



TRANSLATION – FOR REFERENCE ONLY

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To whom it may concern:

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**Notice of the Differences Between the Forecasted and Actual Performance
 Figures for the First Half of the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2026 (Interim
 Period) and the Revision of the Full-Year Earnings Forecast**

KOKUSAI ELECTRIC CORPORATION hereby announces the difference between the forecasted financial results for the first half of the fiscal year ending March 2026(interim period), announced on May 13, 2025, and the actual figures announced today, as well as the revision of the full-year earnings forecast for the fiscal year ending March 2026, which was announced on May 13, 2025.

1. Differences between the forecasted and actual performance figures for the first half of the fiscal year ending March 2026 (interim period from April 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025)

	Revenue	Operating profit	Income before income tax	Net income Attributable to owners of the parent	Basic earnings per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	yen
Previous Forecasts:	104,000	17,000	16,500	11,900	51.00
Results: B	117,205	22,710	22,162	15,558	66.72
Change: B-A	13,205	5,710	5,662	3,658	
Change: B vs. A (%)	12.7	33.6	34.3	30.7	
(Reference) FY 2025 Second-quarter	114,548	27,440	27,942	18,053	77.06
	Adjusted operating profit	Adjusted net income	Adjusted net income per share		
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	yen		
Previous Forecasts:	20,000	14,000	60.00		
Results: B	25,341	17,383	74.55		
Change: B-A	5,341	3,383			
Change: B vs. A (%)	26.7	24.2			
(Reference) FY 2025 Second-quarter	30,681	21,607	92.23		

<Reasons for the differences between the forecasted and actual performance figures>

Regarding the performance for the second quarter (interim period), in response to

changes in demand, we advanced the sales of some NAND equipment and Logic/Foundry equipment for a local Chinese manufacturer, initially expected to be sold in the second half, to the first half. Additionally, because some parts were also sold earlier in the first half, sales revenue and various profits exceeded the forecasts announced on May 13, 2025.

2. Revisions to consolidated earnings forecasts for the full fiscal year (fiscal 2026: April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

	Revenue	Operating profit	Income before income tax	Net income Attributable to owners of the parent	Basic earnings per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	yen
Previous Forecasts:	244,000	49,200	48,400	36,000	154.28
Revised Forecasts:	230,000	38,800	37,600	27,900	119.52
Change: B-A	-14,000	-10,400	-10,800	-8,100	
Change: B vs. A (%)	-5.7	-21.1	-22.3	-22.5	
(Reference) FY 2025	238,933	51,320	50,789	36,004	154.60
	Adjusted operating profit	Adjusted net income	Adjusted net income per share		
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	yen		
Previous Forecasts:	55,200	40,100	171.85		
Revised Forecasts:	44,400	31,800	136.22		
Change: B-A	-10,800	-8,300			
Change: B vs. A (%)	-19.6	-20.7			
(Reference) FY 2025	57,753	42,303	181.65		

<Reasons for the revision of the Full-Year earnings forecast>

During the current term, semiconductor device manufacturers have been making capital investments aimed at transitioning to new device generations and expanding production scale, but the sales timing of some equipment initially expected in the second half has been delayed to the fiscal year ending March 2027. As a result, sales revenue and profits are projected to fall short of the forecasts announced on May 13, 2025, and therefore, the full-year earnings forecast will be revised.

The delay in the sales period mainly concerns some of the NAND equipment for manufacturers worldwide (excluding those based in China) and some of the DRAM equipment for local Chinese manufacturers, but all are expected to be sold by the fiscal year ending March 2027.

The reason why the decline rate in profit is greater than the decline rate in sales revenue is not only because the sales of high value-added products are deferred to the fiscal year ending March 2027, and the resulting decrease in the number of units produced during the period lowers the gross profit margin, but also because the ratio of selling, general, and administrative expenses, including upfront investments, becomes relatively higher as sales revenue decreases. Regarding profitability, it is expected to improve with future sales expansion.

As noted above, since the revision of the full-year earnings forecast this time is mainly due to a temporary decrease in sales caused by a delay in the sales period, the forecast for the current term dividend has not been changed.

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