

Supplementary Materials for the Financial Results Briefing

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May 20, 2025
RIKEN TECHNOS CORPORATION

	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 ended March 2025 (from April 2024 to March 2025)
Financial results						
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 128,141 Operating profit 10,488 Ordinary profit 10,587 Net profit 7,370 Total assets 116,469 Net assets 75,780
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 5.6% ROA 6.1% ROE 6.2%	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%
Financial results						
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	Net sales 35,516 Operating profit 1,466 Ordinary profit 3,188 Net profit 2,652 Total assets 65,739 Net assets 48,140	Net sales 43,578 Operating profit 2,567 Ordinary profit 4,260 Net profit 3,615 Total assets 71,698 Net assets 50,805	Net sales 57,080 Operating profit 3,179 Ordinary profit 5,332 Net profit 4,232 Total assets 76,493 Net assets 54,469	Net sales 61,031 Operating profit 4,048 Ordinary profit 6,709 Net profit 6,640 Total assets 78,494 Net assets 53,793	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 Ratio	1,905 4.6%	1,576 4.4%	2,433 5.6%	2,582 4.5%	5,859 9.6%	6,440 10.3%
Business environment						
Japan	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. In the home appliance industry, net sales fell below those of the previous year due to a reverse effect of the last-minute surge in demand for white goods before the consumption tax increase, the impact of a warm winter, and other factors. Capital investment and consumer spending were on a gradual recovery trend in the first half, but slowing down in the second half.	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. 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.
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.	Uncertain conditions including policy trends continued, but consumer spending and capital investment were 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.	Uncertain future outlook, including concerns about the Chinese economy and the situation in the Middle East.
Sales	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. 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. 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. 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.	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. 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. 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. 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.	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. 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. 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. 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.	Transportation Revenue increased due to recovery of automobile production in Japan and overseas as well as increasing product prices for raw materials price hikes. 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. 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. 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.	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. 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. 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. Building & Construction Domestic revenue increased due to higher sales of films for the housing and 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.	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. 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. 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. 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.
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 62,900 49.1% Asia 44,451 34.7% North America 20,408 15.9% Other 382 0.3% Total 128,141 100.0%
Profit	Transportation Profit decreased due to increased costs, including capital investment in Japan and ASEAN. Daily Life & Healthcare Profit increased due partly to contribution of the productivity improvement. Electronics Profit decreased due to a decrease in sales volumes in the optical field. Building & Construction Profit increased due to higher sales of high-value-added products in Japan.	Transportation Profit decreased due to a decrease in sales volumes, although the market seemed to recover. Daily Life & Healthcare Profit increased due to higher sales in the medical and food packaging markets. Electronics Profit increased due to higher sales of antiviral films. Building & Construction Profit decreased due to weak sales in Japan.	Transportation Profit increased due to higher sales in Japan. Daily Life & Healthcare Profit decreased due to raw materials price hikes. Electronics Profit increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds in Japan and overseas. Building & Construction Profitability was restored by higher sales in Japan and overseas.	Transportation Profit increased due to higher sales in Japan and overseas. Daily Life & Healthcare Profit decreased due to raw materials price hikes. Electronics Profit increased due to higher sales in Japan and overseas. Building & Construction Profit decreased due to lower sales of films in Japan.	Transportation Profit decreased due to new sales expansion of elastomer production decreased in China and delay in increasing prices for some raw materials price hikes. Daily Life & Healthcare Profit increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds for consumer goods and small-roll wrap products. Electronics Profit increased due to higher sales of PVC compounds in Indonesia and expanded sales of functional films. 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.	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 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. Electronics Profit decreased due to lower sales of functional films. Building & Construction Profit decreased due to lower sales of PVC compounds in domestic and overseas building materials markets.
Capital investments (Unit: million yen)	Compounds 1,602 Films 1,310 Food Packaging 210 Other 661 Total 3,785	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
Research and development (R&D) cost	1,448 million yen	1,440 million yen	1,566 million yen	1,631 million yen	1,893 million yen	1,976 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.	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 4, 2022)	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.

Trend of Consolidated Financial Results

(Unit: million yen, %, persons)						
	Fiscal year	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
	From	2020/4/1	2021/4/1	2022/4/1	2023/4/1	2024/4/1
	To	2021/3/31	2022/3/31	2023/3/31	2024/3/31	2025/3/31
Profitability	Net sales	88,224	109,923	123,497	125,739	128,141
	Operating profit	5,313	6,292	7,506	8,775	10,488
	Ratio of operating profit to net sales (ROS)	6.0	5.7	6.1	7.0	8.2
	Ordinary profit	5,652	6,889	7,964	9,544	10,587
	Ratio of ordinary profit to net sales	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.6	8.3
	Net profit	3,234	3,941	4,558	6,880	7,371
	Ratio of net profit to net sales	3.7	3.6	3.7	5.5	5.8
	Basic earnings per share	51.22	62.47	72.11	114.24	137.67
Safety	Net assets	61,076	65,448	72,165	74,017	75,780
	Total assets	95,208	102,641	112,002	115,650	116,469
	Equity capital	53,741	57,762	63,196	64,440	64,868
	Net assets per share	852.51	914.83	999.00	1,171.61	1,267.50
	Equity-to-asset ratio	56.4	56.3	56.4	55.7	55.7
	Current ratio	205.0	207.3	211.6	202.7	212.4
	Fixed long term conformity rate	62.9	59.0	58.3	62.0	59.7
	Interest coverage ratio	67.0	40.1	53.2	38.0	40.2
Efficiency	Ratio of ordinary profit to total assets (ROA)	6.0	7.0	7.4	8.4	9.1
	Ratio of net profit to equity capital (ROE)	6.3	7.1	7.5	10.8	11.4
Cash flows	Cash flows from operating activities	9,387	4,572	8,524	10,753	11,547
	Cash flows from investing activities	△ 3,002	△ 2,438	△ 3,955	△ 1,668	△ 3,152
	Cash flows from financing activities	△ 2,796	△ 2,946	△ 2,335	△ 11,120	△ 6,512
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	21,080	20,677	23,454	21,852	24,447
Share price	Year-end share price	516	457	589	1,004	1,043
	PER	10.1	7.3	8.2	8.8	7.6
	PBR	0.61	0.50	0.59	0.86	0.82
Dividend	Dividend per share	16.00	19.00	25.00	32.00	41.00
	Divident payout ratio (consolidated)	31.2	30.4	34.7	28.0	29.8
	Ratio of dividend to net assets (consolidated)	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.4
Other	Capital investment	3,680	2,500	3,910	4,132	4,907
	Depreciation (excluding goodwill)	3,713	3,506	3,598	3,778	4,088
	Research and development (R&D) cost	1,440	1,566	1,631	1,893	1,976
	Number of Employees	1,894	1,884	1,895	1,904	1,886

Details of capital investments

Compounds	1,651	895	2,053	2,378	3,325
Films	490	421	385	372	324
Food Packaging	263	291	225	274	479
Other	1,274	893	1,247	1,108	780

Trend of Net Sales by Segment

(Unit: million yen)					
Fiscal year	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Fiscal year end	March 2021	March 2022	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025
Transportation	24,310	32,457	38,090	40,004	41,120
Daily Life & Healthcare	25,037	30,688	33,492	34,055	36,809
Electronics	17,430	21,493	24,626	25,022	24,689
Building & Construction	21,033	25,154	27,186	26,601	25,450
Other	412	129	102	55	71
Consolidated net sales	88,224	109,923	123,497	125,739	128,141

(Unit: %)					
Fiscal year	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Fiscal year end	March 2021	March 2022	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025
Transportation	27.5	29.5	30.9	31.8	32.0
Daily Life & Healthcare	28.4	27.9	27.1	27.1	28.7
Electronics	19.8	19.6	19.9	19.9	19.3
Building & Construction	23.8	22.9	22.0	21.2	19.9
Other	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Consolidated net sales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

