

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	416	443	740
Ordinary profit	1,004	(78)	1,014	836	(550)	501
Profit attributable to owners of parent	662	(187)	358	379	(498)	16

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 CM applications

FY2024

39.3

billion yen

Net sales
change rate

FY2025

38.6

billion yen

12%

(20%)

23%

+16%

34%

+3%

30%

(13%)

10%

28%

36%

27%

(Composition ratio)

(Composition ratio)

IM: Industrial market
AM: Automotive market

CM: Consumer market
TM: Telecommunications market

I
M



Prolonged sluggishness of
FA/robot applications due to
reduced capital expenditures, etc.

C
M



Strong sales for PC-related
applications, wearable devices,
drones, etc.

A
M



Overall strong sales despite
slowing growth due to sluggish EV
sales in Europe, etc.

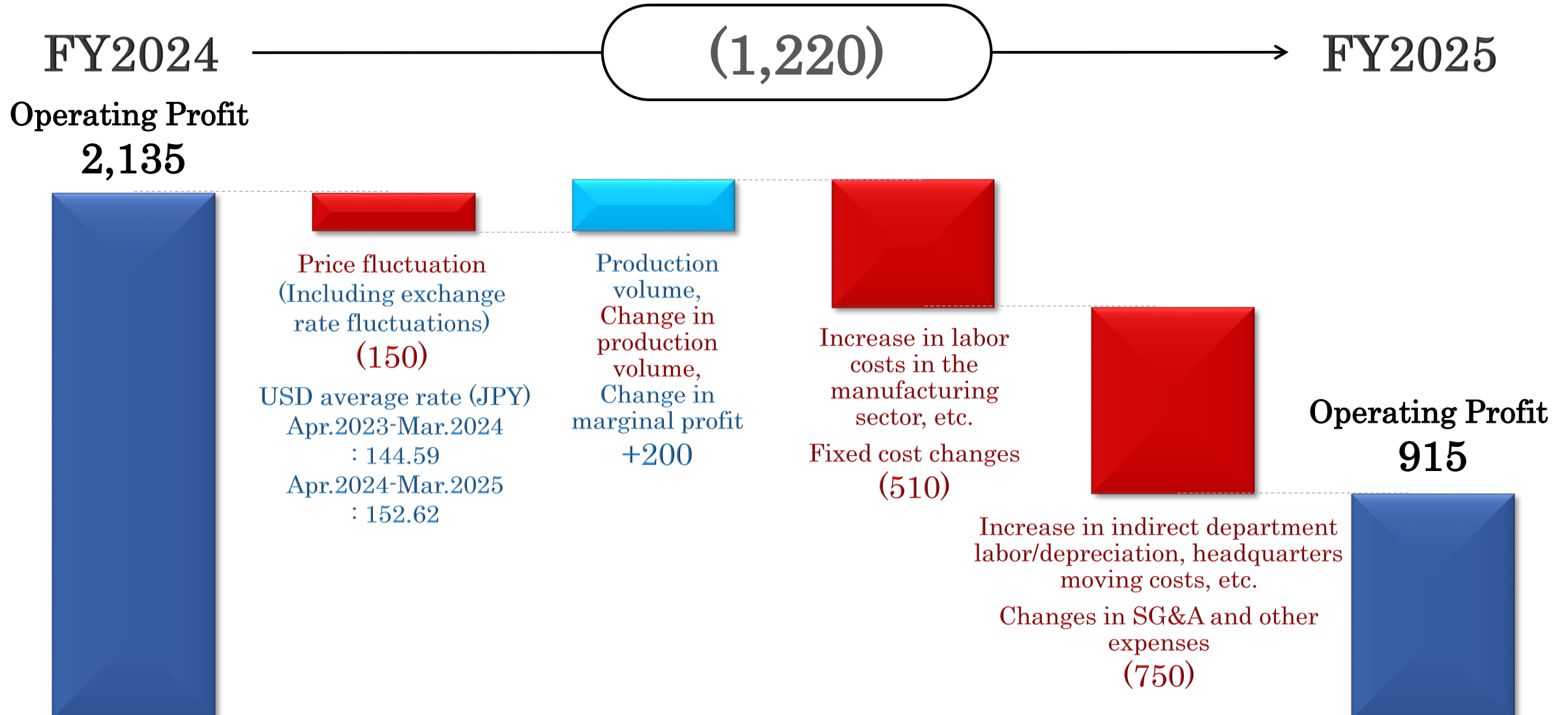
T
M



A decrease in photolithography
products due to changes in 5G
chipsets for Chinese smartphones

Operating Profit Analysis (YoY Change)

(Unit: million yen)



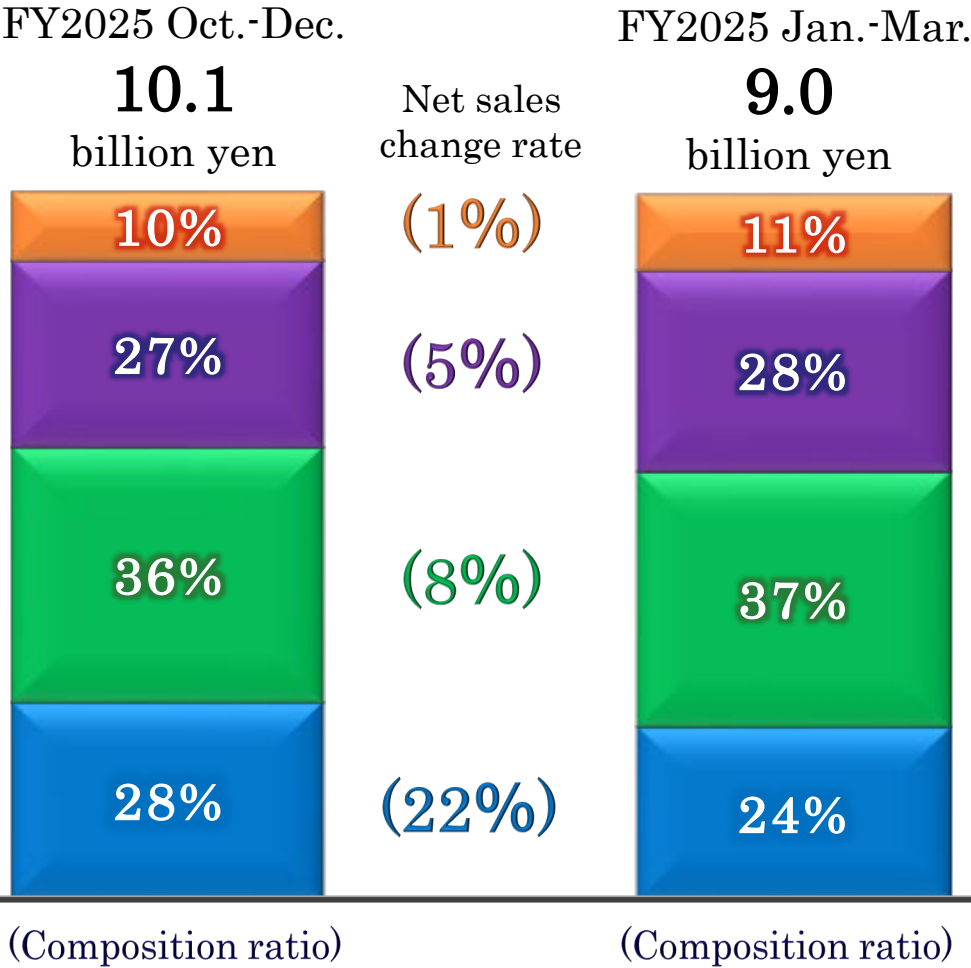
Results in Q4 of FY2025 (QoQ Change)

Lower revenue and profit

Unit: Million yen	FY2025			Jan.-Mar.	QoQ change Incease/Decrease
	Apr.-Jun.	Jul.-Sep.	Oct.-Dec.		
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

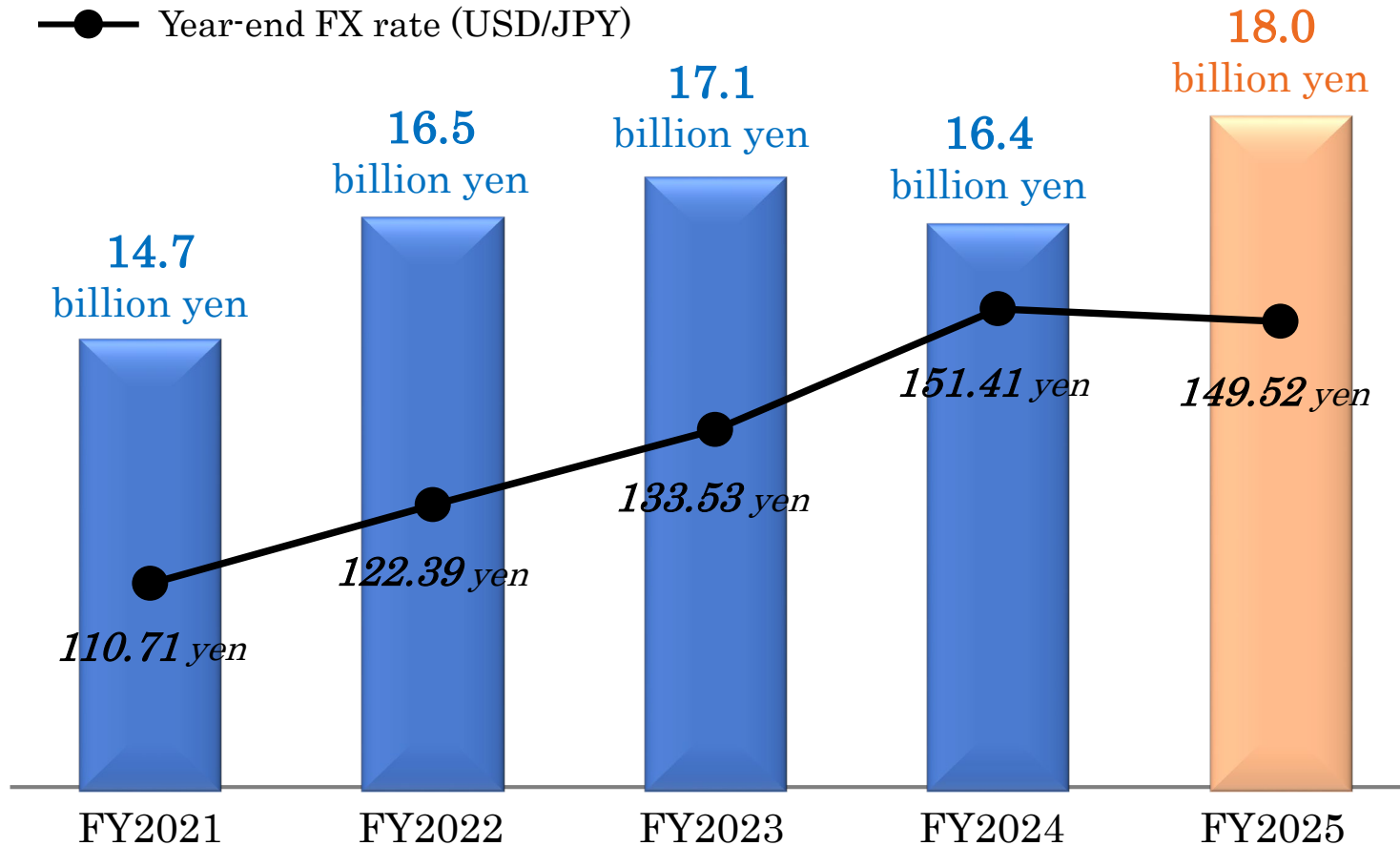
Sales volume,
Production
volume,
Change in
product mix
Change in
marginal profit
(30)

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

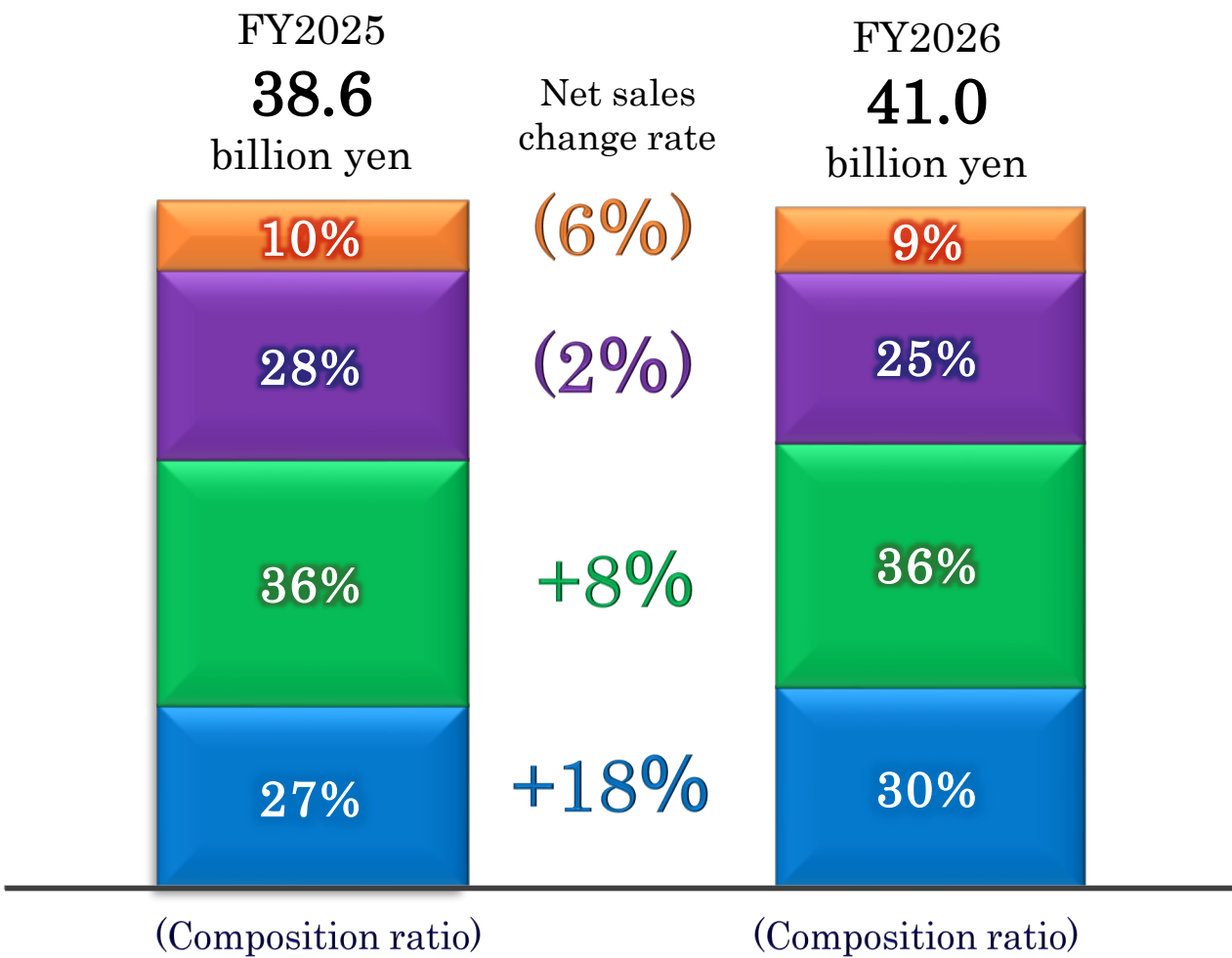
Higher revenue and profit

	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 (Ark-related)	
ROIC	0.7%	2.1%		
USD average rate (JPY)	152.62	140.00		

Sales by Market

Growing demand for TM/AM applications

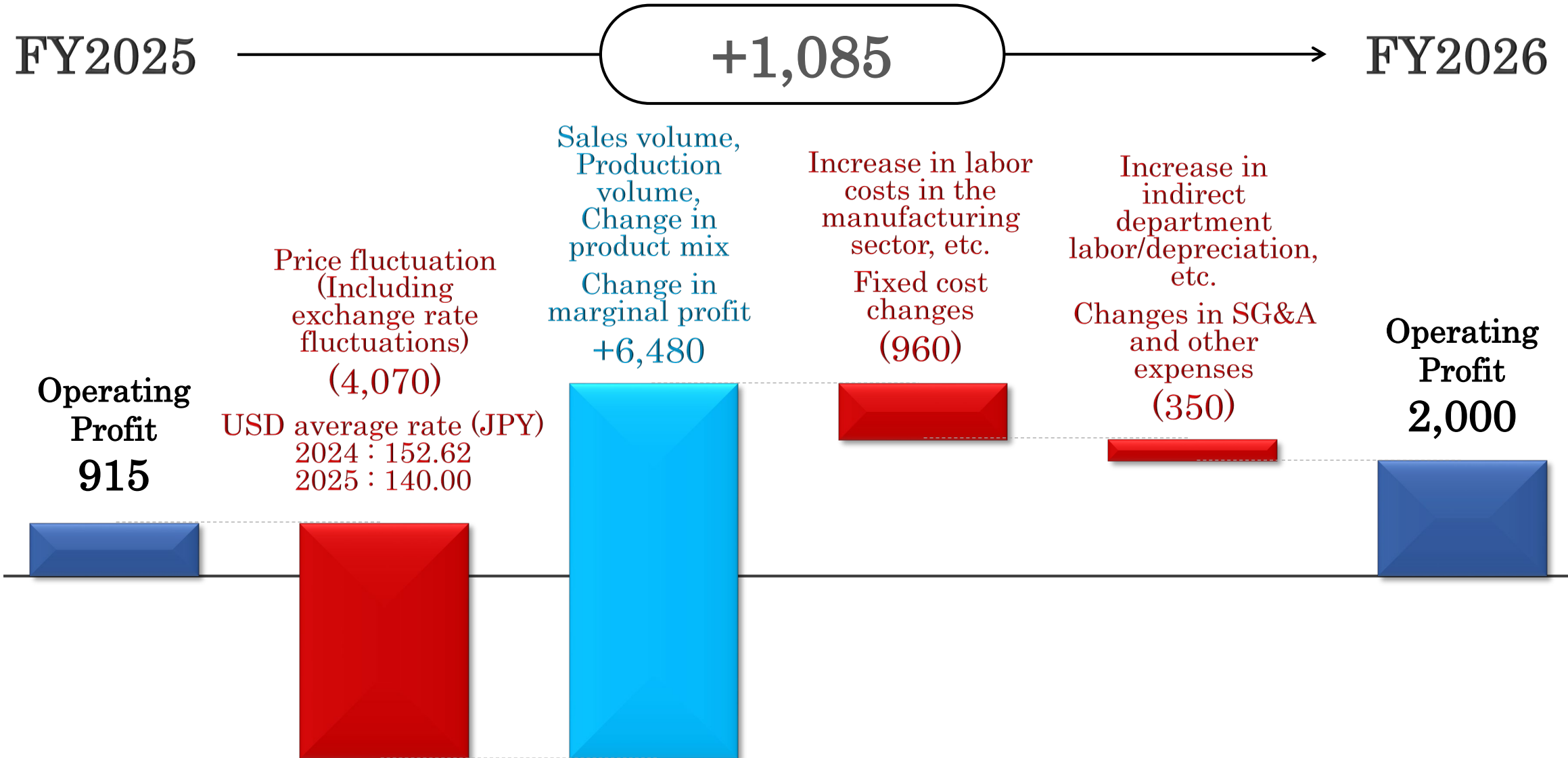
IM: Industrial market
 CM: Consumer market
 AM: Automotive market
 TM: Telecommunications market



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

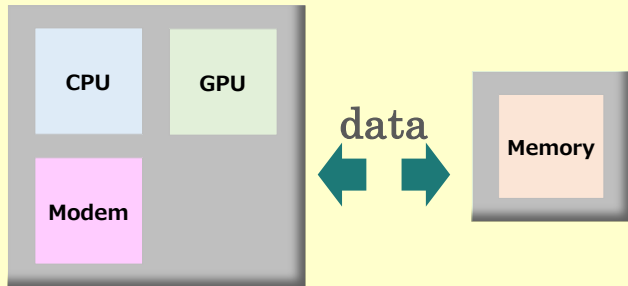


Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy **One** : Single Supplier

Changes in semiconductor structure
— Advancement in chiplet technology

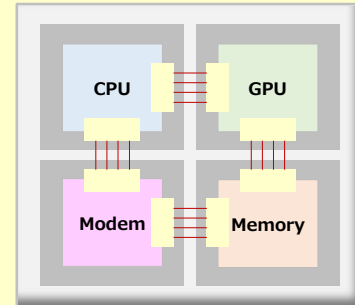
Conventional: SoC design

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.

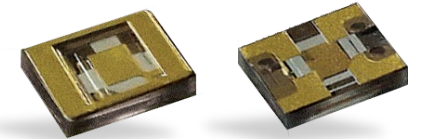
What we do

Increasing opportunities for embedding passive components in packages

Optimal devices



Ark.3G



Competitive advantages

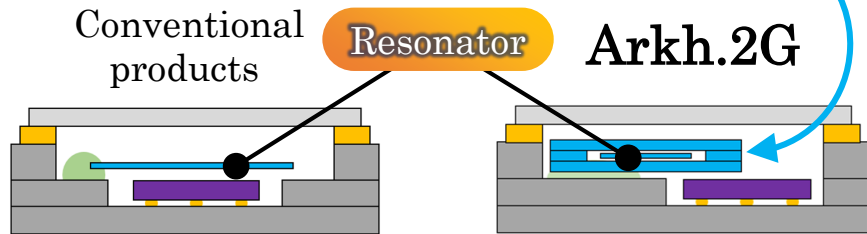
▶ **small, thin, and low-cost**

Expectations for future advancement in chiplet technology

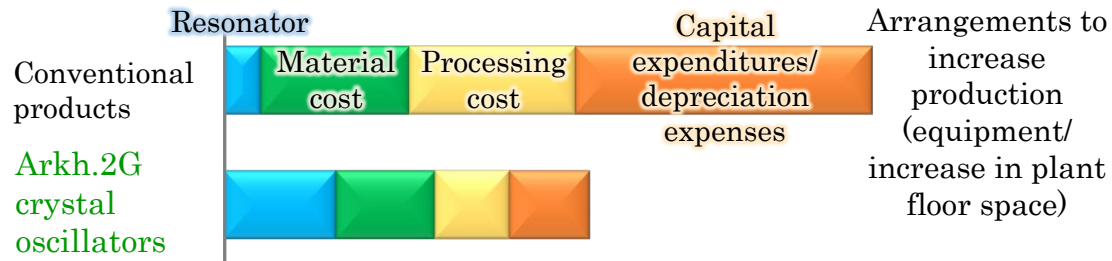
Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy **Cost** : Challenge to Lower Cost Area

Performance

Equipped with highly reliable Ark.2G series crystal resonators



Cost competitiveness

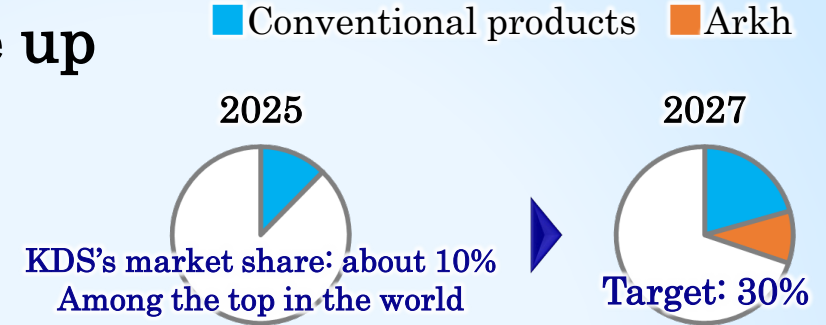
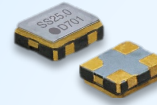


Cost competitiveness through the effects of equipment downsizing/production increase

Ark.2G line up

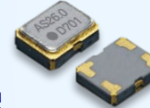
SPXO

- ADAS
- Surveillance cameras



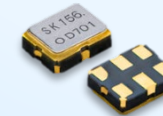
TCXO

- GPS/GNSS (smartphone modules)
- Satellite communication



Differential output crystal oscillators

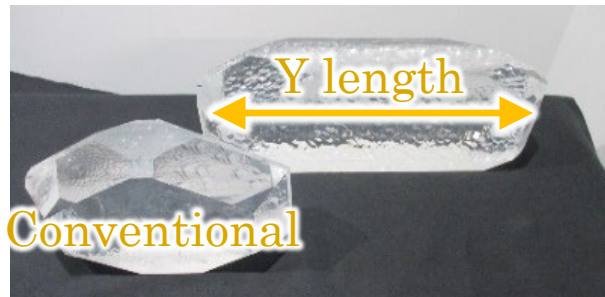
- Optical transceivers



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

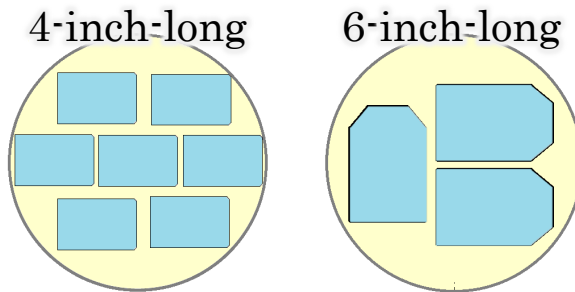
Progress of the OCEAN+2 Strategy **Element**: The Size Increase of Synthetic Quartz Crystals

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

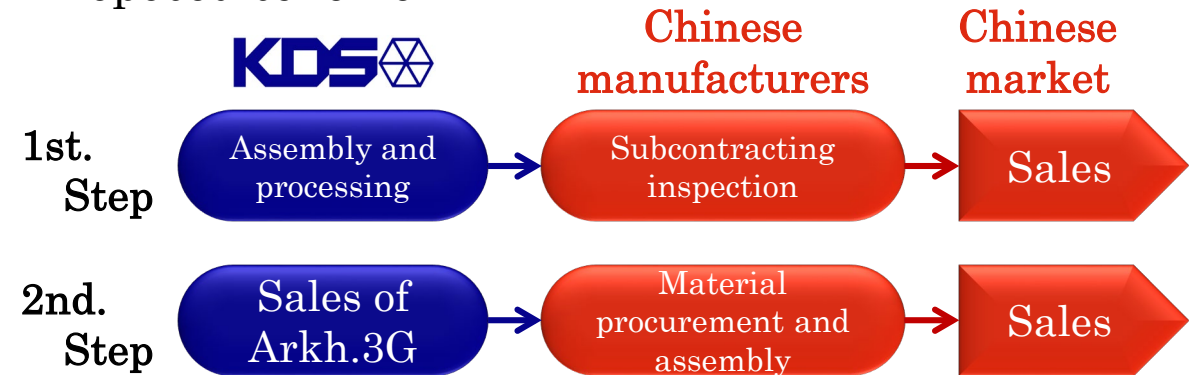
Arrangements underway with Chinese manufacturers for conventional products

Future vision

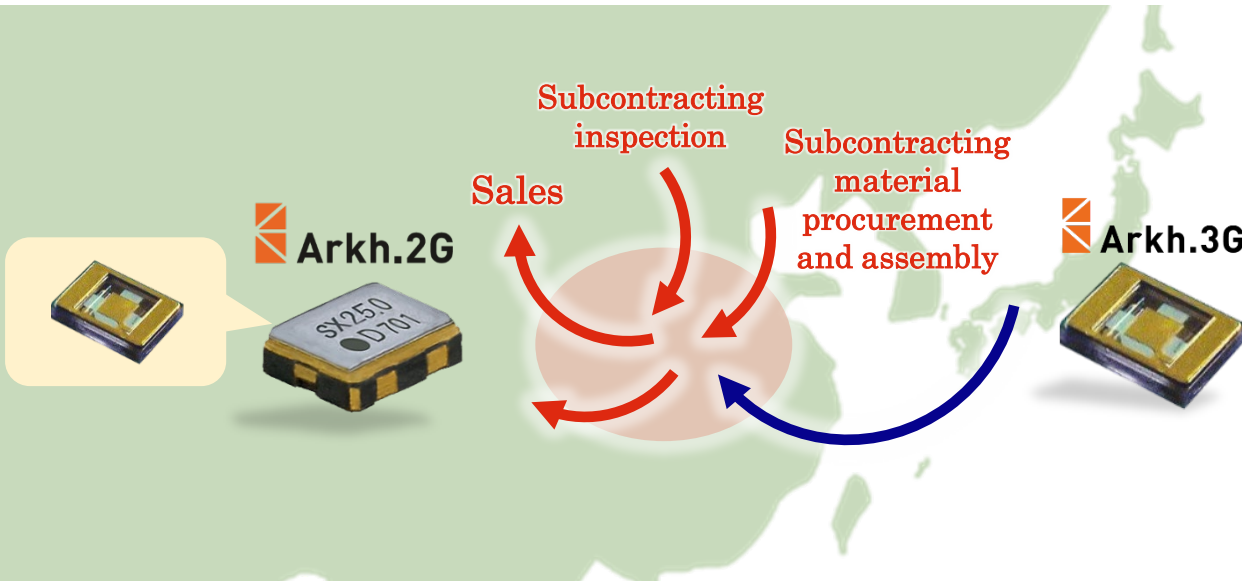
Avoiding lost sales opportunities

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

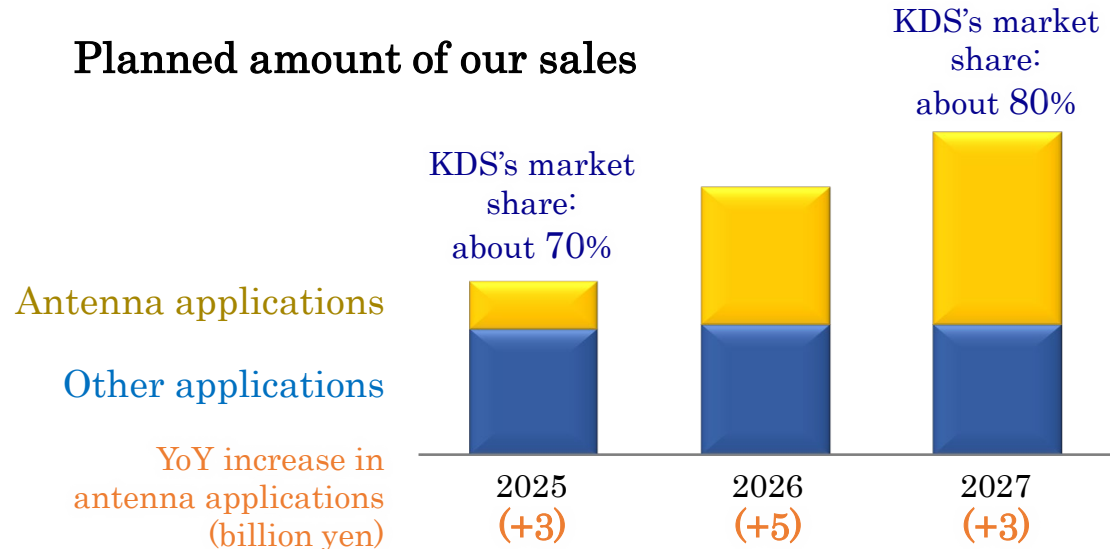
Niche : Advantage of being a survivor

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



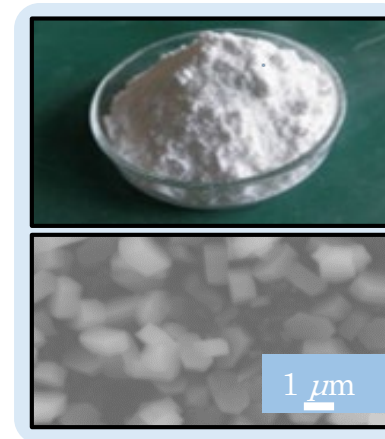
Expectations for increased sales and profit

+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 CO₂ directly from the atmosphere

Image of the cycle

Cycle of CO₂ capture and hydrogen/oxygen generation

① CO₂ capture

CO₂ capture unit

Air drawn in

Patent pending (3 cases)
Bubbling system

Atmospheric air is drawn into the capture unit, where the CO₂ 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 CO₂ is separated, the mixture is recycled back into a liquid absorbent and a liquid separating agent by electrolysis.

② CO₂ separation

CO₂ separation unit

A liquid separating agent is added to the post-reaction liquid absorbent to separate the CO₂.

Patent pending
CO₂ capture system

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

KDS-Scope1 to 3 : assuming a reduction in CO₂ emissions by 220,000 t/year

KDS-DAC

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

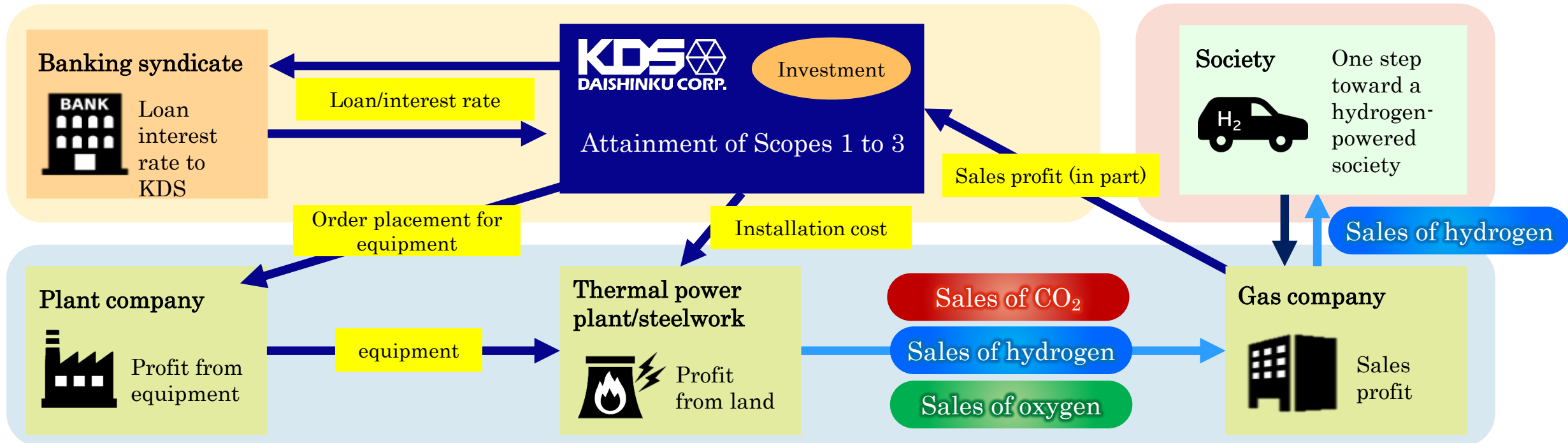
KDS's investment

About 14.0 billion yen

Payback period

About 3 years

(based on our calculation)



Feasible as a business for each stakeholder

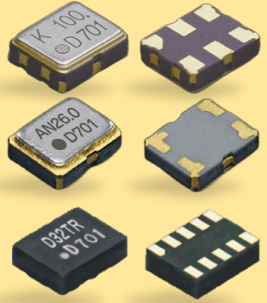
KDS's Business Domains

Markets expected to expand



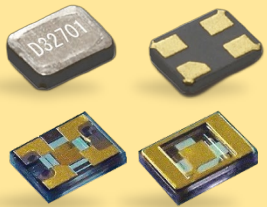
Crystal oscillators

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



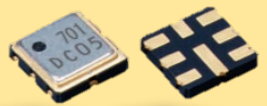
Crystal resonators

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



Crystal filters

- LEO satellite communication antennas

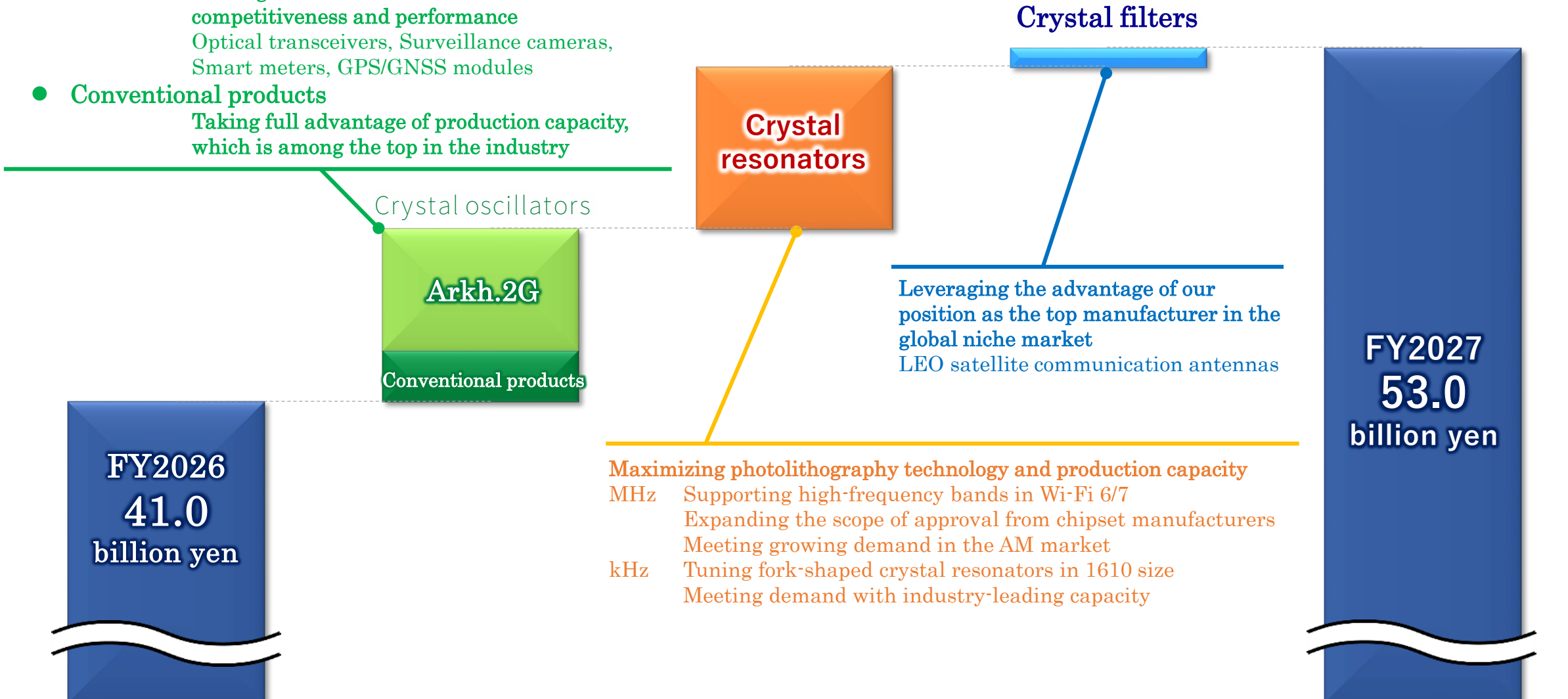


Bluetooth market where priority is placed on price

[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

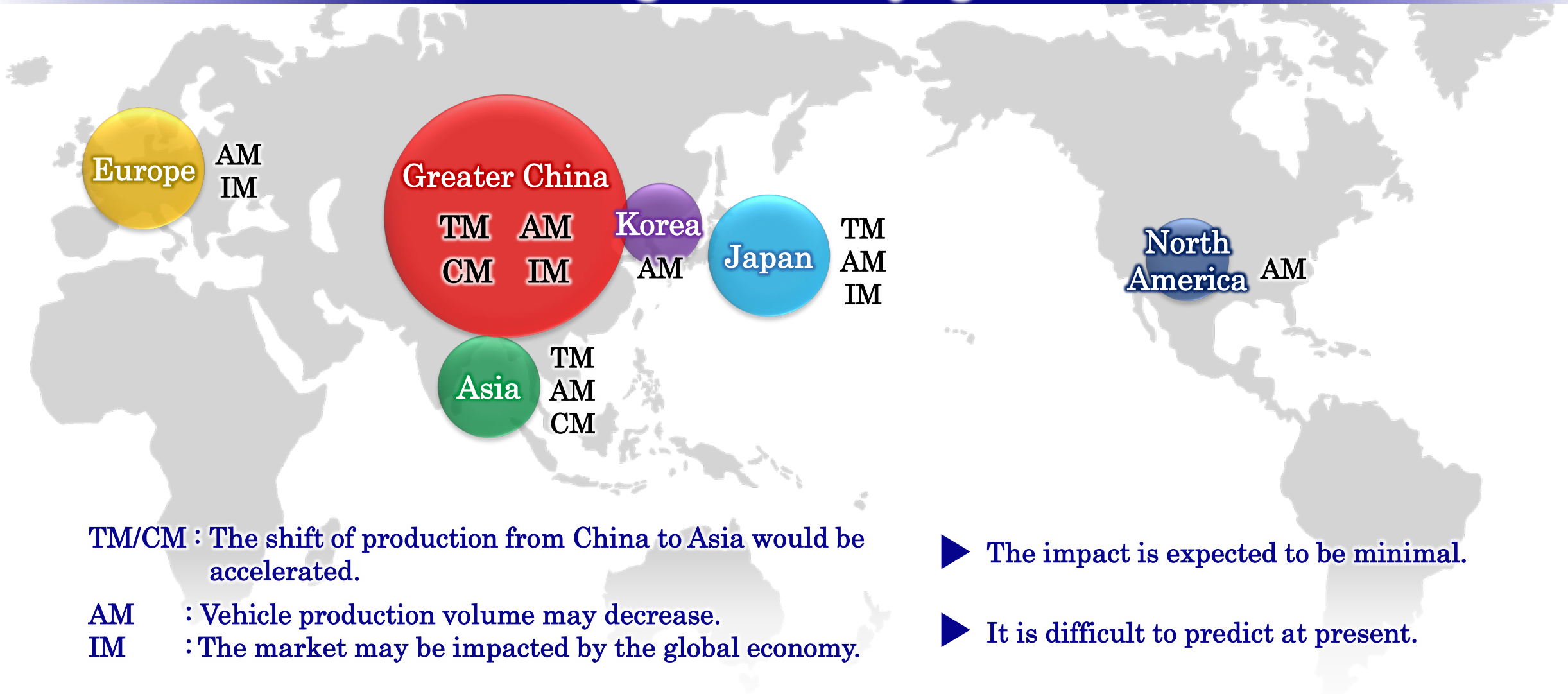


Impact of U.S. Tariffs

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.

