Financial Results Briefing for FY2024 Q2

The 101st period: Apr. 1st, 2024- Sep. 30th, 2024

Nov. 1, 2024

PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.



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- 2. Full Year Forecast FY2024
- 3. Progress on the "NEXUS-26" of the Mid-Term Business Plan

Cautionary Statement with Respect to Forward-Looking Statements

These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. It involves any risk depending on the Japanese or international economic situation, business trends related to our company, fluctuation of exchange rates and other factors. It may cause our actual performance to be materially different from any future results announced.

1-1 Consolidated Financial Summary



Due to a decrease in sales volume, both sales and operating income decreased.

(100 millions of yen, %)

	FY2023	FY2	024	YoY	rate	Diff. from	Forecast
	23/ 2 Q Cumulative Result	24/ 2 Q Cumulative Forecast on 25Jul.	24/ 2 Q Cumulative Result	Gain&Loss	% Change	Gain&Loss	% Change
Sales	1,026	990	995	△30	△3.0	+5	+0.6
Operating Income	74	50	49	△25	△34.6	△0	△2.0
Operating Income Ratio	7.3%	5.1%	4.9%	△2.4P	_	△0.2P	_
Ordinary Income	103	70	64	△38	△37.3	△5	△7.4
Ordinary Income Ratio	10.1%	7.1%	6.5%	△3.6P	-	△0.6P	-
Net income attributable to owners parent	75	55	53	△22	△29.3	△1	△3.1
Quarterly Net Income margin	7.3%	5.6%	5.4%	△1.9P	-	△0.2P	-
Average exchange rate (USDJPY)	139.9	152.3	153.9	14	-	1.6	-

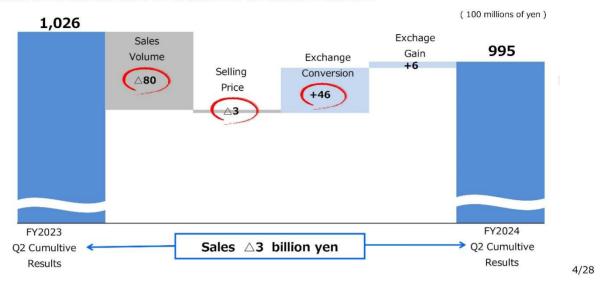
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For H1 of FY2024, our group reported sales of JPY99.5 billion, operating income of JPY4.9 billion, ordinary income of JPY6.4 billion, and net income of JPY5.3 billion.

1-2 Analysis of Consolidated Results: Sales



Sales decreased due to a decline in sales volume.

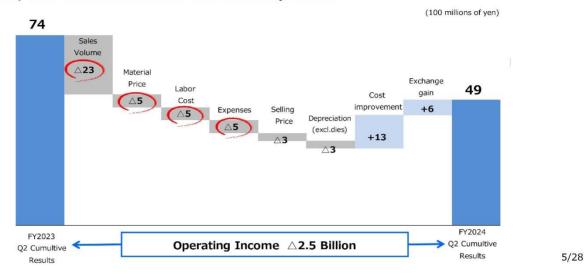


Sales decreased due to the suspension of production of some vehicles in Japan and the US, a decrease in sales volume resulting from lower sales of new vehicle dies and molds, and sales price revisions overseas. This means the reduced sales offset the positive impact of exchange rate differences and other factors resulting from the yen's depreciation.

1-3 Analysis of Consolidated Results: Operating Income



Profit decreased due to a decline in sales volume, rising material costs, and increased labor cost and expenses.



Operating income decreased mainly due to these negative factors: on the sales side, such as a decrease in sales volume and selling prices; and on the cost of sales side, the impact of material prices, including higher prices for brass and other materials and higher import prices for ICs for TPMS due to the weak yen and strong euro, as well as increased labor and expenses associated with the operation of the new stamping plant.

1-4 Consolidated Results by Business Segments



Stamping and plastic molding business decreased in both sales and income. For valves, sales remained flat YonY, with an increase in profits.

						(10	0 millions of	yen, %)	
		Sale	s		Operating Income				
	FY2023	FY2024 YonY			FY2023	FY2024	FY2024 YonY		
	Q2 Cumultive Results	Q2 Cumultive Results	Gain&Loss	%Change	Q2 Cumultive Results	Q2 Cumultive Results	Gain&Loss	%Change	
Stamping & *1 Plastic Molding	741	711	△29	△4.0	55	22	△32	△58.8	
Operating Income Ratio					7.5%	3.2%	△4.3P		
Valves *2	284	283	△0	△0.3	19	26	+7	+36.0	
Operating Income Ratio					6.9%	9.4%	+2.5P		

<Analysis>

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In the stamping and plastic molding business, sales decreased to JPY71.1 billion due to a decline in sales volume. Operating income decreased due to the decline in volume and increased depreciation expenses, resulting in JPY2.2 billion.

For valves business, sales were JPY28.3 billion, the same level as the previous year, due to the effect of yen depreciation, despite the decrease in volume. On the other hand, operating income increased to JPY2.6 billion, mainly due to reduced depreciation expenses.

^{*1} Sales decreased due to a decline in volume, and profits decreased due to the decline in volume and increased depreciation expenses.

^{*2} Despite the decrease in volume, sales remained flat YonY due to yen depreciation, with profits increasing due to reduced depreciation expenses.

1-5 Consolidated Results by Region



Sales and income down in Japan, sales and income up in Europe and the U.S of America, sales and income down in Asia.

(100 millions of yen, %)

		Sal	00		Operating Income					
	FY2023	FY2024				FY2024	YonY			
	Q2 Cumultive Results	Q2 Cumultive Results	Gain&Loss	%Change	Q2 Cumultive Results	Q2 Cumultive Results	Gain&Loss	%Change		
Japan *1	341	333	△8	△2.6	38	20	△17	△46.5		
Operating Income Ratio					11.2%	6.2%	△5.0P			
Europe&America*2	473	488	+15	+3.2	15	16	+1	+6.7		
Operating Income Ratio					3.2%	3.3%	+0.1P			
Asia *3	211	173	△37	△17.6	14	9	△4	△30.6		
Operating Income Ratio					6.7%	5.6%	△1.1P			

<Analysis>

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In Japan, sales decreased to JPY33.3 billion due to reduced sales volume. Operating income was JPY2 billion, down 46.5% YoY, mainly due to sales volume down and an increase in depreciation expenses.

Sales in Europe and the US totaled JPY48.8 billion due to the weak yen. Operating income was JPY1.6 billion, up 6.7% YoY, mainly due to a decrease in depreciation expenses.

Sales in Asia declined by 17.6% YoY to JPY17.3 billion due to lower sales volume. This resulted in decreased operating income of JPY0.9 billion, down 30.6% YoY.

^{*1} Sales decreased due to a decrease in sales volume, and income decreased due to sales volume down and an increase in depreciation expenses.

^{*2} Sales increased due to the weak yen, and income increased due to a decrease in depreciation expenses.

^{*3} Sales and income decreased due to a sales volume down.

2-1 Full Year Forecast FY2024



Forecasts have been revised in light of 1st half results and changes in the external environment.

ileite.				(100 millions	of yen, %)
FY2023	FY20	024	Yo	onY	Diff. from Pre	vious Forecast
Full Year	Full Year	Forecast	Full	Year	Full	Year
Results	Previous on 25th Jul.	Latest	Gain&Loss	%Change	Gain&Loss	%Change
2,073	2,010	1,970	△103	△5.0%	△40	△2.0%
144	115	110	△34	△23.9%	△5	△4.3%
7.0%	5.7%	5.6%	△1.4P	-	△0.1P	-
188	145	135	△53	△28.3%	△10	△6.9%
169	110	105	∆64	△38.1%	△5	△4.5%
11.2%	6.5%	6.4%	△4.8P	=	△0.1P	-
5.3%	3.9%	3.8%	△1.5P	_	△0.1P	0 <u>—</u> 0
2,840	3,025	2,850	+10	0.4%	△ 175	△5.8%
144.2	151.1	*2 149.4	+5	-	△ 1.7	-
	FY2023 Full Year Results 2,073 144 7.0% 188 169 11.2% 5.3% 2,840	FY2023 FY20 Full Year Results Previous on 25th Jul. 2,073 2,010 144 115 7.0% 5.7% 188 145 169 110 11.2% 6.5% 5.3% 3.9% 2,840 3,025	FY2023 FY2024 Full Year Results Previous on 25th Jul. 2,073 2,010 1,970 144 115 110 7.0% 5.7% 5.6% 188 145 135 169 110 105 11.2% 6.5% 6.4% 5.3% 3.9% 3.8% 2,840 3,025 2,850	FY2023 FY2024 Yo Full Year Full Year Forecast Full Full Year Forecast Full Year Forecast Full Year Forecast Full Year Forecast Gain&Loss 2,073 2,010 1,970 △103 144 115 110 △34 7.0% 5.7% 5.6% △1.4P 188 145 135 △53 169 110 105 △64 11.2% 6.5% 6.4% △4.8P 5.3% 3.9% 3.8% △1.5P 2,840 3,025 2,850 +10	FY2023 FY2024 YonY Full Year Results Full Year Forecast Full Year Previous on 25th Jul. Latest Gain&Loss %Change 2,073 2,010 1,970 △103 △5.0% 144 115 110 △34 △23.9% 7.0% 5.7% 5.6% △1.4P − 188 145 135 △53 △28.3% 169 110 105 △64 △38.1% 11.2% 6.5% 6.4% △4.8P − 5.3% 3.9% 3.8% △1.5P − 2,840 3,025 2,850 +10 0.4%	FY2023 FY2024 YonY Diff. from Pre

^{*1} Current net income is the current net income attributable to the parent company shareholders.

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We have revised our full-year forecasts. Forecasts were revised to sales of JPY197 billion, operating income of JPY11 billion, ordinary income of JPY13.5 billion, and current net income of JPY10.5 billion. Meanwhile, after Q3, the assumed exchange rate has been revised from JPY150 vs. USD1 to JPY145 vs. USD1. The annual foreign exchange rate sensitivity is JPY100 million per one yen.

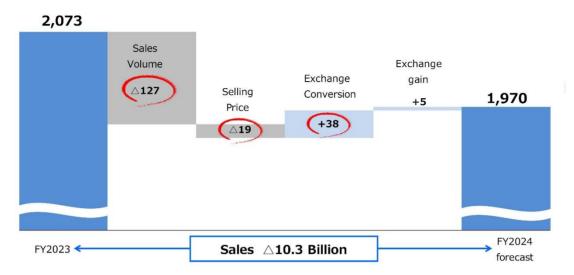
^{*2} We have revised the assumed exchange rate from the previously announced 150 yen/USD on July 25th to the current forecast of 145 yen/USD from the third quarter onwards.

2-2 Analysis of FY2024 Forecasts: Sales





(100 millions of yen)



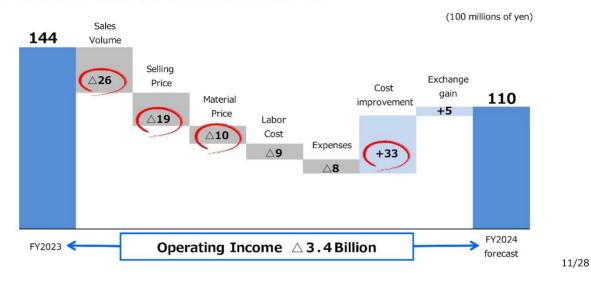
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Although there are positive effects such as foreign currency translation differences due to the yen's depreciation, full-year sales are expected to decrease due to a decline in production volume, a decrease in sales volume due to lower dies and mold sales, and sales price revisions in overseas markets.

2-3 Analysis of FY2024 Forecasts: Operating Income PACIFIC



Lower sales volumes, negative impact on pricing and higher costs are recovered through cost improvements.



Operating income for the full year is expected to decrease due to negative factors on the sales side (i.e. decreases in sales volume and sales prices) and on the cost of sales side (i.e. the impact of material prices, including an increase in the price of brass materials and an increase in the import price of ICs for TPMS due to the weak yen and strong euro, and an increase in labor costs and expenses associated with the start of operations at the new stamping plant).

2-4 Consolidated forecasts by Segments



Stamping and plastic molding business expects lower sales and income, while valve business expects sales down and income up.

(100 millions of yen, %)

	Sales				Operating Income				
	FY2023	FY2024 YonY			FY2023	FY2024 YonY			
	Result	Forecast	Gain&Loss	%Change	Result	Forecast	Gain&Loss	%Change	
Stamping & Plastic Molding *1	1,499	1,411	△88	△5.9	103	65	△38	△37.5	
Operating Income Ratio					6.9%	4.6%	△2.3P		
Valves *2	571	556	△15	△2.7	41	45	+3	+9.2	
Operating Income Ratio					7.2%	8.1%	+0.9P		

<Analysis>

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As for the full-year forecast by segments, the stamping and plastic molding business expects lower sales and income: sales of JPY141.1 billion and operating income of JPY6.5 billion, due to lower sales volume and an increase in depreciation expenses.

In the valve business, sales are expected to be JPY55.6 billion due to a decrease in sales volume. Operating income is projected at JPY4.5 billion due to a decrease in depreciation expenses.

^{*1} Sales decrease due to sales volume down, income decrease due sales volume down and increase in depreciation expenses.

^{*2} Sales expects to be down due to sales volume decrease, and income increase due to decrease in depreciation.

2-5 Consolidated Forecast by Region



Sales remain flat YonY and income down in Japan. In Europe and the U.S.of America, sales and income down. In Asia, sales down and income expected to be flat YoY.

(100 millions of yen, %)

						10-2-10-10-10-1		,	
	Sales				Operating Income				
	FY2023	FY2024 YonY			FY2023	FY2024	Yo	nΥ	
	Results	Forecast	Gain&Loss	%Change	Results	Forecast	Gain&Loss	%Change	
Japan *1	679	670	△9	△1.4	62	42	△20	△32.8	
Operating Income Ratio					9.2%	6.3%	△2.9P		
Europe&America*2	969	932	△37	△3.9	43	36	△7	△16.5	
Operating Income Ratio					4.4%	3.9%	△0.5P		
Asia *3	424	368	△56	△13.3	26	25	△1	△7.2	
Operating Income Ratio					6.4%	6.8%	+0.4P		

<Analysis>

- *1 Sales remain flat YonY but income decrease due to increase in labor cost, expenses and depreciation.
- *2 Sales decrease due to dies and molds sales down, and income decrease due to sales volume down and higher labor costs.
- *3 Sales decrease due to lower volume in China, income expected to be flat YoY due to lower volume and depreciation expenses.

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Sales in Japan are expected to remain flat YoY at JPY67 billion. Operating income is projected at JPY4.2 billion, mainly due to increases in labor cost, expenses, and depreciation.

Sales in Europe and the US are projected to be JPY93.2 billion, due to reduced sales of dies and molds. Operating income is projected at JPY3.6 billion due to lower sales volume and higher labor costs.

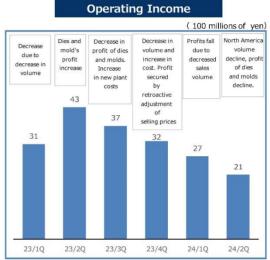
In Asia, sales are projected to be JPY36.8 billion due to lower volume. Operating income is projected at JPY2.5 billion, despite the decrease in volume, due to lower depreciation expenses.

2-6 Quarterly Consolidated Financial Results



Decrease in profits due to partial suspension of customer's vehicle production and a decline in sales of dies and molds.





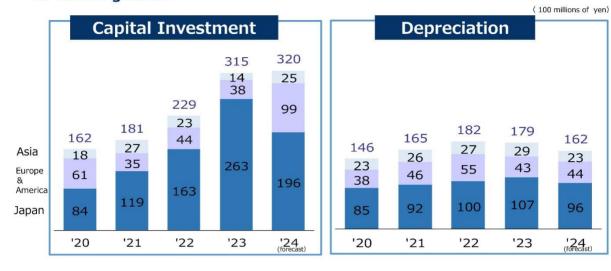
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Since Q4 of last fiscal year, profits have decreased due to partial suspension of customer's vehicle production and a decline in sales volume. The decline was particularly large in Q1 and Q2 of FY2024 due to a combination of vehicle production stoppages in Japan and the US, as well as a decline in sales of dies and molds.

2-7 Capital Investments and Depreciation



Investing in die factory, new valve plant, and development center, etc. for future growth.



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162

23

44

96

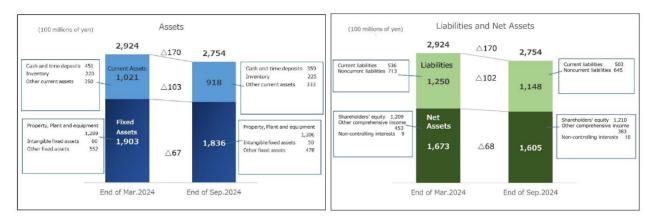
'24 (forecast)

Capital investments are made for future growth in addition to normal investments in production preparation, improvement, and renewal. In FY2024, we plan to make a capital investment of JPY32 billion, including investments in the construction of a new die factory, a new valve plant, and a development center in Japan, and in the construction of a new plant to increase stamping production capacity in the US.

2-8 Consolidated Balance Sheet



We are gradually selling off our cross-shareholdings, aiming to keep them at 20% or less of our net assets. As of the end of the Sep., they had fallen to 16.8%, including deemed shares.



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Regarding the consolidated balance sheet, total assets decreased by JPY17 billion as of September 30, 2024 compared to March 31, 2024. The balance of cross-shareholdings, including deemed shares, as a percentage of net assets decreased from 22.7% as of March 31, 2024 to 16.8% as of September 30, 2024.

3-1 Progress on the "NEXUS-26" of the Mid-Term Business Plan PACIFIC



We are promoting initiatives to enhance financial and non-financial value in line with our plan. Progress is steady towards achieving our targets for FY2026.

Financial value targets		2022 sult	FY2023 Result		FY2024 Forecast		FY2026 Target		
Sales (Billion yen)	19	1.2	207.3		197		210		
Ratio of operating income to sales	4.	9%	7.0%		6 7.0%		5.6%	7	7% or more
ROE	7.	0%	11.2%		6.4%		8% or more		
Non-financial targets	Value		2022 esult				FY2026 Target		
Sales ratio fo electrified vehi		29	0.1%		34.1%		50%		
No. of new produ- services launch		1	case	case 7 cases			15 cases (Accumulated from FY2023)		
Employee engage Positive assessmen			- First		First survey implementation 48.2%		60%		
CO2 Emissior (Scope 1 and 2, gro compared to FY20	oup,	18.4%	o reduction	20.	3% reduction	,	30% reduction		

Under NEXUS-26, financial and non-financial value targets are set to be achieved by FY2026, which is the final year of the plan. Progress on each of these targets is shown here on page 18. As I explained earlier in our fullyear forecast, we are making good progress toward achieving our goals, although sales and profits will once decline in FY2024.

3-2 To achieve management that is conscious of capital costs and stock prices PACIFIC



To achieve improvements in ROE and PER and aim for a PBR of over 1, the following initiatives will be promoted.

Initiatives to Improve PER Strengthening profit structure **Enhancement of Disclosure** ·Continuous cost improvements and promotion of fixed cost reduction A comprehensive explanation of the growth ·Improving efficiency in production and management tasks through the use of Enhancement of financial and non-financial digital tools ⇒<u>P.25 Digital strategy</u> •Maximize performance by investing in human capital ⇒ P.26 HR strategy Reducing business risks and expanding opportunities ·Crisis management ·Business Continuity Planning (BCP) ·Compliance ·Safety ·Health ·Human rights Improving investment efficiency ·Profit expansion through increased sales and improvement in investment Human resource acquisition Development and promotion of new turnover rate ⇒<u>P.21-24 Business strategy</u> products and technologies ·When making investment decisions, we evaluate investment efficiency based on a shareholder equity cost benchmark of 7%. •Enhancing shareholder returns through measures such as flexible share buybacks. Promoting sustainability ⇒P.20 Shareholder Return Policy management

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With regard to efforts to realize management that is conscious of cost of capital and stock price, we aim to achieve a P/B ratio of over 1 by improving ROE and P/E ratio. To improve ROE, we believe it is first important to strengthen the earnings structure and foundation of the business.

In addition, we believe it is necessary to improve investment and capital efficiency. In addition to improving investment turnover by promoting sales expansion in each business, we verify the cost of capital as a criterion when making investment decisions. Moreover, in order to enhance capital efficiency, the Company will implement flexible share repurchases and enhance shareholder returns.

In order to improve P/E ratio, we will explain each business strategy in IR and enhance disclosure of financial and non-financial aspects, including digital and human resource strategies, so that our growth strategy can be fully understood. We aim to reduce business risks and expand opportunities by promoting sustainability management.

3-3 Shareholder Return Policy



Enhance shareholder returns with a dividend payout benchmark of 30% and flexible share buybacks.

<Trends in Dividends per Share, Dividend Payout Ratio, and Total Shareholder Return Ratio>



<Dividend>

·Based on a dividend payout ratio of 30%, we will implement stable and continuous dividends.

<Share buybacks>

•Purpose : Improve shareholder returns and capital efficiency, implement flexible capital policy

[FYI] 20 Billion yen /FY2024 13 Billion yen /FY2023 10 Billion yen /FY2022

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The Company's shareholder return policy is to enhance returns to shareholders by setting the dividend payout ratio at a standard of 30% and, in addition, implementing flexible share buybacks.

The annual dividend for FY2024 is planned to be JPY52, an increase of JPY2 from last year's ordinary dividend of JPY50, excluding last year's special dividend, thus providing a stable and continuous dividend.

Meanwhile, the Company conducted a share buyback of JPY2 billion in the current fiscal year for the purpose of returning profits to shareholders, improving capital efficiency, and implementing a flexible capital policy.

3-4 The Progress : Stamping business

Welding Shop

Large stamping machine



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New Mold Factory Scheduled to Begin Operations in November 2024

Development, sales expansion, and order acquisition are progressing as planned, and the production system is being established.

Sales amount

Sales amount of stamping business Stamping business strategy: (hillion Growth 39 - Develop and expand sales of electrified vehicle components for the decarbonized era 36 35 776F73 - Increase orders by strengthening relationships of trust with major customers FY2023 Received orders for BEV battery-related parts and started up a new plant Stamping Sales Target 128 results FY2022 FY2026 Development of new products for BEVs utilizing ultra-high strength steel stamping technology 129 155 billion ye Improvement of order unit price per vehicle by expanding sales of Key **CAGR 4.7%** existing body shell parts FY2024 FY2026 FY2026 forecast forecast target measure ■ Sales after change in revenue recognition standards Improvement of profitability due to the effect of the new plant and the Establishment of a new tooling plant Enhancing production capacity in Japan and the US to meet increased orders Strengthening In-House Higashi-Ogaki New Stamping Plant started operation **Mold Production Capability** Technical, Production. Expanding expertise to overseas locations,

In the stamping business, development of technologies and products and sales expansion are progressing steadily, and we are promoting the establishment of a production system to increase sales. In addition, we are expanding orders for new products for electric cars that utilize ultra-high strength steel stamping technology and by expanding sales of existing stamping parts.

including lean production and building smart

The new stamping plant, which was launched last year, will gradually increase its operating rate and is expected to contribute to profits in H2 of the next fiscal year. In addition, as a global mother factory, we will maximize added value for the Group by horizontally deploying our know-how.

New orders in the US are also increasing, and we plan to increase production capacity by building a plant and installing stamping machines.

3-5 The Progress: Plastic molding business



Development, sales expansion, and order acquisition are progressing as planned, and the production system is being established.



In the plastic molding business, product development and sales expansion for battery EVs are progressing, and we are working to build a production system to increase the volume of products. We will continue to increase production capacity in each region to meet demand, while also keeping an eye on future battery EV trends. In addition, at the development center scheduled to start operation next year, we will speed up the development process by integrating prototyping and evaluation under the theme of co-creation space. We are strengthening our soundproofing and decoration technologies to enhance our competitiveness.

3-6 The Progress : Valve business



Development and sales expansion underway through collaboration among global, New Product development is also underway.



In the valve business, we are developing and expanding sales of valves for electric vehicles, including valves for thermal management systems and electronic expansion valves.

In anticipation of market expansion associated with future electrification, we are building a factory to produce valves for electrified vehicles in order to expand our business and strengthen our competitiveness.

In terms of future business development of electronic expansion valves, we are developing variations by developing products suited to detailed control specifications, and since it is possible to develop modules that combine multiple valves in a complex manner, we hope to expand adoption by responding flexibly to customer needs.

In addition, as a new valve product for battery EVs—which are expected to grow over the medium to long term—we are developing a relief valve for battery packs to quickly release excessive pressure when gas is generated in a battery pack. We are developing this product by leveraging our expertise in relief valves for automotive air-conditioner refrigerants, for which we boast an 80% global market share, and relief valves for hydrogen, and will make proposals to OEMs in order to expand their adoption.

3-7 The progress: New business



Continuing to take on the challenge of creating new business pillars.



In our new business, we are developing a variety of products with new ideas based on business axes that are tied to solving social issues in order to create pillars outside the mobility area.

For products released to date, we are working to increase sales through web marketing and other sales expansion activities tailored to product characteristics.

While promoting development using in-house resources, we are also promoting the use of open innovation. We are promoting initiatives to speedily commercialize new ideas through new business creation projects, which are open to internal applicants, and the establishment of a new organization aimed at creating value through collaborative creation with external parties.

We will continue to take on new business challenges.

3-8 The progress: Digital strategy



Enhancing Competitiveness with Three Pillars: DX and Digitalization, Human resource Development, and Cybersecurity.

What we aim to be by 2030 Realization of smart factories

Visualization of all production processes and optimization of the overall production process through the use of digital technologies and data such as IoT and AI

Key measure

- -Promoting Improvement of Manufacturing and Logistics Efficiency through DX and Digitalization
- -Developing Advanced Digital Talent and Optimal Placement Through Tiered DX Talent Education
- -Enhancing Digital Literacy Among All Employees to Promote Utilization and Improve Operational Efficiency

Promotion of switching to Smart Factory Through an in-house developed system by the digital department, we visualize the status of equipment and production lines, supporting management and improvement. Digital Andon board (display board) Centralized Operation Monitor



The digital strategy is to enhance competitiveness with three pillars, which are DX and digitalization, human resource development, and cybersecurity. In addition to the smart factory, the Company is working to improve the efficiency of its internal operations, including manufacturing, logistics, and administrative staff operations.

At the new stamping plant, which started operation last year, an in-house developed system by the digital department visualizes the operation status of production equipment and lines and is used for on-site improvements.

We are also developing tiered DX talent education throughout the Company. By raising the level of digital literacy and promoting the use of digital technology, we are working to improve the efficiency of our operations.

Furthermore, by establishing an AI expert team system, in which AI engineers within the Company are organized into a single team that transcends divisions, we are working to promote improvements by helping to solve problems within the Group and to promote the use of AI in new businesses and other areas, thereby contributing to the creation of value.

3-9 The Progress: HR strategy



Identified 4 priority measures based on employee engagement survey and promoting them.



We believe that our human resources strategy is an important initiative to realize our purpose.

Using the positive response rate from the employee engagement survey that we have conducted since last year as an indicator, we aim to achieve 60% in FY2026 and 70% in FY2030, compared to 48.2% in FY2023 actual results.

We have themed four key initiatives to improve employee engagement company-wide. Encouraging empathy with management vision, building trusting relationships with superiors and co-workers, being able to feel own job as rewarding, and feeling of growth and learning. By promoting these four key initiatives, we hope to create a positive cycle of increased employee engagement, business growth, and increased corporate value.

3-10 Sustainability



Promoting sustainability and risk reduction efforts, and enhancing Information disclosure to increase corporate value.

Actively introduce solar power generation

- •Expanded at Higashi Ogaki Plant •First introduction in China at the Tianjin Business entities
- CO2 Reduction Effects 3,170t/year approx. 23% Renewable Energy Ratio for FY2023



Reducing CO₂ emissions by compacting electrodeposition coating equipment.

- ·Cost saving ·Productivity
- improvement
 •CO2 reduction
- ·CO2 reduction 320t/year approx.



Implemented the disaster-use mat "MATOMAT" in all elementary schools in Ogaki City.

•Developed using urethane remnants from the production process; upcycled product. •Delivered 8,218 units to all 19 elementary schools in the Ogaki city.



Adopted in 5 out of 6 domestic stock ESG Indexes by GPIF



- ·FTSE Blossom Japan Index
- ·FTSE Blossom Japan Sector Relative Index
- ·MSCI Japan ESG Select Leaders Index
- ·S&P/JPX Carbon Efficient Index
- ·Morningstar Japan Gender Diversity Tilt-Index

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To enhance corporate value, we promote sustainability initiatives, reduce business risks, and enhance information disclosure.

We have established KPIs and disclosed information on four sustainability themes: building trust with stakeholders, solving social and customer issues through our products, minimizing environmental impact, and respecting and promoting human resources. Specific measures taken include the active introduction of solar power generation aimed at achieving carbon neutrality, reducing CO2 emissions, and upcycling urethane product scrap materials.

In recognition of these sustainability and ESG initiatives and disclosures, our initiatives are adopted in five out of six domestic stock ESG indexes by GPIF.

We will continue to pursue our purpose, "Passion in Creating Tomorrow," and promote sustainability management to enhance our corporate value.