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August 6, 2026

Consolidated Financial Results for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2026 (Under Japanese GAAP)

Company name: KOHOKU KOGYO CO.,LTD.
Listing: Tokyo Stock Exchange
Securities code: 6524
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Scheduled date to file semi-annual securities report: August 6, 2026
Scheduled date to commence dividend payments: September 11, 2026
Preparation of supplementary material on financial results: Yes
Holding of financial results briefing: Yes

(Yen amounts are rounded down to millions, unless otherwise noted.)

1. Consolidated financial results for the six months ended June 30, 2026 (from January 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026)

(1) Consolidated operating results (cumulative) (Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit attributable to owners of parent	
Six months ended	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
June 30, 2026	10,023	27.3	2,949	62.7	3,151	142.9	2,123	251.0
June 30, 2025	7,875	2.2	1,812	1.3	1,297	(52.9)	604	(66.2)

Note: Comprehensive income For the six months ended June 30, 2026: ¥ 2,887 million [-%]
For the six months ended June 30, 2025: ¥ 114 million [(95.5) %]

	Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
Six months ended	Yen	Yen
June 30, 2026	81.96	-
June 30, 2025	23.03	-

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity-to-asset ratio
As of	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%
June 30, 2026	31,213	25,489	81.7
December 31, 2025	28,319	23,441	82.8

Reference: Equity
As of June 30, 2026: ¥ 25,489 million
As of December 31, 2025: ¥ 23,441 million

2. Cash dividends

	Annual dividends per share				
	First quarter-end	Second quarter-end	Third quarter-end	Fiscal year-end	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2025	-	0.00	-	33.00	33.00
Fiscal year ending December 31, 2026	-	20.00			
Fiscal year ending December 31, 2026 (Forecast)			-	20.00	40.00

Note: Revisions to the forecast of cash dividends most recently announced: None

3. Consolidated financial result forecasts for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2026 (from January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2026)

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit attributable to owners of parent		Basic earnings per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Full year	22,238	27.4	6,754	46.1	6,888	51.5	4,618	54.3	178.29

Note: Revisions to the financial result forecast most recently announced: Yes

*** Notes**

(1) Significant changes in the scope of consolidation during the period: None

Newly included: - companies( )

Excluded: - companies( )

(2) Adoption of accounting treatment specific to the preparation of semi-annual consolidated financial statements: None

(3) Changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates, and restatement

(i) Changes in accounting policies due to revisions to accounting standards and other regulations: None

(ii) Changes in accounting policies due to other reasons: None

(iii) Changes in accounting estimates: None

(iv) Restatement: None

(4) Number of issued shares (common shares)

(i) Total number of issued shares at the end of the period (including treasury shares)

As of June 30, 2026	26,000,000 shares
As of December 31, 2025	26,000,000 shares

(ii) Number of treasury shares at the end of the period

As of June 30, 2026	91,482 shares
As of December 31, 2025	94,498 shares

(iii) Average number of shares outstanding during the period (cumulative from the beginning of the fiscal year)

Six months ended June 30, 2026	25,906,185 shares
Six months ended June 30, 2025	26,268,106 shares

* Semi-annual financial results reports are exempt from review conducted by certified public accountants or an audit firm.

* Proper use of earnings forecasts, and other special matters

(Notes regarding statements about the future)

The forward-looking statements contained in this document, including business performance forecasts, are based on information currently available to the Company and certain assumptions deemed reasonable, and are not intended to constitute a commitment by the Company to achieve such results. Furthermore, actual results may differ significantly due to various factors. For the assumptions underlying the earnings forecasts and notes regarding the use of such forecasts, please refer to the attached materials, “1. Overview of Business Results, etc. (3) Explanation of Forward-Looking Information, Including Consolidated Earnings Forecasts.”

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1. Overview of Operating Results, ETC.

(1)Overview of Consolidated Operating Results for the Semi-annual Period

During the first six months of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2026, the trend of recovery continued in Japan and the United States. However, global instability remained both politically and economically, including rising interest rates and soaring crude oil prices in various regions, the slowdown of the Chinese economy and the impact of U.S. trade policies, as well as armed conflict in the Middle East in addition to the situation in Russia and Ukraine. However, some bright signs began to appear gradually from the spring as the situation in the Middle East started to stabilize and business sentiment in China also moved toward a modest recovery trend.

By region, employment and consumer spending remained relatively strong in the U.S. while in Europe, signs of recovery were seen in the first half of the period under review, but it began to slow in the second half. In China, conditions continued to be challenging as the real estate market remained sluggish, but a gradual improvement was observed mainly in the manufacturing sector in the second half of the period under review. In Japan, public investment remained strong, and consumer spending and capital investment followed a trend of recovery.

In the electronic components industry, the information and communication infrastructure equipment market continued to be strong due to the spread of AI and increased investment in data centers, but the PC market entered an adjustment phase, mainly due to semiconductor shortages. In the automobile market, although some markets such as India and Brazil remained positive, recovery remained weak in the U.S., Europe, China, and Japan. In other markets, conditions in the consumer equipment market continued to be challenging due to the persistent downturn in the Chinese housing market and other factors.

Under such circumstances, the Company continuously worked to expand business and improve profit in order to achieve the medium-term management plan. In the Lead Terminals Business, the Company worked on developing and expanding sales of new products such as high-performance lead terminals for high-efficiency capacitors addressing leakage current and other issues, strengthening customer support systems, and streamlining production processes. In the Optical Components and Devices Business, the Company worked on sales of new products such as integrated optical devices in line with technological advances in the submarine cable market, expanding production capacity for optical components for the data center market, and strengthening production systems to prepare for growth in orders for high-purity silica glass, for which inquiries are increasing for use in markets such as semiconductor manufacturing equipment and specialty optical fiber.

In addition, the Company worked on measures aimed at medium- to long-term growth, including sample shipments of single-crystal PLZT (lead lanthanum zirconium titanate) thin-film wafers, which are attracting attention as a next-generation material for high-speed communication devices, consolidation of sites to speed up development, and demonstration tests of space-related devices.

For the interim consolidated accounting period, net sales were 10,023 million yen (up 27.3% year-on-year), operating profit was 2,949 million yen (up 62.7% year-on-year), ordinary profit was 3,151 million yen (up 142.9% year-on-year) and profit attributable to owners of parent was 2,123 million yen (up 251.0% year-on-year).

The average exchange rate for the interim consolidated accounting period was 158.29 yen per US dollar.

Operating results by segment are as follows.

<Lead Terminals Business>

During this interim consolidated accounting period, sales for the lead terminal business were 5,360 million yen (up 29.2% year-on-year), and segment profit (operating profit) was 549 million yen (up 60.2% year-on-year).

In the automotive electronics market, there were positive factors such as advances in the electrification of Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) and the expansion of the hybrid vehicle market, despite the slow recovery in the European automobile market and the significant downturn in the Chinese EV market.

In the information and telecommunications equipment market, the AI server and data center markets boomed, leading to a gradual increase in sales. In this field, amid anticipation of growing demand for even lower power consumption in the future, the adoption of hybrid capacitors and conductive polymer capacitors has been expanding. As a result, inquiries about and adoption of high-performance lead terminals, such as products with leakage current countermeasures and low-resistance products, designed to meet these needs have increased.

In other markets, domestic shipments of consumer electronics maintained positive growth, but conditions remained challenging overall owing to sluggish consumption associated with the real estate recession in China and other factors.

In terms of costs, price increases were seen for key raw materials such as aluminum and copper in procurement activities. The Company has adopted a “price formula system” in which increases in material costs are automatically passed through to sales prices every three months, a mechanism designed to ensure there is no impact on the profit structure. However, during the first six months of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2026, the Company was temporarily impacted by the sharp increase in material costs in the first half of 2026. In terms of the production system, the Company worked to improve production efficiency and further enhance quality and reliability by expanding production capacity at the Dongguan plant in China, increasing the number of items produced at the Malaysia plant, and upgrading Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) at individual plants including the plant in Japan and the Suzhou plant. Moreover, to accelerate improvement in the profit structure, the Company worked to increase management efficiency using ROIC indicators, such as reducing accounts receivable and inventories. In addition, efforts were made to develop laser welding technology as a next-generation welding technology that achieves high efficiency and high precision.

<Optical Components and Devices Business>

During this interim consolidated accounting period, sales in the optical components and devices business amounted to 4,662 million yen (up 25.2% year-on-year), and segment profit (operating profit) was 2,400 million yen (up 63.3% year-on-year).

In optical devices for submarine cables, sales of small isolators rose in conjunction with the increase in the number of new submarine cable projects and the increase in fiber pair count[*1] aimed at expanding communications capacity. There were temporary inventory adjustments at some customers with the switch to new products in the first half of the period under review, but sales experienced a trend of recovery in the second half of the period in comparison with the first half. Sales of optical components such as Faraday rotators[*2] also increased due to the expansion of the AI server and data center markets.

As for new products, the Company commenced mass production of integrated optical devices to meet the demand for expanding communications capacity. The Company also began supplying samples of optical module products that incorporate mainstay peripheral component such as optical isolators and optical filters. Furthermore, the Company worked on developing and shipping samples of next-generation finished goods, such as a fan-in/fan-out[*3] optical device, to support the shift to multi-core fiber products in submarine cables.

With regard to high-purity silica glass (SSG®) products, an area which is being established as a new business, the Company made efforts to increase production capacity, including adding production facilities, to develop its stable supply system amidst a significant increase in inquiries for semiconductor-related quartz components and specialty optical fiber preform.

In the area of PLZT, an electro-optic material being developed to advance next-generation photonics-electronics convergence technology, the Company presented its technical achievements related to optical modulators at an international academic conference and also strengthen the head office R&D system.

The Company also worked on developing high-power optical isolators for submarine cables for adoption *1: Fiber pair count

The number of optical fiber pairs in a submarine cable. The two fibers required for bidirectional communication form a pair. The number of fiber pairs in one submarine cable has increased significantly in line with growing needs for telecommunications capacity.

*1: Fiber pair count

The number of optical fiber pairs in a submarine cable. The two fibers required for bidirectional communication form a pair. The number of fiber pairs in one submarine cable has increased significantly in line with growing needs for telecommunications capacity.

*2: Faraday rotator

A Faraday rotator is an optical component that rotates the polarization plane of light by utilizing the phenomenon in which a magnetic field rotates the polarization plane of light (the Faraday effect). It is mainly used in optical isolators and helps with the stable operation of lasers and optical communications equipment.

*3: Fan in/fan out (product)

An optical component that connects each core of a multi-core fiber to the core of a single-core fiber. “Fan-in” means combining multiple inputs into a single output, and “fan-out” means branching one input into multiple outputs. For example, when a multi-core fiber with multiple cores built into a single optical fiber cable is used as a submarine cable, the fiber is branched into a single-core fiber in optical repeaters installed every few tens of kilometers to amplify the optical signal and then recombined into a single output.in the satellite communications market and marketing activities in that market.

(2) Overview of Financial Position for the Semi-annual Period

(assets)

Current assets increased by 2,070 million yen compared to the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year, reaching 19,097 million yen. This is mainly due to an increase of 2,487 million yen in cash and deposits, 297 million yen in securities, and 291 million yen in raw materials and supplies, while electronically recorded monetary claims - operating decreased by 1,146 million yen.

Fixed assets increased by 824 million yen compared to the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year, reaching 12,116 million yen. This is mainly due to increases of 92 million yen in Machinery, equipment and vehicles, net, 107 million yen in other intangible fixed assets, and 513 million yen in investment securities.

As a result, total assets increased by 2,894 million yen compared to the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year, reaching 31,213 million yen.

(liabilities)

Current liabilities increased by 683 million yen compared to the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year, reaching 3,268 million yen. This is mainly due to an increase of 239 million yen in accounts payable and 411 million yen in accrued corporate taxes.

Fixed liabilities increased by 163 million yen compared to the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year, reaching 2,456 million yen. This is mainly due to an increase of 59 million yen in lease liabilities and 106 million yen in deferred tax liabilities.

As a result, total liabilities increased by 846 million yen compared to the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year, reaching 5,724 million yen.

(Net assets)

Net assets increased by 2,047 million yen compared to the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year, reaching 25,489 million yen. This is mainly due to an increase of 1,268 million yen in retained earnings, 328 million yen in Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities and 436 million yen in the foreign currency translation account.

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of first six months of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2026 amounted to 10,905million yen.

Cash flows in each area of activity and their respective contributing factors for the six months under review are as follows.

(Cash flows from operating activities)

Cash flow from operating activities resulted in an inflow of 4,083 million yen. The main sources of cash decrease were interim net income before taxes and other adjustments of 3,151 million yen, depreciation

expenses of 504 million yen, and a decrease in sales revenue of 1,261 million yen. The main source of cash decrease concern was Income taxes paid of 577 million yen.

(Cash flows from investing activities)

Cash flow from investing activities resulted in an outflow of 863 million yen. The main factors contributing to the decrease in funds were expenditures of 298 million yen for the acquisition of securities and expenditures of 463 million yen for the acquisition of tangible fixed assets.

(Cash flows from financing activities)

Cash flow from financing activities resulted in an outflow of 925 million yen. The main reason for the decrease in funds is the dividend payment of 854 million yen.

(3) Explanation of forward-looking information such as consolidated earnings forecasts

For the current interim consolidated accounting period, both the Lead Terminals Business and the Optical Components and Devices Business posted sales and profits that exceeded initial projections.

Regarding the outlook for the second half of the fiscal year, in the Lead Terminals Business, the capacitor market for AI servers is expected to remain strong. As for the Optical Components and Devices Business, in addition to an expected increase in orders for long-distance submarine cable projects, sales of new products associated with the shift toward multi-core submarine cables and improvements in production efficiency are expected to drive results above initial projections.

Based on the above circumstances, we are revising our consolidated earnings forecast for the full fiscal year ending December 2026 as follows.

Furthermore, the earnings forecast for the second half of the current fiscal year is based on an exchange rate of 1 U.S. dollar to 160 yen.

	Net sales	Operating profit	Ordinary profit	Profit attributable to owners of parent	Basic earnings per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Yen
Previous forecasts (A)	19,613	5,404	5,247	3,536	136.51
Revised forecasts (B)	22,238	6,754	6,888	4,618	178.29
Difference (B-A)	2,624	1,349	1,640	1,082	-
Rate of change (%)	13.4	25.0	31.3	30.6	-
(Reference) Actual results for the year ended December 31, 2025	17,454	4,624	4,547	2,992	114.73

2. Semi-annual Consolidated Financial Statements and Primary Notes

(1)Semi-annual Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	8,517	11,005
Notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets	4,144	4,239
Electronically recorded monetary claims - operating	1,179	32
Securities	400	697
Finished goods	956	1,096
Work in process	455	518
Raw materials and supplies	978	1,270
Other	395	237
Total current assets	17,027	19,097
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures, net	1,406	1,446
Machinery, equipment and vehicles, net	2,930	3,022
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	745	749
Land	756	756
Leased assets, net	1,853	1,899
Construction in progress	438	511
Total property, plant and equipment	8,132	8,385
Intangible assets		
Other	759	866
Total intangible assets	759	866
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	1,952	2,466
Deferred tax assets	236	182
Other	210	213
Total investments and other assets	2,400	2,863
Total non-current assets	11,291	12,116
Total assets	28,319	31,213

(Millions of yen)

	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable - trade	961	1,201
Lease liabilities	133	150
Accounts payable - other	421	443
Income taxes payable	604	1,015
Provision for bonuses	76	160
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	34	16
Other	352	280
Total current liabilities	2,584	3,268
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	1,920	1,979
Deferred tax liabilities	148	254
Retirement benefit liability	149	147
Asset retirement obligations	69	69
Other	5	4
Total non-current liabilities	2,293	2,456
Total liabilities	4,877	5,724
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	350	350
Capital surplus	3,397	3,406
Retained earnings	17,528	18,797
Treasury shares	(213)	(206)
Total shareholders' equity	21,063	22,347
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	67	396
Foreign currency translation adjustment	2,309	2,746
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	2,377	3,142
Total net assets	23,441	25,489
Total liabilities and net assets	28,319	31,213

(2)Semi-annual Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

Semi-annual Consolidated Statement of Income

Interim consolidated accounting period

(Millions of yen)

	For the six months ended June 30, 2025	For the six months ended June 30, 2026
Net sales	7,875	10,023
Cost of sales	4,621	5,506
Gross profit	3,253	4,516
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,440	1,567
Operating profit	1,812	2,949
Non-operating income		
Interest and dividend income	79	55
Foreign exchange gains	-	177
Other	16	17
Total non-operating income	96	250
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	43	47
Foreign exchange losses	560	-
Other	6	1
Total non-operating expenses	611	48
Ordinary profit	1,297	3,151
Extraordinary losses		
Impairment losses	310	-
Total extraordinary losses	310	-
Profit before income taxes	986	3,151
Income taxes - current	324	1,015
Income taxes - deferred	57	13
Total income taxes	381	1,028
Profit	604	2,123
Profit attributable to owners of parent	604	2,123

Semi-annual Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Interim consolidated accounting period

(Millions of yen)

	For the six months ended June 30, 2025	For the six months ended June 30, 2026
Profit	604	2,123
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	15	328
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(506)	436
Total other comprehensive income	(490)	764
Comprehensive income	114	2,887
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	114	2,887

(3)Semi-annual Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	For the six months ended June 30, 2025	For the six months ended June 30, 2026
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income taxes	986	3,151
Depreciation	478	504
Impairment losses	310	-
Amortization of goodwill	39	-
Interest and dividend income	(79)	(55)
Interest expenses	43	47
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	230	(70)
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	(467)	1,261
Decrease (increase) in inventories	201	(397)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	96	178
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	58	82
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	(23)	(18)
Increase (decrease) in retirement benefit liability	1	(4)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable - other	10	34
Decrease (increase) in other assets	37	42
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(154)	(109)
Other, net	-	3
Subtotal	1,771	4,652
Interest and dividends received	79	53
Interest paid	(43)	(45)
Income taxes paid	(1,004)	(577)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	803	4,083
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments into time deposits	(158)	-
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	1,083	-
Purchase of securities	-	(298)
Proceeds from redemption of securities	300	100
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(388)	(463)
Purchase of intangible assets	(95)	(99)
Purchase of investment securities	(1,061)	(99)
Other, net	(21)	(3)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(342)	(863)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(181)	-
Repayments of lease liabilities	(69)	(70)
Purchase of treasury shares	(2,490)	-
Dividends paid	(809)	(854)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3,550)	(925)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	(189)	193
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,278)	2,487
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9,799	8,417
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6,520	10,905

(4) Notes to the Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements

(Notes regarding the going concern assumption)

There are no applicable items.

(Notes regarding significant changes in the amount of shareholders' equity)

There are no applicable items.

(Segment information, etc.)

[Segment Information]

Previous first quarter consolidated cumulative period (from January 1, 2025, to June 30, 2025)

1. Information on sales and profit or loss amounts by reporting segment, as well as breakdown of revenue.

(Unit: million yen)

	Reporting segments			Adjustment amount	Total (Note)
	Lead terminals business	Optical Components and Devices Business	Total		
Net sales					
Japan	2,029	479	2,509	—	2,509
China	949	308	1,257	—	1,257
Asia	1,156	15	1,172	—	1,172
England	—	1,605	1,605	—	1,605
America	—	1,231	1,231	—	1,231
others	13	84	98	—	98
Revenue generated from contracts with customers	4,149	3,725	7,875	—	7,875
Sales to external customers	4,149	3,725	7,875	—	7,875
Inter-segment sales or transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,149	3,725	7,875	—	7,875
Segment profit	342	1,469	1,812	—	1,812

(Note) The total segment profit is the same as the operating profit in the quarterly consolidated income statement.

2. Information regarding impairment losses on fixed assets or goodwill, etc. by reportable segment

(Significant impairment losses related to fixed assets)

In the "Optical Components and Devices Business" segment, we have recorded impairment losses on tangible fixed assets and goodwill as a result of reviewing the development schedule and capital investment plans for our consolidated subsidiary, EpiPhotonics Corporation, and its subsidiary, EpiPhotonics USA, Inc. The amount of impairment loss recorded in this interim consolidated accounting period is 310 million yen.

(Significant fluctuations in the amount of goodwill)

In the "Optical Components and Devices Business" segment, we have recorded an impairment loss on goodwill as described above (Significant impairment loss related to fixed assets). The reduction in goodwill resulting from this event is 273 million yen for the current interim consolidated accounting period.

First six months of the fiscal year ending December 2026 (from January 1, 2026, to June 30, 2026)

1.Information regarding net sales, profit or loss for each reportable segment, and breakdown of revenue (Unit: million yen)

	Reporting segments			Adjustment amount	Total (Note)
	Lead terminals business	Optical Components and Devices Business	Total		
Net sales					
Japan	2,456	1,043	3,499	―	3,499
China	1,313	330	1,643	―	1,643
Asia	1,585	22	1,608	―	1,608
England	―	1,371	1,371	―	1,371
America	―	1,814	1,814	―	1,814
others	5	80	85	―	85
Revenue generated from contracts with customers	5,360	4,662	10,023	―	10,023
Sales to external customers	5,360	4,662	10,023	―	10,023
Inter-segment sales or transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,360	4,662	10,023	―	10,023
Segment profit	549	2,400	2,949	―	2,949

(Note) The total segment profit is the same as the operating profit in the quarterly consolidated income statement.

End