800	58,852
Total R&D expenses recognised as incurred	33,003	35,277	235,933

Note:

The above items are included in the corresponding line items in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

### (3) Employee benefits expense

The following is an analysis of the Group's employee benefits expense:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salary, bonuses and others	167,286	194,336	1,299,732
Retirement benefit			
Defined benefit	729	792	5,295
Defined contribution	3,522	3,953	26,439
Retirement benefit total	4,251	4,745	31,734
Share-based payments	4,096	2,370	15,851
Severance payments	1,074	586	3,922
Others	7,901	9,558	63,922
Total employee benefits expense	184,608	211,595	1,415,161

### (4) Foreign exchange gains or losses

Foreign exchange gains or losses include gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value of currency derivatives.

**(5) Other expenses**

The following is an analysis of the Group's other expenses:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Packaging/shipping/transportation	14,547	15,889	106,270
Travel	7,722	8,023	53,659
Utilities	15,606	17,259	115,430
Repair and maintenance	16,100	18,119	121,180
Loss on sales of property, plant and equipment	41	95	633
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	260	856	5,724
Others	91,815	96,746	647,042
Total other expenses	146,092	156,987	1,049,937

**25. Finance income and costs**

The following is an analysis of the Group's finance income and costs:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Finance income			
Interest income			
Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortized cost	16,269	16,183	108,235
Dividend income			
FVTOCI financial assets	10	12	83
Changes in fair value			
FVTPL financial assets	—	244	1,634
Total finance income	16,279	16,440	109,952
Finance costs			
Interest costs			
Interest-bearing debt	713	951	6,359
Retirement benefits liabilities	62	79	526
Provisions	20	24	162
Other financial liabilities	366	375	2,510
Impairment losses			
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	765	30	202
Total finance costs	1,925	1,459	9,759



## 26. Other comprehensive income

For the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss comprise the following:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
① Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (i)			
Gains (losses) arising during the year	66,218	(8,002)	(53,519)
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss for the year	(1,120)	(50)	(335)
Total	65,099	(8,052)	(53,854)
② Share of other comprehensive income of associates			
Gains (losses) arising during the year	123	(126)	(842)
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss for the year	(0)	1,971	13,180
Total	122	1,845	12,337
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before tax	65,221	(6,208)	(41,517)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	(43)	18	123
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) (net of tax)	65,177	(6,189)	(41,394)

Note:

(i) 'Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations' consist of differences on foreign currency conversion for financial statements of foreign operations.

Deferred and current taxes on each item of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)			(Millions of Yen)			(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))		
	For the year ended 31 March 2024			For the year ended 31 March 2025			For the year ended 31 March 2025		
	Total	Tax	Net of tax	Total	Tax	Net of tax	Total	Tax	Net of tax
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company									
① FVTOCI financial assets	2,230	(312)	1,918	3,489	(1,368)	2,122	23,337	(9,147)	14,190
② Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	63,296	(43)	63,252	(7,944)	18	(7,926)	(53,131)	123	(53,008)
③ Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	(18)	(6)	(25)	(432)	65	(367)	(2,887)	436	(2,451)
④ Share of other comprehensive income of associates	122	—	122	1,845	—	1,845	12,337	—	12,337
Subtotal	65,629	(362)	65,267	(3,042)	(1,284)	(4,326)	(20,343)	(8,589)	(28,932)
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests									
① FVTOCI financial assets	6	—	6	(9)	—	(9)	(60)	—	(60)
② Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	1,803	—	1,803	(108)	—	(108)	(724)	—	(724)
Subtotal	1,809	—	1,809	(117)	—	(117)	(783)	—	(783)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	67,438	(362)	67,076	(3,159)	(1,284)	(4,443)	(21,127)	(8,589)	(29,716)

## 27. Earnings per share

### (1) Basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share

	(Yen)	(Yen)	(U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Basic earnings per share	515.48	581.45	3.89
Diluted earnings per share	515.27	581.26	3.89

### (2) The basis of calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share

#### ① Basic earnings per share

##### (a) Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	181,377	202,101	1,351,668

##### (b) Weighted-average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share

(Shares in thousands)

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	351,857	347,584

#### ② Diluted earnings per share

##### (a) Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	181,377	202,101	1,351,668

##### (b) Weighted-average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share

(Shares in thousands)

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	351,857	347,584
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of:		
Stock options	146	109
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	352,003	347,693

## 28. Non-cash transactions

Non-cash transactions for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 2025, consisted of acquiring property, plant and equipment through new lease arrangements in the amount of 13,367 million yen and 7,616 million yen (50,939 thousand U.S. dollars), respectively.

## 29. Subsidiaries

### (1) Composition of the Group

Information about the composition of the Group as at 31 March 2024 and 2025, is as follows:

Reportable Segment	Location	Number of wholly-owned subsidiaries	
		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025
Life Care	IRELAND	1	1
	U.S.A.	6	6
	U.A.E.	1	1
	UNITED KINGDOM	5	5
	ITALY	2	2
	INDIA	3	3
	INDONESIA	3	3
	AUSTRALIA	2	2
	NETHERLANDS	5	5
	CANADA	7	5
	COLOMBIA	1	1
	SINGAPORE	3	3
	SWITZERLAND	1	1
	SWEDEN	1	1
	SPAIN	2	2
	SLOVENIA	1	1
	THAILAND	4	4
	CZECH REPUBLIC	1	2
	DENMARK	1	1
	GERMANY	5	6
	TURKEY	1	1
	HUNGARY	2	2
	PHILIPPINES	2	2
	FINLAND	1	1
	BRAZIL	2	2
	FRANCE	5	5
	BULGARIA	1	1
	VIETNAM	2	2
	BELGIUM	2	2
	POLAND	1	1
	MALAYSIA	4	4
	SOUTH AFRICA	1	1
	MEXICO	1	1
	RUSSIA	2	2
	SOUTH KOREA	4	4
	TAIWAN	1	1
	CHINA	9	8
	JAPAN	3	3

Reportable Segment	Location	Number of wholly-owned subsidiaries	
		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025
Information Technology	U.S.A.	1	1
	SINGAPORE	1	1
	THAILAND	1	1
	PHILIPPINES	1	1
	VIETNAM	3	3
	MALAYSIA	1	1
	LAOS	1	1
	SOUTH KOREA	1	1
	TAIWAN	1	1
	CHINA	5	5
Other	U.S.A.	2	2
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	1
	AUSTRALIA	1	1
	NETHERLANDS	4	2
	SINGAPORE	1	2
	SWEDEN	1	1
	SPAIN	1	1
	GERMANY	1	1
	FRANCE	1	1
	SOUTH KOREA	1	1
	JAPAN	1	1

Reportable Segment	Location	Number of non-wholly-owned subsidiaries	
		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025
Life Care	U.S.A.	1	1
	SINGAPORE	1	1
	GERMANY	1	1
	FRANCE	1	—
	CHINA	4	4
	JAPAN	1	1
Information Technology	PHILIPPINES	1	1
	CHINA	1	1

## (2) Details of the non-wholly-owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

Details of the non-wholly-owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Location	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit (loss) allocated to non-controlling interests			Accumulated non-controlling interests		
				(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars)	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars)
		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
SEIKO OPTICAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD. and three other companies	JAPAN and other countries	50.0%	50.0%	383	397	2,658	3,017	3,444	23,031
CHONGQING MASTEK ELECTRONIC S CO., LTD.	CHINA	40.0%	40.0%	170	(358)	(2,393)	8,372	7,890	52,769
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests							(16,883)	(13,728)	(91,812)
Total							(5,494)	(2,394)	(16,012)

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

	(Millions of Yen) As at / for the year ended 31 March 2024	(Millions of Yen) As at / for the year ended 31 March 2025	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars) As at / for the year ended 31 March 2025
SEIKO OPTICAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD. and three other companies			
Non-current assets	994	951	6,362
Current assets	13,646	15,372	102,806
Non-current liabilities	(419)	(425)	(2,844)
Current liabilities	(8,266)	(9,083)	(60,751)
Equity attributable to owner of the Company	2,977	3,407	22,787
Non-controlling interests	2,977	3,407	22,787
Revenue	34,632	35,695	238,730
Expenses	(33,888)	(34,893)	(233,369)
Profit/(loss) for the year	744	802	5,362
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	1,021	58	388
Comprehensive income/(loss)	1,765	860	5,749
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	—	—	—
Net cash flow from operating activities	1,968	978	6,541
Net cash flow from investing activities	(34)	(50)	(337)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(493)	(543)	(3,632)
Net cash flow	1,441	385	2,572

Note:

The Company holds less than a majority of the voting rights of SEIKO OPTICAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD. ("SOP"); however, the Company has the power to appoint a majority of its board of directors. Thus, the Company is considered to control SOP and includes it in its subsidiaries.

	(Millions of Yen) As at / for the year ended 31 March 2024	(Millions of Yen) As at / for the year ended 31 March 2025	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars) As at / for the year ended 31 March 2025
CHONGQING MASTEK ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.			
Non-current assets	10,827	24,584	164,417
Current assets	11,618	9,185	61,432
Non-current liabilities	(734)	(9,796)	(65,518)
Current liabilities	(781)	(5,054)	(33,800)
Equity attributable to owner of the Company	12,558	11,351	75,919
Non-controlling interests	8,372	7,568	50,613
Revenue	819	5,525	36,951
Expenses	(395)	(7,225)	(48,325)
Profit/(loss) for the year	424	(1,701)	(11,374)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	1,619	(310)	(2,071)
Comprehensive income/(loss)	2,043	(2,010)	(13,445)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	—	—	—
Net cash flow from operating activities	(176)	(13,185)	(88,179)
Net cash flow from investing activities	(2,062)	2,042	13,656
Net cash flow from financing activities	734	9,937	66,456
Net cash flow	(1,504)	(1,206)	(8,067)

**(3) Details of the material subsidiaries**

Details of the Company's material subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Reportable segment	Major products/ services in the reportable segment	Location	Proportion of shares held	Proportion of shares held
				As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025
HOYA LENS MANUFACTURING MALAYSIA SDN.BHD.	Life Care	Health Care related products	MALAYSIA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS THAILAND LTD.	Life Care	Health Care related products	THAILAND	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS GUANGZHOU LTD.	Life Care	Health Care related products	CHINA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS AUSTRALIA PTY.LTD.	Life Care	Health Care related products	AUSTRALIA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Life Care	Health Care related products	INDIA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS COLOMBIA S.A.S.	Life Care	Health Care related products	COLOMBIA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS VIETNAM LTD.	Life Care	Health Care related products	VIETNAM	100.0%	100.0%
DAEJEON DAEMYUNG OPTICAL (HANGZHOU) CO., LTD.	Life Care	Health Care related products	CHINA	100.0%	100.0%
VISION EASE LENS (THAILAND) CO., LTD	Life Care	Health Care related products	THAILAND	100.0%	100.0%
PT.VISION-EASE ASIA	Life Care	Health Care related products	INDONESIA	100.0%	100.0%
PERFORMANCE OPTICS KOREA, LTD.	Life Care	Health Care related products	SOUTH KOREA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA HOLDINGS N.V.	Life Care and Corporate	Health Care related products and EU headquarters	NETHERLANDS	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH	Life Care	Health Care related products	GERMANY	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS U.K. LTD.	Life Care	Health Care related products	UNITED KINGDOM	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS ITALIA S.P.A.	Life Care	Health Care related products	ITALY	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS IBERIA S.A.	Life Care	Health Care related products	SPAIN	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA TURKEY OPTIK LENS SANAYI VE TICARET A.S.	Life Care	Health Care related products	TURKEY	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LENS CANADA, INC.	Life Care	Health Care related products	CANADA	100.0%	100.0%
SEIKO OPTICAL PRODUCTS OF AMERICA, INC.	Life Care	Health Care related products	U.S.A.	50.0%	50.0%
PENTAX EUROPE GMBH	Life Care	Medical related products	GERMANY	100.0%	100.0%



Name of subsidiary	Reportable segment	Major products/ services in the reportable segment	Location	Proportion of shares held	Proportion of shares held
				As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025
PENTAX ITALIA S.R.L	Life Care	Medical related products	ITALY	100.0%	100.0%
PENTAX U.K. LTD.	Life Care	Medical related products	UNITED KINGDOM	100.0%	100.0%
PENTAX OF AMERICA, INC.	Life Care	Medical related products	U.S.A.	100.0%	100.0%
PENTAX CANADA, INC.	Life Care	Medical related products	CANADA	100.0%	100.0%
PENTAX MEDICAL (PENANG) SDN. BHD.	Life Care	Medical related products	MALAYSIA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA SURGICAL OPTICS, INC.	Life Care	Medical related products	U.S.A.	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA MEDICAL (SUZHOU) COMPANY LIMITED	Life Care	Medical related products	CHINA	100.0%	100.0%
MICROLINE SURGICAL, INC.	Life Care	Medical related products	U.S.A.	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA LAMPHUN LTD.	Life Care Information Technology	Health Care related products and Medical related products	THAILAND	100.0%	100.0%
PENTAX MEDICAL SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.	Life Care	Medical related products	SINGAPORE	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA GLASS DISK PHILIPPINES, INC.	Information Technology	Electronics related products	PHILIPPINES	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA GLASS DISK VIETNAM LTD.	Information Technology	Electronics related products	VIETNAM	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA GLASS DISK VIETNAM II LTD.	Information Technology	Electronics related products	VIETNAM	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA MICROELECTRONICS TAIWAN CO., LTD.	Information Technology	Electronics related products	TAIWAN	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA ELECTRONICS KOREA CO., LTD.	Information Technology	Electronics related products	SOUTH KOREA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA ELECTRONICS MALAYSIA SDN.BHD.	Information Technology	Electronics related products	MALAYSIA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA ELECTRONICS SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.	Information Technology	Electronics related products	SINGAPORE	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA CORPORATION USA	Information Technology	Electronics related products and Imaging related products	U.S.A.	100.0%	100.0%
CHONGQING MASTEK ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Information Technology	Electronics related products	CHINA	60.0%	60.0%
HOYA OPTICS (THAILAND) LTD.	Information Technology	Imaging related products	THAILAND	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA OPTO-ELECTRONICS QINGDAO LTD.	Information Technology	Imaging related products	CHINA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY (SUZHOU) LTD.	Information Technology	Imaging related products	CHINA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA OPTICAL (ASIA) CO., LTD.	Information Technology	Imaging related products	CHINA	100.0%	100.0%

Name of subsidiary	Reportable segment	Major products/ services in the reportable segment	Location	Proportion of shares held	Proportion of shares held
				As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025
HOYA OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY (WEIHAI) CO., LTD.	Information Technology	Imaging related products	CHINA	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA HOLDINGS ASIA PACIFIC PTE LTD	Corporate	Asia and Oceania headquarters	SINGAPORE	100.0%	100.0%
HOYA HOLDINGS, INC.	Corporate	North America headquarters	U.S.A.	100.0%	100.0%

### 30. Related party disclosures

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated in consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of the balances and transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed as follows:

#### (1) Transactions with related parties, and receivables and payables balances

The Group has transactions with related parties as follows:

As at/for the year ended 31 March 2024:

	Name of associates	Nature of related party transactions	Transaction amount	Outstanding balance
			(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)
Associates	AvanStrate, Inc.	Incorporation of deferred interests receivable into principal (Note)	170	—
		Current portion of long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	—	9,280
		Interest received	—	2,831

Note

Interest rates on loans are determined considering market rates.

The deferred interest receivable, which is calculated on the unpaid principal based on deferred interest rates, is incorporated into principal.

The due date of the loan is 27 December 2023. It will be repaid in six installments after a certain period of deferment, and deferred interests will be paid by batch payment on the due date. The total outstanding balance is to be collected within one year.

Platinum owned by a subsidiary of the affiliate is pledged as collateral.

As at/for the year ended 31 March 2025:

AvanStrate, Inc. ceased to be a related party during the current period due to the sale of all shares held. There were no transactions during the period when it was a related party, and since the entire amount of the loan, including interest, was repaid, there is no outstanding balance.

**(2) Remuneration of key management personnel**

Remuneration of directors and other key management personnel during the year is as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Short-term benefits	540	609	4,073
Share-based payments	276	294	1,967
Total remuneration of key management personnel	816	903	6,040

Note

(i) The remuneration of directors and key management personnel is determined by the remuneration committee based on the business environment of the Company, the remuneration of other companies and performance.

### 31. Business combinations

The information of business combinations is omitted as it is immaterial for the Group.

### 32. Contingent liabilities

There are no significant contingent liabilities for the Group.

### 33. Commitments for expenditure

Payment commitments after the reporting date are as follows:

	(Millions of Yen)	(Millions of Yen)	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2))
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	42,682	47,466	317,454

### 34. Assets held for sale or a disposal group

The following are the assets held for sale and the liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale.

	(Millions of yen) As at 31 March 2024	(Millions of yen) As at 31 March 2025	(Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 2)) As at 31 March 2025
Assets held for sale:			
Property, plant and equipment-net	130	—	—
Intangible assets	21	—	—
Other non-current assets	5	—	—
Trade and other receivables	35	—	—
Other short-term financial assets	16	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	15	—	—
Other current assets	60	—	—
Total assets held for sale	282	—	—
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale:			
Interest-bearing long-term debt	55	—	—
Trade and other payables	8	—	—
Other current liabilities	1	—	—
Total liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	64	—	—

The assets held for sale and the liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale for the year ended 31 March 2024 are held by the subsidiary in the Life care business.

The sale was completed during the year ended 31 March 2025.

## 35. Subsequent events

### **Cancellation of Treasury Shares**

On May 1, 2025, the Board of Directors made a resolution to cancel the treasury stock repurchased based on resolution of the Board of Directors held on February 3, 2025 pursuant to Article 178 of the Companies Act of Japan in the aim of increasing capital efficiency as well as enhancing shareholder benefit by decreasing the total number of outstanding shares as outlined below.

- (1) Class of shares: Ordinary shares
- (2) Number of shares to be cancelled: 2,736,600 shares  
(0.79% of total shares outstanding, excluding treasury shares)
- (3) Date of cancellation: 14 May 2025
- (4) Total number of issued and outstanding shares after the cancellation: 343,122,620 shares

### **Resolution on cash dividends**

On 22 May 2025, a resolution was made by the Company's board of directors for the payment of a cash dividend to shareholders of record as of March 31, 2025 of 39,417 million yen (263,624 thousand U.S. dollars) (115 yen per common share).

### **Receipt of a judgment in a tax lawsuit**

On June 11, 2025, the Company received a judgment from the Tokyo District Court (the "Court") , which cancels approximately 1,300 million yen from the amount of the reassessment for the five fiscal years ended 31 2007 to 2011 regarding the lawsuit that the Company had filed to seek cancellation of all the reassessment based on the transfer pricing taxation. Refer to Note 11. "Deferred taxes and income taxes" for the details of the reassessments.

The Company disagrees with the other findings of the Court's judgment that maintains portions of the reassessment and expects to appeal to the judgment in the Tokyo High Court to seek cancellation of all the reassessments in accordance with the relevant law.

Receipt of the judgment from the Court is not expected to materially impact the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## 36. Approval of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 were approved by Mr. Ryo Hirooka, the director and chief financial officer of the Group, on 4 July 2025.