Supplementary Materials for the Financial Results Briefing

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Noverber 20, 2026
RIKEN TECHNOS CORPORATION

	Fiscal year ended March 2021 (from April 2020 to March 2021)	Fiscal year ended March 2022 (from April 2021 to March 2022)	Fiscal year ended March 2023 (from April 2022 to March 2023)	Fiscal year ended March 2024 (from April 2023 to March 2024)	Fiscal year ended March 2025 (from April 2024 to March 2025)	Fiscal year ended March 2026 (from April 2025 to March 2026)	Fiscal year ending March 2027 (forecast) (from April 2026 to March 2027)
Financial results Consolidated	Net sales 88,224 Operating profit 5,313 Ordinary profit 5,652 Net profit 3,234 Total assets 95,208 Net assets 61,076	Net sales 109,923 Operating profit 6,292 Ordinary profit 6,889 Net profit 3,941 Total assets 102,641 Net assets 65,448	Net sales 123,497 Operating profit 7,506 Ordinary profit 7,964 Net profit 4,557 Total assets 112,002 Net assets 72,165	Net sales 125,739 Operating profit 8,775 Ordinary profit 9,544 Net profit 6,880 Total assets 115,650 Net assets 74,017	Net sales 128,141 Operating profit 10,488 Ordinary profit 10,587 Net profit 7,370 Total assets 116,469 Net assets 75,780	Net sales 131,377 Operating profit 11,408 Ordinary profit 11,786 Net profit 7,569 Total assets 119,103 Net assets 78,442	Net sales 145,500 Operating profit 15,500 Ordinary profit 15,400 Net profit 10,000
ROS: Ratio of operating profit to net sales ROA: Ratio of ordinary profit to total assets ROE: Ratio of net profit to equity capital	ROS 6.0% ROA 6.0% ROE 6.3%	ROS 5.7% ROA 7.0% ROE 7.1%	ROS 6.1% ROA 7.4% ROE 7.5%	ROS 7.0% ROA 8.4% ROE 10.8%	ROS 8.2% ROA 9.1% ROE 11.4%	ROS 8.7% ROA 10.0% ROE 11.4%	ROS 10.7% ROA - ROE 15.4%
Financial results Non-consolidated	Net sales 35,516 Operating profit 1,466 Ordinary profit 3,188 Net profit 2,652 Total assets 65,739 Net assets 48,140 Export sales 1,576 Ratio 4.4%	Net sales 43,578 Operating profit 2,567 Ordinary profit 4,260 Net profit 3,615 Total assets 71,698 Net assets 50,805 Export sales 2,433 Ratio 5.6%	Net sales 57,080 Operating profit 3,179 Ordinary profit 5,332 Net profit 4,232 Total assets 76,493 Net assets 54,469 Export sales 2,582 Ratio 4.5%	Net sales 61,031 Operating profit 4,048 Ordinary profit 6,709 Net profit 6,640 Total assets 78,494 Net assets 53,793 Export sales 5,859 Ratio 9.6%	Net sales 62,325 Operating profit 4,709 Ordinary profit 7,245 Net profit 6,926 Total assets 73,453 Net assets 52,156 Export sales 6,440 Ratio 10.3%	Net sales 63,257 Operating profit 5,486 Ordinary profit 8,266 Net profit 7,041 Total assets 76,070 Net assets 53,844 Export sales 5,043 Ratio 8.0%	Net sales 70,000 Operating profit - Ordinary profit 10,700 Net profit 9,200 Export sales 5,271 Ratio 7.5%
Business environment Japan	Although exports, production, capital investment, etc. were recovering from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, consumer spending became weaker due to the re-issuance of the declaration of a state of emergency, so the environment remained severe. In the housing market, new housing starts decreased. The automotive and home appliance markets showed a recovery trend.	Although some consumer spending, etc. appeared to be weak, it continued to recover. In the building materials market, housing starts were on an increasing trend compared to the previous year. The automotive market was affected by production cutbacks due to the parts supply problems, etc. The home appliances market remained weak.	Although part of companies' production activities seemed to be weak, consumer spending was recovering moderately, so overall economy were picking up. In the building materials market, housing starts weakened. In the automotive market, automobile production recovered globally. The home appliances market remained steady.	Overall, a moderate recovery trend was observed due to continuing improvement in the employment and income environment as well as recovery of corporate earnings, although consumer spending, etc. was sluggish. The building materials market remained sluggish. In the automotive market, automobile production increased globally.	As the employment and income environment improved, although consumer spending was sluggish in some areas due to high prices, inbound related demand was firm. Also, the recovery in new car sales resulted in a moderate recovery.	Despite the impact of U.S. trade policies and price increases, the economy underwent a mild recovery, with consumer spending and capital investment on the rise, backed by improvements in the employment and income environment.	There was a gradual recovery amidst improvement in the employment and income environment and corporate earnings as well as recoveries in consumer spending and capital investment.
US	The business environment showed a recovery trend due partly to economic measures although the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic persisted.	The business environment was on a recovery trend due to the step-by-step resumption of economic activities and the effect of economic measures.	The economy continued to be steady even under high inflation and high interest rates, but gradually slowed down. Chronic labor shortages persisted.	Consumer spending and capital investment remained steady due to the steady employment and income environment.	Uncertain conditions including policy trends continued, but consumer spending and capital investment were steady.	The U.S. economy continued to gradually expand, but due to factors such as hikes in U.S. tariff rates and the situation in the Middle East, the outlook remains uncertain.	While the U.S. economy continued to expand moderately, the outlook remained uncertain mainly due to the situation in the Middle East and volatility in financial and capital markets.
Asia	Although the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic persisted, the economy gradually recovered in China.	The overall business environment was on a recovery trend due to the step-by-step resumption of economic activities and the effect of economic measures, although the improvement slowed, caused by the impact of resurgence of COVID-19 in some regions.	Although the business environment was at a standstill in some regions due to resurgence of COVID-19, it gradually recovered and, as a whole, a moderate recovery trend continued. In China, the zero-COVID-19 policy, continued to suppress the economy, but was lifted in December and the economy bottomed out.	Affected by the deceleration of the Chinese economy due to the stagnation of the real estate market in China, the future outlook remained uncertain.	Uncertain future outlook, including concerns about the Chinese economy and the situation in the Middle East.	The future outlook remained uncertain due to the economic slowdown in China caused by the slugging real estate market, the situation in the Middle East, and other factors.	The outlook remained uncertain due to the economic slowdown in China, the situation in the Middle East, and volatility in financial and capital markets.
Sales	**Transportation** Domestic revenue decreased and did not reach the previous year's level although the automotive market recovered from the second half. Overseas revenue decreased and did not reach the previous year's level although the automotive market in China recovered early and the automotive markets in North America, ASEAN and India turned to a recovery trend from July.	**Transportation** Domestic revenue as a whole increased due to expanded sales of elastomer compounds despite the impact of decreased production caused by the semiconductor shortage. Revenue increased due to higher sales of compounds resulting from a recovery of the automotive market.	**Transportation** Revenue increased due to recovery of automobile production in Japan and overseas as well as increasing product prices for raw materials price hikes.	**Transportation** Domestic revenue increased due to recovery of the automotive market and higher sales of elastomer compounds in that market. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales in North America and India resulting from the recovery of Japanese automobile production, despite a decrease in Japanese automobile production in the Chinese market.	**Transportation** In Japan, despite a decrease in automobile production, revenue increased due to higher sales of elastomer compounds and progress in reflecting higher costs for raw materials in prices. Overseas, although sales decreased in conjunction with lower Japanese automobile production in ASEAN markets, revenue increased due to higher sales in conjunction with increased Japanese automobile production in North America and progress in reflecting higher costs for raw materials in prices.	**Transportation** In Japan, revenue increased due to higher sales of elastomer compounds. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of compounds in ASEAN markets.	**Transportation** Domestic revenue increased as progress was made in passing on higher raw material costs through sales prices, despite lower sales of compounds due to a temporary suspension of automobile production and a decrease in exports to China. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of compounds at ASEAN operations.
	Daily Life & Healthcare Domestic revenue increased due to expanded sales of RIKEGUARD and commercial-grade wraps in the food packaging market, despite lower sales of media and sign films in the consumer goods market. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales in the consumer goods and medical markets in ASEAN.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Domestic revenue increased due to expanded sales of PVC compounds and media and sign films in the consumer goods market as well as commercial-grade wraps in the food packaging market. Overseas revenue increased due to expanded sales of PVC compounds for the consumer goods market in the US and ASEAN.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Domestic revenue increased due to expanded sales of elastomer compounds for the medical market. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of medical PVC compounds in ASEAN.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Domestic revenue increased due to strong sales of PVC compounds for consumer goods and small-roll wrap products, despite lower sales of elastomer compounds for consumer goods. Overseas revenue decreased due to lower sales of PVC compounds for the consumer goods market in Thailand.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Despite lower sales of PVC compounds for consumer goods, domestic revenue increased due to higher sales of small-roll wrap products and elastomer compounds for consumer goods. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds for medical and consumer goods.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Despite steady sales of PVC compounds for consumer goods, domestic revenue decreased due to lower sales of household wrap products and films. Overseas revenue decreased due to lower sales of PVC compounds in the American and Chinese markets.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Domestic revenue increased due to higher sales of food wrap products and progress in passing on higher raw material costs for compounds through sales prices. Overseas revenue increased due to progress in passing on higher raw material costs for PVC compounds used in medical applications through sales prices at ASEAN operations.
	Electronics Domestic revenue decreased as sales in the energy market fell below those of the previous year, despite expanded sales of RIKEGUARD. Overseas revenue decreased due to sluggish sales for the energy market in Indonesia, despite higher sales in North America and Thailand.	**Electronics** Domestic revenue increased due to expanded sales of PVC compounds in the energy and telecommunications markets. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds globally.	**Electronics** Domestic revenue increased due to higher sales of electric power and industrial PVC compounds. Overseas revenue increased due to expanded sales of automotive thermal barrier films in addition to higher sales of PVC compounds in the US, ASEAN and China.	**Electronics** Domestic revenue increased due to expanded sales of functional films such as dicing films for the semiconductor market, despite lower sales of PVC compounds for machinery electric wires. Overseas revenue decreased due to lower sales of PVC compounds in the US and Chinese markets, despite higher sales of PVC compounds in Indonesia.	**Electronics** Despite higher sales of compounds for robotics, FA, and semiconductors, domestic revenue decreased due to a decrease in sales of functional compounds and functional films. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds in the Chinese, U.S., and Thai markets.	**Electronics** In Japan, despite sluggish demand for electric wires, revenue increased due to progress in transferring soaring raw material costs into sales prices. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds in the Thai, American, and Chinese markets.	**Electronics** Domestic revenue increased due to higher sales of compounds for the electric wire progress in market and progress in passing on higher raw material costs through sales prices. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds in Thailand and China.
	Building & Construction In Japan, although sales in the housing and non-housing markets which had been sluggish increased from the second half, they did not reach the level of the previous year, so revenue decreased. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of compounds in Thailand.	**Building & Construction** Domestic revenue increased due to expanded sales of compounds and films for the housing and non-housing markets. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of compounds and films for housing markets which were strong owing to the economic recovery in the US.	**Building & Construction** Domestic revenue, especially revenue from compounds for the housing and non-housing markets, increased due partly to increasing product prices for raw materials price hikes, although the housing market remained flat. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of compounds and films in the US.	**Building & Construction** Domestic revenue increased due to higher sales of films for the non-housing market and PVC compounds for resin sashes owing to the government's 2023 campaign to promote energy conservation in homes. Overseas revenue decreased due to lower sales of PVC compounds for the building materials market in the US.	**Building & Construction** Domestic revenue decreased due to lower sales of PVC compounds for resin sashes as special demand settled down as well as lower sales of films for building materials due to sluggishness in the construction market. Overseas revenue decreased due to lower sales of PVC compounds for the building materials market in the U.S.	**Building & Construction** Domestic revenue increased due to passing on increases in costs for compounds and films in prices and higher sales of PVC compounds. Overseas revenue decreased due to declines in sales of PVC compounds in Thailand.	**Building & Construction** Domestic revenue increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds and progress in passing on higher raw material costs for compounds and building films through sales prices. Overseas revenue increased due to progress in passing on higher raw material costs through sales prices.
Consolidated net sales by region (Unit: million yen)	Japan 50,561 57.3% Asia 26,075 29.6% North America 11,272 12.8% Other 317 0.3% Total 88,224 100.0%	Japan 57,425 52.2% Asia 35,633 32.4% North America 16,319 14.8% Other 547 0.5% Total 109,923 100.0%	Japan 60,072 48.6% Asia 41,838 33.9% North America 21,104 17.1% Other 483 0.4% Total 123,497 100.0%	Japan 63,059 50.2% Asia 43,028 34.2% North America 19,266 15.3% Other 386 0.3% Total 125,739 100.0%	Japan 62,900 49.1% Asia 44,451 34.7% North America 20,408 15.9% Other 382 0.3% Total 128,141 100.0%	Japan 65,143 49.6% Asia 44,954 34.2% North America 20,948 15.9% Other 333 0.3% Total 131,377 100.0%	Japan 36,495 50.3% Asia 24,561 33.9% North America 11,115 15.3% Other 339 0.5% Total 72,510 100.0% (Actual results for the first half)
Profit	**Transportation** Profit decreased due to a decrease in sales volumes, although the market seemed to recover.	**Transportation** Profit increased due to higher sales in Japan.	**Transportation** Profit increased due to higher sales in Japan and overseas.	**Transportation** Profit decreased due to lower sales as Japanese automobile production decreased in China and delay in increasing prices for some raw materials price hikes.	**Transportation** Profit increased due to new sales expansion of elastomer compounds in Japan and sales price optimization in Japan and overseas.	**Transportation** Profit decreased due to higher costs resulting from capital investment in Japan and overseas, despite an increase in sales in Japan and overseas.	**Transportation** Increased primarily due to higher sales overseas.
	Daily Life & Healthcare Profit increased due to higher sales in the medical and food packaging markets.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Profit decreased due to raw materials price hikes.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Profit decreased due to raw materials price hikes.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Profit increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds for consumer goods and small-roll wrap products.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Profit increased due to higher sales of small-roll wrap products and higher overseas sales of PVC compounds for medical and consumer goods as well as sales price optimization.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Profit increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds for the medical market in ASEAN.	**Daily Life & Healthcare** Increased mainly due to higher sales of food wrap products and the optimization of selling prices of compounds in Japan and overseas.
	Electronics Profit increased due to higher sales of antivirus films.	**Electronics** Profit increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds in Japan and overseas.	**Electronics** Profit increased due to higher sales in Japan and overseas.	**Electronics** Profit increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds in Indonesia and expanded sales of functional films.	**Electronics** Profit decreased due to lower sales of functional films.	**Electronics** Profit increased due to selling price optimization of compounds and films in Japan.	**Electronics** Increased due to higher sales of compounds for the electric wire market in Japan and overseas.
	Building & Construction Profit decreased due to weak sales in Japan.	**Building & Construction** Profitability was restored by higher sales in Japan and overseas.	**Building & Construction** Profit decreased due to lower sales of films in Japan.	**Building & Construction** Sales of PVC compounds for overseas building materials markets decreased and domestic sales of films for the non-housing market and PVC compounds for resin sashes increased, but profit remained at the same level as the previous year.	**Building & Construction** Profit decreased due to lower sales of PVC compounds in domestic and overseas building materials markets.	**Building & Construction** Profit increased due to selling price optimization of compounds and films in Japan.	**Building & Construction** Increased due to higher sales of compounds and building films in Japan and overseas and the optimization of selling prices.
Capital investments (Unit: million yen)	Compounds 1,651 Films 490 Food Packaging 263 Other 1,274 Total 3,680	Compounds 895 Films 421 Food Packaging 291 Other 893 Total 2,500	Compounds 2,053 Films 385 Food Packaging 225 Other 1,247 Total 3,910	Compounds 2,378 Films 372 Food Packaging 274 Other 1,108 Total 4,132	Compounds 3,325 Films 324 Food Packaging 479 Other 780 Total 4,907	Compounds 2,950 Films 347 Food Packaging 1,112 Other 847 Total 5,257	Compounds 2,600 Films 500 Food Packaging 3,900 Other 1,100 Total 8,100
Research and development (R&D) cost	1,440 million yen	1,566 million yen	1,631 million yen	1,893 million yen	1,976 million yen	1,978 million yen	2,121 million yen
Special matters	Second fiscal year of the three-year medium-term business plan. Completed work to expand the research and development center (Kamata). Implemented the cancellation of 2 million treasury shares. RIKEN (THAILAND) CO., LTD. integrated the PVC compound business of SCG Chemicals Co., Ltd. in Thailand. Acquired the ACS resin assets. Decided on a merger of RIKEN FABRO CORPORATION, which was a wholly-owned consolidated subsidiary.	Third fiscal year of the three-year medium-term business plan. Decided to expand at RIKEN (THAILAND) CO., LTD. Decided to expand at RIKEN VIETNAM CO., LTD. Implemented absorption-type merger of RIKEN FABRO CORPORATION, which was a wholly-owned consolidated subsidiary. (Merger date: January 1, 2022) Selected the Prime Market from the new market segments of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. (Transition date: April 4, 2022)	First fiscal year of the three-year medium-term business plan. Decided to expand at RIKEN ELASTOMERS CORPORATION. Transitioned to the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange's new market segments. (Transition date: April 4, 2022) Implemented disclosure based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Decided on a merger of RIKEN TECHNOS INTERNATIONAL CORP., which was a wholly-owned consolidated subsidiary.	Second fiscal year of the three-year medium-term business plan. Decided to expand elastomer production facilities of the Mie Factory. Expanded production facilities at RIKEN (THAILAND) CO., LTD. and started operations. Decided on and implemented the purchase of treasury shares. Identified important topics (materiality) regarding sustainability. Issued the Integrated Report. Implemented absorption-type merger of RIKEN TECHNOS INTERNATIONAL CORP., which was a wholly-owned consolidated subsidiary. (Merger date: April 1, 2023)	Third fiscal year of the three-year medium-term business plan. Expanded production facilities at RIKEN VIETNAM CO., LTD. and started operations. Expanded production facilities at RIKEN ELASTOMERS CORPORATION and started operations. Decided on and implemented the purchase of treasury shares.	1st year of the 3-year medium-term business plan. RIKEN (THAILAND) CO., LTD. began operating its solar power generation facilities. The Mie Factory elastomer production facilities were expanded and put into operation. The decision was made to expand the Mie Factory. Partial sale of the Gunma Factory's land. Initiation of capital investment in the facilities for the food packaging businesses of Saitama Factory and Mie Factory. Share repurchase and cancellation of 2.0 million treasury shares. A Shareholder Benefit Program was introduced and put into operation. Introduction of a DOE metric.	2nd year of the 3-year medium-term business plan. Decided to expand production facilities of RIKEN VIETNAM CO., LTD. Installed small-roll wrap processing equipment in Saitama and Mie Factories, began operations. Domestic production facility reorganization ・Acquired land adjacent to Mie Factory. Launched development work. ・Decided to shut down Gunma Factory. Transferred products to Saitama Factory. RIKEN VIETNAM CO., LTD. began operating its solar power generation facilities. RIKEN (THAILAND) CO., LTD. acquired land adjacent to factory. Consolidated dividend payout ratio increased from 35% or more to 40% or more. Purchased treasury shares.

November 20, 2026
RIKEN TECHNOS CORPORATION

Trend of Consolidated Financial Results

(Unit: million yen, %, persons)

	Fiscal year	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
	From	2021/4/1	2022/4/1	2023/4/1	2024/4/1	2025/4/1
	To	2022/3/31	2023/3/31	2024/3/31	2025/3/31	2026/3/31
Profitability	Net sales	109,923	123,497	125,739	128,141	131,377
	Operating profit	6,292	7,506	8,775	10,488	11,408
	Ratio of operating profit to net sales (ROS)	5.7	6.1	7.0	8.2	8.7
	Ordinary profit	6,889	7,964	9,544	10,587	11,786
	Ratio of ordinary profit to net sales	6.3	6.4	7.6	8.3	9.0
	Net profit	3,941	4,558	6,880	7,371	7,570
	Ratio of net profit to net sales	3.6	3.7	5.5	5.8	5.8
	Basic earnings per share	62.47	72.11	114.24	137.67	153.72
Safety	Net assets	65,448	72,165	74,017	75,780	78,442
	Total assets	102,641	112,002	115,650	116,469	119,103
	Equity capital	57,762	63,196	64,440	64,868	67,624
	Net assets per share	914.83	999.00	1,171.61	1,267.50	1,421.00
	Equity-to-asset ratio	56.3	56.4	55.7	55.7	56.8
	Current ratio	207.3	211.6	202.7	212.4	228.6
	Fixed long term conformity rate	59.0	58.3	62.0	59.7	59.2
	Interest coverage ratio	40.1	53.2	38.0	40.2	36.8
Efficiency	Ratio of ordinary profit to total assets (ROA)	7.0	7.4	8.4	9.1	10.0
	Ratio of net profit to equity capital (ROE)	7.1	7.5	10.8	11.4	11.4
Cash flows	Cash flows from operating activities	4,572	8,524	10,753	11,547	13,399
	Cash flows from investing activities	△ 2,438	△ 3,955	△ 1,668	△ 3,152	△ 2,148
	Cash flows from financing activities	△ 2,946	△ 2,335	△ 11,120	△ 6,512	△ 9,290
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	20,677	23,454	21,852	24,447	26,527
Share price	Year-end share price	457	589	1,004	1,043	1,662
	PER	7.3	8.2	8.8	7.6	10.8
	PBR	0.50	0.59	0.86	0.82	1.17
Dividend	Dividend per share	19.00	25.00	32.00	41.00	54.00
	Divident payout ratio (consolidated)	30.4	34.7	28.0	29.8	35.1
	Ratio of dividend to net assets (consolidated)	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.4	4.0
Other	Capital investment	2,500	3,910	4,132	4,907	5,257
	Depreciation (excluding goodwill)	3,506	3,598	3,778	4,088	4,267
	Research and development (R&D) cost	1,566	1,631	1,893	1,976	1,978
	Number of Employees	1,884	1,895	1,904	1,886	1,877

Details of capital investments

Compounds	895	2,053	2,378	3,325	2,950
Films	421	385	372	324	347
Food Packaging	291	225	274	479	1,112
Other	893	1,247	1,108	780	847

Trend of Net Sales by Segment

(Unit: million yen)

Fiscal year	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Fiscal year end	March 2022	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025	March 2026
Transportation	32,457	38,090	40,004	41,120	42,842
Daily Life & Healthcare	30,688	33,492	34,055	36,809	36,474
Electronics	21,493	24,626	25,022	24,689	25,692
Building & Construction	25,154	27,186	26,601	25,450	26,333
Other	129	102	55	71	34
Consolidated net sales	109,923	123,497	125,739	128,141	131,377

(Unit: %)

Fiscal year	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Fiscal year end	March 2022	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025	March 2026
Transportation	29.5	30.9	31.8	32.0	32.6
Daily Life & Healthcare	27.9	27.1	27.1	28.7	27.8
Electronics	19.6	19.9	19.9	19.3	19.6
Building & Construction	22.9	22.0	21.2	19.9	20.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Consolidated net sales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

