

# Financial Results Briefing

Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

May 28, 2025

DAISHINKU CORP. (Code: 6962)

President, Minoru Iizuka

# Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2025



# Corrections in FY2025

Unit: Million yen	FY2025 (before correction)			FY2025 (after correction)		
	Apr.-Jun.	Apr.-Sep.	Apr.-Dec.	Apr.-Jun.	Apr.-Sep.	Apr.-Dec.
Net sales	9,827	19,438	29,549	9,827	19,438	29,549
Operating profit	584	916	1,252	<b>416</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>740</b>
Ordinary profit	1,004	(78)	1,014	<b>836</b>	<b>(550)</b>	<b>501</b>
Profit attributable to owners of parent	662	(187)	358	<b>379</b>	<b>(498)</b>	<b>16</b>

Repeated specific processing (operational) errors in inventory management from the beginning of the fiscal year resulted in errors in the amounts of inventory and cost of goods sold from Q1 to Q3.

→ **Error-handling rules have been established.**

**Consistency will be checked on a monthly basis to prevent recurrence.**

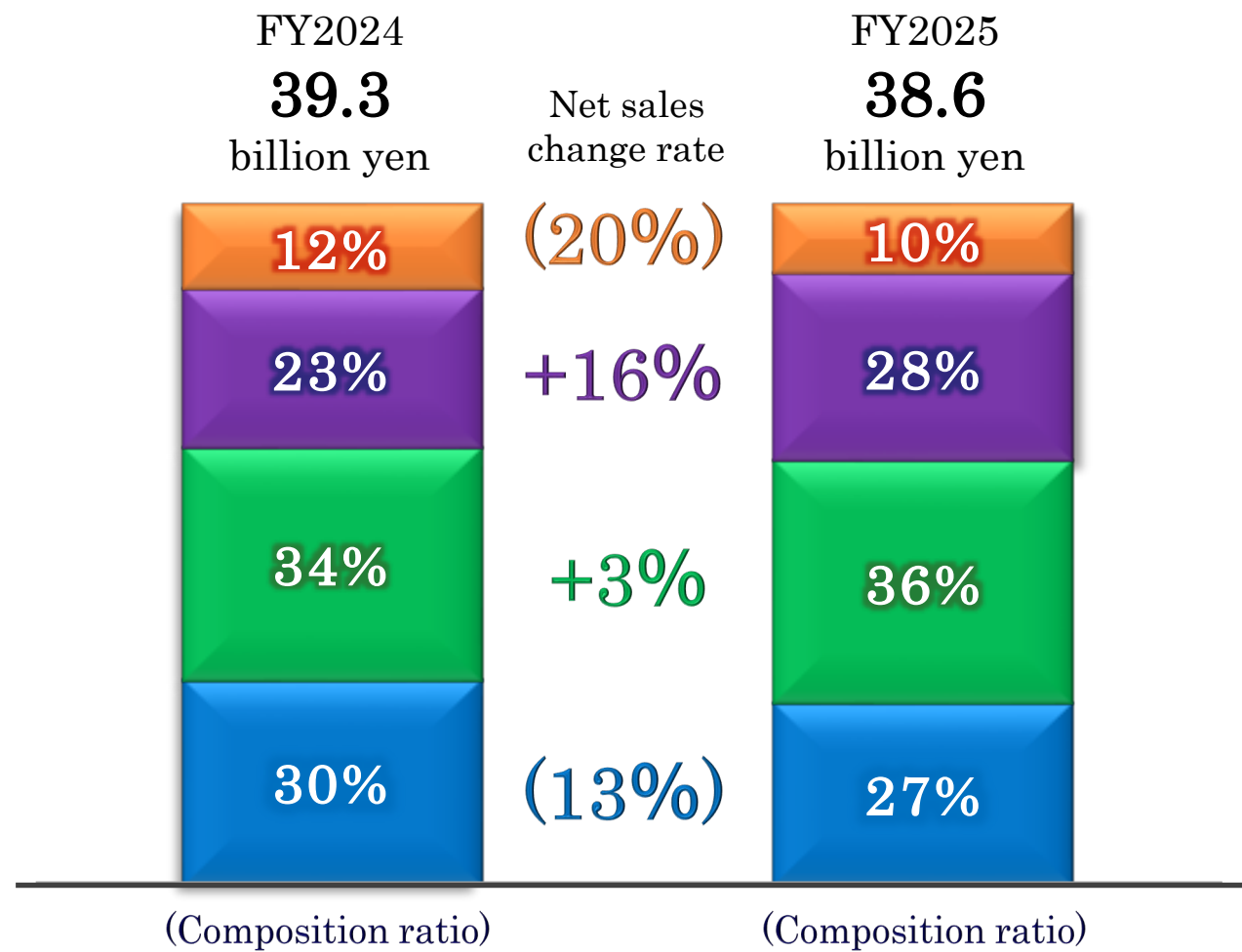
# Results in FY2025 (YoY Change)

## Lower revenue and profit

Unit:Million yen	FY2024	FY2025	YoY Change	
			Increase/Decrease	Rate of change
Net sales	39,343	38,620	(723) ↓	(1.8%)
Operating profit	2,135	915	(1,220) ↓	(57.1%)
Ordinary profit	3,192	412	(2,780) ↓	(87.1%)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	1,876	285	(1,591) ↓	(84.8%)
USD average rate (yen)	144.59	152.62	8.03 ↑	

# Sales by Market (YoY Change)

Sluggish TM applications  
despite strong CE applications

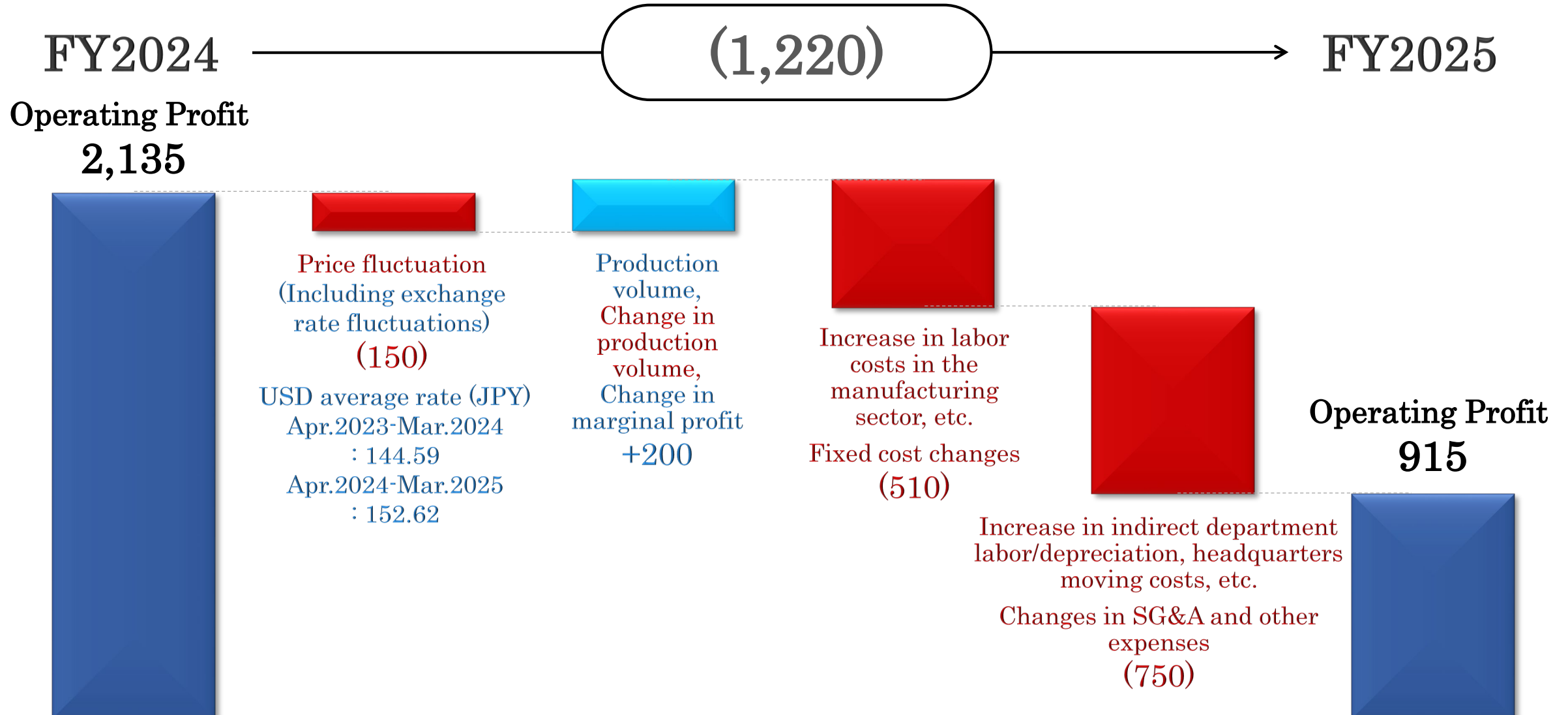


IM: Industrial market  
AM: Automotive market  
CM: Consumer market  
TM: Telecommunications market

IM		Prolonged sluggishness of FA/robot applications due to reduced capital expenditures, etc.
CM		Strong sales for PC-related applications, wearable devices, drones, etc.
AM		Overall strong sales despite slowing growth due to sluggish EV sales in Europe, etc.
TM		A decrease in photolithography products due to changes in 5G chipsets for Chinese smartphones

# Operating Profit Analysis (YoY Change)

(Unit: million yen)



# Results in Q4 of FY2025 (QoQ Change)

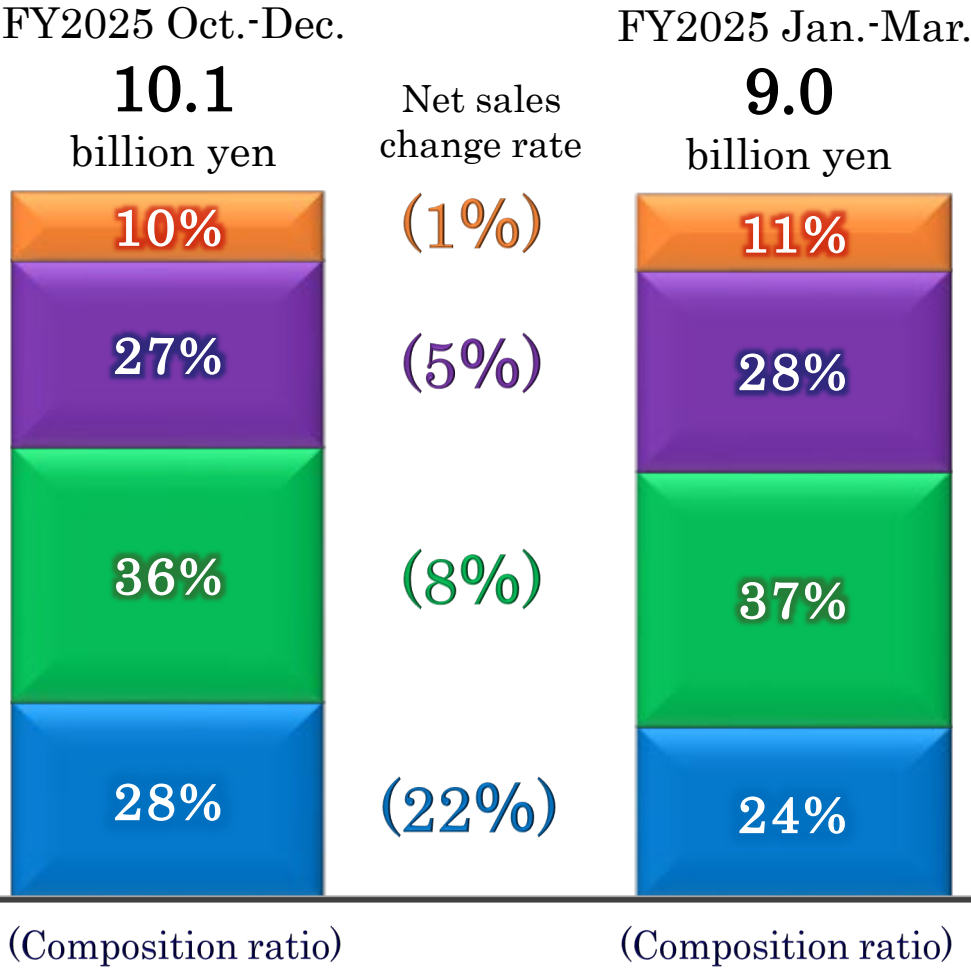
Lower revenue and profit

Unit: Million yen	FY2025			Jan.-Mar.	QoQ change
	Apr.-Jun.	Jul.-Sep.	Oct.-Dec.		Incease/Decrease
Net sales	9,827	9,611	10,111	9,071	(1,040) ↓
Operating profit	416	27	296	174	(122) ↓
Ordinary profit	836	(1,387)	1,052	(89)	(1,141) ↓
Profit attributable to owners of parent	379	(878)	515	268	(247) ↓



# Sales by Market (QoQ Change)

Decreased revenues  
due to seasonal factors



IM: Industrial market  
AM: Automotive market  
CM: Consumer market  
TM: Telecommunications market

IM		Sluggish sales due to the continuing trend of excess inventory of FA equipment despite strong sales for housing- and security-related applications in Europe and the U.S.
CM		Decreased sales for PCs despite strong sales for wearable devices and drones Limited impact of seasonal factors in Greater China due to China's subsidy policy
AM		Decreased sales due to seasonal factors in Greater China despite a slight increase in Europe and the U.S.
TM		Decreased sales due to price competition and seasonal factors in Greater China despite strong sales for GPS/GNSS applications



# Operating Profit Analysis (QoQ Change)

(Unit: million yen)

FY2025  
Oct.-Dec.

(122)

FY2025  
Jan.-Mar.

Operating  
Profit  
296

Price fluctuation  
(Including exchange  
rate fluctuations)

(250)

USD average rate (JPY)  
Oct.-Dec.: 152.37  
Jan.-Mar.: 152.55

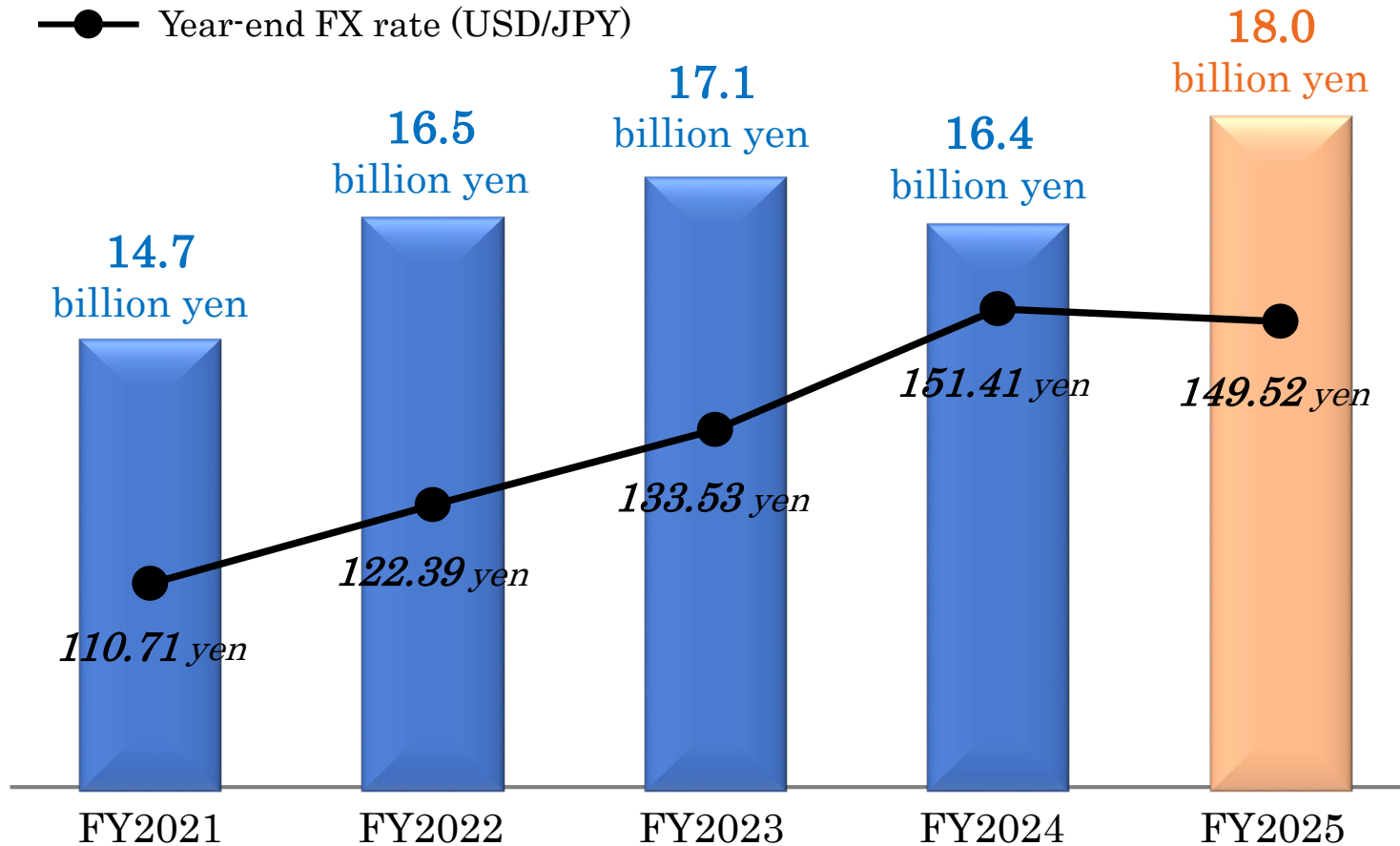
Sales volume,  
Production  
volume,  
Change in  
product mix  
Change in  
marginal profit  
(30)

Decrease in labor  
costs in the  
manufacturing  
sector, etc.  
Fixed cost changes  
+90

Decrease in  
indirect  
department  
labor, etc.  
Changes in  
SG&A and  
other expenses  
+70

Operating  
Profit  
174

# Inventories Trends



## FY2025

Compared to the end of the previous fiscal year:  
**+1.6 billion yen**  
 (including the FX rate impact of **-0.2 billion yen**)

■ Mainly an increase in raw materials: increased due to the surging unit prices for parts and materials (gold) and pre-ordering for ICs, etc.

Increased inventory YoY mainly due to the impact of surging unit prices for materials

# Capital Expenditures / Depreciation/R&D Expenses

(Unit: million yen)

YoY	FY2024	FY2025	Increase/ Decrease
Capital Expenditures	3,613	7,450	3,837
Depreciation	3,941	3,986	45
R&D expenses	2,170	2,168	(2)

QoQ	FY2025 Oct.-Dec.	FY2025 Jan.-Mar.	Increase/ Decrease
Capital Expenditures	430	1,021	591
Depreciation	1,088	920	(168)
R&D expenses	567	564	(3)

Increase in capital expenditures related to the headquarters and plant



► Construction completed in August 2024

# Full Year Forecast for the FY2026

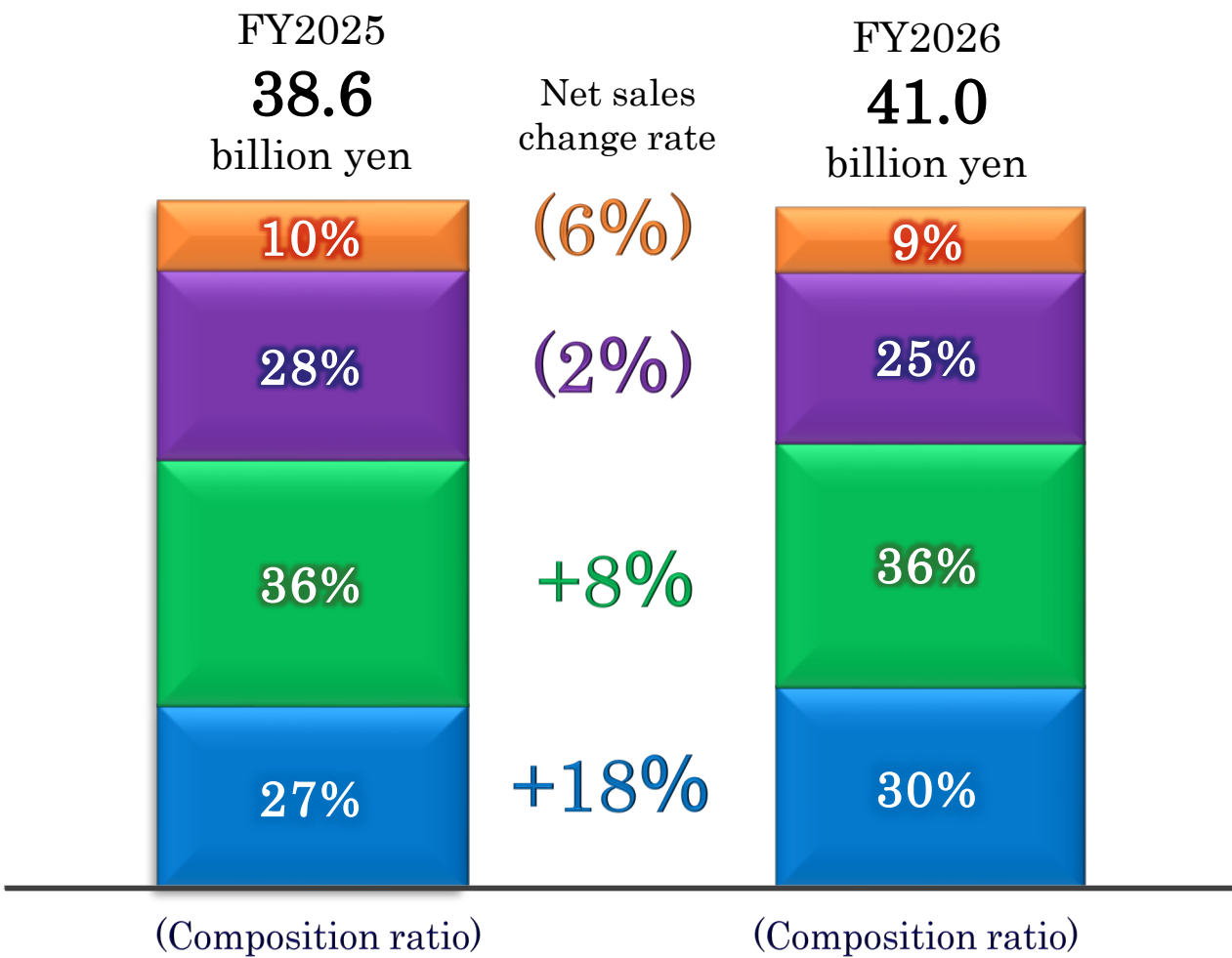
## Higher revenue and profit

	FY2025	FY2026	(Unit: million yen)	
			Increase/ Decrease	Rate of change
Net sales	38,620	41,000	2,380 ↑	6.2%
Operating profit	915	2,000	1,085 ↑	118.6%
Ordinary profit	412	1,000	588 ↑	142.4%
Profit attributable to owners of parent	285	500	215 ↑	75.1%
Inventories	18,018	21,300	3,282 ↑	18.2%
Capital expenditures (*)	7,450	9,000	1,550 ↑	20.8%
Depreciation	3,986	4,500	514 ↑	12.9%
R&D expenses	2,168	2,300	132 ↑	6.1%
ROE	0.8%	1.6%	(*) Total amount of capital expenditure for the 2nd Medium-term Business Plan (2024 to 2026): 15 billion yen → Increased by utilizing the METI subsidy (ArkH-related)	
ROIC	0.7%	2.1%		
USD average rate (JPY)	152.62	140.00		

# Sales by Market

## Growing demand for TM/AM applications

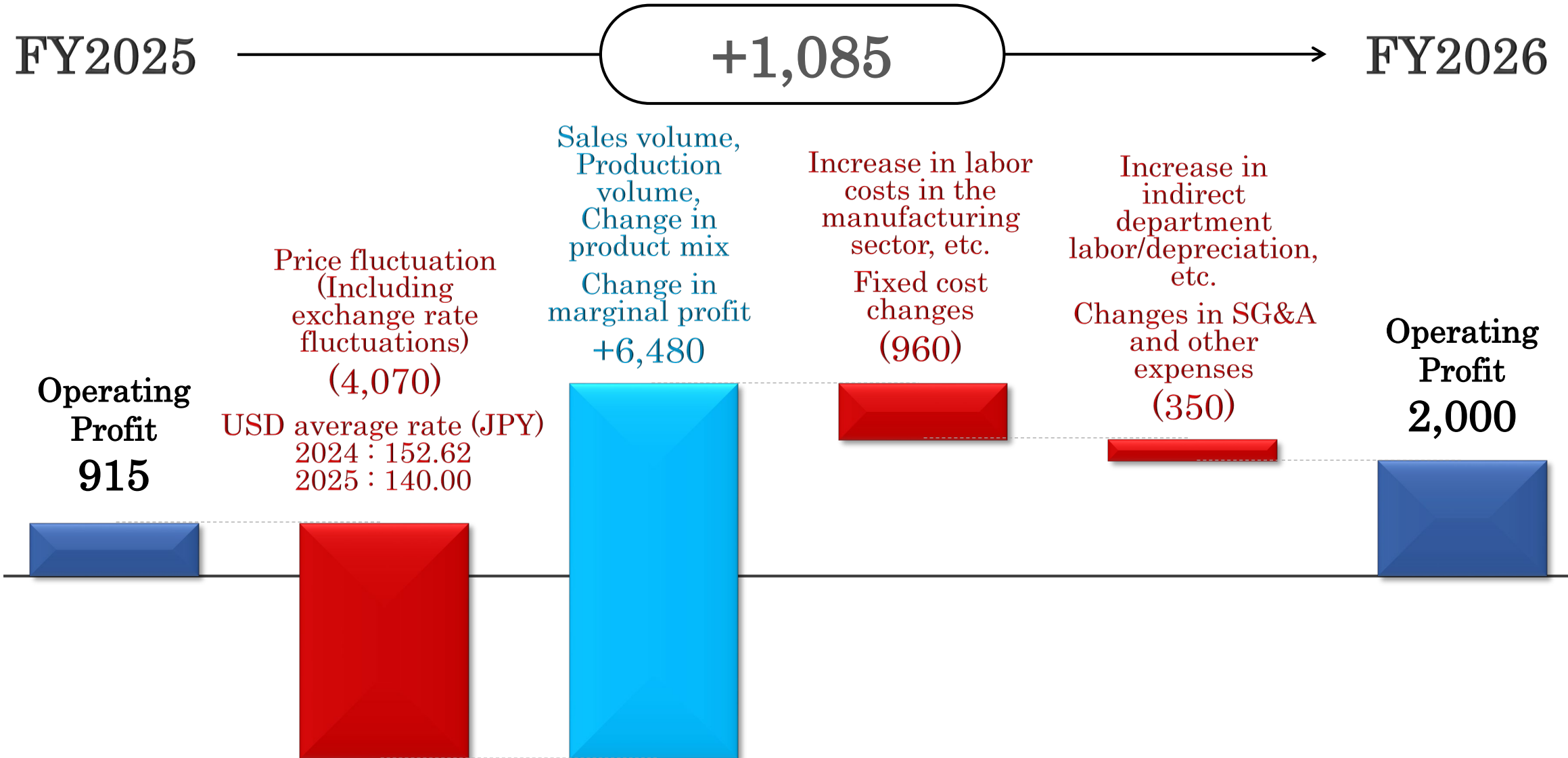
IM: Industrial market  
 AM: Automotive market  
 CM: Consumer market  
 TM: Telecommunications market



IM		Demand for FA/robot applications to remain sluggish due to reduced capital expenditures
CM		Somewhat weak sales for PC-related applications despite strong sales for games, drones, etc.
AM		Growing demand for high value-added products due to the increasing ADAS ratio
TM		Growing demand for smartphone modules for GPS/GNSS, Wi-Fi, and LEO satellites

# Operating Profit Analysis (Full Year Forecast)

(Unit: million yen)



# Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy



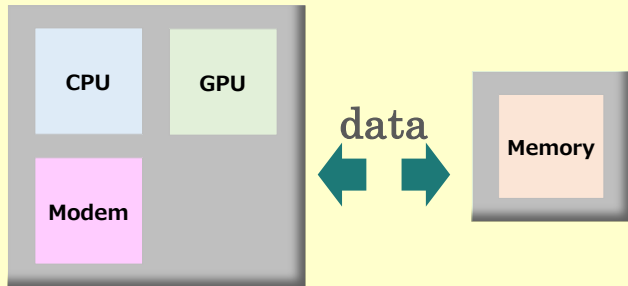


# Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy **One** : Single Supplier

Changes in semiconductor structure  
— Advancement in chiplet technology

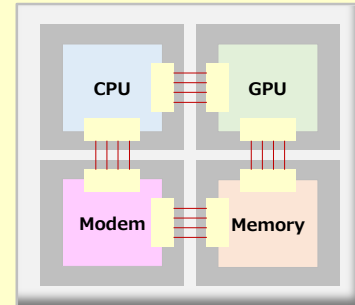
**Conventional: SoC design**

SoC = System on a Chip



- Limitations of miniaturization
- Limitations of functionality enhancement
- Increased power consumption

**Chiplet technology**



- Enhancing functionality/  
reducing power consumption  
of ICs  
Full-scale deployment: around  
2027 (forecast)  
Usage: AI data centers, vehicles,  
mobile devices, etc.

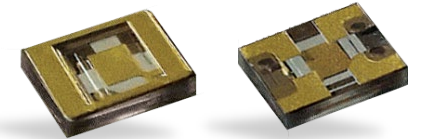
What we do

Increasing opportunities for embedding passive components in packages

**Optimal devices**



**Ark.3G**



**Competitive advantages**

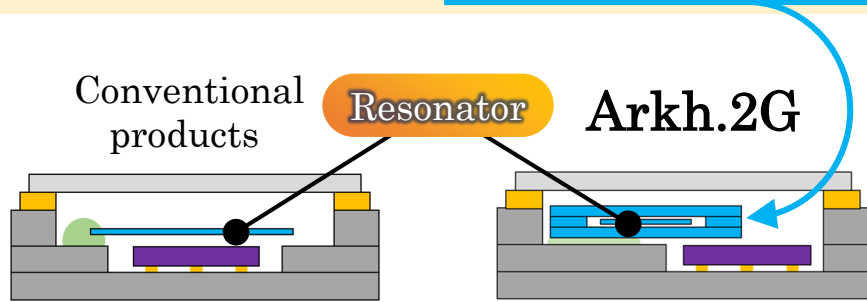
▶ **small, thin, and low-cost**

**Expectations for future advancement in chiplet technology**

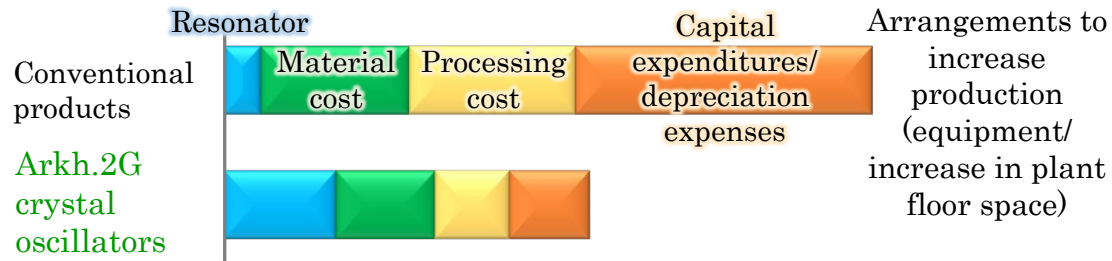
# Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy **Cost** : Challenge to Lower Cost Area

## Performance

Equipped with highly reliable Ark.2G series crystal resonators



## Cost competitiveness

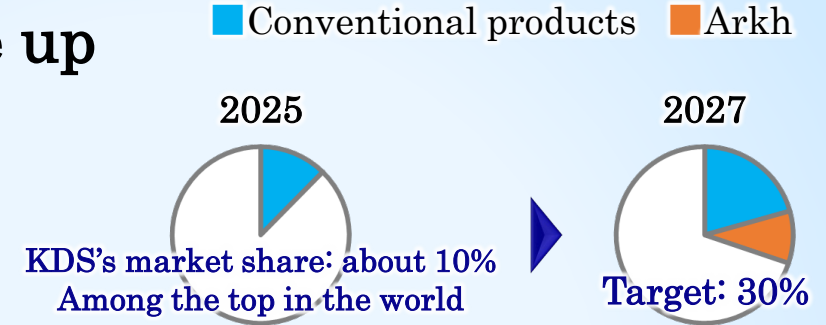
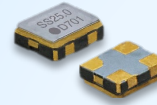


Cost competitiveness through the effects of equipment downsizing/production increase

## Ark.2G line up

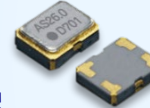
### SPXO

- ADAS
- Surveillance cameras



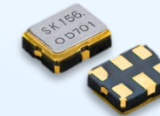
### TCXO

- GPS/GNSS (smartphone modules)
- Satellite communication



### Differential output crystal oscillators

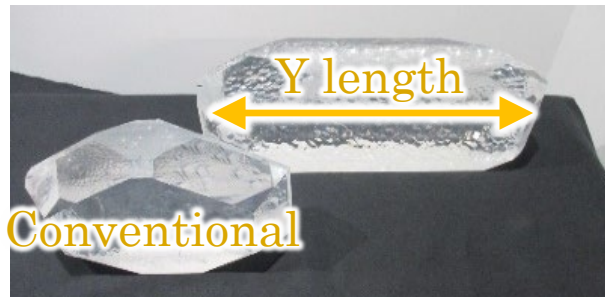
- Optical transceivers



Deploying Arkh.2G crystal oscillators, which ensure performance and cost competitiveness, as the main products

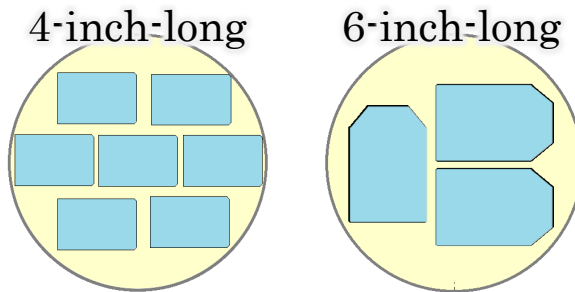
# Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy **Element**: The Size Increase of Synthetic Quartz Crystals

## Concept to extend the Y length



## Optimizing the growth of synthetic quartz crystals

Top view of a growth furnace



The number of crystals accommodated in a growth furnace differs.

Chip yield: compared to 4-inch rough crystals

	Per rough crystal	Per growth furnace
4-inch rough crystals (current)	1	1
4-inch-long	About 3.5 times	About 1.5 times
6-inch-long	About 4.0 times	About 1.1 times

- Production of 4-inch-long crystals: **Successful**
- Production of 6-inch-long crystals: **Challenge phase**  
(to be completed at the end of 2027)
- Also taking on the challenge to reduce the growth period:  
150 days → 120 days

**Determining the most efficient size and processing efficiency, and increasing cost competitiveness through mass production**

**Realizing the most inexpensive chips in the industry/  
enhancing the cost competitiveness of photolithography products**

# Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy Alliance

## Chinese market

Priority given to using products of Chinese manufacturers semiconductors and electronic components

## Current action

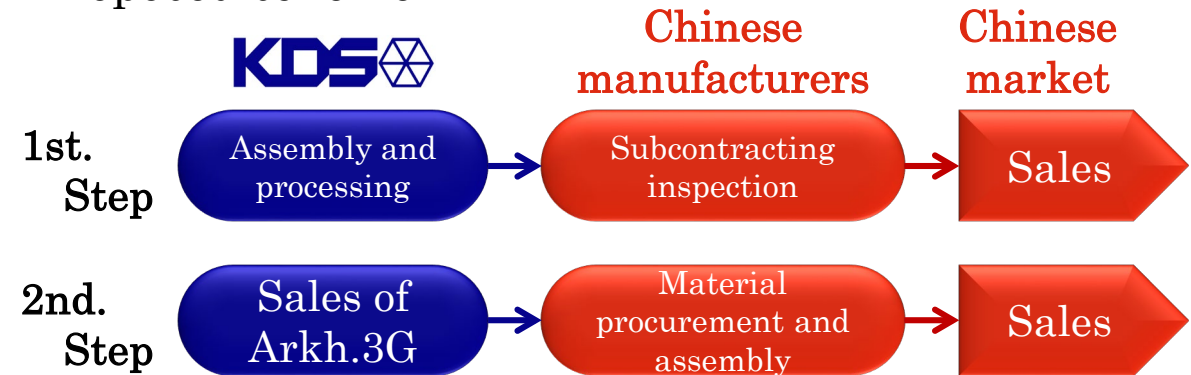
Arrangements underway with Chinese manufacturers for conventional products

## Future vision

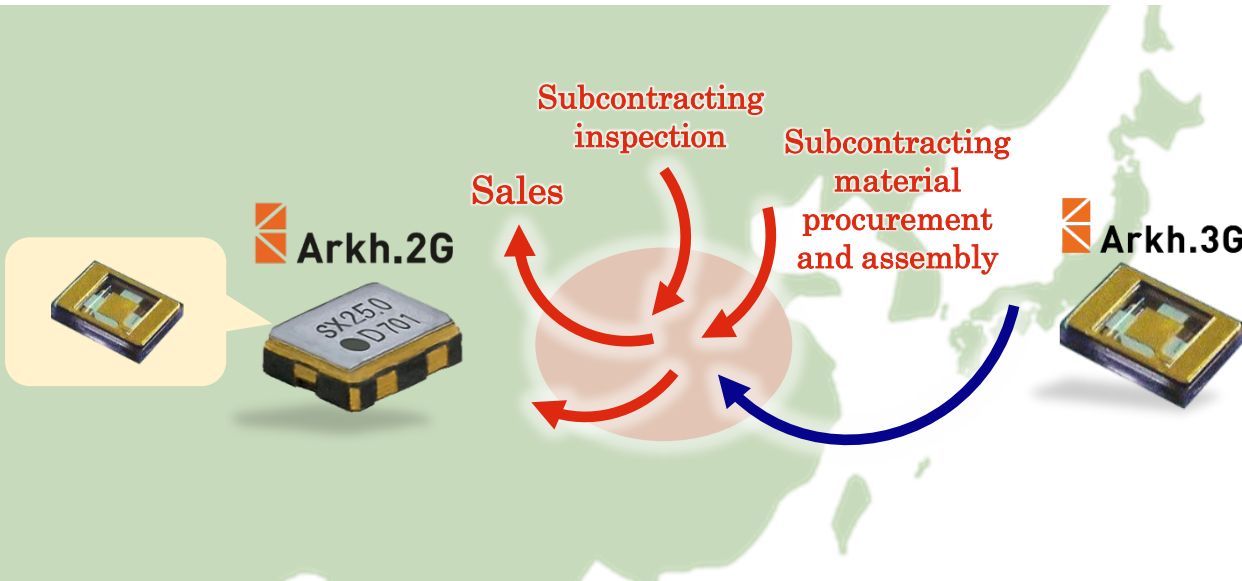
Avoiding lost sales opportunities

## Ark.2G Alliance

<Proposed scheme>



To be realized by the end of the 2nd medium-term plan



Promoting alliances related to Arkh production

# Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy

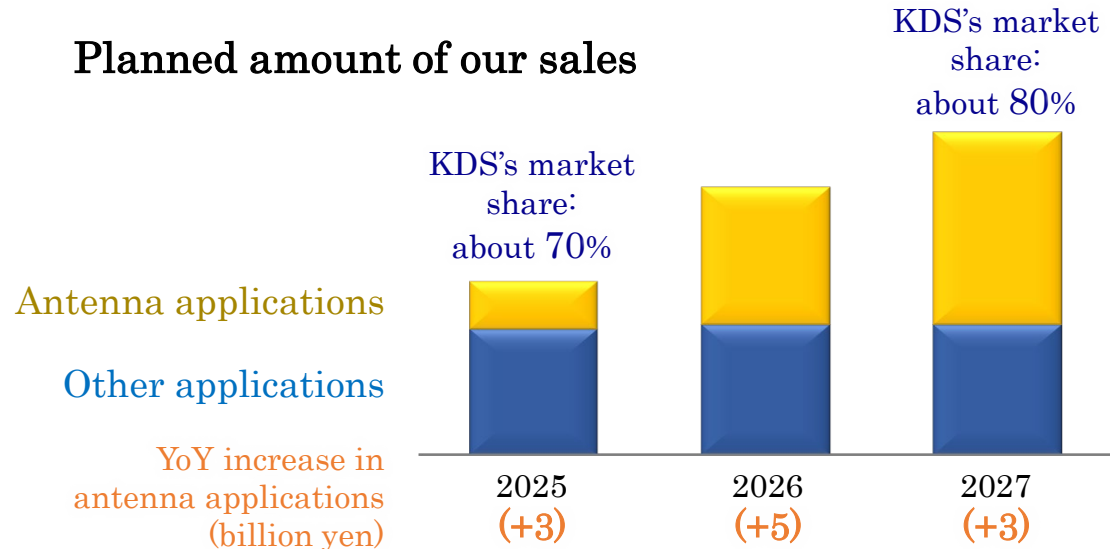
**Niche** : Advantage of being a survivor

## Crystal Filters

Maintaining the top position in the niche market

- ▶ Growing demand for antennas in line with the growth of the satellite communications market

Planned amount of our sales



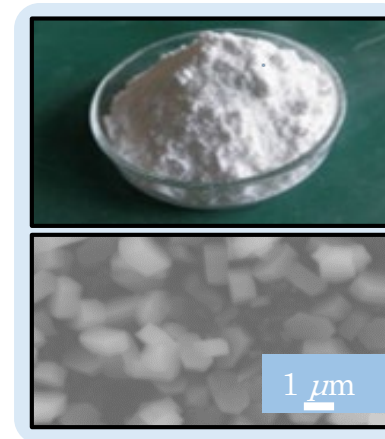
Expectations for increased sales and profit

**+1** : New crystals

## Zeolite synthesis

Catalyst for petroleum refining

- ▶ Can be synthesized using the same growth furnace as that for synthetic quartz crystals



KDS's core technology

Utilizing hydrothermal synthesis technology

**High-purity crystals under development**

To the sales phase



# Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy +2 : New Business

KDS-DAC

DAC : Direct Air Capture technology

Technology to separate and capture CO<sub>2</sub> directly from the atmosphere

## Image of the cycle

Cycle of CO<sub>2</sub> capture and hydrogen/oxygen generation

### ① CO<sub>2</sub> capture

CO<sub>2</sub> capture unit

Air drawn in

Patent pending (3 cases)  
Bubbling system

Atmospheric air is drawn into the capture unit, where the CO<sub>2</sub> in the air binds with a liquid absorbent.

Post-reaction liquid absorbent

Liquid separating agent

Recycling

Hydrogen

Electrolysis

Recycling

Liquid absorbent

### ③ Recycling and hydrogen generation

Oxygen generation

After the CO<sub>2</sub> is separated, the mixture is recycled back into a liquid absorbent and a liquid separating agent by electrolysis.

### ② CO<sub>2</sub> separation

CO<sub>2</sub> separation unit

A liquid separating agent is added to the post-reaction liquid absorbent to separate the CO<sub>2</sub>.

Patent pending  
CO<sub>2</sub> capture system

# Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy +2 : New Business

KDS-Scope1 to 3 : assuming a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 220,000 t/year

**KDS-DAC**

▶ Generating and selling hydrogen amounting to 10,000 t per year

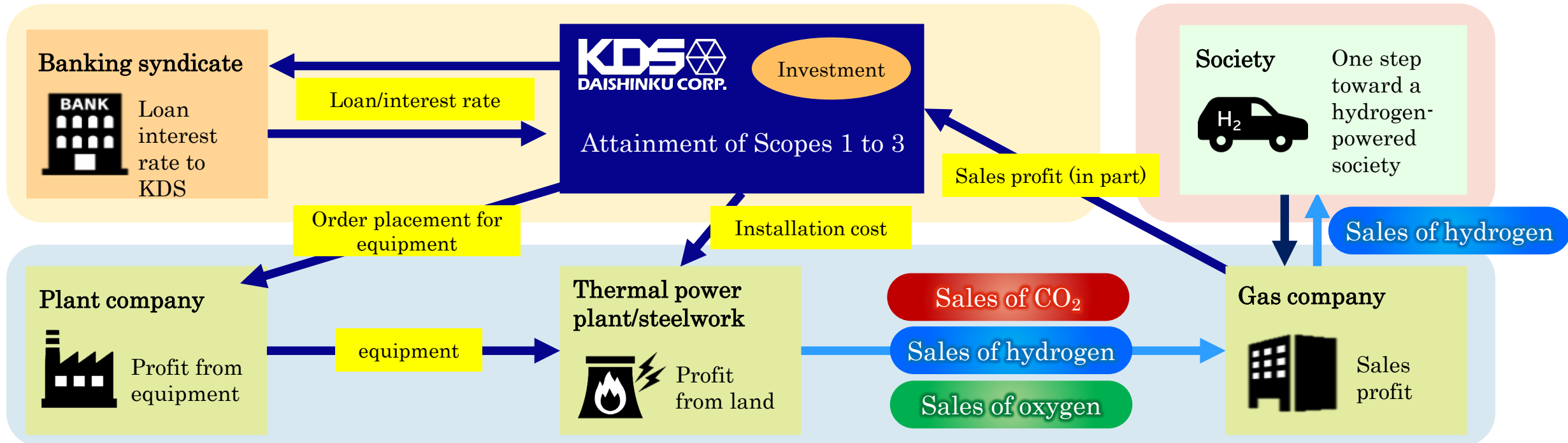
**KDS's investment**

About 14.0 billion yen

**Payback period**

About 3 years

(based on our calculation)



**Feasible as a business for each stakeholder**



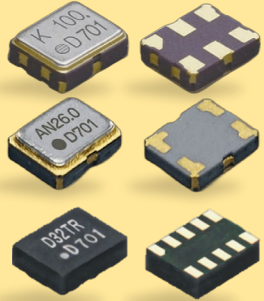
# KDS's Business Domains

Markets expected to expand



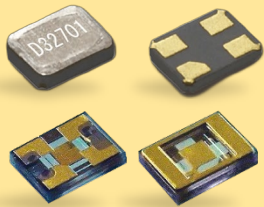
## Crystal oscillators

- SPXO
- TCXO
- Differential output crystal oscillators (Arkh.2G included above)
- RTC (time recording)



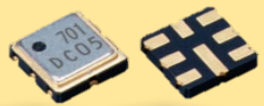
## Crystal resonators

- High-frequency crystal resonators
- Arkh.3G crystal resonators (Both are photolithography products.)



## Crystal filters

- LEO satellite communication antennas

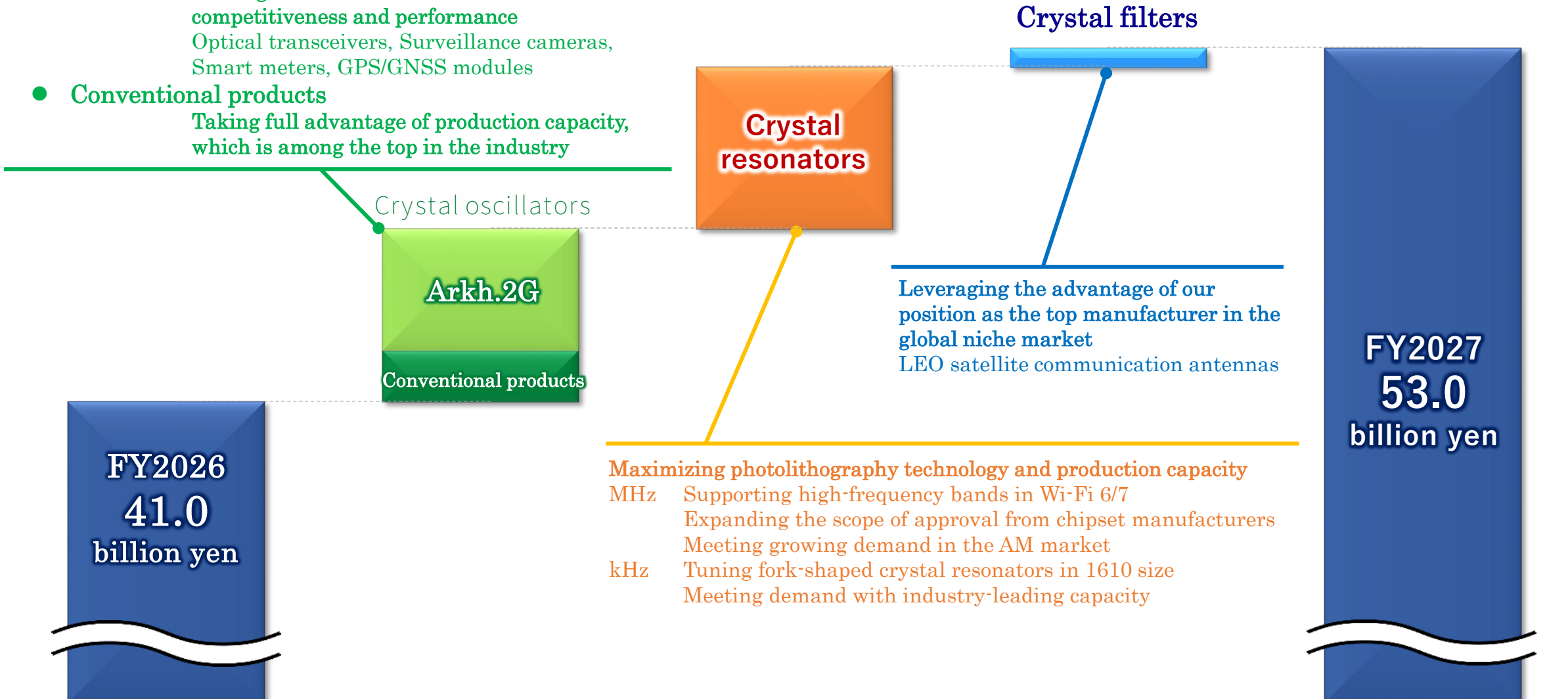


Bluetooth market where priority is placed on price

**[Non-business domains] Red Ocean**

# Breakdown of Sales Increase for FY2027

- **Arkh.2G** Gaining a market share based on cost competitiveness and performance  
Optical transceivers, Surveillance cameras, Smart meters, GPS/GNSS modules
- **Conventional products** Taking full advantage of production capacity, which is among the top in the industry

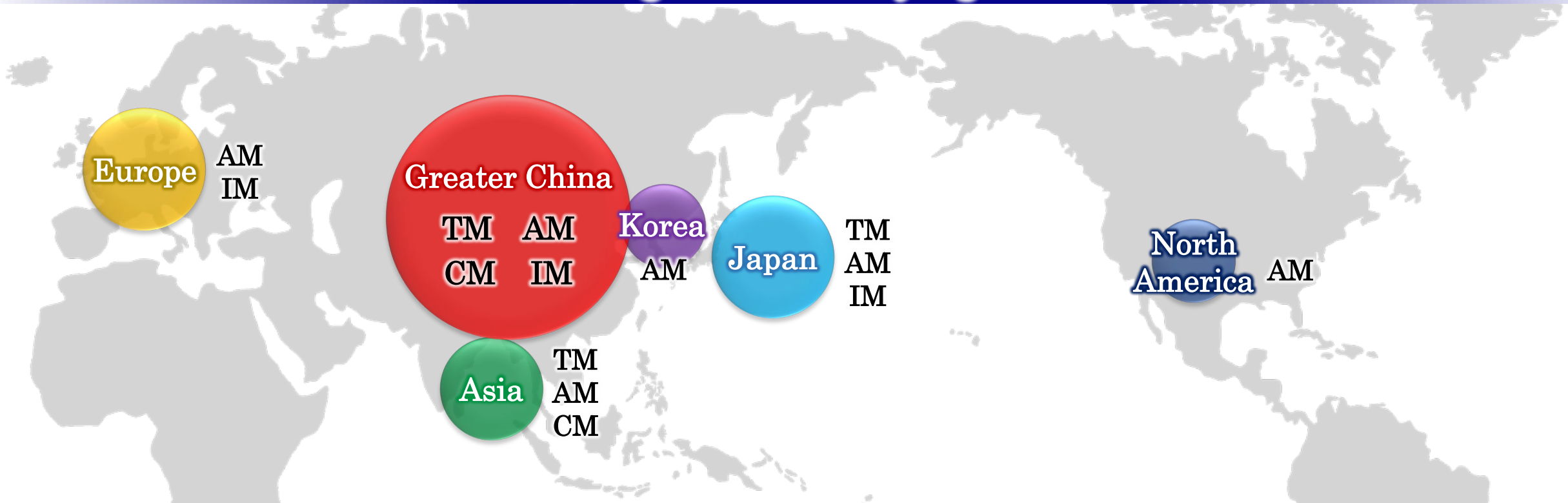


# Impact of U.S. Tariffs

IM: Industrial market  
AM: Automotive market

CM: Consumer market  
TM: Telecommunications market

## Image of our sales by region



TM/CM : The shift of production from China to Asia would be accelerated.

AM : Vehicle production volume may decrease.

IM : The market may be impacted by the global economy.

▶ The impact is expected to be minimal.

▶ It is difficult to predict at present.

Forward-looking statements, such as performance forecasts for this fiscal year, are calculated based on information currently available and contain uncertainties. Actual performance may differ significantly from forward-looking statements due to changes in business conditions and other factors.

In addition, we do not undertake any obligation to update and publish any forward-looking statements after the issuance of this material, except as required by applicable laws and regulations.

