

◆ Brief Summary of FY2026 Financial Results ◆

[Speakers]

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The earnings forecasts presented in this material were prepared based on economic conditions, market trends, plans, and factors that could reasonably be anticipated as of the date on which this material was created. The Company provides no guarantees regarding the accuracy of the information on whether the forecast figures or policies will be achieved. Actual business results may vary due to various future factors.

◆ Consolidated Financial Results for FY2026

Regarding net sales, sales of semiconductor and electronic component-related products, supported by rising AI-related demand, remained firm, resulting in an increase from the previous year of 3,406 million yen, or 1.1%, to 319,385 million yen. Despite the rising cost of fuel and raw materials and rising fixed costs, including personnel expenses, operating income grew from the previous year by 594 million yen, or 2.4%, to 25,156 million yen, driven by higher sales volumes. Ordinary income fell from the previous year by 423 million yen, or 1.6%, to 25,666 million yen. Profit attributable to owners of parent increased from the previous year by 2,897 million yen, or 20.0%, to 17,374 million yen, following the recording of an impairment loss in the previous year on non-current assets in Fine & Specialty Paper Products Operations. Extraordinary income included gains on the sale of cross-shareholdings of 482 million yen. Extraordinary losses included an impairment loss on non-current assets in Fine & Specialty Paper Products Operations of 716 million yen; expenses related to the liquidation of LINTEC Industries (Malaysia) of 763 million yen; and expenses related to the consolidation of facilities for cutting of MACTac Americas of 196 million yen. Currency effects due to yen appreciation had a negative impact of 2,100 million yen on net sales and a negative impact of 200 million yen on operating income.

I will now present the financial results for LINTEC Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. Regarding net sales, non-consolidated net sales grew 8,824 million yen from the previous year, or 5.1%, to 181,048 million yen, while net sales of the consolidated subsidiaries grew 457 million yen, or 0.2%, to

201,104 million yen. For operating income, non-consolidated operating income grew 3,515 million yen from the previous year, or 30.2%, to 15,149 million yen, while operating income for the consolidated subsidiaries fell 2,584 million yen, or 20.3%, to 10,139 million yen. Overseas net sales were 200,420 million yen; the overseas sales ratio was 62.8%.

On a non-consolidated basis, the component figures contributing to the increases in operating income were 2,900 million yen due to growth in sales volumes, 1,000 million yen due to sale price revisions, 900 million yen attributable to sales mix adjustments, and 2,400 million yen due to factors such as sales commissions and lower losses on valuation of inventories, for a total of 7,200 million yen. The component factors that reduced income were 200 million yen due to higher fuel and raw material costs and logistics costs; higher fixed costs, for a total of 3,500 million yen, including 1,500 million yen of personnel expenses following wage hikes and 600 million yen due to higher experimentation and research expenses. These factors boosted non-consolidated operating income by 3,500 million yen. For our consolidated subsidiaries, in Advanced Materials Operations, lower sales volumes for HBM manufacturing equipment in South Korea had some impact, but sales volumes of semiconductor-related tapes grew, resulting in higher profit overall. At consolidated subsidiary MACtac Americas, despite higher sales volumes, production losses expanded from the previous year due to the sales mix and declining process yields; we also recorded amortization of goodwill of 4,400 million yen, resulting in an overall operating loss of 3,900 million yen, 2,600 million yen greater than the loss of 1,300 million yen recorded the previous year. As mentioned earlier, yen appreciation on the whole resulted in currency effects of negative 200 million yen.

I will now discuss our fiscal year results by segment. Regarding Printing and Industrial Materials Products, net sales in Printing & Variable Information Products Operations fell 1,147 million yen from the previous year, or 0.8%, to 145,517 million yen, while net sales in Industrial & Material Operations decreased 855 million yen, or 2.3%, to 37,126 million yen. Total net sales in this segment decreased from the previous year by 2,002 million yen, or 1.1%, to 182,644 million yen. The impact of higher fuel and raw material costs, rising logistics costs, and higher fixed costs, compounded by deteriorating process yields at MACtac Americas, resulted in a 3,482 million yen decline in operating income from the previous year, or 63.8%, to 1,979 million yen.

I will now provide a summary of net sales for the business units in this segment. Regarding Printing & Variable Information Products Operations, for adhesive products for seals and labels, sales in Japan of products for food-related products and beverage campaigns were sluggish. Sales of products for pharmaceuticals and logistics remained firm, while demand recovered for eye-catching labels. In overseas markets, sales volumes grew at MACtac Americas, but net sales declined due to the sales mix and currency effects. Net sales were weak as well in ASEAN. Overseas sales accounted for 70.8% of Printing

& Variable Information Products Operations sales. Including currency effects, MACTac Americas' net sales fell from the previous year by 2% to 86,300 million yen. In Industrial & Material Operations, sales in Japan of window films for buildings were sluggish, but sales of window films and adhesive products for automobiles held firm. Overseas, demand for security window films at Madico (US) proved lackluster. In ASEAN, sales of automobile-use adhesive products declined. Overseas sales accounted for 50.1% of sales for Industrial & Material Operations.

I will now discuss Electronic and Optical Products. Net sales in Advanced Materials Operations grew from the previous year by 7,800 million yen, or 9.2%, to 92,809 million yen. Net sales in Optical Products Operations declined from the previous year by 3,387 million yen, or 30.0%, to 7,916 million yen. Net sales for this segment expanded 4,413 million yen from the previous year, or 4.6%, to 100,726 million yen, while operating income grew 3,614 million yen, or 19.5%, to 22,120 million yen, due to higher sales volumes of semiconductor and electronic component-related products. This was despite the impact of higher depreciation expenses for new equipment introduced to meet strong demand for semiconductor-related tapes and multilayer ceramic capacitor-related tape.

What follows is a summary of net sales for the business units in this segment. Net sales in Advanced Materials Operations fell 3.9% to 21,700 million yen thanks to a recovery in both orders and deliveries of semiconductor-related devices from the second half. Semiconductor-related adhesive tapes performed well due to growing demand related to AI, growing 13.2% to 44,800 million yen. Sales of multilayer ceramic capacitor-related tape grew by 13.7% to 23,900 million yen, driven by strong high-end demand for data centers and smartphones. Overseas sales accounted for 74.3% of Advanced Materials Operations sales. In Optical Products Operations, sales of adhesive tape for OLED displays were on par with the previous year, but net sales declined, partly due to the liquidation of subsidiaries in South Korea and Taiwan.

I will now discuss Paper and Converted Products. Net sales in Fine & Specialty Paper Products Operations fell from the previous year by 198 million yen, or 1.3%, to 14,677 million yen. Net sales in Converted Products Operations grew from the previous year by 1,194 million yen, or 5.9%, to 21,336 million yen. Net sales for this segment grew 995 million yen from the previous year, or 2.8%, to 36,014 million yen. Despite the impact of higher fuel and raw material costs and logistics costs, operating income grew 441 million yen, or 82.6%, to 977 million yen, due to lower operating losses associated with the impairment losses for production equipment in Fine & Specialty Paper Product Operations recorded in the previous year and higher sales volumes in Converted Products Operations.

I will now provide a summary of net sales for the business units in this segment. In Fine & Specialty Paper Products Operations, while sales of industrial specialty papers were firm, sales of our main stay products—color papers for envelopes and oil-resistant papers—were sluggish. In Converted Products

Operations, sales of casting papers for synthetic leather decreased, but sales of release papers, particularly for electronic materials, held firm, while demand for release film for optical-related products and casting papers for carbon fiber composite materials recovered. Overseas sales accounted for 36.4% of Converted Products Operations sales.

◆ **Forecasts of consolidated financial results for FY2027**

I will now discuss our consolidated earnings forecasts for FY2026. We expect net sales to grow from the previous year by 22,600 million yen, or 7.1%, to 342,000 million yen; operating income to increase by 2,300 million yen, or 9.3%, to 27,500 million yen; ordinary income to increase by 1,800 million yen, or 7.1%, to 27,500 million yen; and profit attributable to owners of parent to increase by 2,100 million yen, or 12.2%, to 19,500 million yen.

I will now explain the earnings forecasts for LINTEC Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. We expect non-consolidated net sales to grow from the previous year by 14,600 million yen, or 8.1%, to 195,600 million yen. We expect net sales at consolidated subsidiaries to increase from the previous year by 10,600 million yen, or 5.3%, to 211,700 million yen. For operating income, we expect non-consolidated operating income to increase from the previous year by 2,600 million yen, or 17.1%, to 17,800 million yen, while operating income of consolidated subsidiaries is expected to decline by 500 million yen, or 4.9%, to 9,700 million yen.

I will now explain the factors likely to affect operating income. On a non-consolidated basis, the factors we expect to boost income include 4,800 million yen due to sales volumes growth and 6,700 million yen due to sale price revisions. The factors we expect to reduce income include 4,700 million yen due to the higher cost of fuel and raw materials in connection with events in the Middle East and 4,200 million yen due to various higher fixed costs, including personnel expenses, depreciation, and experimentation and research expenses. For consolidated subsidiaries, we project an improvement of 1,600 million yen from the previous year at MACTac Americas thanks to improvements in process yields, which was an issue in the previous year, and reductions in goodwill amortization. In Advanced Materials Operations, we expect a profit transfer of 1,400 million yen from sales subsidiaries to the parent in consideration of the tax regime for transfer pricing tax regulations to result in 500 million yen less in profits across consolidated subsidiaries.

I will now discuss our consolidated earnings forecasts for this fiscal year by segment. Regarding Printing and Industrial Materials Products, we expect net sales in Printing & Variable Information Products Operations to increase from the previous year by 8,500 million yen, or 5.8%, to 154,000 million yen; we expect net sales in Industrial & Material Operations to grow from the previous year by 3,200 million yen, or 8.5%, to 40,300 million yen. We expect net sales in this segment to increase from the

previous year by 11,700 million yen, or 6.4%, to 194,300 million yen. Although we anticipate higher fuel and raw materials costs and rising fixed costs, we expect operating income to increase from the previous year by 2,100 million yen, or 107.2%, to 4,100 million yen, driven by sale price revisions and improvements in the MACtac Americas profit and loss position.

I will now present the sales forecasts for the business units in this segment. In Printing & Variable Information Products Operations, the rising cost of food and other goods in Japan is expected to continue to weigh heavily on personal consumption. Despite concerns that this could dampen demand for seals and labels, in addition to the positive effects of sale price revisions, we anticipate expanded sales of environmentally-friendly products, including our proprietary hot-melt adhesives and plastic-alternative label materials. Overseas, while we expect challenging market conditions to persist at MACtac Americas, the price revisions implemented from April should contribute. We plan to expand sales centered on logistics and food-related applications. We also expect to see sales growth in India and ASEAN. In Industrial & Material Operations, we plan to expand sales in Japan of building and automotive window films with new functional properties, targeting applications in security and heat mitigation and responding to growing interest in energy conservation. Overseas, we anticipate sales growth for window films and newly developed roofing materials at Madico in the US and expanded sales of automotive adhesive products and window films in India and ASEAN.

I will now discuss the forecasts for Electronic and Optical Products. We expect net sales in Advanced Materials Operations to grow from the previous year by 8,600 million yen, or 9.3%, to 101,400 million yen; we expect net sales in Optical Products Operations to grow from the previous year by 900 million yen, or 11.2%, to 8,800 million yen. We expect net sales for this segment to grow from the previous year by 9,500 million yen, or 9.4%, to 110,200 million yen. Nevertheless, we expect operating income to grow from the previous year by 600 million yen, or 2.6%, to 22,700 million yen. Despite higher revenue in Advanced Materials Operations, the rising cost of fuel and raw materials and rising fixed costs, including personnel expenses and R&D expenses, will have an impact.

I will now explain the sales forecasts for the business units in this segment. In Advanced Materials Operations, we expect continuing sales growth for semiconductor-related adhesive tapes thanks to booming AI-related demand. We also believe that sales of semiconductor-related devices will continue to grow based on a recovery starting in the second half in orders for devices for HBM manufacturing. We expect to see higher demand for multilayer ceramic capacitor-related tape, particularly for applications like smartphones, AI servers, and automobiles. We plan to make the most of the new equipment deployed and brought online during the past few years. In Optical Products Operations, we will work to expand sales not just of adhesive tape for OLED displays, a mainstay product, but OCA tape and light diffusion films.

I will now present the forecasts for Paper and Converted Products. We expect net sales in Fine & Specialty Paper Products Operations to be 14,700 million yen, on par with the previous year; we expect net sales in Converted Products Operations to increase from the previous year by 1,400 million yen, or 6.9%, to 22,800 million yen. We expect net sales in this segment to increase from the previous year by 1,400 million yen, or 4.1%, to 37,500 million yen; but we expect operating income, while benefiting from the effect of price revisions, to decrease from the previous year by 300 million yen, or 28.4%, to 700 million yen due to lower sales volumes in Fine & Specialty Paper Products Operations and the rising cost of fuel and raw materials.

I will now explain the sales forecasts for the business units in this segment. In Fine & Specialty Paper Products Operations, we expect lower sales of papers for envelopes due to the impact of higher postal charges and growing use of the internet for communications. Nevertheless, the outlook for sales is on par with the previous year because the impact of sale price revisions will be coupled to the expanded sales of functional papers like clean papers and oil-resistant papers. In Converted Products Operations, we expect revenue to benefit from the effects of price revisions. We expect sales of release papers for electronic materials and release film for optical-related products to remain firm. We plan to pursue cost reductions by taking advantage of our newly deployed coating equipment. We expect redoubled efforts to sell casting papers for synthetic leather and carbon fiber composite materials to drive sales growth.

Now I will discuss capital expenditures, depreciation, amortization of goodwill, and R&D expenses. Capital expenditures in FY2025 fell from 20,600 million yen the previous year by 5,300 million yen to 15,300 million yen. Key expenditures included the installation of new coating equipment for expanding sales of casting papers for synthetic leather and carbon fiber composite materials at the Komatsushima Plant; the establishment of a mass production system for pellicles for EUV lithography machines; the expansion and renovation of the Ina Technology Center to increase supply capacity for semiconductor-related devices; the introduction of environmentally-friendly equipment at each plant to save energy and reduce carbon dioxide emissions; the introduction of equipment for the development of new materials; the opening of an advanced development center for the development of new semiconductor-related adhesive tape products; and the purchase of land for a new research facility in the Kansai region. In FY2026, we plan to make capital expenditures of 15,000 million yen. This will include ongoing projects carried over from the previous year and the establishment of a new system related to advanced semiconductor manufacturing processes; the construction of a new research building in the Kansai region; and investments in environmentally-friendly equipment at each plant. Depreciation in FY2025 fell from 12,800 million yen the previous year by 100 million yen to 12,700 million yen. In FY2026, this figure is expected to be 13,800 million yen. Amortization of goodwill in FY2025 was 4,500 million yen. In FY2026, this figure is expected to be 4,100 million yen, assuming the completion in November 2026 of

amortization of goodwill from MACtac Americas. R&D expenses in FY2025 increased from 10,100 million yen the previous year by 1,200 million yen to 11,300 million yen. In FY2026, we expect this figure to increase by 2,000 million yen to 13,300 million yen as we establish a mass production system for pellicles for EUV lithography machines and focus on developing new semiconductor-related adhesive tape products and new materials.

I will now discuss our dividend forecasts. In line with our basic policy on profit allocation, we paid an annual dividend of 110 yen for FY2025. This resulted in a consolidated dividend payout ratio of 41.6% and dividend on equity (DOE) of 3.5%. In FY2026, we plan to increase the annual dividend per share by 10 yen to 120 yen on the assumption that consolidated profit will be 19,500 million yen and earnings per share will be 297.79 yen. As a result, we expect the consolidated dividend payout ratio to be 40.3%.

The global economy is likely to continue growing in FY2026, supported by active AI-related investment and proactive fiscal policies in various countries. But concerns continue to mount for an economic slowdown due to the high tariff policies of the US and escalating tensions in the Middle East. Conditions are unlikely to encourage complacency for some time. For LINTEC, as for many other companies, the impact of rising fuel and raw material costs and logistics costs stemming from the situation in the Middle East is significant. We cannot rule out the possibility of procurement disruptions within our supply chain. Nonetheless, we are committed to making every effort to ensure the continued supply of products to our customers. In addition to these global conditions, the impact of the increases in fuel and raw material costs and transportation costs, as well as rises in fixed costs such as personnel expenses due to wage hikes and depreciation due to the introduction of new production equipment, will be factors that depress profits. However, all our employees will be working together and redoubling their efforts so that we can push through the current challenging business environment and achieve our targets.

Main questions and answers

Q. Regarding your mainstay products with high market share in Advanced Materials Operations, including Dicing tape, Back grinding tape, and multilayer ceramic capacitor-related tapes, can you describe the competitive environment over the past four to five years?

A. Our earnings in the advanced semiconductor field have grown significantly over the past four to five years, especially for semiconductor-related adhesive tapes. The market for semiconductor-related adhesive tapes is extremely narrow, and the competition has been fierce for some time. Our response has been to remain squarely focused on the market and on our customers and to strengthen our capacity to make the products they need. I believe this explains our current performance. Despite the risk our customers will switch to competing products if we become complacent, over the past several years, our net sales of semiconductor-related adhesive tapes have grown by roughly 60%, significantly outpacing the growth rate for semiconductor wafer area shipments as calculated by an industry association. Given these results, I feel we're maintaining our market share fairly successfully. The same applies to multilayer ceramic capacitor-related tapes. We've also long faced competition from film manufacturers in this space. With respect to our customers for multilayer ceramic capacitor-related tapes, we're working to align ourselves as closely as possible with their general heading. We're strengthening our capabilities around QCD; namely, their quality, quantity, and supply requirements. We plan to stick to the same course moving forward, and will continue to aim at expanding our market share.

Q. In the fiscal year ended March 2026, MACtac Americas' operating income fell significantly short of your forecast. I'm guessing external environmental factors had a lot to do with this, but how do you intend to improve management as the parent company? On a related note, I understand that the current Medium-term Business Plan regards M&A activities as growth investments. What types of targets will you consider? Do you include the absence of any difficulties concerning management in your target selection criteria?

A. I'm truly sorry for the concerns MACtac Americas' performance has prompted. We take this situation very seriously. Since last year, we've tried to establish stronger lines of communication with the company's personnel and to maintain a solid idea of their progress in addressing management challenges. To improve process yields, we've sent a team to the company from Japan, including technicians and engineers. We're working to drive improvements by improving communication with the people there involved in manufacturing and management. We expect performance to pick up and improve very soon. On M&A, our stance has not changed. If any opportunities that strengthen our business or portfolio come

up, we have no intentions whatsoever of ruling them out, and our approach to actively pursuing such opportunities remains unchanged. But right now, we're not examining any specific opportunities.

Q. Regarding the impact of the situation in the Middle East, your forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 2027 appear largely to have accounted for higher fuel and raw material costs. What assumptions are you making and what impacts are you anticipating? Let us know which businesses are likely to be most significantly affected, as well as your stance on passing them on to prices and your current response measures should such a situation arise. With respect to raw materials procurement, have you seen any disruptions on the supplier side? Or is the situation still within the range of what you anticipated?

A. For the higher cost of fuel and raw materials due to the situation in the Middle East, we've factored in a rise in costs of 3,000 million yen. We're currently considering revising sale prices for customers to absorb the impact. Of our six business units, the three we see as most likely to be significantly affected are Printing & Variable Information Products Operations, Advanced Materials Operations, and Converted Products Operations. As widely reported in the media, impacts on procurement are beginning to emerge, primarily in relation to solvents. We're experiencing similar situations ourselves. It was actually hard at first to secure commitments for procurement even one month out, but the outlook has improved somewhat. We're doing everything we can to ensure stable supply, but cost increases are unavoidable.

Q. You mentioned that Advanced Materials Operations is performing solidly. Regarding the current operating rates of your equipment, I think you've made capital expenditures in the past for products like multilayer ceramic capacitor-related tapes to prepare for a situation like this. The market is booming right now, but taking into account current capacity utilization levels for semiconductor-related adhesive tapes and multilayer ceramic capacitor-related tapes, as well as prospects for your customers, should we expect to see the need emerge for a further round of capital expenditures?

A. For both multilayer ceramic capacitor-related tapes and semiconductor-related adhesive tapes, we've made capital expenditures with a firm eye on the market outlook. Contributions from new equipment were limited last year, but for multilayer ceramic capacitor-related tapes, capacity utilization is currently at around 80%, meaning we still have headroom. For semiconductor-related adhesive tapes as, we obtained certification in the first half of last year for the equipment we invested in two years ago. We're now at a point where the equipment can contribute to this fiscal year's performance. We're committed to continuing to track market trends and making whatever proactive investments are needed.

Q. In Advanced Materials Operations, semiconductor-related adhesive tapes is selling extremely well. Can you tell us by how much volumes sold grew in the fiscal year before this? Ideally, I'd also like to learn more about the situation in each semiconductor field. If detail at that level is difficult to provide, can you give a breakdown of net sales and volume growth rates by destination country?

A. As you appear to have guessed, analyzing the end applications for semiconductor-related tapes is hard to do. Information about which tape a customer is using on which line doesn't make its way back to us, so we're not in a position to provide specifics. That said, we recognize ourselves that knowing which tape is being used for which application or in which field will be important for building our development capabilities. For that reason, our people on the ground are working to gather this information through day-to-day interactions with customers. With respect to the situation by region, the Taiwan market has been seeing the largest growth in semiconductor-related adhesive tapes volume, as gleaned from application growth rates to date. More recently, the weight of the China market has increased considerably, with our tapes being adopted there and contributing to our performance. The South Korea and the ASEAN markets follow those two.

Q. Regarding the situation with pellicles, you mentioned establishing a mass production system in the fiscal year ended March 2026. How much did you spend on capital investment and R&D through the last fiscal year? How much in the way of R&D expenditure are you planning for this year? I've heard you originally planned to make capital expenditures of around 5,000 million yen. In connection with that, can you tell us roughly how much you've spent so far? And can you give us a timeline for mass production and say whether you've produced actual samples?

A. We budgeted 5,000 million yen for pellicles. In the fiscal year before this, we invested some 1,400 million yen in mass production equipment. We've also invested 2,000 million yen beyond this to date, including R&D expenses. For this fiscal year, we're planning approximately 3,000 million yen. We expect to have the mass production system up and running around the first half of the fiscal year. Samples have already been produced. The closer the pieces get to falling into place, the more frequently we'll be able to provide samples. We're working on the system and producing samples in parallel. I expect the various stages to unfold in this way over the year.

Q. On the P&L side, while your semiconductor-related business is performing extremely well, MACtac Americas isn't in great shape. Given that competitors are partnering with their end customers to gain market share, my guess is it would be difficult to significantly expand margins relative to rivals in the short term. Given that, how do you rate MACtac Americas?

A. We purchased MACtac Americas through an M&A deal in 2016. The background to the acquisition

was that we had long considered entering the US market, which boasts one of the world's largest label shipment volumes, and this acquisition opportunity happened to come along. MACtac Americas is the third-largest manufacturer of roll label stocks in the North American market. It's an entity with a portfolio and profit structure very similar to our own. While it's not a match for the top two players in terms of volume, it has a solid profit-oriented structure. The approach of prioritizing profitability was a major reason for the acquisition. We also believed that supplying LINTEC's proprietary products to the North American market would open up new sales channels and that by deploying MACtac Americas' hot-melt adhesive technologies in Japan and ASEAN, we could build a powerful relationship characterized by synergies. Realizing synergies takes time, but our progress with market development is on track. The deterioration in performance in the fiscal year before this was primarily due to lower yields resulting from process defects in 2025. We dispatched a team of manufacturing technicians from Japan to the company, and they're currently working to address the issue. We plan to do everything we can to improve things there as fast as possible to fulfill the original aim of acquiring MACtac Americas.

Q. On the balance sheet, as of the end of FY2026, both net cash and the equity ratio stood at 75%, which I think is extremely high compared to your peers. Looking back over the past ten years, the only times your free cash flow turned negative were in the fiscal year ended March 2017, when you completed a large-scale M&A deal, and in the fiscal year ended March 2023, when raw material costs surged due to the Russia-Ukraine war. Taking this into account, and given that you have many highly competitive products and will continue to accumulate cash at a steady pace, what equity ratio do you consider appropriate for your business operations?

A. We see equity ratio as something of a result of profits for the period, foreign exchange movements, treasury share acquisitions, dividends, and fluctuations in total assets. One factor behind the increase in our equity ratio has been yen depreciation. We operate 37 overseas consolidated subsidiaries; the impact of yen depreciation from FY2021 to FY2022 increased foreign currency translation adjustments by roughly 10,000 million yen, and it's remained at this level since. With the yen recently weakening, the equity ratio may rise, going forward. In addition, we expect R&D investments to grow in areas like advanced semiconductors through the final year of the next Medium-term Business Plan. We expect our funding requirements to increase as well, and free cash flow could turn negative. But our policy is to actively pursue shareholder returns, including doing so through flexible share buybacks and increased dividends.