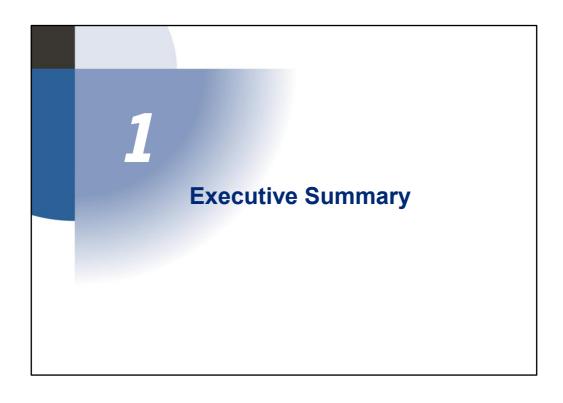
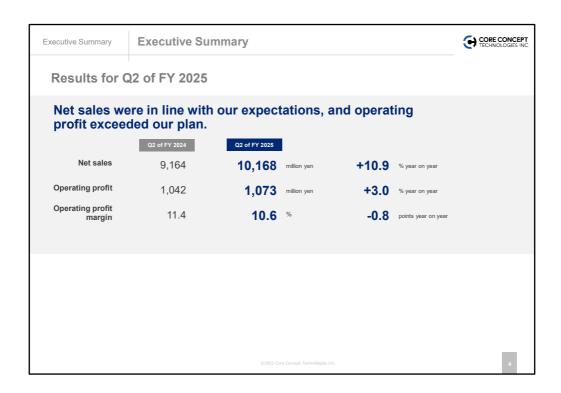




Takeshi Kaneko (hereafter "Kaneko"): I'm Kaneko, Representative Director, President and CEO of Core Concept Technologies. Today, I'll explain the financial results in the second quarter with the material disclosed yesterday.

The agenda is as written in this slide.





This is an executive summary. As a summary of financial results in the second quarter, net sales were 10,168 million yen, operating profit was 1,073 million yen, and operating profit margin was 10.6%. Net sales were in line with the annual plan. Operating profit slightly exceeded our plan.

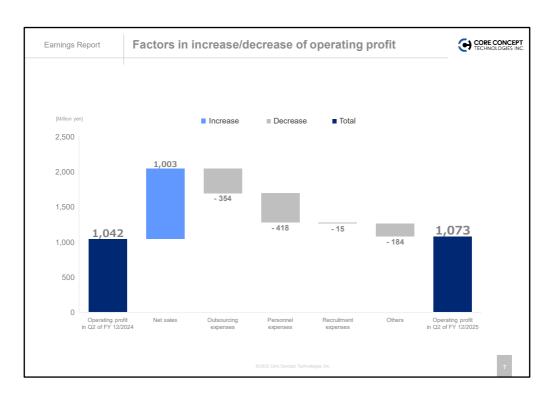


Earnings Report	Consolidated	profit and ic	ss statemei	าt		CORE CON TECHNOLOG
plan.	gross profit wer		•	·		tter than ou
	ofit margin decrea e expenses. How			ased sellin	o, o	
	2024 Q2	2025 Q2	Change	% change	(Full year) Earnings forecast	Progress rate
Net sales	9,164	10,168	+1,003	+10.9%	21,800	46.6%
Outsourcing expenses	5,458	5,812	+354	+6.5%	_	-
Personnel expenses	1,092	1,319	+227	+20.8%	-	_
Other costs	100	255	+154	+153.7%	_	_
Gross profit	2,513	2,779	+266	+10.6%	5,900	47.1%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,470	1,706	+235	+16.0%	_	_
Operating profit	1,042	1,073	+30	+3.0%	2,300	46.7%
Ordinary profit	1,051	1,074	+23	+2.2%	2,307	46.6%
Profit	735	762	+26	+3.6%	1,576	48.3%
Gross profit margin	27.4%	27.3%	-0.1 _P	_	27.1%	_
Operating profit margin	11.4%	10.6%	-0.8p	_	10.6%	_
Outsourcing expense rate	59.6%	57.2%	-2.4 _P	_	_	_

This is a detailed earnings report. Firstly, please let me explain the consolidated profit and loss statement. Net sales were 10,168 million yen, gross profit was 2,779 million yen, operating profit was 1,073 million yen, ordinary profit was 1,074 million yen, and profit was 762 million yen. Regarding margins, gross profit margin was 27.3%, operating profit margin was 10.6%, and the outsourcing expense rate was 57.2%.

In summary, net sales and gross profit were almost in line with our plan, while operating profit exceeded it. Operating profit margin was healthy compared with our plan, although selling, general and administrative expenses augmented as the recruitment of new graduates progressed smoothly.

Regarding the progress rate toward the annual forecast, please see the rightmost column of the table in this slide. For the fiscal year 2025, it was forecast that performance would be better in the second half, so progress rates are as we expected.



This slide shows factors in increase or decrease of operating profit. Nothing really stands out here, but operating profit increased slightly, due to sales growth.

arnings Report	Results by	segment			.	TECHNOLO
	s from both supp rofit margin almo			ffing of IT personnel	l increased yea	r-on-ye
		_			Unit: million yen	
		2024 Q2	2025 Q2	Change	% change	
Net sales		9,164	10,168	+1,003	+10.9%	
Support for D)		4,289	4,788	+498	+11.6%	
Support for sta	iffing of IT personnel	4,874	5,379	+504	+10.3%	
Gross pro	fit	2,513	2,779	+266	+10.6%	
Support for D	•	1,666	1,864	+ 198	+11.9%	
Support for sta	iffing of IT personnel	846	914	+68	+8.1%	
Gross pro	fit margin	27.4%	27.3%	-0.1P	_	
Support for D		38.9%	38.9%	+0.1P	_	
Support for sta	affing of IT personnel	17.4%	17.0%	-0.4P	-	
Backlog of ord		3,644	3,868	+224	+6.1%	
Support for D	(1,980	2,046	+65	+3.3%	
Support for sta	iffing of IT personnel	1,663	1,822	+158	+9.5%	

This shows the results by segment. The sales from support for DX and support for staffing of IT personnel each increased by around 500 million yen year on year. Namely, their sales grew by around 1 billion yen in total.

Gross profit was quite sluggish in the second half of the fiscal year 2024, but it recovered in the first and second quarters, so profit grew. Gross profit margin was not bad, as it was 27.3%.

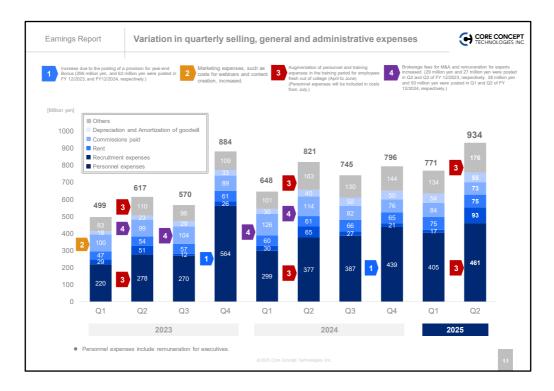
Backlog of orders increased steadily year on year, but decreased somewhat from the first quarter. I'll explain this point in detail later.



This explains variation in quarterly net sales. Quarterly net sales hit a record high. The sales from support for DX were almost unchanged from the first quarter, but the sales from support for staffing of IT personnel increased.



This shows the variation in operating profit. There is nothing that merits attention, but as a seasonal factor, selling, general and administrative expenses augmented because new graduates joined our company and underwent three-month training in the second quarter, so operating profit margin was 9.3%.



This shows the variation in selling, general and administrative expenses. As I said a little before, expenses increased due to the seasonal factor in the second quarter.

Net sales are	on an upward tre	nd quarter by	/ guarter, and	d gross profit m	argin which sig	nificantly
improved in (Q1 was maintaine	d.	•			
Decline in op	erating profit and	its margin fr	om Q1 was d	ue to seasonal		
	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	nit: million yen 2025 Q2
Net sales	4,437	4,726	5,120	4,881	5,039	5,128
Outsourcing expenses	2,613	2,845	2,980	2,927	2,900	2,912
Personnel expenses	545	547	660	679	663	656
Other costs	68	32	137	110	105	150
Gross profit	1,210	1,302	1,342	1,164	1,370	1,409
Selling, general and administrative expenses	648	821	745	796	771	934
Operating profit	562	480	597	367	598	474
Ordinary profit	562	488	610	384	590	484
Profit	402	333	395	308	416	345
Gross profit margin	27.3%	27.5%	26.2%	23.9%	27.2%	27.5%
Operating profit margin	12.7%	10.2%	11.7%	7.5%	11.9%	9.3%
Operating profit margin Outsourcing expense rate	12.7% 58.9%	10.2% 60.2%	11.7% 58.2%	7.5%	11.9% 57.5%	9.3%

This shows the consolidated profit and loss statement on a quarterly basis. The rightmost column of the table in this slide shows the figures in the second quarter. Gross profit margin was 27.5%, unchanged from the same period of the previous year. Quarterly performance was relatively good. Since we controlled outsourcing expenses, I think that there is no problem with profit management.

nings Report Ro	esults by se	·giiioiit (qi	aditoriy be	1313)		TECHI
Net sales of support for of orders decreased.	DX were almost	unchanged fro	m Q1 and gros	s profit margin in	nproved steadily. H	However, ba
	nargin and backle	na of orders of	support for sta	affing of IT persor	nel increased ste	adily.
not outoo, grood pront.	margin and backlog of orders of support for staffing of IT personnel increased stead Unit: 1				million yen	
	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2
Net sales	4,437	4,726	5,120	4,881	5,039	5,128
Support for DX	2,094	2,195	2,529	2,260	2,397	2,391
Support for staffing of IT personnel	2,343	2,531	2,590	2,620	2,642	2,737
Gross profit	1,210	1,302	1,342	1,164	1,370	1,409
Support for DX	809	857	922	728	933	931
Support for staffing of IT personnel	401	444	420	435	436	477
Gross profit margin	27.3%	27.5%	26.2%	23.9%	27.2%	27.5%
Support for DX	38.7%	39.0%	36.5%	32.2%	38.9%	39.0%
Support for staffing of IT personnel	17.1%	17.6%	16.2%	16.6%	16.5%	17.5%
Backlog of orders	3,057	3,644	3,477	3,543	4,155	3,868
Support for DX	1,575	1,980	1,833	1,648	2,373	2,046
Support for staffing of IT	1.482	1.663	1.643	1.895	1,781	1,822

This shows the results by segment on a quarterly basis. The rightmost column of the table in this slide shows the results in this quarter.

As for support for DX, we controlled gross profit, but net sales did not almost change from the first quarter, and backlog of orders decreased somewhat. I have been thinking that we need to accelerate our marketing activities, and this is a current issue to address.

As for support for staffing of IT personnel, sales grew from the first quarter, and backlog of orders, too, increased steadily, so I think that this business has grown stably as planned.

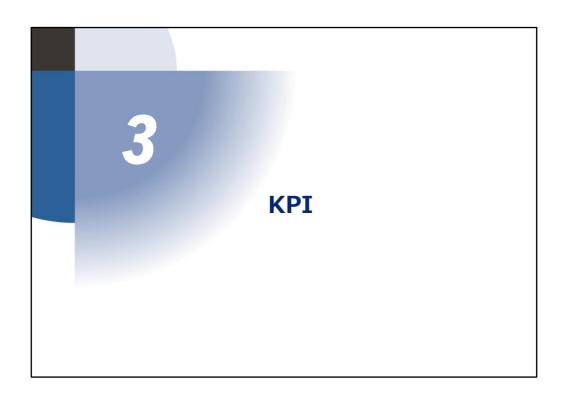
Gross profit margin was 39.0% for support for DX, and 17.5% for support for staffing of IT personnel, so I think that we controlled profit.

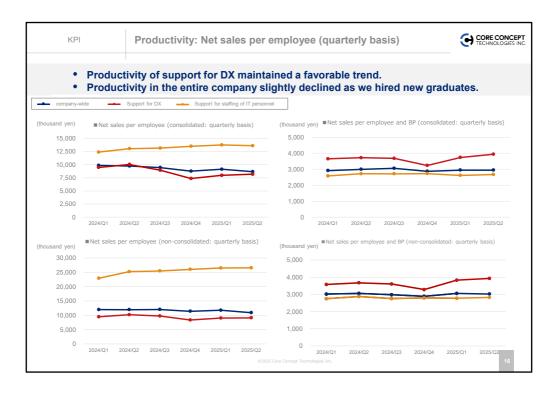
				Unit: million y
	2024 Q4	2025 Q2	Change	Major factors in increase/decrease
Current assets	5,828	5,895	+66	Cash and deposits: +387 ; Accounts receivable -trade: -349
Cash and deposits	2,195	2,582	+387	
Non-current assets	2,181	2,071	-109	Goodwill: -35 Investment securities:-75
Total assets	8,009	7,966	-42	
Current liabilities	3,582	2,783	-799	Short-term borrowings: -730; Accounts payable and Accrued expenses: -148
Non-current liabilities	231	220	-10	
Net assets	4,195	4,962	+767	Retained earnings: +762
Total liabilities and net assets	8,009	7,966	-42	
Equity capital ratio	52.4%	62.3%	+9.9 _P	

This is the consolidated balance sheet. Equity capital increased, and the ratio was 62.3%. Accordingly, we can invest in M&A if there is a chance.

Net assets stood at 4,962 million yen. We are about to achieve net assets of 5 billion yen to satisfy the requirements—for getting listed on the Prime Market. I think we can meet this criterion. There is no significant problem with the balance sheet. I think this is healthy.

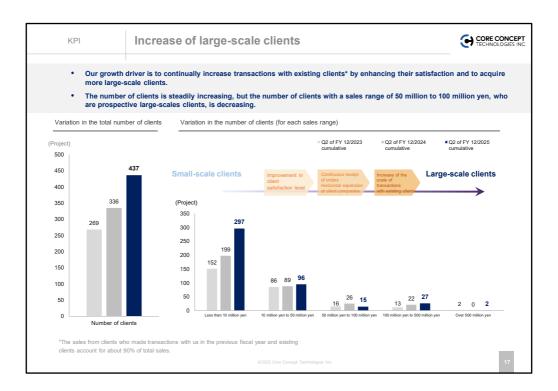
Let me end the summary of accounting figures.





I'll explain the key performance indicators in management accounting. As an indicator of productivity, this shows the change in quarterly net sales per employee. We have gradually improved productivity as a whole, and the sales from support for DX maintained an upward trend.

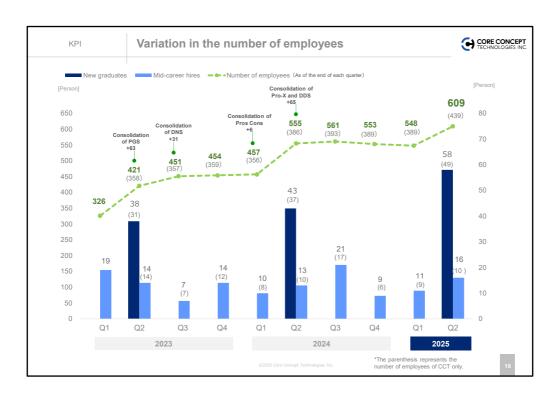
However, overall sales declined slightly only in this season, in which the number of employees fresh out of college increases. We will make efforts to get back on an upward trend in the second half of the fiscal year 2025, in which new employees will start contributing to performance.



This shows the change in the number of clients. The leftmost bar graph in this slide shows the change in the number of clients. Recently, we have made transactions with 437 companies.

The other graph shows the change in the number of clients in terms of sales. The number of clients that have made large-scale transactions is shown in the right part. The number of clients that have made transactions worth over 500 million yen in half a year was two. In the same period of the previous year, there were no such clients. In the fiscal year 2025, we have made stable transactions with such clients.

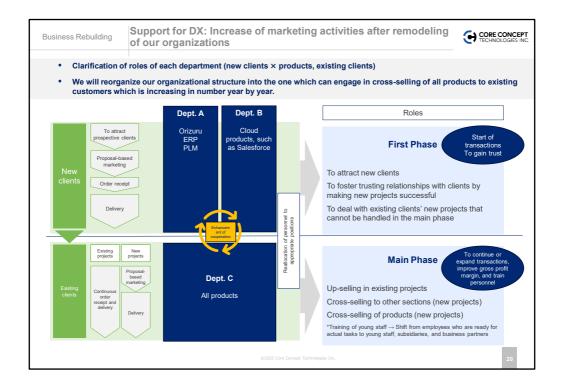
The number of clients that have made transactions worth 100 million to 500 million yen has increased steadily, reaching 27. For the change in the number of clients in each of the other segments, please see the slide.



This shows the variation in the number of employees. The total number means the number of employees, including those of consolidated subsidiaries. The total number of employees in the entire corporate group reached 609. The parenthesis represents the number of employees of the parent company, and there are 439 employees.

In April, 58 new graduates joined our corporate group, and 49 new graduates joined the parent company. The employees fresh out of college were assigned to respective sections on July 1, and all of them underwent training, and started engaging in practical operations. As for the recruitment of mid-career hires, we prioritize quality over quantity. In the fiscal year 2025, we have already recruited a necessary number of workers, so I think that recruitment has progressed steadily.





In the fiscal year 2024, some projects were unprofitable, and the growth of the top line was sluggish. The primary goal in the fiscal year 2025 is to solve such business issues and make our business healthy, recovering our performance. I'll explain the progress of measures for achieving this goal.

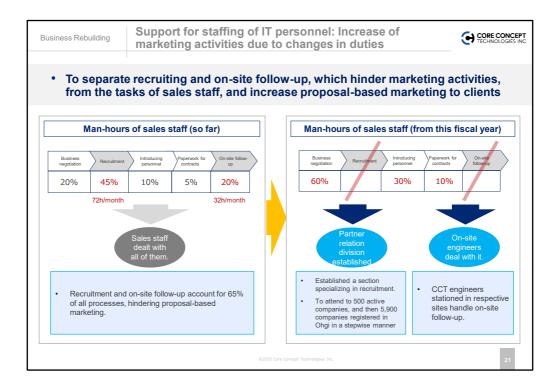
The figure in this slide shows the major policy for business restructuring. In order to improve our organizational capacity, we set a theme and rebuilt our organization appropriately.

The basic approach is to increase new clients steadily. The first project is very important for gaining the trust of clients, so we will make efforts to succeed in all processes without fail until delivery.

In order to fulfill such a challenging mission, we need to use the competent skills of excellent personnel. Therefore, as the "first phase," we prepared an organization composed of personnel who possess competent skills and established a project management system to properly live up to the expectations of clients.

In addition, existing clients account for about 90%, and most of sales and profit come from continuous orders. In the main phase, we will increase the trust of existing clients.

While improving the technological base and basic processes of offering services to clients developed in the "first phase," we will train personnel and utilize employees fresh out of college and implement the PDCA cycle. We have established an organization called the main phase and are proceeding with the transformation into an organization that can achieve the top-line growth and stable profit.

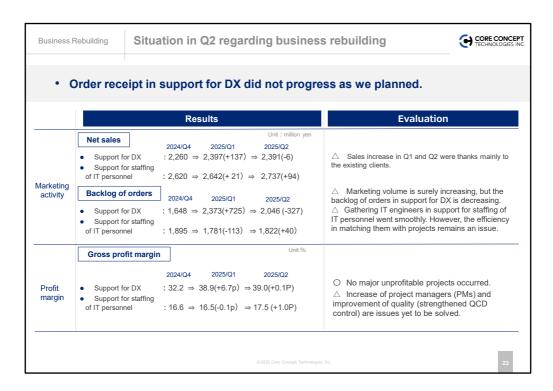


The Support for staffing of IT personnel business has an operational character, so we will analyze problems accordingly, and conduct improvement measures as written in this slide.

Marketing staff have engaged in marketing while conducting follow-up activities for onsite employees and partner companies. However, such labor has become a burden as the number of employees has increased.

We will establish a system in which follow-up activities will not be conducted by marketing staff, but onsite leaders who can handle those activities, which enables marketing staff to concentrate on marketing.

This improvement would enhance the efficiency and quality of marketing per hour and increase the number of onsite employees who can be managed by a marketing staff membe, and expand sales further.



This is a summary of the situation in the first half of the fiscal year. Unfortunately, the number of orders received for support for DX was not as planned.

The backlog of orders for support for DX stood at 1,648 million yen in the fourth quarter of the previous fiscal year, but in the first quarter of the current fiscal year, clients for large-scale transactions increased, and the backlog of orders increased steeply to 2,373 million yen.

In order to further increase it, we continue marketing activities, but in the second quarter, we were not able to increase it, and it slightly decreased to 2,046 million yen. I think it is necessary to increase it further from now on.

As for support for staffing of IT personnel, we were able to gradually increase the volume of marketing activities, and productivity per 1 sales staff member increased steadily.

In the fiscal year 2025, nine out of 49 employees fresh out of college were assigned to the marketing section for support for staffing of IT personnel.

Such assignment became possible, thanks to the standardization of business operations. I expect that they will start contributing to our marketing performance around the fourth quarter.

In summary, the internal system for support for staffing of IT personnel improved as planned, or more than planned. On the other hand, support for DX requires some efforts to produce better results.

As for profit margin, there have been no significant problems. We make continuous efforts to receive orders for large-scale projects, by recruiting and training project managers who can engage in actual tasks immediately. I believe that this will make profit stable.

This is the recent situation. The following slide is supplementary material.

		uiring new clie rs is sluggish.	nts is increasing in s	upport for	
Marketing activit	ies for acquiring nev	v clients in			
		FY2024 2H	FY2025 1H	Change	
No. of business	negotiations	72	91	+19	
No. of prospect acquired	ive clients	62	78	+16	
No. of business currently condu giving proposal	cted (before	20	35 *A total of 55 negotiations are underway including 20 in the second half of FY2024.	+15	
No. of proposal	s submitted	42	43	+ 1	
No. of order red	ceipt	pt 7 16		+ 9	
*Excludes marketing and cloud solution s		clients, clients in any indu	stries other than manufacturing,		

We added the exact numbers about the increase of new clients of support for DX in the manufacturing industry, which is an issue to tackle. The table in this slide shows the number of marketing activities in the second half of the fiscal year 2024 (from July to December) and that in the first half of the fiscal year 2025 (from January to June).

In detail, this shows the number of business negotiations, the number of prospective clients acquired, the number of prospective clients just before proposal, and the number of proposals submitted. For the number of proposals submitted, we added the number of orders received.

As a whole, the number of business negotiations increased from 72 to 91, and the number of prospective clients increased from 62 to 78.

As an issue, there are an increasing number of cases in which we found a prospective client, but we have not proceeded to the stage of giving a proposal. The number of such cases increased from 20 to 35. Namely, it takes more time than planned to proceed to the stage of giving a proposal.

The number of proposals submitted did not increase significantly

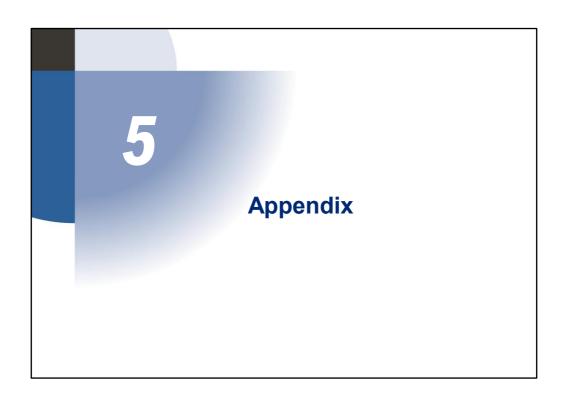
between the second half of the fiscal year 2024 and the first half of the fiscal year 2025. However, the number of orders received increased from 7 to 16 and the rate of order receipt improved as expected, as we adopted a system in which senior managers directly proceed with transactions in order to improve quality of proposals.

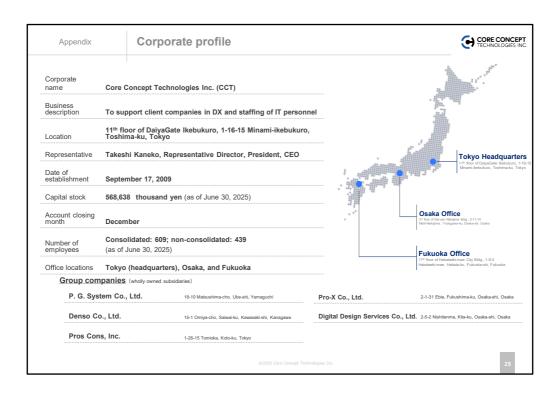
Under these circumstances, our company makes efforts to shorten the lead time for proposal. We pursue the approach of clarifying important points with clients and accelerating the examination of each proposal.

We uphold the policy of increasing the number of proposals submitted and then the number of orders received. Here, let me end the report on the progress of rebuilding of our organization.

The following appendix includes our corporate information, performance data, etc. If you are interested, please see it.

I'll end the briefing of financial results in the second quarter. Thank you for your kind attention.



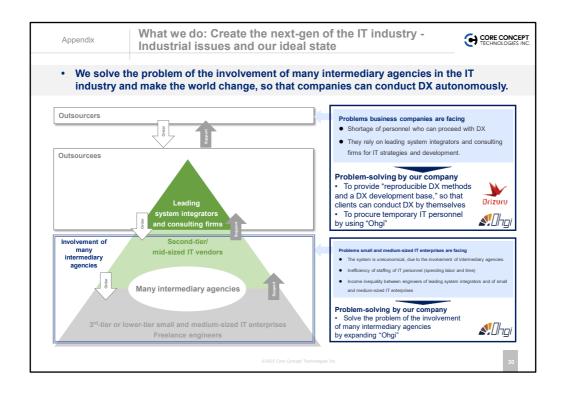


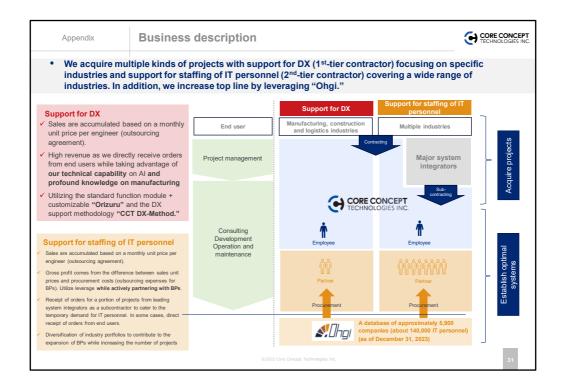


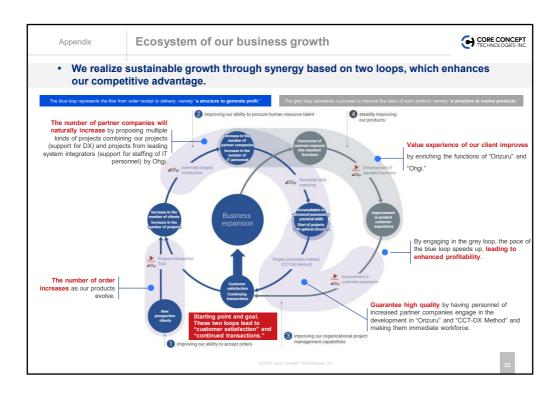


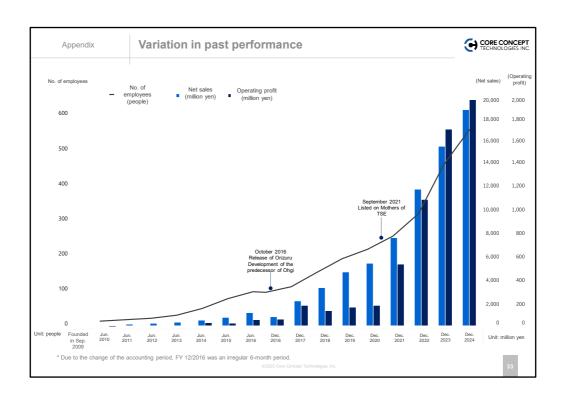


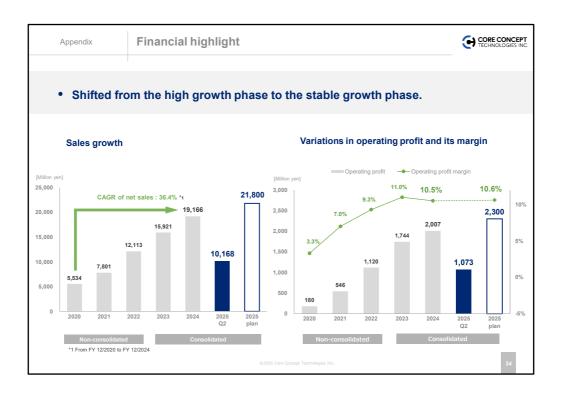
Appendix	Purpose	CORE C
Our Purpose	•	sustainable industrial development through the of our technology and people
What We Do	Create t	he Next-Gen of the IT Industry
	sustainable so We contribute value chains t solve issues s efficiency, elin veteran emplo By utilizing "O companies, w Japanese sys	Infuture in which each industry develops sustainably and will make this vision real to create a society through the evolution of our products and people. In to the sustainable development of industry by reforming our clients' business processes and hrough Digital Transformation (DX). Along with growing sales and improving profitability, we such as reducing environmental impact through the improvement of asset and energy ninating labor shortages through improved labor productivity, and passing on know-how from payees. In the industry is an extensive business partner network made mainly of small and medium-sized e contribute to the reduction of the adverse effects of the multiple contracting structure in the tem integration industry, such as the uneconomical middle margins, as well as the regional rity of IT human resources.
Our Values	Think E	Big, Act Together.
1	Think Big	Exchange ideas freely and move away from conventional wisdom and fixed concepts. With firm determination, we shall find the new value the world is searching for.
,	Act Together	We are supported by many stakeholders, including our customers and employees. Act Together to respond to their understanding and trust.

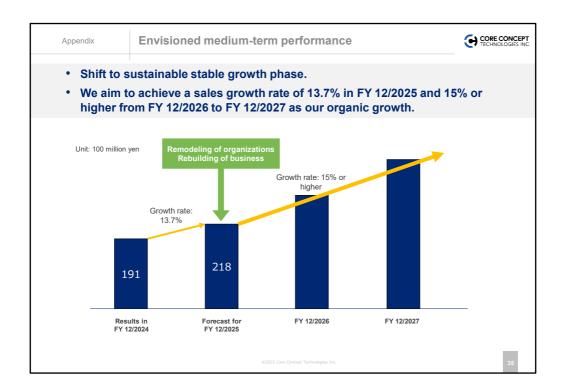




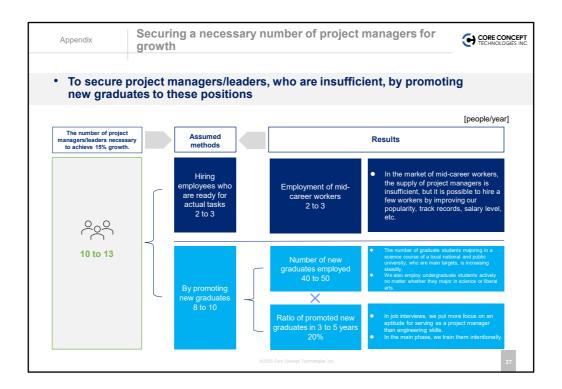






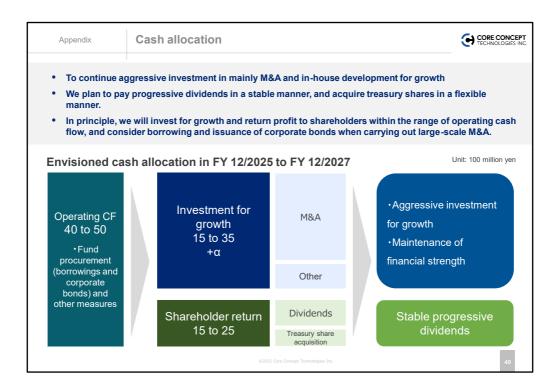


	garding support for DX, we aim to achie	ve gross profit margin of 40%				
OI I	nigher in a stable manner.					
	Support for DX	Support for staffing of IT personnel				
Gross profit margin	We aim to maintain 40% or over in the medium to long term.	We aim to keep gross profit margin stable at 16 to 17%.				
Unit price of our services	We aim to raise the unit price of our proposal by 5% to 10%, to offset the rise in employees' wages, the rise in unit price for outsourcing and other necessary factors.	To offset the rise in unit price for outsourcing				
Unit price for outsourcing		unit price in the market by utilizing Ohgi ise in unit price)				
Outsourcing expense rate	Around 45% In the main phase, we will shift from employees to subsidiaries or business partners. Employees engage in business operations with high added value.	Around 70% No change to the status quo				
Improvement in productivity	To improve productivity by improving technological prowess and streamlining business operations (by establishing an organization development division)					
Project profitability management	To make the judgment for accepting orders stricter (standard gross profit margin: 40% or higher) and manage project profitability thoroughly					



	tick to the policy of aiming to expand the Ohgi ries as hubs.	network in local regions while utilizing
The scal	e of each target company will be raised. (assur	ned sales are 1 billion yen or larger)
Purpose	To enrich the lineup of products for DX	To secure human resources and reduce outsourcing expenses
Target	IT enterprises with forte in areas that match our policy to expand the support for DX areas	Mainly the local small and medium- sized IT enterprises
	■FY 12/2023	■ FY 12/2023
	Investment in REVA Investment Limited Partnership	Acquisition of P. G. System Co., Ltd. as a wholly owned subsidiary
Results	Business alliance with REVA Corporation FY 12/2024	Acquisition of Denso Co., Ltd. as a wholly owned subsidiary
	Acquisition of Pros Cons, Inc. as a wholly owned	■ FY 12/2024
	subsidiary Capital and business alliance with ESTYLE, Inc.	Acquisition of Pro-X Co., Ltd. and Digital Design Services Co., Ltd. as wholly owned subsidiaries
		04





Appendix **Dividends**



Start of dividend payment

- To start dividend payment in order to improve corporate value by returning profit to shareholders in parallel with business growth
- We plan to pay a dividend of 19 yen/share in March 2026, under the assumption that the earnings forecast for this fiscal year will be achieved.

Background of start of dividend payment

- > Share price remains low due to the stagnant rate of sales growth, so it will be impossible to return profit to shareholders through capital gain for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, we have concluded that we should start paying dividends as shareholder return.
- > Growth rate has slowed down, but our business base has been growing steadily, so we believe that sales and profit will keep increasing. We judged that even if we pay dividends, there will remain sufficient funds for investments in human resources and M&A for business growth.

2025 Core Concept Technologies Inc

Appendix

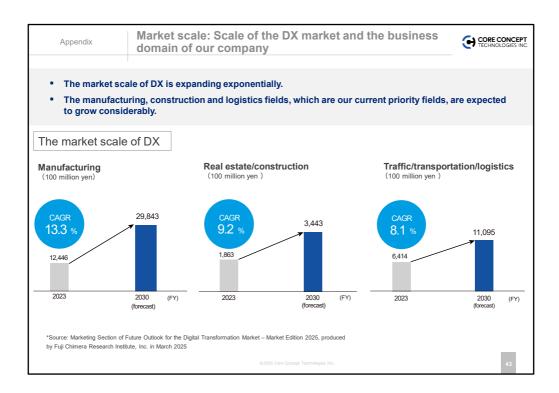
Capital measures



Basic policy for capital measures

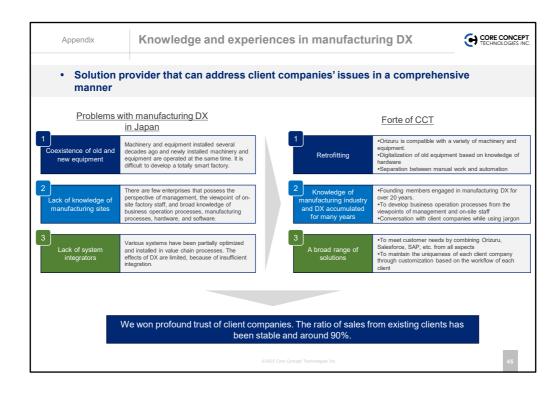
- ♦ In order to maximize shareholders' profit, we will improve corporate value through business growth to raise share price. In addition, we directly return profit while securing internal reserve required for future business operations and strengthening our financial standing to improve return on invested capital, and we maximize TSR by boosting medium/long-term return on equity (ROE).
- Our basic policy is to pay progressive dividends in a stable manner, and we would like to meet shareholders' expectations when our performance is good with the target payout ratio is 20% to 30%. Since we determine the dividend amount while comprehensively considering the variation in business performance, the amount of investment for growth, financial situations, etc., the above payout ratio is a mere assumed one. We would appreciate your understanding.
- While comprehensively considering the market trend, share price level, financial situations, etc., we will discuss the acquisition of treasury shares flexibly when necessary.
- Without giving top priority to the accumulation of net assets, which has been emphasized, we will consider the change of stock markets to the Prime Market when we satisfy the requirements, that is, net assets of 5 billion yen and a market capitalization of 25 billion yen.

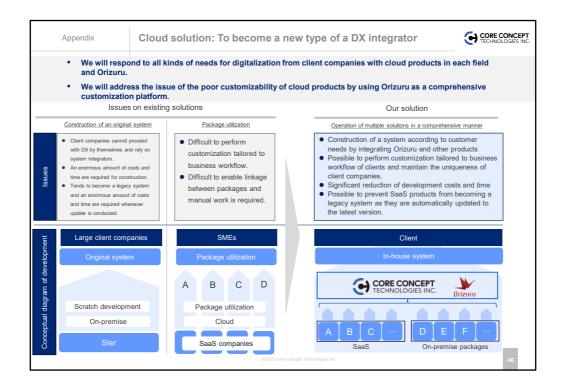
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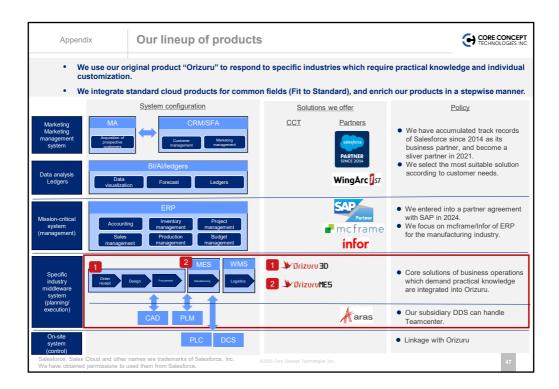


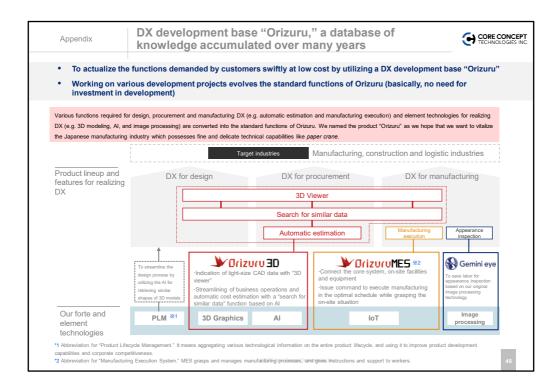
Characteristics of support for DX CORE CONCEPT Appendix Focus on the manufacturing, construction, and logistics industries where we can leverage our strengths. The use of Orizuru enables speedy realization of DX for customers. Logistics (since 2023) Manufacturing Construction Main areas of support Design, procurement Design and Warehousing and and manufacturing transportation

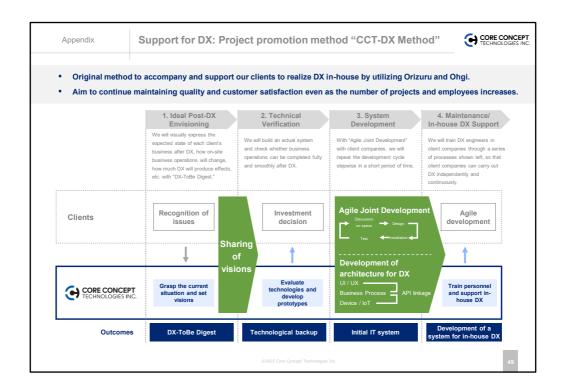
WMS (Warehouse Management construction Order receipt and procurem (Orizuru) Smart factory (Orizuru) PLM (Aras Innovator) ERP (mcframe/Infor) BIM linkage system/common data infrastructure Design efficiency (Al utilization) PLM (Aras Innovator) System) TMS (Transport Management 3D shape data processing technology (CAD, numerical algorithms of geometry and image processing by AI)
 Manufacturing expertise in the manufacturing industry Achievements in the manufacturing industry by support for DX Experience in the development of BIM common data infrastructure and BIM data (IFC) handling technology Extensive business knowledge in the construction industry ✓ Achievements in the manufacturing industry by support for DX Strengths

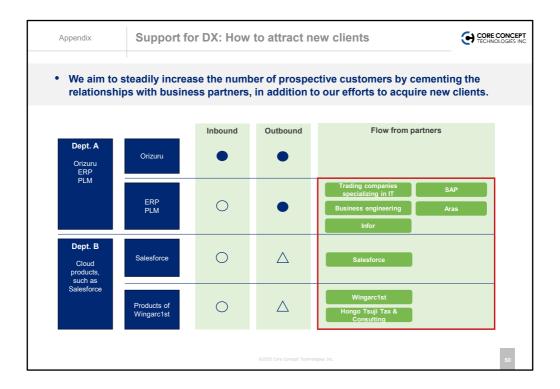




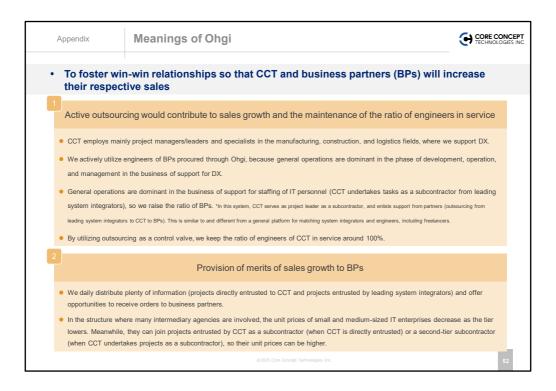


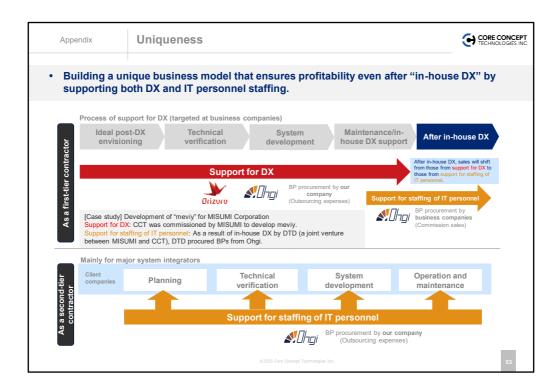


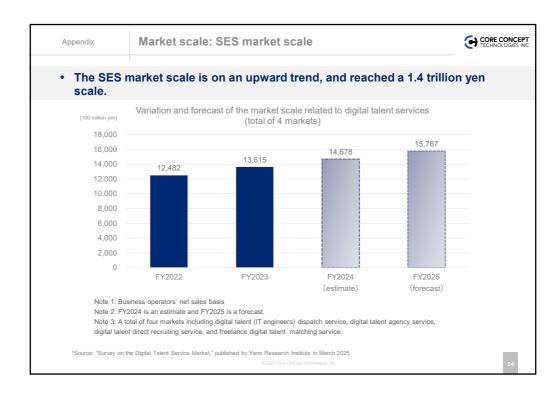


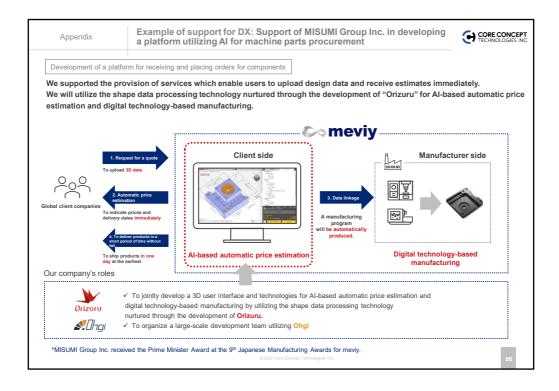


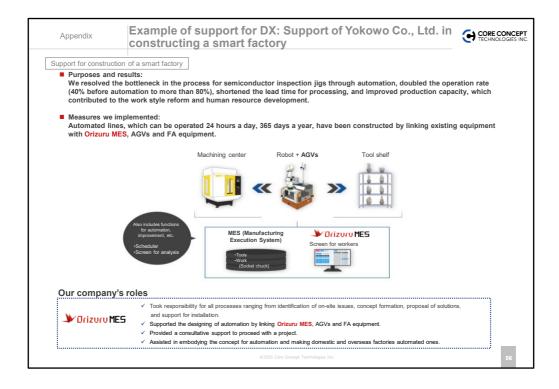












Appendix

Example of support for DX: Support for building a MiraiFactory for Fine Sinter Co., Ltd.



Support for construction of a smart factory

- ✓ A visualization of the overall concept of a smart factory
- Reforming the manufacturing line: Designed DX for production control, quality control, and production planning
- Resolving technical issues with a demonstration line
- ✓ Verifying reform policies, improvement effects, and ROI in each process

Production plan optimization for each facility

Developing an hourly production plan that is standardized and

Expected effect: Reduction of work dependent on individual skills



Automatic processing condition adjustment

Test processing, processing condition adjustment, and manufacturing are executed based on automatic measurement results and various

Expected effects: Productivity improvement and quality improvement



Instructions to start construction for technicians

Issuing a work instruction list that directs each technician to

Expected effect: Increased work efficiency



Understanding real-time production status

Real-time monitoring and understanding of production from anywhere, instead of traditional local monitoring and monthly tabulation

xpected effects: Remote work and real-time monitoring

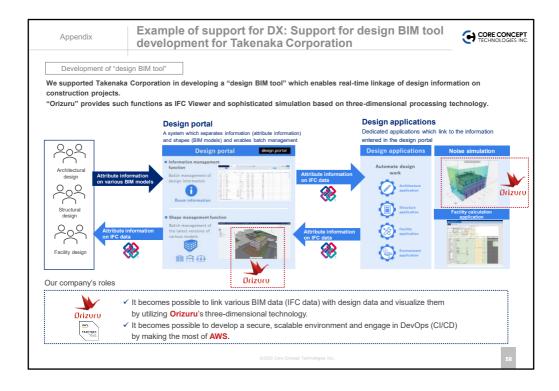


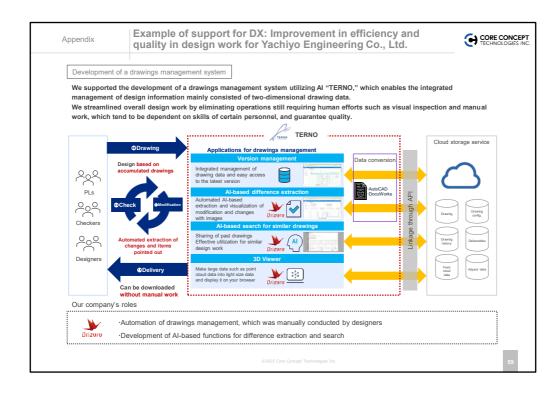
Preparatory work instructions for technicians

Instructions for preparing necessary items, such as cutting tools

expected effects: Increased work efficiency and error prevention







Appendix

Example of support for DX: DX of on-site work for a major construction company



Remote management center establishment support

Dissemination of knowledge of veteran staff and tackling the issue of developing young human resources Improving productivity and achieving workstyle reform for on-site employees through centralized management of information

Remote communication

In response to the problem of difficulty in maintaining on-site capabilities due to the mass retirement of veteran employees, by synchronizing on-site information such as images in real time at the remote management center, it a possible to obtain information equivalent to or better than the construction site even from remote locations, which makes it possible to provide support as if veteran employees were on the site.

Expected effects: Improvement of productivity, knowledge



Consolidation of on-site operations

There was a concern that the number of mid-level workers responsible for on-site work would decrease, and the number of work sites that could be handled would decline, making! it challenging to secure profile. In response to this, simple tests common to test the south as document preparation and plotted common the country of the count

Expected effects: Workstyle reforms and securing profits



Next-generation human resources development

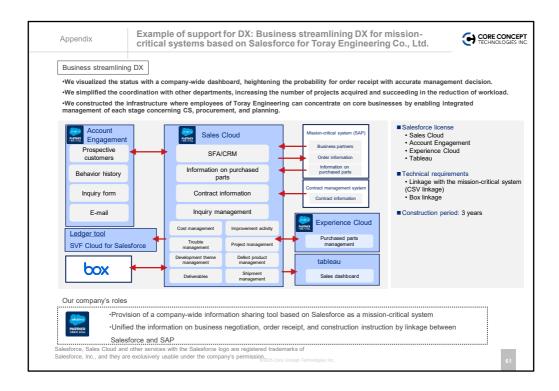
There was a chronic lack of opportunities for young people to be trained due to the small number of mid-career workers, resulting includedge not being passed to the next operations. In response to this, we created case method (simulation) type advicational context using Virg percented from the sile information accumulated in the remote management center, in addition, we have established as spline in which past knowledge is managed in a manufactured context of the providing providing and positional context.

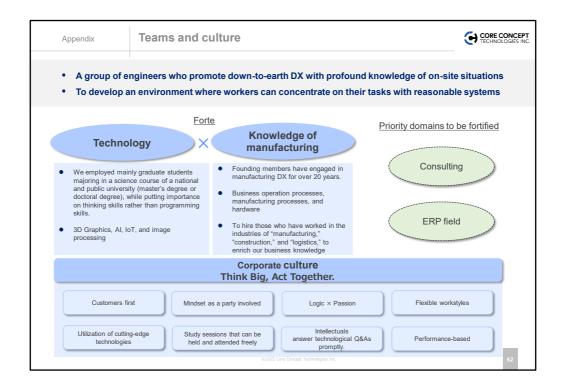
Expected effects: Knowledge transfer and speeding up personnel training



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X contributing to business continuity, increasing ales and profit, and sustainable development.		Goal / Target FY	FY2024 Results			Scope	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
contributing to business continuity, increasing ales and profit, and sustainable development.				GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2) ⁻¹	(1-002)	Druided				126.27	153.8
ales and profit, and sustainable development		m-	(1) 9.080 million ven	GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2) ⁻¹	(1-00;)	No-credible:	79.7	80.0	946*	88.2	748
		(2) —	(2) 277 people	GHG emissions (Scope 3)**	(1-00,)	Neromobiles	-	-		10954.8%	12,950.4
f industry by using "Orizuru" to implement Rent DX					(1-00,)	Oresidated				0.3	0.3
HOW DAY				Scope 1, 2 emissions per capita	(1-00)	Necositive:	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
eveloping the IT Human Resources				Scope 1, 2 emissions per	(1-00)	Dreidad	-		-	0.8	0.8
Who Will Shape the Future lesolving the problems caused by involvement	9 (2) Mumber of huniness partner		(1) Approx 5,900 (2) 1,186 man-months (FY2024 4Q)	net sales (hundred millions of yen)		NA-constituted	1.4	1.0	8.0	0.6	0.4
f many intermediary agencies and contributing		(2) —		Scope 1, 2 emissions per operating profit (hundred millions of yen) Industrial waste emissions	(1-00-)	Dresigned				72"	7.7
y improving the skills of IT engineers and					(1-00)	No cesidadel	44.1	14.6	8.4	4.9	3.6
xpanding the "Ohgi" network					(m²)	Necessitive:	2.5	1.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
	(1) Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Soope 1, 2) (2) GHG emissions per unit of net sales (3) GHG emissions per unit of operating profit (4) Rate of reuse of computers	(1) 50% reduction compared to 2023 / PY2090 (2) — (3) — (4) 100% / FY2030	(1) 153.8 t-CD: (2) 0.8 t-COuhundred million (3) 7.7 t-COuhundred million (4) 100%		(kg)	hecesting.	860**	0	0	3,120~	50
Taking the Initiative in Global Environmental Conservation • Realizing a zero carbon business • Realizing a circular economy business					(people)	Drawdend				454	553
				No. of employees	(people)	Necrosiane	212	250	314	359	389
				Percentage of engineers	(%)	No-considere	85.85	80.80	79.62	79.39	78.92
				Number of new graduates hired	(people)	Necessary.	22	19	23	31	37
An Organization Where Each and	(1) Number of participants in CCT WAY training (cumulative)	(1) Continue 50 people/year (2) Man 100 0% / Women 100 0%	(1) 119 people	Number of mid-career employees hired	(people)	Se-cristatel	37	41	82	52	42
very Individual Can Contribute				Parental leave Men (%	(%)	Mornistani	20.0	37.5	50.0	37.5	44.44
Strengthening organizational capabilities by	employees taking parental leave	/ FY2030	Women: 100%		n's (%)	Necessaria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Creating a comfortable and rewarding	(3) Average hours of overtime	/ FY2030	(3) 18.94 hours	Percentage of women employees	(%)	No-cestion.	17.45	15.60	16.88	17.27	19.79
working environment				Percentage of women managers	(%)	November .	4.00	4.00	4.76	3.70	9.23
			FY2030 (2) 50.0%	Employee turnover	(%)	No-contided	10:0	8.8	12.8	11.7	11.6
Resilient Business Base	(1) Percentage of women Directors (1) 30% / FV	(1) 30% / FY2020		Average years of employment	(years)	Secondard	2.79	2.15	3.03	3.17	3.59
Data security and system risk management. Ensure highly transparent governance and	(2) Percentage of Outside Directors	% (2) 50% / FY2030		Hours of overtime	(hours)	he-middel	22.08	22.81	21.92	19.74	18.94
*2 GHG emissions are cal *3 Category 15 emissions						ided beca	fossil fue	el certifica are diffic	ates. cult to calci	ulate.	
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Q&A: Regarding the recruitment policies of subsidiaries

Kazuaki Nakajima (hereinafter "Nakajima"). The question is "It seems that the number of employees of subsidiaries has not increased. Is this intentional? Please let us know your corporate policy."

Kaneko: I think you asked this question after seeing the changes in the number of employees of the parent company and that of the entire corporate group in the slide titled "Variation in the number of employees." The number of recruited people in subsidiaries, too, is almost as planned, and there are no problems as a whole. Recruitment progressed as planned.

The concept for recruitment is to develop business processes and establish organizations for the purpose of exerting synergy between our company and group companies, as our subsidiaries have operated their business since before joining our corporate group.

We prioritize the quality of employees over the number of employees, so we recruit mainly those who can engage in actual tasks immediately to realize synergy with our company without fail.

As of now, there are no significant problems with the recruitment at subsidiaries.

Q&A: Regarding the sluggish growth of the number of order receipt for support for DX and its effect on plans

Nakajima: The question is "You mentioned the sluggish growth of the number of order receipt for support for DX as an issue. Is this so significant to affect the progress toward the goal of steadily increasing profit by around 15% between the fiscal year 2025 and the fiscal year 2026?"

Kaneko: Our company has a sense of crisis, but I think that we can overcome this issue by appropriately analyzing the status quo of our organization and continuously implementing measures for solving the issue.

I'll explain the background for this issue. Originally, our company has grown as a venture firm, but our business scale reached to the level with sales of nearly 20 billion yen. In order to expand the scale further, we need to enhance our organizational capacity.

Each project starts and ends, and sales from each project disappear or drop when it ends or the scale diminishes.

In addition, the larger the project scale is, the more significant the drop in sales is after the end of the project. Moreover, the capability of marketing is required for making new transactions, but the capability of marketing is less prioritized. This is an issue we face.

In order to solve this issue, we need to prioritize it and aim to improve it. Our company has not acquired a sufficient capability of marketing, so we have a sense of crisis. Accordingly, we need to make the utmost effort to tackle the issue.

I think this issue can be solved, but the current market has growing uncertainties due to the tariffs imposed by Trump and others. I think it is necessary to implement a down-to-earth approach to receiving orders while considering that such factors intensify in this season and enhancing our activities.

Our business is progressing steadily, but we will engage in our business with a sense of crisis without becoming optimistic. We will put all our

energy, so that we will be able to achieve a growth rate of 15%.



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