Supplementary Material	s for the Financial and Management Result	ts Briefing	discrepancy between this translated document and the Japanes	e original, the original shall prevail.		RIKEN TECHNOS CORPORATIO
	Fiscal year ended March 2020 (from April 2019 to March 2020)	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 ending March 2025 (forecast) (from April 2024 to March 2025)
Consolidated	Net sales         98,808           Operating profit         5,581           Ordinary profit         5,670           Net profit         3,064           Total assets         91,868           Net assets         57,586	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         130,000           Operating profit         10,000           Ordinary profit         10,000           Net profit         5,600
ROS: Ratio of operating profit to net sales ROA: Ratio of ordinary profit to total assets ROE: Ratio of net profit to equity capital	ROA 6.1%	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 7.7% ROA ROE 8.6%
Non-consolidated	Net sales         41,655           Operating profit         1,869           Ordinary profit         3,687           Net profit         1,778           Total assets         60,533           Net assets         44,438           Export sales         1,905	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	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	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	Net sales	Net sales         64,000           Operating profit         -           Ordinary profit         6,600           Net profit         5,200             Export sales         5,877
Business environment Japan	Ratio 4.6% In the automotive industry, the number of customers slowed due to the COVID-19 pandemic in addition to consumers' declining buying inclination caused by the consumption tax increase.  In the building materials industry, housing starts decreased.	Ratio 4.4% 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.	Ratio 5.6% 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.	Ratio 4.5%  Ratio 4.5%  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.	Ratio 9,6%  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.	Ratio 9.2% (Overview of the first half) Owing to the improvement in the employment and income environment, consumer spending, especially for automobile-related products, was picking up, and corporate earnings improved, so the economy was on a moderate recovery trend.
US	Manufacturing industries continued to be weak.	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.	(Overview of the first half) Consumer spending and capital investment remained steady.
Asia	Affected by the US-China trade conflict, economic slowdown continued.	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.	(Overview of the first half) An uncertain future outlook, including concern about the Chinese economy, remained.
	Transportation  Domestic revenue decreased because the automotive market remained sluggish.  Overseas revenue decreased due to the impact of sluggish markets in North America, China and India, despite steady sales of compounds in the automotive market in ASEAN.	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.	elastomer compounds despite the impact of decreased production	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  Domestic revenue increased due to higher sales of elastomer compounds in the automotive market and increasing prices for raw materials price hikes, despite automobile production remaining flat Overseas revenue increased due to an increase in Japanese automobile production in North America and increasing prices for r materials price hikes, despite lower sales as Japanese automobile production decreased in the ASEAN market.
	Daily Life & Healthcare In Japan, sales of compounds for tubes and hoses were steady in the consumer goods market. Revenue increased in the food packaging market due to expanded sales of wrap products. Overseas revenue decreased due to lower sales of compounds in the consumer goods markets in ASEAN and North America as well as lower sales of wrap products in China, despite the steady medical markets.	commercial-grade wraps in the food packaging market, despite lower sales of media and sign films in the consumer goods market.	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.	compounds for the medical market.  Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of medical PVC	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  Domestic revenue increased due to higher sales of small-roll wrap products and elastomer compounds for consumer goods, despite lower sales of PVC compounds for consumer goods.  Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of PVC compour for consumer goods mainly in Thailand and the US.
	Electronics  Domestic revenue decreased as sales of compounds in the energy and telecommunications markets as well as large project of film products in the optical field fell below those of the previous year.  Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of compounds in the energy market in the US, despite lower sales of compounds resulting from the economic slowdown in the telecommunications market in China.	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.	wires. Overseas revenue increased due to higher sales of PVC compour
	Building & Construction  Domestic sales increased due to the adoption of new designs for interior films, etc. in the non-housing market. In addition, domestic revenue increased due to sales contributed by the design company which became a subsidiary in the previous year. Overseas revenue decreased due to lower sales of compounds for the building materials market in North America and interior films in Europe 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.	and non-housing markets, increased due partly to increasing product prices for raw materials price hikes, although the housing market	Overseas revenue decreased due to lower sales of PVC compounds for	Building & Construction  Domestic revenue decreased due to lower sales of PVC compour for resin sashes as special demand settled down, as well as lower sales of films for building materials.  Overseas revenue decreased due to lower sales of PVC compour for the building materials market in the US.
Consolidated net sales by region (Unit: million yen)	Japan         56,388         57.1%           Asia         29,589         29.9%           North America         12,436         12.6%           Other         396         0.4%           Total         98,808         100.0%	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         30,612         48.3%           Asia         21,430         33.8%           North America         11,164         17.6%           Other         185         0.3%           Total         63.392         100% (Actual results for the first hall
Profit	Transportation  Profit decreased due to increased costs, including capital investment in Japan and ASEAN.	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.
	Daily Life & Healthcare Profit increased due partly to contribution of the productivity improvement.	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 PVC compounds for consumer and medical goods overseas.
	Electronics Profit decreased due to a decrease in sales volumes in the optical field.	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.
	Building & Construction Profit increased due to higher sales of high-value-added products in Japan.	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 Japan.
Capital investments (Unit: million yen) Research and development (R&D) cost	Compounds         1,602           Films         1,310           Food Packaging         210           Other         661           Total         3,785           1,448 million yen	Compounds 1,651 Films 490 Food Packaging 263 Other 1,274 Total 3,680  1,440 million yen	Compounds	Compounds 2,053 Films 385 Food Packaging 225 Other 1,247 Total 3,910  1,631 million yen	Compounds 2,378 Films 372 Food Packaging 274 Other 1,108 Total 4,132  1,893 million yen	Compounds 5,800 Films 400 Food Packaging 500 Other 1,700 Total 8,400 * Including maintenance 2,010 million yen
Special matters	First fiscal year of the three-year medium-term business plan.  Expanded elastomer facilities in Japan and started operations.  Commenced work to expand the research and development center (Kamata).  Implemented the purchase of treasury shares.  Acquired the business of "ICE-µ" thermal barrier film applied to automobile window glass.  Converted convertible bonds of 3,545 million yen and redeemed convertible bonds of 455 million yen.	i,440 imilion yen  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 (THALLAND) 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	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	i,895 imilion/yen  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)	2,010 fillion yen  Third fiscal year of the three-year medium-term business plan.  Expanded production facilities at RIKEN VIETNAM CO., LTD. and started operations.  Decided on and implemented the purchase of treasury shares.

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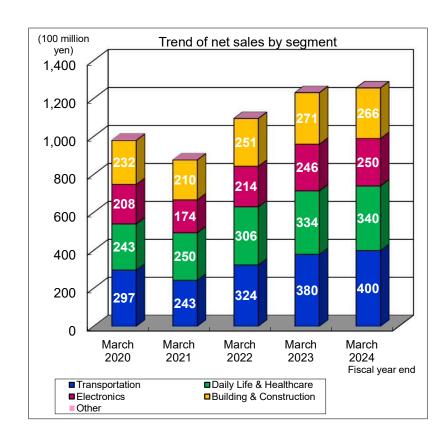
# Trend of Net Sales by Segment

			yen)	

Fiscal year	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Fiscal year end	March 2020	March 2021	March 2022	March 2023	March 2024
Transportation	29,758	24,310	32,457	38,090	40,004
Daily Life & Healthcare	24,308	25,037	30,688	33,492	34,055
Electronics	20,883	17,430	21,493	24,626	25,022
Building & Construction	23,290	21,033	25,154	27,186	26,601
Other	567	412	129	102	55
Consolidated net sales	98,808	88,224	109,923	123,497	125,739

### (Unit: %)

Fiscal year	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Fiscal year end	March 2020	March 2021	March 2022	March 2023	March 2024
Transportation	30.1	27.5	29.5	30.8	31.8
Daily Life & Healthcare	24.6	28.4	27.9	27.1	27.1
Electronics	21.1	19.8	19.6	19.9	19.9
Building & Construction	23.6	23.8	22.9	22.0	21.2
Other	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Consolidated net sales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



## **Trend of Consolidated Financial Results**

	<del>,</del>				(Unit: million ye	n, %, persons)
	Fiscal year	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
	From	2019/4/1	2020/4/1	2021/4/1	2022/4/1	2023/4/1
	То	2020/3/31	2021/3/31	2022/3/31	2023/3/31	2024/3/31
Profitability	Net sales	98,808	88,224	109,923	123,497	125,739
	Operating profit	5,581	5,313	6,292	7,506	8,775
	Ratio of operating profit to net sales (ROS)	5.6	6.0	5.7	6.1	7.0
	Ordinary profit	5,670	5,652	6,889	7,964	9,544
	Ratio of ordinary profit to net sales	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.6
	Net profit	3,064	3,234	3,941	4,558	6,880
	Ratio of net profit to net sales	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.7	5.5
	Basic earnings per share	48.11	51.22	62.47	72.11	114.24
Safety	Net assets	57,586	61,076	65,448	72,165	74,017
	Total assets	91,868	95,208	102,641	112,002	115,650
	Equity capital	49,710	53,741	57,762	63,196	64,440
	Net assets per share	788.77	852.51	914.83	999.00	1,171.61
	Equity-to-asset ratio	54.1	56.4	56.3	56.4	55.7
	Current ratio	199.9	205.0	207.3	211.6	202.7
	Fixed long term conformity rate	64.3	62.9	59.0	58.3	62.0
	Interest coverage ratio	39.7	67.0	40.1	53.2	38.0
Efficiency	Ratio of ordinary profit to total assets (ROA)	6.1	6.0	7.0	7.4	8.4
	Ratio of net profit to equity capital (ROE)	6.2	6.3	7.1	7.5	10.8
Cash flows	Cash flows from operating activities	8,805	9,387	4,572	8,524	10,753
	Cash flows from investing activities	-2,525	-3,002	-2,438	-3,955	-1,668
	Cash flows from financing activities	-5,480	-2,796	-2,946	-2,335	-11,120
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17,812	21,080	20,677	23,454	21,852
Share price	Year-end share price	385	516	457	589	1,004
	PER	8.0	10.1	7.3	8.2	8.8
	PBR	0.49	0.61	0.50	0.59	0.86
Dividend	Dividend per share	16.00	16.00	19.00	25.00	32.00
	Divident payout ratio (consolidated)	33.3	31.2	30.4	34.7	28.0
	Ratio of dividend to net assets (consolidated)	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other	Capital investment	3,785	3,680	2,500	3,910	4,132
	Depreciation (excluding goodwill)	3,880	3,713	3,506	3,598	3,778
	Research and development (R&D) cost	1,448	1,440	1,566	1,631	1,893
	Number of Employees	1,944	1,894	1,884	1,895	1,904

#### Details of capital investments

Compounds	1,602	1,651	895	2,053	2,378
Films	1,310	490	421	385	372
Food Packaging	211	263	291	225	274
Other	661	1,274	893	1,247	1,108