April 24, 2025

PRESS RELEASE

KOITO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Representative Director: Michiaki Kato, President
(Stock Code: 7276 Prime Market, TSE)
Inquiries: Takahito Otake, Senior Managing Corporate Officer
(Tel: +81-3-3443-7111)

Announcement Regarding the Differences between the Results Forecast and the Actual Result

KOITO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. ("KOITO") announces the differences between its business results for the year ending March 31, 2025 (consolidated and non-consolidated) and the forecast previously released on January 30, 2025, as follows:

1. The Differences between the Results Forecast and the Actual Result for Fiscal 2024 (April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(1) Consolidated Results (¥ millions)

	Net sales	Operating profit	Ordinary profit	Profit attributable to owners of parent	Net income per share (¥)
Previously-announced forecast (A)	912,000	43,000	46,000	31,000	107.71
Actual result (B)	916,709	44,873	49,147	46,240	156.49
Differences (B-A)	4,709	1,873	3,147	15,240	
Changes (%)	0.5	4.4	6.8	49.2	
(Ref.) Actual result for the fiscal 2023, the year ended March 31, 2024	950,295	55,995	63,265	40,879	130.93

(2) Non-consolidated Results (¥ millions)

	Net sales	Operating profit	Ordinary profit	Net income	Net income per share (¥)
Previously-announced forecast (A)	326,000	5,000	26,000	25,500	88.60
Actual result (B)	324,038	7,029	30,149	38,494	130.28
Differences (B-A)	△1,961	2,029	4,149	12,994	
Changes (%)	△0.6	40.6	16.0	51.0	
(Ref.) Actual result for the fiscal 2023, the year ended March 31, 2024	341,254	18,393	40,000	26,092	83.57

2. The Reasons for the Differences

Consolidated net sales, operating profit and ordinary profit were generally consistent with our plans as automobile production volumes were largely in line with the forecast. However, profit attributable to owners of parent exceeded the forecasts due to the recognition of extraordinary gains such as the sales of strategic shareholdings and compensation received.

Non-consolidated performance was affected by parts supply issues at some automakers in Japan during the fourth quarter, resulting in net sales falling below the forecast. However, operating profit and ordinary profit exceeded the forecast due to shifts in the timing of R&D expenses and cost reductions. Net income also exceeded the forecast, similar to consolidated net income, due to the recognition of extraordinary gains.