

Note on translation

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Consolidated Financial Results for the 2nd Quarter (Interim Period) of the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2026 [Under Japanese GAAP]

May 13, 2026

Listed company name TKC Corporation

Listing: Tokyo Stock Exchange

Securities code 9746

URL: <https://www.tkc.jp/>

Representative (Position and title) Representative Director, President and Executive Officer (Name) Masanori Iizuka

Inquiries (Position and title) Director, Executive Officer, Chief of Business Administration Headquarters (Name) Yoshinori Nakajima Telephone: +81-3-3235-5511

Scheduled date to submit semi-annual report May 14, 2026

Scheduled date to commence dividend payments June 15, 2026

Preparation of supplementary material on financial results: Yes

Holding of financial results briefing: None

(Yen amounts are rounded down to millions, unless otherwise noted.)

1. Consolidated business results for the 2nd quarter (interim period) of the fiscal year ending September 2026 (October 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026)

(1) Consolidated operating results (cumulative) (Percentages indicate changes from the same interim period of the previous year.)

	Turnover		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Interim net profit attributable to owners of parent company	
	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%
Interim period of FY ending September 2026	46,825	19.4	11,126	28.2	11,437	29.0	7,961	26.1
Interim period of FY ended September 2025	39,227	5.9	8,676	(3.5)	8,867	(4.2)	6,314	(1.0)

(Note) Interim period of FY ending September 2026 8,606 million yen (7.5%) Interim period of FY ended September 2025 8,007 million yen (10.9%)

	Interim net profit per share	Interim diluted net profit per share
	yen	yen
Interim period of FY ending September 2026	156.16	-
Interim period of FY ended September 2025	121.53	-

(Note) The interim diluted net profit per share is not stated as there were no dilutive shares.

(2) Consolidated financial conditions

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio
	millions of yen	millions of yen	%
Interim period of FY ending September 2026	131,574	108,074	82.1
FY ended September 2025	129,817	108,497	83.6

(Reference) Equity Interim period of FY ending September 2026 108,074 million yen FY ended September 2025 108,497 million yen

2. Dividends

	Annual dividends				
	1st quarter-end	2nd quarter-end	3rd quarter-end	Fiscal year-end	Total
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
FY ended September 2025	-	50.00	-	60.00	110.00
FY ending September 2026	-	55.00			
FY ending September 2026 (forecast)			-	55.00	110.00

(Notes) 1. Revisions to the forecast of dividends announced most recently: None

2. Breakdown of fiscal year-end dividends for the FY ended September 2025: common dividends 50.00 yen, special dividends 10.00 yen

3. Consolidated business results forecast for the fiscal year ending September 2026 (October 1, 2025, to September 30, 2026)

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Turnover		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Net profit attributable to owners of parent company		Net profit per share
	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%	yen
Full year	85,500	2.4	16,600	2.8	17,100	3.1	12,150	0.5	235.37

(Note) Revisions to the business results forecast announced most recently: None

*Notes to financial statements

(1) Significant changes in the scope of consolidation during the interim period under review: None

(2) Adoption of accounting treatment specific to the preparation of consolidated interim financial statements: None

(3) Changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates, and restatement

(i) Changes in accounting policies due to revisions to accounting standards and other regulations: None

(ii) Changes in accounting policies due to other reasons: None

(iii) Changes in accounting estimates: None

(iv) Restatement: None

(4) Number of issued shares (common shares)

(i) Total number of issued shares at the end of the period (including treasury shares)

Interim period of FY ending September 2026	50,241,466shares	FY ended September 2025	52,301,466shares
Interim period of FY ending September 2026	447,171shares	FY ended September 2025	1,012,547shares
Interim period of FY ending September 2026	50,982,573shares	Interim period of FY ended September 2025	51,955,392shares

(ii) Number of treasury shares at the end of the period

(iii) Average number of shares outstanding during the period (interim period)

(Note) The Company maintains a Board Incentive Plan (BIP) Trust, and shares of the Company held by said Trust are included as treasury shares to be deducted from the calculations of the number of treasury shares at the end of the period and the average number of shares outstanding during the period (interim period).

*The financial results for the 2nd quarter (interim period) are not subject to review by certified public accountants or an audit firm.

*Explanation of the proper use of business results forecasts and other special notes

Future business results and other forward-looking statements contained in this document are based on information available to the Company as of the date on which this document was published and certain assumptions judged to be reasonable by the Company, and as such, various factors could cause actual business results to differ materially from those contained in the document. Please see "Qualitative information on consolidated business results forecast" on page 13 of the Consolidated Financial Results for the 2nd Quarter (Interim Period) (Attachments) for the assumptions used for business results forecasts and precautions, etc., regarding their use.

4. Supplementary information

(1) Non-consolidated business results for the interim period of the fiscal year ending September 2026 (October 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026)

(i) Non-consolidated operating results (cumulative) (Percentages indicate changes from the same interim period of the previous year.)

	Turnover		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Interim net profit	
	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%
Interim period of FY ending September 2026	44,599	20.9	10,944	31.9	11,477	31.5	8,088	29.4
Interim period of FY ended September 2025	36,888	5.3	8,298	(6.8)	8,726	(7.5)	6,250	(5.1)

	Interim net profit per share	Interim diluted net profit per share
	yen	yen
Interim period of FY ending September 2026	158.65	-
Interim period of FY ended September 2025	120.31	-

(Note) The interim diluted net profit per share is not stated as there were no dilutive shares.

(ii) Non-consolidated financial conditions

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio
	millions of yen	millions of yen	%
Interim period of FY ending September 2026	123,185	103,340	83.9
FY ended September 2025	120,748	103,735	85.9

(Reference) Equity Interim period of FY ending September 2026 103,340million yen FY ended September 2025 103,735million yen

(2) Non-consolidated business results forecast for the fiscal year ending September 2026 (October 1, 2025, to September 30, 2026)

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Turnover		Ordinary profit		Net profit		Net profit per share
	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%	yen
Full year	81,000	2.7	16,900	4.5	12,000	1.2	232.47

(Note) Revisions to the business results forecast announced most recently: None

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I. Qualitative Information on Interim Financial Results

1. Explanation of operating results

(Overview of operating results)

The operating results for the current consolidated interim accounting period (hereinafter the “current 2nd quarter”) of the consolidated Group comprising TKC Corporation and its six consolidated subsidiaries, etc., recorded a turnover of 46,825 million yen (increased 19.4% year on year), operating profit of 11,126 million yen (increased 28.2% year on year), ordinary profit of 11,437 million yen (increased 29.0% year on year), and interim net profit attributable to owners of parent company of 7,961 million yen (increased 26.1% year on year), all of which were record highs.

This significant increase in both income and profit was primarily attributable to the one-time revenue resulting from the Local Governments Business Division’s support for standard specifications-compliant systems and assistance with the migration to Gov-Cloud (for 96 municipalities) (hereinafter the “standardization special demand”). The standardization special demand sought to meet the migration deadline stipulated by the national government (end of March 2026), and it will subside after peaking in the current 2nd quarter since we have completed migration for all 164 of our client municipalities (48 cities, 99 towns, and 17 villages).

The full-year business results outlook for the 60th Term is outlined in “3. Qualitative information on consolidated business results forecast,” and there have been no changes from the information disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Results for the 1st Quarter of the Fiscal Year Ending September 2026 (February 13, 2026).

(Management plan for the 61st Term and beyond)

On one hand, our core business foundation (excluding the standardization special demand) continues to expand. For the Accounting Firm Business Division, we plan to increase the number of enterprises utilizing our cloud-based systems (such as OMS Cloud and the FX Cloud Series), and for the Local Governments Business Division, we plan to build up subscription-based revenue from operational management support services for Gov-Cloud, the TASK Cloud Public Accounting System, and other services.

However, in the 61st Term, income is expected to decrease because the increase in income driven by the expansion of our core business foundation alone will be insufficient to offset the reactionary decline of the standardization special demand. Specific details of the management plan are as disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended September 2025 (November 12, 2025).

Fiscal year	Consolidated turnover	Year-on-year change	Consolidated ordinary profit	Year-on-year change
	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%
60th Term business results forecasts	85,500	2.4	17,100	3.1
61st Term projections	82,200	(3.9)	17,100	0.0
62nd Term projections	83,900	2.1	17,350	1.5

(Business environment)

During the current 2nd quarter, the Japanese economy has been recovering gradually, yet its outlook remains uncertain due to surging prices and supply concerns for resources stemming from the escalating tensions in the Middle East, rising interest rates, and other factors. Meanwhile, IT investment demand in areas related to our business domains remains strong, including demand among enterprises for digital transformation (DX), compliance with legal revisions such as the Electronic Book Preservation Act and the invoicing system, requests from local governments for the digitalization of administrative procedures, and social demand for the implementation of generative AI and AI agents.

(Basic policy)

Given such a business environment, TKC Corporation has established a basic policy at the Accounting Firm Business Division for TKC member firms to provide guidance to their clients with the aim of achieving profitable settlement and compliant tax returns, as well as a basic policy at the Local Governments Business Division of achieving Smart Government DX. We are working to (1) expand our recurring revenue base by expediting the

migration to cloud-based systems; (2) support business innovation through the use of generative AI technology; and (3) promote the social implementation of digital seamless solutions that achieve both tax compliance and governance.

In order to support its basic policy of achieving profitable settlement and compliant tax returns, the Accounting Firm Business Division encourages the implementation of monthly field auditing and monthly financial closing, and promotes the utilization of the financial accounting system FX Cloud Series as a business performance management tool for client SMEs.

In March of this year, the FX Cloud Series received the first domestic certification under the Certification Scheme for Digital Seamless Software Compliance with Statutory Requirements from the Japan Image and Information Management Association (JIIMA) (the details of which are outlined in section (2)(i)3)). This is a validation of the ability of customers using the FX Cloud Series to enjoy integrated digital solutions which enable seamless processing, from the issuance and storage of vouchers, as well as the preparation of daily journal entries, monthly trial balance sheets, financial statements, and tax returns, to electronic tax filing and payments. Through the greater expansion of features for the FX Cloud Series, TKC Corporation will not only help client SMEs reduce the manpower needed for input operations but also ensure the traceability of vouchers and accounting books as stipulated by the Electronic Book Preservation Act, thereby supporting improved tax compliance.

The Local Governments Business Division has been providing the necessary support for the migration to standard specifications-compliant systems and Gov-Cloud, in accordance with the government's "Local Government Information System Standardization Basic Policy." As a result of supporting the migration for 96 municipalities in the period under review as planned following the 68 municipalities in the previous fiscal year, TKC Corporation has completed the migration for 164 client municipalities (48 cities, 99 towns, and 17 villages) to standard specifications-compliant systems and Gov-Cloud by the deadline stipulated by the national government (end of March 2026). Currently, the standard specifications-compliant systems of our client municipalities are in stable operation on Gov-Cloud. Going forward, we will continue to further enhance features and provide utilization support in order to realize our vision of Smart Government DX.

(Progress on generative AI strategy)

In January of this year, TKC Corporation provided all its engineers with an AI coding assistant license and began working to transition to an AI-driven development framework while providing repetitive systematic training and ongoing hands-on support. Furthermore, from July of this year onward, we will progressively equip the systems provided by our Accounting Firm Business Division with AI agents.

Turnover for the current 2nd quarter by business division is as shown below.

(1) Business results for the 2nd quarter

Current consolidated fiscal year				
Segment	Turnover	Year-on-year change	Operating profit (loss)	Year-on-year change
	millions of yen	%	millions of yen	%
Accounting Firm Business Division	26,508	3.9	5,443	(22.2)
Local Governments Business Division	18,789	54.6	5,671	237.5
Printing Business Division	1,527	(1.9)	3	-
Adjustments (Note)	-	-	7	57.1
Total	46,825	19.4	11,126	28.2

(Note) Please refer to the notes on segment information for details of adjustments.

(i) Turnover of the Accounting Firm Business Division

Turnover of the Accounting Firm Business Division was 26,508 million yen (increased 3.9% year on year); operating profit was 5,443 million yen (decreased 22.2% year on year). Breakdown of key turnover is as follows:

- 1) Turnover from computer services increased by 5.7% year on year. This was attributable to the increased usage of OMS Cloud, a core system for accounting firms, and OMS's optional systems that help improve the productivity of accounting firm operations, driven by an increase in the number of new members, as well as the new adoption of the FX Cloud Series owing to an increase in enterprises undertaking digital transformation (DX) of accounting work and business owners that are leveraging cloud environments for their business performance management.
- 2) Turnover from software increased by 0.5% year on year. This was attributable to not only the expansion of new orders for the FX Cloud Series but also the steady progress of migrations from the standalone version to the cloud version.
- 3) Turnover from consulting services increased by 5.7% year on year. This was due to an increase in the number of implementations of launch and operation support services accompanying new orders for FX4 Cloud, a financial accounting system that caters to medium-sized enterprises.
- 4) Turnover from hardware increased by 13.2% year on year. This was attributable to the significant progress in replacement of PCs following the end of Microsoft's support for Windows 10 in October of last year.
- 5) Operating profit decreased by 22.2% year on year. This was attributable to an increase in labor costs (including a company-wide increase in business results-linked bonuses and a strengthening of hiring efforts). The marginal profit ratio has remained largely unchanged year on year, indicating that business profitability has not declined.

(ii) Turnover of the Local Governments Business Division

Turnover of the Local Governments Business Division was 18,789 million yen (increased 54.6% year on year); operating profit was 5,671 million yen (increased 237.5% year on year). Breakdown of key turnover is as follows:

- 1) Turnover from computer services decreased by 5.4% year on year. This was attributable to a decrease in sales from data center usage fees and network line usage fees resulting from the migration of the TASK Cloud operating environment, which had previously been hosted at our data center TKC Internet Service Center (TISC), to Gov-Cloud.
- 2) Turnover from software increased by 9.8% year on year. This was attributable to operational management support services for Gov-Cloud that have been newly outsourced to TKC Group, following the migration to standard specifications-compliant systems and Gov-Cloud. In addition, subscription-type software usage fees are increasing due to new contracts for the TASK Cloud Public Accounting System, etc.
- 3) Turnover from consulting services increased by 1,029.1% (up 7,231 million yen) year on year. This was attributable to an increase in system migration support fees resulting from the increase in the number of client municipalities whose migration to standard specifications-compliant systems and Gov-Cloud we supported, from two municipalities in the same period of the previous year to 96 municipalities in the period under review.
- 4) Turnover from hardware decreased by 24.6% year on year. This was attributable to a decrease in orders during the period under review, following a concentration of orders in the same period of the previous year for the installation of servers to be set up in government offices to facilitate the migration to standard specifications-compliant systems and for the renewal of hardware devices related to Juki-Net.
- 5) The higher growth in operating profit compared to the growth in turnover was attributable to the decrease in turnover from hardware with lower profit margins year on year and the significant increase in turnover from consulting services related to system migration support with higher profit margins.
With the completion of the standardization process for all 164 client municipalities, sales from consulting

services related to system migration support will gradually decline starting from the fiscal year ending September 2027 (61st Term). At the same time, we will continue to work toward further building up our recurring revenue by positioning the following as growth drivers: a) operational management support services for Gov-Cloud (subscription-type); b) various SaaS solutions related to Smart Government DX (Easy Service-Counter System, Smart Application System, Convenience Store Certificate Issuance System, etc.); c) support for the digitalization of public fund payments which will begin in September 2026; and d) expansion of functionality for the TASK Cloud Public Accounting System.

(iii) Turnover of the Printing Business Division (Subsidiary: TLP Corporation)

Turnover of the Printing Business Division was 1,527 million yen (decreased 1.9% year on year); operating profit was 3 million yen (compared to an operating loss of 9 million yen in the previous fiscal year).

Breakdown of key turnover is as follows:

- 1) Turnover from products related to data printing services (hereinafter “DPS”) decreased by 0.1% year on year. This was attributable to the fact that, despite having received orders from major customers for the creation of new promotional direct mail (DM) and printing of survey forms (business activity surveys, etc.), new orders for the outsourcing of issuance and collection of required documents related to year-end tax adjustments, as well as orders for notification operations related to the House of Representatives election held in February 2026 outsourced to the Company, these were insufficient to offset the decline in sales from the suspension of delivery of DMs, etc., for certain customers.
- 2) Business form-related turnover decreased by 2.3% year on year. This was attributable to the declining demand for the printing of forms and slips at customer enterprises because of advances in digitalization.
- 3) Turnover related to the printing of commercial-use creative materials (catalogs, books, etc.) increased by 0.1% year on year. This was attributable to new orders received for the printing of booklets, quarterly publications, etc.

(2) Business activities and operating results of the Accounting Firm Business Division

The Accounting Firm Business Division has been working on the development of systems and services aimed at achieving profitable settlement and compliant tax returns in close collaboration with TKC National Federation (TKCNF), which is composed of 11,600 TKC members (as of March 31, 2026), in order to support the sustainable development of TKC member firms and their client SMEs.

Furthermore, it is providing a full range of cloud services to large companies such as listed companies, law firms, universities, law schools, etc.

(i) Activities to achieve profitable settlement and compliant tax returns

- 1) TKC systems that are predicated on the implementation of monthly financial closing and which prohibit the processing of retroactive revisions, insertions, or deletions

The biggest advantage of the financial accounting system provided by TKC Corporation is that it is predicated on monthly field auditing and monthly financial closing that TKC member firms implement for their client SMEs every month, and that it prohibits the processing of retroactive revisions, insertions, or deletions in respect of the transaction data after the implementation of monthly field auditing. Leveraging this advantage, the Certificate of Bookkeeping Timeliness issued free of charge by TKC Corporation proves, with TKC Corporation as a third party, that TKC members have visited client SMEs monthly to supervise accurate bookkeeping (monthly field auditing), and that all work processes from monthly financial closing to the year-end financial closing and electronic tax filing have been completed through a one-stop, full-line process in a timely manner. Additionally, at the time of filing of tax returns, the submission of the Tax Audit Report pursuant to Article 33-2 of the Tax Consultant Act, along with the Chusho Kaikei Yoryo (General Accounting Standard for SMEs) checklist developed by the Japan Federation of Certified Public Tax Consultants’ Associations and the Japan Federation of Credit Guarantee Corporations, in addition to the Certificate of Bookkeeping Timeliness, enhances the reliability of financial statements. As a result of these activities, the number of enterprises utilizing TKC systems to file electronic income tax returns has exceeded 654,000.

2) Promotion of the FX Cloud Series

TKC Corporation's financial accounting system FX Cloud Series is the ultimate business performance management tool for business owners that helps them to achieve profitable settlement and compliant tax returns.

It has been confirmed that over 60% of enterprises that review on a monthly basis the business performance management functions of this system (365 Days Marginal Income Statement, monthly reports of customer and vendor rankings, etc.) have reported profits.

Based on this evidence, TKC Corporation encourages the implementation of monthly field auditing and monthly financial closing by TKC member firms, and promotes the utilization of the FX Cloud Series as a business performance management tool for client SMEs.

As a result, the number of enterprises utilizing the FX Series has exceeded 335,000.

3) FX Cloud Series certified as the first digital seamless software by JIIMA

On February 20, 2026, the FX Cloud Series received the first domestic certification under the Certification Scheme for Digital Seamless Software Compliance with Statutory Requirements from the Japan Image and Information Management Association (JIIMA). A digital seamless system integrates in a one-stop, full-line manner various types of data from invoicing and settlement to accounting, tax filing, and tax payment, while processing and preserving such data as digital data. This is expected to reduce the manpower needed for input operations, improve operational quality, and strengthen tax compliance for businesses. Furthermore, the introduction of certified software reduces the burden of having to individually verify compliance with regulatory requirements, such as prevention of falsification of electronic transaction data, proper bookkeeping, and ensuring interrelation with electronic books, thereby creating an environment where such software can be utilized with peace of mind. This certification indicates that the one-stop, full-line processing mechanism of our systems, from accounting to electronic tax filing and payments, has been objectively evaluated by a third-party organization. Going forward, we will continue to contribute to the securement of traceability and the sound development of corporate management through the realization of digital seamless solutions.

4) TKC Monitoring Information Service (MIS) adopted by more than 500 financial institutions

The TKC Monitoring Information Service (hereinafter "MIS") is a free cloud service that allows TKC member firms, upon the request of the business owners of client SMEs, to disclose to financial institutions information such as the financial statements and tax returns of said clients at the same time as filing electronic tax returns for national tax. As of January 2026, MIS is utilized by more than 500 financial institutions, with over 90% of mega-banks, regional banks, second-tier regional banks, and Shinkin banks employing it in their financing decisions and for monitoring borrowers. It is also utilized by 47 of the 51 credit guarantee corporations nationwide. As a tool that can verify the three requirements for the exemption of business owners from personal guarantees presented in "Guidelines for Personal Guarantee Provided by Business Owners" (i.e., (i) properly separating the accounting of transactions between corporations and individuals, (ii) maintaining a certain standard of financial foundation, and (iii) ensuring the transparency of management through the accurate determination of financial position as well as timely and appropriate information disclosures), MIS is highly rated by financial institutions and credit guarantee corporations that offer management support to SMEs, surpassing 370,000 instances of client use.

5) Disaster Fast Link launched through collaboration between Japan Finance Corporation (JFC), TKCNF, and TKC Corporation

In March 2026, TKC Corporation signed a "Memorandum of Understanding on Business Collaboration and Cooperation in the Event of a Crisis" with TKCNF and Japan Finance Corporation (JFC). In recent years, due to the increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters and the outbreak of infectious diseases, SMEs have been under strong pressure to establish a business continuity system even during normal times. This memorandum of understanding establishes a framework under which the three parties will collaborate in the event of a crisis to provide prompt financing support, management consulting services, and the necessary information to affected businesses. At the same time, we will also launch Disaster Fast Link, a service that

facilitates the one-stop submission of necessary documents during a disaster, by building on the track record of TKC Fast Link, a financing scheme promoted by JFC and TKCNF. By drawing on the highly reliable financial information accumulated and provided through MIS, we seek to strengthen our collaboration with JFC to continue supporting the business continuity of SMEs.

(ii) Expansion into the listed enterprise market

With the development of its Consolidated Accounting System (1999) and Consolidated Tax Return System (2003) as turning points, TKC Corporation began to expand its sales activities targeting large companies, with a focus on listed companies. However, this project is being conducted entirely as a joint venture with TKCNF, and its objective is to contribute to improving compliance and rationalizing administrative procedures in the tax and accounting operations of large companies, with the ultimate goal of soliciting these large companies and their affiliates to become client companies of TKC members.

1) Promotion of digital invoices

As the representative managing corporation of the E-Invoice Promotion Association (EIPA), TKC Corporation has been working on activities to popularize digital invoices together with approximately 160 association member companies. TKC systems facilitate the one-stop, full-line processing of administrative tasks from transactions to accounting and tax operations using digital data through the utilization of Peppol invoices, and they have been certified as digital seamless software as outlined above. Digital seamless solutions refer to those capable of one-stop, full-line processing of administrative tasks from transactions to accounting and tax operations using digital data through the utilization of Peppol invoices, which serves to reduce the administrative burden on businesses and improve tax compliance by eliminating the need for manual input operations. Going forward, we will continue to promote the utilization and expansion of functionality of Peppol invoices, and play a part in supporting international digitalization efforts through the realization of digital seamless solutions.

2) Supporting compliance with the revised lease accounting standard

On September 13, 2024, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) issued ASBJ Statement No. 34, “Accounting Standard for Leases,” which will be mandatorily applied at listed companies from April 2027. TKC Corporation primarily supports listed companies in complying with the revised lease accounting standard, and in February 2026, it began a collaboration with Fast Accounting Co., Ltd., to integrate the latter’s accounting AI agent with the Fixed Assets Management System (FAManager). This achieves a one-stop, full-line process from automation of the lease classification process to lease management ledger registration, integration with accounting systems, and filing of tax returns. Going forward, we will continue to strengthen the dissemination of information on compliance with the revised lease accounting standard while strengthening sales promotion for the Fixed Assets Management System (FAManager), thereby supporting listed companies in their compliance efforts.

3) Expansion of market share among listed enterprises

The Group Relief Corporate Tax System (e-TAX Group Relief) provided by TKC Corporation has been highly praised by the market, and it is being used in over 80% of enterprises that adopt the Group Relief Corporate Tax System. Furthermore, against the backdrop of the implementation of mandatory filing of electronic income tax returns for enterprises with a share capital of more than 100 million yen, we have proposed electronic filing to the 20,000-odd such enterprises (as of March 31, 2026), and approximately 46% of these enterprises now use our ASP1000R electronic tax filing system for corporations or the Group Relief Corporate Tax System (e-TAX Group Relief). In March 2026, we launched e-TAX Business Office Taxes, a cloud system that provides one-stop, full-line support from the preparation of business office tax returns to electronic tax filing and payments as part of our new product lineup, with the aim of further helping to improve the efficiency of financial closing and tax filing operations for large companies.

As a result of these activities, the number of corporate groups using the TKC Consolidated Group Solution totaled approximately 6,200 corporate groups as of March 31, 2026. Currently, our market share of the listed companies in Japan has reached 44%, with 94 companies out of the top 100 companies with the highest turnover among the listed companies in Japan (94%) using TKC systems to perform electronic filing of their

consumption tax, corporate income tax, local tax, etc.

(iii) Expansion of market for legal information database services

The business launched by TKC Corporation to support tax consultant firms through building a tax-related judicial precedent database attracted attention from various quarters, and today, TKC Corporation provides a wide range of legal information services to legal professions, the law school and legal education market such as universities, corporate legal departments, government offices and local governments in Japan, and even overseas institutions and universities, etc. The current business conditions are as follows.

1) Expansion of the number of records and content in the TKC Law Library

TKC Corporation provides the TKC Law Library, a legal information database which boasts the industry's largest archive (more than 362,000 judicial precedents) and offers timely updates with the latest information, making it highly rated by users as a reliable source of information. Centered on judicial precedent information (LEX/DB), it comprehensively covers laws and regulations, bibliographic references, law journals and specialized books, and related additional information, and we are constantly working to enhance and acquire new content for the TKC Law Library in order to increase the value offered to users.

During the period under review, usage of the TKC Law Library gained traction at TKC member firms, universities, law schools, government offices, law firms, patent offices, corporate legal departments, and overseas research institutions, with as many as 75,000 IDs from 31,000 institutions having registered as of March 31, 2026.

2) Expansion into the law school and legal education market

Our TKC Law School Educational and Research Support System can be used online anytime, anywhere, and contains a diverse variety of content that surpasses that of other companies. It also boasts the advantage of being equipped with various features such as report submission, online exercises, tests, and other components that support classes and self-study. More than 160 universities have signed a contract in FY2026 to adopt our TKC Law School Educational and Research Support System, which has been rated highly by faculty members and students.

Furthermore, we offer the TKC All-Japan Unified Mock Examination, a mock exam service for law school students, graduates, and individuals who have passed the preliminary exam, who aim to sit for the bar exam, in order to support their preparation for the bar exam. The Ministry of Justice is preparing to transition to computer-based testing (CBT) for the bar exam starting in July 2026, and TKC Corporation has been working on setting up the environment by developing and introducing the TKC Digital Test since July 2025 in anticipation of this. Since January 2026, this service has been used for regular exams at several law schools. In addition, this year's TKC All-Japan Unified Mock Examination will be administered at test centers nationwide from March to May 2026 under conditions identical to the actual bar exam, and it has received support from many examinees. We have received applications from approximately 2,800 individuals, which is over 70% of those who are planning to take the bar exam this year. We will continue to enhance our services by offering the industry-leading standard mock exam with the highest number of examinees.

(3) Business activities and operating results of the Local Governments Business Division

The Local Governments Business Division offers specialized information services for municipalities to help promote social welfare by improving local governments' administrative efficiency. The TKC Government Cloud Service has been adopted by more than 1,150 municipalities (prefectures, cities, wards, towns, villages, etc.) as of March 31, 2026.

(i) Completing the standardization of local government information systems for 164 client municipalities

Local governments are now obligated to use standard specifications-compliant systems stipulated by the Digital Agency and the relevant ministries and agencies, and they also have a duty to strive to use them on the Gov-Cloud environment. Starting with Moka-shi, Tochigi Prefecture, which launched the operation of standard specifications-compliant systems on the Gov-Cloud environment on December 23, 2024, we supported the migration to standard specifications-compliant systems and Gov-Cloud for 68 municipalities by the end of the previous fiscal year and for 96 municipalities during the current fiscal year. As a result, as of March 31, 2026, 164 client municipalities (48 cities, 99 towns, and 17 villages) utilizing our mission-critical

operational systems are operating standard specifications-compliant systems on the Gov-Cloud environment.

(ii) Promoting support services for the digitalization of administrative services

TKC Corporation develops and provides support solutions for the digitalization of administrative services to help achieve digital counter services with the “3 No’s for citizens (no visiting, no waiting, and no writing).” During the period under review, the TASK Cloud Easy Service-Counter System was certified by the Digital Agency as a FY2026 Gov-Cloud DX SaaS digital counter service provider for local governments. As a result, as of March 31, 2026, the TASK Cloud Smart Application System has been adopted by 70 municipalities, including government ordinance-designated cities such as Osaka-shi and Yokohama-shi, while the TASK Cloud Easy Service-Counter System has been adopted by 130 municipalities, the TASK Cloud My Number Card Issuance Reservation and Management System by 200 municipalities, and the TASK Cloud Convenience Store Certificate Issuance System by 280 municipalities. In addition, TKC Corporation was commissioned by Kobe-shi, Hyogo Prefecture, to launch a demonstration experiment for online applications utilizing personal data in October 2025.

(iii) Preparing for the digitalization of public fund payments which will begin in September 2026

As an authorized contractor of the Local Tax Agency, TKC Corporation provides cloud-based services at its data center TKC Internet Service Center (TISC) for the inspection system eLTAX (local tax portal system) offered by the Agency. In addition, we also develop and provide our proprietary Data Integration Service to integrate the inspection system with the individual tax systems of various municipalities.

In promoting this service, we have entered into alliance partner agreements with approximately 50 partner enterprises to jointly develop proposals. As a result, our TASK Cloud Local Taxes Electronic Filing Support Service is currently adopted by approximately 790 municipalities, which account for more than 40% of all prefectures and local municipalities, as of March 31, 2026.

In addition, we are organizing a project to engage in system development in preparation for the digitalization of public fund payments which will begin in September 2026, while also conducting information sessions for client municipalities and making other necessary preparations.

(iv) Adoption of TASK Cloud Public Accounting System by more than 400 municipalities through support activities for the digitalization of internal administrative work

TKC Corporation develops and provides the TASK Cloud Public Accounting System, which allows for integrated management of the financial accounting system for local governments (including revenue, expenditures, budgets, and financial closing), the non-current asset registration system, and the financial statement generation system.

In the period under review, we worked on enhancing features of the electronic approval system, and on renewing the document management system as well as the HR and payroll system, which are integrated with the Public Accounting System. As a result, the TASK Cloud Public Accounting System has been adopted by 410 client municipalities as of March 31, 2026. Going forward, we will continue to further expand our services that support the digitalization of internal administrative work, including support for Peppol invoices already in use.

(4) Business activities and operating results of the Printing Business Division

TLP Corporation, which is responsible for TKC Group’s Printing Business, prints and types on continuous business forms for TKC computers used at the TKC Data Processing and Printing Centers of our Accounting Firm Business Division as well as tax-related forms and other forms for the outsourcing services of the Local Governments Business Division, in addition to preparing printed materials and similar for our customers. TLP Corporation operates with a primary focus on data printing services (DPS), business form printing, and the printing of commercial-use creative materials for general enterprises, government offices, and local municipalities.

In the DPS field, it provides direct mail (DM) printing services for general enterprises and survey form printing services for research companies, as well as business process outsourcing (BPO) services aimed at rationalizing notification-related operations of general administration, accounting, and HR departments. In particular, we are working to increase the value offered to customers who use our services, including the measurement of the

effects of DM through the utilization of QR codes. In respect of local municipalities, we assist in resident notification, including creating various tax-related forms, polling station admission tickets, etc. In addition, by adopting the Uni-Voice audio code (provided by the Japan Association for the Visually-impaired Information Support (JAVIS)), users can scan a two-dimensional code with their smartphone to hear printed textual information in the form of audio. In the DPS field, we are committed to providing high value-added services in these ways.

Meanwhile, the Financial Services Agency is requiring enterprises to disclose their CO₂ emissions across the entire supply chain (Scope 3). To address this, TLP is developing a Carbon Footprint Calculation Service that can measure and report the amount of CO₂ emitted during the procurement, manufacturing, delivery, and disposal of materials through the creation of notifications, etc. This service is scheduled to be launched in May of this year.

In the business form printing field, the use of business forms and slips is decreasing due to the increasing adoption of paperless methods, but there is healthy demand for handwritten forms and specific forms, so we engage in sales activities utilizing our strength in form printing.

In the commercial-use creative materials field (catalogs, books, etc.), we are supporting the provision in a timely manner of the publications required by customer enterprises, including printed materials for the anniversary events of customer enterprises, revised editions of specialized books due to legal revisions, etc.

(5) Impact of tensions in the Middle East on business results

There are concerns that the protracted instability in the Middle East will make it difficult to procure various supplies. In order to minimize the impact on existing orders and ensure a stable supply, our Printing Business is gathering information from vendors regarding the procurement of raw materials and various supplies while continuing to engage in supply negotiations.

In addition, at our data center TISC, as well as TCSS, which handles call center operations, we are working to bring forward IT investments to ensure stable operations and to secure a stable supply of heavy oil that we have been stockpiling for emergency use.

2. Qualitative information on consolidated financial conditions

(1) Assets, liabilities, and net assets

(i) Assets

Total assets as of the end of the current 2nd quarter amounted to 131,574 million yen, a 1,756 million yen increase compared to 129,817 million yen as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

1) Current assets

Current assets as of the end of the current 2nd quarter amounted to 53,684 million yen, a 1,171 million yen increase compared to 52,513 million yen as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

This was mainly attributable to a 2,263 million yen increase in cash and deposits, despite a 616 million yen decrease in notes receivable - trade, accounts receivable, and contract assets.

2) Non-current assets

Non-current assets as of the end of the current 2nd quarter amounted to 77,889 million yen, a 585 million yen increase compared to 77,303 million yen as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

This was mainly attributable to an 827 million yen increase in investment securities and a 549 million yen increase in long-term deferred tax assets included in "Other," despite a 1,000 million yen decrease in long-term deposits.

(ii) Liabilities

Total liabilities as of the end of the current 2nd quarter amounted to 23,499 million yen, a 2,179 million yen increase compared to 21,320 million yen as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

1) Current liabilities

Current liabilities as of the end of the current 2nd quarter amounted to 20,336 million yen, a 1,987 million yen increase compared to 18,349 million yen as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

This was mainly attributable to a 1,988 million yen increase in income taxes payable and an 810 million yen increase in provisions for bonuses, despite a 596 million yen decrease in contract liabilities.

2) Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities as of the end of the current 2nd quarter amounted to 3,163 million yen, a 191 million yen increase compared to 2,971 million yen as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

This was mainly attributable to a 249 million yen increase in long-term lease obligations included in "Other."

(iii) Net assets

Total net assets as of the end of the current 2nd quarter amounted to 108,074 million yen, a 422 million yen decrease compared to 108,497 million yen as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

This was mainly attributable to a 2,771 million yen decrease in retained earnings, despite a 559 million yen increase in valuation difference on available-for-sale securities and an increase in net assets due to a 1,704 million yen decrease in treasury stock.

The equity ratio as of the end of the current 2nd quarter was 82.1%, a 1.4 percentage point decrease compared to 83.6% as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

(2) Cash flows

The balance of cash and cash equivalents as of the end of the current 2nd quarter decreased by 136 million yen from the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year, amounting to 33,444 million yen.

The overview of cash flows for the current 2nd quarter and the major factors contributing to the results are as follows.

(i) Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities increased by 12,574 million yen (9,285 million yen increase in revenue year on year). Major factors include the recording of 11,410 million yen in interim net profit before taxes and adjustments and 2,282 million yen in depreciation, an increase of 810 million yen in provisions for bonuses, a decrease of 495 million yen in notes and accounts receivable-trade, as well as a payment of 2,435 million yen in income taxes.

(ii) Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities decreased by 3,607 million yen (6,048 million yen increase in spending year on year). Major factors include an expenditure of 3,000 million yen for payment into time deposits, proceeds of 1,600 million yen from the withdrawal of time deposits, an expenditure of 988 million yen for the purchase of property, plant, and equipment, and an expenditure of 1,199 million yen for the purchase of intangible assets.

(iii) Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities decreased by 9,103 million yen (2,831 million yen increase in spending year on year). Major factors include an expenditure of 5,952 million yen for the acquisition of treasury stock and a payment of 3,086 million yen for year-end dividends for the fiscal year ended September 2025 (dividend of 60 yen per share).

3. Qualitative information on consolidated business results forecast

(1) Consolidated business results forecast

While the Japanese economy has been recovering gradually, the situation remains uncertain and unpredictable given the concerns about rising prices and an economic slowdown stemming from the protracted tensions in the Middle East. In particular, TKC Group's business results could be affected if supply shortages and rising procurement costs in the supply chain persist. We will continue to monitor the external environment closely and respond swiftly and flexibly to achieve the targets that we have initially set.

With regard to the Group's business results outlook, we forecast a turnover of 85,500 million yen (2.4% increase year on year), operating profit of 16,600 million yen (2.8% increase year on year), ordinary profit of 17,100 million yen (3.1% increase year on year), and net profit attributable to owners of parent company of 12,150 million yen (0.5% increase year on year).

(2) Dividends forecast

TKC's basic dividend policy is to aim for a dividend payout ratio (non-consolidated) of about 50% while continuing to maintain optimal profit in each fiscal year in order to meet the expectations of its shareholders. As initially planned, the Company plans to pay an ordinary dividend of 55 yen per share for the current 2nd quarter and an ordinary dividend of 55 yen per share for the year-end dividend.

II. Consolidated Interim Financial Statements and Principal Notes

1. Consolidated interim balance sheets

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (September 30, 2025)	Current consolidated interim accounting period (March 31, 2026)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	36,880	39,144
Notes receivable - trade, accounts receivable, and contract assets	12,241	11,625
Inventories	684	694
Other	2,735	2,247
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(28)	(26)
Total current assets	52,513	53,684
Non-current assets		
Property, plant, and equipment		
Buildings and structures (net amount)	7,204	7,030
Land	6,873	6,873
Other (net amount)	2,895	3,583
Total property, plant, and equipment	16,973	17,486
Intangible assets	7,384	7,220
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	21,195	22,023
Long-term deposits	21,700	20,700
Guarantee deposits	1,593	1,581
Other (net amount)	8,456	8,876
Total investments and other assets	52,945	53,182
Total non-current assets	77,303	77,889
Total assets	129,817	131,574
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable—trade	3,326	2,776
Electronically recorded obligations—operating	926	746
Accounts payable—other	3,665	2,973
Income taxes payable	2,584	4,572
Contract liabilities	1,390	793
Provisions for bonuses	5,310	6,121
Other	1,146	2,353
Total current liabilities	18,349	20,336
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions for stocks payment	381	389
Retirement benefit liabilities	1,876	1,820
Other	713	953
Total non-current liabilities	2,971	3,163
Total liabilities	21,320	23,499

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (September 30, 2025)	Current consolidated interim accounting period (March 31, 2026)
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	5,700	5,700
Capital surplus	6,286	6,286
Retained earnings	94,947	92,175
Treasury stock	(3,060)	(1,356)
Total shareholders' equity	103,872	102,805
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	5,288	5,848
Accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(664)	(579)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	4,624	5,269
Total net assets	108,497	108,074
Total liabilities and net assets	129,817	131,574

2. Consolidated interim statements of income and consolidated interim statements of comprehensive income

(Consolidated interim statements of income)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Previous consolidated interim accounting period (Started October 1, 2024; ended March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated interim accounting period (Started October 1, 2025; ended March 31, 2026)
Turnover	39,227	46,825
Cost of sales	12,054	13,705
Gross profit	27,173	33,120
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	18,496	21,993
Operating profit	8,676	11,126
Non-operating income		
Interest income	41	44
Dividend income	134	208
Insurance dividend income	14	22
Land and house rent received	18	18
Share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method	20	-
Other	34	25
Total non-operating income	264	318
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	0	1
Share of loss of entities accounted for using equity method	-	3
Settlement payments	71	-
Other	0	2
Total non-operating expenses	73	8
Ordinary profit	8,867	11,437
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sale of investment securities	42	3
Gain on sale of non-current assets	2	1
Total extraordinary income	45	4
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on sale of non-current assets	14	9
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	14	21
Loss on redemption of investment securities	12	-
Total extraordinary loss	41	30
Interim net profit before taxes and adjustments	8,871	11,410
Income taxes—current	1,955	4,295
Income taxes—deferred	601	(845)
Total income taxes	2,556	3,449
Interim net profit	6,314	7,961
Interim net profit attributable to owners of parent company	6,314	7,961

(Consolidated interim statements of comprehensive income)

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Previous consolidated interim accounting period (Started October 1, 2024; ended March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated interim accounting period (Started October 1, 2025; ended March 31, 2026)
Interim net profit	6,314	7,961
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	1,596	559
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	97	85
Total other comprehensive income	1,693	644
Interim comprehensive income	8,007	8,606
(Breakdown)		
Interim comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent company	8,007	8,606

3. Consolidated interim statements of cash flows

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Previous consolidated interim accounting period (Started October 1, 2024; ended March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated interim accounting period (Started October 1, 2025; ended March 31, 2026)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interim net profit before taxes and adjustments	8,871	11,410
Depreciation	2,129	2,282
Loss (gain) on sale of investment securities	(42)	(3)
Loss (gain) on redemption of investment securities	12	-
Loss (gain) on sale of non-current assets	12	7
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	14	21
Settlement payments	71	-
Increase (decrease) in provisions for stocks payment	7	7
Increase (decrease) in provisions for bonuses	(2,895)	810
Increase (decrease) in retirement benefit liabilities	111	68
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-- trade	(1,307)	495
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(279)	279
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	385	(925)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(797)	516
Other	(197)	(227)
Subtotal	6,095	14,745
Interest and dividends received	184	267
Interest paid	(0)	(1)
Income taxes paid	(2,919)	(2,435)
Settlement payments paid	(71)	-
Cash flows from operating activities	3,288	12,574
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments into time deposits	(2,100)	(3,000)
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	1,600	1,600
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(193)	(988)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,015)	(1,199)
Proceeds from redemption of investment securities	4,000	-
Other	150	(19)
Cash flows from investing activities	2,441	(3,607)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(35)	-
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock	0	-
Purchase of treasury stock	(3,302)	(5,952)
Payment of dividends	(2,874)	(3,086)
Other	(59)	(65)
Cash flows from financing activities	(6,272)	(9,103)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(542)	(136)
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	30,397	33,580
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at end of interim period	29,855	33,444

4. Notes to consolidated interim financial statements

(Notes on going concern assumption)

None to be disclosed.

(Notes in case of significant changes in shareholders' equity)

Based on resolutions at the meetings of the Board of Directors held on February 13, 2026, and March 11, 2026, the Company acquired 15,000 hundred shares of treasury stock. As a result, treasury stock increased by 5,950 million yen during the current consolidated interim accounting period.

In addition, based on resolutions at the meetings of the Board of Directors held on November 12, 2025, February 13, 2026, and March 11, 2026, the Company retired 20,600 hundred shares of treasury stock on November 28, 2025, February 27, 2026, and March 31, 2026. As a result, treasury stock and retained earnings decreased by 7,644 million yen during the current consolidated interim accounting period, and the total number of issued shares of the Company after the retirement of treasury stock was 502,414 hundred shares.

These actions resulted in a decrease in the net amount of treasury stock of 1,693 million yen and a decrease in retained earnings of 7,644 million yen, with treasury stock and retained earnings at the end of the current consolidated interim accounting period amounting to 1,356 million yen and 92,175 million yen, respectively.

(Notes on segment information, etc.)

[Segment information]

I. Previous consolidated interim accounting period (Started October 1, 2024; ended March 31, 2025)

Information on turnover and profit or loss for each reportable segment

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Adjustments (Note 1)	Amounts in consolidated interim statements of income (Note 2)
	Accounting Firm Business	Local Governments Business	Printing Business	Total		
Turnover						
(1) Sales to outside customers	25,520	12,150	1,556	39,227	-	39,227
(2) Inter-segment sales or transfers	26	-	765	792	(792)	-
Total	25,547	12,150	2,322	40,019	(792)	39,227
Segment profit (loss)	7,000	1,680	(9)	8,671	5	8,676

(Notes) 1. Adjustments of segment profit (loss) of 5 million yen include amounts for elimination of inter-segment transactions and adjustment of inventory assets.

2. Segment profit (loss) is adjusted with the operating profit presented in the consolidated interim statements of income.

II. Current consolidated interim accounting period (Started October 1, 2025; ended March 31, 2026)

Information on turnover and profit or loss for each reportable segment

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Reportable segments				Adjustments (Note 1)	Amounts in consolidated interim statements of income (Note 2)
	Accounting Firm Business	Local Governments Business	Printing Business	Total		
Turnover						
(1) Sales to outside customers	26,508	18,789	1,527	46,825	-	46,825
(2) Inter-segment sales or transfers	29	-	919	948	(948)	-
Total	26,538	18,789	2,446	47,774	(948)	46,825
Segment profit	5,443	5,671	3	11,118	7	11,126

(Notes) 1. Adjustments of segment profit of 7 million yen include amounts for elimination of inter-segment transactions and adjustment of inventory assets.

2. Segment profit is adjusted with the operating profit presented in the consolidated interim statements of income.

III. Supplementary Information (Reference)

Non-consolidated interim financial statements

1. Interim balance sheets

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Previous fiscal year (September 30, 2025)	Current interim accounting period (March 31, 2026)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	31,643	34,753
Accounts receivable and contract assets	11,592	10,989
Inventories	350	313
Other	2,681	2,212
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(28)	(26)
Total current assets	46,239	48,242
Non-current assets		
Property, plant, and equipment		
Buildings and structures (net amount)	6,337	6,200
Land	6,595	6,595
Other (net amount)	1,766	2,148
Total property, plant, and equipment	14,700	14,945
Intangible assets	7,193	7,058
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	22,072	22,883
Long-term deposits	21,500	20,500
Guarantee deposits	1,478	1,466
Other (net amount)	7,564	8,088
Total investments and other assets	52,614	52,938
Total non-current assets	74,508	74,942
Total assets	120,748	123,185
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable–trade	3,199	2,756
Accounts payable–other	3,251	2,764
Income taxes payable	2,431	4,519
Contract liabilities	1,390	793
Provisions for bonuses	4,850	5,830
Other	631	1,850
Total current liabilities	15,753	18,515
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions for stocks payment	381	389
Provisions for retirement benefits	378	442
Other	499	497
Total non-current liabilities	1,258	1,329
Total liabilities	17,012	19,844

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Previous fiscal year (September 30, 2025)	Current interim accounting period (March 31, 2026)
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	5,700	5,700
Capital surplus	5,409	5,409
Retained earnings	90,469	87,824
Treasury stock	(3,060)	(1,356)
Total shareholders' equity	98,517	97,576
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	5,218	5,764
Total valuation and translation adjustments	5,218	5,764
Total net assets	103,735	103,340
Total liabilities and net assets	120,748	123,185

2. Interim statements of income

(Unit: millions of yen)

	Previous interim accounting period (Started October 1, 2024; ended March 31, 2025)	Current interim accounting period (Started October 1, 2025; ended March 31, 2026)
Turnover	36,888	44,599
Cost of sales	10,859	12,521
Gross profit	26,028	32,078
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	17,730	21,133
Operating profit	8,298	10,944
Non-operating income		
Interest income	38	39
Dividend income	324	421
Insurance dividend income	14	21
Land and house rent received	77	77
Other	23	25
Total non-operating income	478	584
Non-operating expenses		
Cost of lease revenue	49	49
Other	0	1
Total non-operating expenses	50	51
Ordinary profit	8,726	11,477
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sale of non-current assets	2	1
Total extraordinary income	2	1
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on sale of non-current assets	14	-
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	14	4
Loss on redemption of investment securities	12	-
Total extraordinary loss	41	4
Interim net profit before taxes	8,687	11,474
Income taxes—current	1,906	4,289
Income taxes—deferred	530	(904)
Total income taxes	2,436	3,385
Interim net profit	6,250	8,088