



Consolidated Financial Statements Summary

(For the year ended March 31, 2022)

English translation from the original Japanese-language document

(All financial information has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan)

May 12, 2022

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(Amounts rounded to the nearest million yen)

1. Results of FY2021 (April 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022)

(1) Consolidated financial results

(Percentages are year-on-year changes)

Period	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Profit attributable to owners of parent	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
FY2021	926,054	10.7	44,208	-19.5	49,692	-7.4	23,158	—
FY2020	836,512	-2.0	54,931	-2.3	53,658	-1.2	(6,662)	—

cf. Comprehensive income; For FY 2021 : 45,979 million yen (For FY 2020 : 25,363 million yen)

Period	E.P.S. *1	Diluted E.P.S.	ROE *2	ROA *3	Ratio of operating income to net sales
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
FY2021	120.58	115.72	5.5	4.4	4.8
FY2020	(34.70)	—	-1.7	5.2	6.6

*1 E.P.S.: Earnings per share *2 ROE: Ratio of Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent to Shareholders' equity

*3 ROA: Ratio of Ordinary income to Total assets

cf. Equity on gain and losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates; For FY2021: 5,556 million yen (For FY2020: 2,548 million yen)

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Shareholders' equity ratio	Shareholders' equity per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
As of March 31, 2022	1,207,583	464,811	36.4	2,288.05
As of March 31, 2021	1,041,131	430,364	39.0	2,115.61

cf. Shareholders' equity as of March 31, 2022 : 439,579 million yen (As of March 31, 2021 : 406,150 million yen)

Note: In this consolidated fiscal year, the Company confirmed the provisional accounting treatment it had applied concerning business combination during the previous consolidated fiscal year. Therefore, the figures for the previous consolidated fiscal year reflect the confirmed accounting treatment.

(3) Consolidated cash flows

Period	From operating activities	From investing activities	From financing activities	Cash & cash equivalents at end of period
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen
FY2021	89,656	(198,375)	71,113	130,696
FY2020	107,729	(79,587)	(20,878)	166,455

2. Dividends

Period	Dividends per share					Total dividends paid (Annual)	Payout ratio (Consolidated)	Dividend on equity (Consolidated)
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Annual			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Million yen	%	%
FY2020	—	25.00	—	25.00	50.00	9,598	—	2.4
FY2021	—	27.50	—	27.50	55.00	10,566	45.6	2.5
FY2022 (Outlook)	—	27.50	—	27.50	55.00		37.7	

3. Forecast for operating results of FY2022 (April 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023)

(Percentages are year-on-year changes)

Period	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Profit attributable to owners of parent		E.P.S.
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Yen
FY2022	1,000,000	8.0	50,000	13.1	52,000	4.6	28,000	20.9	145.74

4. Other information

(1) Changes in specific subsidiaries involving changes in the scope of consolidation: No

(2) Shares issued (common stock)

Shares issued (including treasury stock) at end of term

As of March 31, 2022 197,953,707

As of March 31, 2021 197,953,707

Treasury stock

As of March 31, 2022 5,834,283

As of March 31, 2021 5,975,760

Average shares outstanding during the period

FY 2021 192,055,166

FY 2020 191,956,835

Reference: Individual results of FY2021 (April 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022)

(1) Individual financial results

(Percentages are year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
FY2021	139,388	26.7	10,483	—	27,662	62.8	36,138	—
FY2020	110,027	-11.6	(2,203)	—	16,987	-47.4	(14,669)	—

	E.P.S.	Diluted E.P.S.
	Yen	Yen
FY2021	188.16	187.77
FY2020	(76.42)	—

(2) Individual financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Shareholders' equity ratio	Shareholders' equity per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
FY2021	638,832	264,867	41.4	1,375.63
FY2020	559,504	239,333	42.7	1,243.18

cf. Shareholders' equity as of March 31, 2022 : 264,285million yen (As of March 31, 2021 : 238,663 million yen)

Appropriate Use of Forecasts and Other Information and Other Matters

All forecasts in this document are based on management's assumptions in light of information currently available and involve certain risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from these forecasts. For information on these forecasts, refer to "Outlook for FY 2022," beginning on page 6.

1. Qualitative Information

(1) Qualitative Information on Results of Operations

1) Analysis of Consolidated Results of Operations

In FY2021, the spread of infections from the global COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting governmental restrictions on people's social and economic activities worldwide continued, as in the previous year. Although demand was recovering mainly in the automotive and aircraft industries, supply chain operations remained sluggish in various industries, while factors such as the semiconductor shortage and the rise in raw material and fuel prices and logistics costs had massive adverse impacts on corporate performance. Moreover, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has caused concern about the supply of energy, minerals, etc., and the resulting rise in their prices, adding to economic uncertainties.

The Teijin Group has been implementing various measures envisioned in its Medium-Term Management Plan for three-year from FY2020, whose period the Group positions as a period for creating growth platforms toward sustainable growth, under its long-term vision of becoming "a company that supports the society of the future" by contributing to realizing a sustainable world. In FY2021, the second fiscal year of the Plan, as investments for enhancing profitability in the Materials Business Field toward the future even amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the Group made capital investment in increasing its para-aramid fiber production capacity in the Netherlands, and implemented two plant projects in North America: one to build a new automotive composites plant in Texas and the other to put into operation a new carbon fibers plant. In the Healthcare Business Field, the Group strove to strengthen its foundation for profitability and establish a new profit base for future business expansion by taking over the rights for the Japan sales of diabetes treatments from Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited and making steady progress in the sales transfer. Furthermore, in the regenerative medicine business, which the Group had entered as a field for inter-business collaboration, it worked with Japan Tissue Engineering Co., Ltd. (hereinafter, "J-TEC"), the Group's new subsidiary, to formulate a business plan and launch new joint initiatives.

For FY2021, the Teijin Group's net sales amounted to 926.1 billion yen, an increase of 10.7% year on year, and operating income was 44.2 billion yen, a decrease of 19.5% year on year. Ordinary income was 49.7 billion yen, a decrease of 7.4% year on year, mainly due to the reduced equity in earnings of affiliates, and profit attributable to owners of parent was 23.2 billion yen (ref.: loss of 6.7 billion yen for the previous fiscal year) mainly due to the recording of impairment losses. Operating income in the Healthcare Business Field significantly increased due to strong sales of *FEBURIC* and the favorable impact of the takeover of the sales rights for the diabetes treatments, while the IT Business also remained solid operating income. Meanwhile, despite a recovery in demand mainly for products for automotive and aircraft applications from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting increase in the sales volume of those products, the Materials Business Field experienced a decrease in operating income due to the semiconductor shortage, which became obvious in the second quarter, the sharp rise in raw material and fuel prices and logistics costs, and production suspension caused by periodic maintenance and power outages in a subsegment. The Fibers & Products Converting Business also suffered a decrease in operating income due to the end of governmental demand for medical protective equipment (gowns).

As a result, ROE, an indicator of profitability, was 5.5%, far short of the target (10% or higher) for the final fiscal year (FY2022) of the Medium-Term Management Plan, and ROIC based on operating income was 5.5%, also lower than the target (8% or higher) for the final fiscal year of the same Plan. However, EBITDA, an indicator of the ability to generate cash, was 113.0 billion yen, higher than 106.8 billion yen for the previous fiscal year.

2) Business Segment Results

I. Materials Business Field

Although sales volume increased mainly in products for automotive and aircraft applications due to demand recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the semiconductor shortage, the sharp rise in material and fuel prices and logistics costs, and periodical maintenance and production suspension in a subsegment had a massive impact on income. Mainly in response to the rise in material and fuel prices, selling prices were revised in each subsegment.

Net sales were 385.1 billion yen, an increase of 88.1 billion yen (29.7%) year on year, while the operating loss was 5.7 billion yen (ref.: operating income of 1.0 billion yen for the previous fiscal year). EBITDA was 25.0 billion yen, a decrease of 6.5 billion yen year on year, while ROIC based on operating income was -2%.

In the aramid business, demand for *Twaron* para-aramid fibers, the major product in the business, recovered in each market, mainly for automotive applications, resulting in an increase in sales volume of the product. Meanwhile, production suspension was caused by major periodical maintenance in the first quarter, and its extension, and power outages at the raw material plant in the third quarter, resulting in tight inventories and an adverse impact on sales volume. Selling prices were revised upward in response to an increase in fuel costs due to the rise in natural gas prices in Europe. As a result, the aramid business experienced a net-sales increase and an operating-income decrease year on year.

The resin and plastic processing business suffered a slight decrease in sales volume due to the semiconductor shortage and the decreased level of customers' operations amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The business also revised selling prices upward in response to the rising prices of raw materials and fuels, such as BPA, which is a main raw material for the business. Consequently, the resin and plastic processing business achieved an increase year on year in both net sales and operating income.

The carbon fibers business achieved an increase in the sales volume of *TENAX* carbon fibers for all applications, including aircraft, wind power, and recreation applications. In addition, the business revised selling prices upward in response to the rise in AN price that is the main material due to the tight supply-demand balance. As a result, the carbon fibers business achieved an increase year on year in both net sales and operating income. In FY2021, the new plant in North America began operation and has since been developing intermediate materials for aircraft applications toward the future.

In the battery materials business, the sales volume of *LIELSORT*, a separator for lithium-ion batteries (LIBs), increased for smartphone applications. Moreover, the business has been earning licensing income from ongoing sales of separators for electric-vehicle LIBs, for which Teijin has licensed a coating technology. Consequently, the battery materials business achieved an increase year on year in both net sales and operating income.

In the composites business, the continued production suspension of OEMs, major customers of the business, due to the semiconductor and parts supply shortage influenced the production of SUV and pickup truck parts, on which Teijin Automotive Technologies* focuses in the U.S. In addition, material prices remained high due to the tight supply-demand balance, having a major impact on production costs. To address this situation, the composites business negotiated with customers over selling prices and succeeded in reaching agreements with some customers on the revision of selling prices for the fourth quarter and later. With the U.S. labor force participation rate, which had remained low even after the end of the payment of additional unemployment benefits, starting to increase in the second half of FY2021, the labor

shortage at Teijin Automotive Technologies US was gradually alleviated. As a result, the composites business experienced a net-sales increase and an operating-income decrease year on year.

* Global business brand of the automotive composites business

II. Healthcare Business Field

Sales of *FEBURIC*, the main product of the segment, and home healthcare equipment rental services remained strong, while sales of diabetes treatments, for which the segment had taken over the sales rights, also remained robust. All these factors contributed to an increase in both net sales and operating income. Moreover, the segment received milestone payment (one-off payment) for the Alzheimer's treatment candidate that Teijin had licensed to Merck & Co., Inc., United States, in 2017.

Net sales were 183.6 billion yen, an increase of 34.9 billion yen (23.5%) year on year, while operating income was 43.2 billion yen, an increase of 11.6 billion yen (37.0%) year on year. EBITDA was 70.5 billion yen, an increase of 26.8 billion yen year on year, while ROIC based on operating income was 20%.

In the pharmaceutical business, sales of the four type-2 diabetes treatments, for which Teijin had taken over the sales rights from Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited as of April 1, 2021, remained robust. In addition, sales of *FEBURIC*, the main product of the segment, and *Somatuline*,* a treatment for acromegaly, pituitary gigantism, and neuroendocrine tumors, increased promisingly. Moreover, the sales volume of *XEOMIN*, for which lower limb spasticity was approved as an additional indication in June 2021, continued to increase steadily. Also, in December 2021, the segment received milestone payment (one-off payment) for the start of clinical trials of the Alzheimer's treatment candidate that Teijin had licensed to Merck & Co., Inc., United States, in 2017.

* *Somatuline*® is the registered trademark of Ipsen Pharma, France.

In the home healthcare business, restrictions on hospitalization to secure beds for COVID-19 patients resulted in a continued shift to home healthcare and an increase (of about 3% from the end of the previous fiscal year) in the number of rented oxygen concentrators in the home oxygen therapy (HOT) market. In the market for continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy, the number of examinations recovered gradually, and the number of rented CPAP devices continued to grow (by about 8% from the end of the previous fiscal year).

Consequently, the pharmaceutical business and the home healthcare business achieved an increase in both net sales and operating income year on year.

The new healthcare business saw a recovery in the number of surgical operations with orthopedic implantable devices, including artificial joints and absorbable osteosynthesis materials, and sales of new products of these kinds grew steadily. However, mainly due to the preliminary costs of new businesses, including the comprehensive community-based healthcare business, the new healthcare business experienced a net-sales increase and an operating-income decrease year on year.

III. Fibers & Products Converting Business

Net sales were 282.5 billion yen, a decrease of 32.5 billion yen (10.3%) year on year, while operating income was 5.6 billion yen, a decrease of 11.9 billion yen (67.8%) year on year. EBITDA was 12.1 billion yen, a decrease of 11.8 billion

yen year on year, while ROIC based on operating income was 4%.

The field of textiles and apparel generally faced difficulties due to the sluggish Japanese market and overseas plant shutdowns, both of which were caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the sharp rise in material and fuel prices and logistics costs, despite a recovery in sales of materials and products for the European, North American, and Chinese markets and sales of heavy clothing in the Japanese market. In the field of industrial materials, sales of films and plastics for automotive parts and electronic parts remained strong, while sales of short polyester fibers for water treatment filters also remained good. However, from the second quarter, the semiconductor shortage had an impact on this field by causing a decline in automotive production volume. Despite the impact of the end of government demand for medical protective equipment (gowns), various efforts contributed to the business results, including increasing basic profitability through the concentration on certain selected businesses and reducing SG&A expenses by utilizing digital tools suitably for the pandemic situation. Furthermore, the segment revised selling prices in response to the cost increase.

IV. IT Business

Net sales were 53.8 billion yen, a decrease of 4.3 billion yen (7.5%) year on year, while operating income was 9.7 billion yen, a decrease of 0.7 billion yen (6.7%) year on year. EBITDA was 10.8 billion yen, a decrease of 0.5 billion yen year on year, while ROIC based on operating income was 61%.

In the Internet business field, profit was secured by optimizing advertising costs despite a decrease in net sales in e-comics services due to the end of specially high demand amid the stay-at-home trend in the previous fiscal year and the continuous impact of piracy websites. In the IT service field, sales remained strong despite the lasting impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The decrease in operating income for the entire IT Business was caused mainly by an increase in SG&A expenses due to office relocation.

V. Others (including J-TEC and engineering)

Net sales were 21.2 billion yen, an increase of 3.3 billion yen (18.6%) year on year, while the operating loss was 2.1 billion yen (ref.: operating loss of 0.2 billion yen for the previous fiscal year). EBITDA was 0.1 billion yen, a decrease of 0.6 billion yen year on year.

J-TEC obtained approval for the manufacturing and marketing of *Ocural* (the world's first regenerative medical product that cures limbal stem cell deficiency using oral mucosal epithelial cells) in June 2021. After the product was listed in health insurance coverage in Japan in December 2021, the company started selling it. In addition, J-TEC began clinical trials of allogeneic cultured epidermis in November 2021. Although sales in J-TEC's Regenerative Medicine Business and R&D Support Business grew, sales in its Custom Development & Manufacturing Business declined due to the end of its custom-development deal with Fujifilm Corporation, its former parent company and major customer. As a result, J-TEC experienced a decrease in net sales year on year.

(2) Analysis of Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

Total assets at the end of the current fiscal year increased by 166.5 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year

to 1,207.6 billion yen.

Current assets increased by 37.4 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year due to changes in cash, deposits, accounts receivable, and other current assets.

As for fixed assets, increased by 129.0 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. Tangible fixed assets increased by 32.7 billion yen due to capital investment exceeding depreciation, and sales rights increased by 118.2 billion yen due to acquisition of sales rights for type 2 diabetes treatments from Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, and due to the partial return of assets contributed to the retirement benefit trust, assets related to retirement benefits decreased by 22.8 billion yen.

Liabilities increased by 132.0 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 742.8 billion yen. Interest-bearing debt increased by 105.1 billion yen, mainly due to the issuance of corporate bonds to fund the acquisition of sales rights.

Net assets increased by 34.4 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 464.8 billion yen. This was mainly due to the recording of profit of 23.2 billion yen attributable to owners of the parent and the increase in foreign currency translation adjustment accounts due to the depreciation of the yen against major currencies.

As a result, the debt-to-equity ratio was 1.1 times and the equity ratio was 36.4%. (At the end of the previous fiscal year, the debt-to-equity ratio was 0.9 times and the equity ratio was 39.0%)

The conversion rates of balance sheets at the end of the current fiscal year are 122 yen / US dollar, 137 yen / euro, and 1.12 US dollars / euro (111 yen / US dollar, 130 yen / euro, 1.17 US dollars / euro at the end of the previous fiscal year).

(3) Analysis of Cash Flows

Cash flows from operating activities for the current fiscal year was income of 89.7 billion yen. This mainly included recording income before tax, non-cash items such as depreciation, and income from the partial return of assets contributed to retirement benefit trusts, while working capital increased. (Income of 107.7 billion yen in the previous fiscal year).

Cash flows from investing activities was expenditure of 198.4 billion yen, mainly due to the acquisition of sales rights for type 2 diabetes treatments from Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited and expenditures such as capital investment, while income from the sale of investment securities was received. (Expenditure of 79.6 billion yen in the previous fiscal year).

As a result, free cash flow, which is the sum of operating activities and investment activities, was expenditure of 108.7 billion yen (Income of 28.1 billion yen in the previous fiscal year).

Cash flows from financing activities was income of 71.1 billion yen, mainly due to the issuance of corporate bonds and income from short-term and long-term borrowings, while dividends were paid. (Expenditure of 20.9 billion yen in the previous fiscal year)

As a result, the final decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the current fiscal year was 35.8 billion yen, including the

conversion difference for cash and cash equivalents.

(4) Outlook for FY2022

Although the lasting economic impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic have made it difficult to predict the situation in the next fiscal year, we have produced financial forecasts on the supposition that the spread of COVID-19 infection will be controlled to some extent through vaccinations and the wide use of oral antiviral drugs globally. Meanwhile, there has been general concern about increased social disruption and continued sharp price rises due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, causing continuing serious uncertainties about the future. In consideration of these circumstances, our full-term consolidated financial forecast estimates net sales of 1,000.0 billion yen (a 8.0% increase year on year), operating income of 50.0 billion yen (a 13.1% increase), ordinary income of 52.0 billion yen (a 4.6% increase), and profit attributable to owners of parent of 28.0 billion yen (a 20.9% increase).

We also forecast that ROE, an important management indicator, will be 6%, EBITDA 125.0 billion yen, and ROIC, based on operating income, 6%.

These forecasts assume average exchange rates for FY2022 of 125 yen to US\$ and 135 yen to EUR, and an average Dubai crude oil price of US\$ 100 per barrel.

(Billions of yen)

	Net sales	Operating income	Ordinary income	Profit attributable to owners of parent
FY2022 forecast (A)	1,000.0	50.0	52.0	28.0
FY2021 (B)	926.1	44.2	49.7	23.2
Change (A-B)	+73.9	+5.8	+2.3	+4.8
Percentage change	+8.0%	+13.1%	+4.6%	+20.9%

(For reference) Forecast for Segment Results

(Billions of yen)

	FY2021		FY2022 forecast	
	Net sales	Operating income	Net sales	Operating income
Materials	385.1	(5.7)	460.0	15.5
Healthcare	183.6	43.2	155.0	26.0
Fibers & Products Converting	282.5	5.6	295.0	8.5

IT	53.8	9.7	60.0	10.0
Others	21.2	(2.1)	30.0	(3.0)
Elimination and corporate	-	(6.4)	-	(7.0)
Consolidated total	926.1	44.2	1,000.0	50.0

(For reference)

Key Financial Indicators	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022 (Forecast)
ROE (%)	12.5%	11.2%	6.3%	-1.7%	5.5%	6%
ROIC based on operating income (%)	11.2%	9.3%	8.7%	8.6%	5.5%	6%
EBITDA (Billions of yen)	115.5	107.6	107.2	106.8	113.0	125.0

Note:

ROE= Profit attributable to owners of parent / Average* total shareholders' equity

ROIC based on operating income = Operating income / Average* invested capital (Net assets + Interest-bearing debt – Cash and deposits)

EBITDA = Operating income + Depreciation & amortization

*Average: ((Beginning balance + Ending balance) / 2)

For ROIC based on operating income of FY2021, the invested capital at the beginning includes an increase due to the succession of sales rights of diabetes treatments

2. Basic Policy on Selection of Financial Reporting Standards

In preparation for the future adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), we are analyzing differences between IFRS and the Group's current policy on financial reporting. We are also considering the appropriate timing of adopting the standards.

Italicized product and service names in this report are trademarks or registered trademarks of the Teijin Group in Japan and/or other countries, or, where noted, are protected as the trademarks and/or trade names of other companies.

3. Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of yen)

	FY2020 (As of Mar. 31, 2021)	FY2021 (As of Mar. 31, 2022)
< Assets >		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	170,185	134,480
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	181,020	—
Notes	—	13,928
Accounts receivable-trade	—	177,374
Merchandise and finished goods	89,693	103,399
Work in process	10,442	13,680
Raw materials and supplies	40,909	47,541
Short-term loans receivable	13,806	17,073
Other current assets	28,859	64,910
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(334)	(389)
Total	534,580	571,996
Noncurrent assets		
Tangible assets		
Buildings and structures, net	65,103	73,378
Machinery and equipment, net	101,020	116,984
Land	42,813	43,255
Construction in progress	39,470	43,508
Other, net	34,454	38,388
Total	282,860	315,514
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	33,903	29,920
Sales rights	1,061	119,297
Other	43,516	41,535
Total	78,479	190,752
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	84,797	85,014
Long-term loans receivable	2,098	2,257
Net defined benefit asset	31,124	8,289
Deferred tax assets	4,642	5,002
Other	23,754	30,006
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,202)	(1,247)
Total	145,212	129,321
Total noncurrent assets	506,551	635,586
Total assets	1,041,131	1,207,583

(Millions of yen)

	FY2020 (As of Mar. 31, 2021)	FY2021 (As of Mar. 31, 2022)
< Liabilities >		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable-trade	92,544	101,183
Short-term loans payable	95,387	110,524
Current portion of long-term loans payable	18,065	39,185
Current portion of bonds	20,010	—
Income taxes payable	5,577	7,186
Provision for business structure improvement	2,330	—
Accrued expenses	23,645	25,653
Other	52,496	68,024
Total	310,054	351,756
Noncurrent liabilities		
Bonds payable	15,000	105,000
Long-term loans payable	218,857	215,972
Net defined benefit liability	37,500	37,076
Asset retirement obligations	1,077	1,257
Lease obligations	11,275	12,963
Deferred tax liabilities	6,943	9,568
Other	10,061	9,180
Total	300,713	391,016
Total liabilities	610,767	742,772
<Net assets>		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	71,833	71,833
Capital surplus	103,756	103,757
Retained earnings	229,805	242,332
Treasury stock	(13,047)	(12,729)
Total	392,346	405,192
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	21,840	21,192
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	607	(80)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(7,087)	13,549
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(1,557)	(272)
Total	13,804	34,388
Subscription rights to shares	899	803
Non-controlling interests	23,316	24,429
Total net assets	430,364	464,811
Total liabilities and net assets	1,041,131	1,207,583

(2) Consolidated Statements of Income

(Millions of yen)

	FY2020 (Apr. 2020-Mar. 2021)	FY2021 (Apr. 2021-Mar. 2022)
Net sales	836,512	926,054
Cost of sales	581,515	655,033
Gross profit	254,997	271,022
Selling, general and administrative expenses	200,066	226,813
Operating income	54,931	44,208
Non-operating income		
Interest income	680	468
Dividends income	1,322	1,210
Equity in earnings of affiliates	2,548	5,556
Gain on valuation of derivatives	2,276	6,509
Gain on investments in partnerships	—	117
Miscellaneous income	1,490	1,263
Total	8,317	15,124
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	2,831	3,252
Foreign exchange losses	3,615	3,811
Loss on valuation of derivatives	—	323
Loss on investments in partnerships	998	24
Contribution	373	356
Miscellaneous loss	1,773	1,874
Total	9,589	9,640
Ordinary income	53,658	49,692
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sales of noncurrent assets	1,821	64
Gain on sales of investment securities	2,626	5,738
Gain on step acquisitions	2,009	—
Reversal of impairment losses	—	1,059
Other	7	846
Total	6,463	7,707
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on sales and retirement of noncurrent assets	2,192	2,088
Loss on valuation of investment securities	1,001	515
Impairment loss	44,101	8,915
Loss related to COVID-19	267	—
Other	3,210	1,816
Total	50,770	13,334
Income before income taxes	9,351	44,065
Income taxes - current	12,467	14,797
Income taxes - deferred	1,098	3,302
Total	13,565	18,099
Profit (loss)	(4,213)	25,966
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	2,448	2,808
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent	(6,662)	23,158

(Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income)

(Millions of yen)

	FY2020 (Apr. 2020-Mar. 2021)	FY2021 (Apr. 2021-Mar. 2022)
Profit (loss)	(4,213)	25,966
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	9,894	(1,208)
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	1,627	(688)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	15,195	19,364
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax	1,912	1,255
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method	949	1,291
Total	29,577	20,013
Comprehensive income	25,363	45,979
Comprehensive income attributable to :		
Owners of parent	22,429	43,742
Non-controlling interests	2,935	2,237

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

FY2020 (Apr. 2020 - Mar. 2021)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as of March 31, 2020	71,833	103,692	247,055	(13,131)	409,449
Changes of items during the period					
Dividends from surplus			(10,557)		(10,557)
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent			(6,662)		(6,662)
Purchase of treasury stock				(8)	(8)
Disposal of treasury stock		(31)		91	60
Transfer of loss on disposal of treasury shares		31	(31)		—
Change in treasury shares of parent arising from transactions with non-controlling shareholders		64			64
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total	—	64	(17,250)	84	(17,102)
Balance at March 31, 2021	71,833	103,756	229,805	(13,047)	392,346

	Accumulated other comprehensive income					Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total			
Balance as of March 31, 2020	12,403	(1,020)	(23,217)	(3,452)	(15,286)	772	16,475	411,409
Changes of items during the period								
Dividends from surplus								(10,557)
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent								(6,662)
Purchase of treasury stock								(8)
Disposal of treasury stock								60
Transfer of loss on disposal of treasury shares								—
Change in treasury shares of parent arising from transactions with non-controlling shareholders								64
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	9,438	1,627	16,130	1,895	29,090	127	6,841	36,058
Total	9,438	1,627	16,130	1,895	29,090	127	6,841	18,955
Balance at March 31, 2021	21,840	607	(7,087)	(1,557)	13,804	899	23,316	430,364

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

FY2021 (Apr. 2021 - Mar. 2022)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as of March 31, 2021	71,833	103,756	229,805	(13,047)	392,346
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			(461)		(461)
Restated balance	71,833	103,756	229,344	(13,047)	391,885
Changes of items during the period					
Dividends from surplus			(10,082)		(10,082)
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent			23,158		23,158
Purchase of treasury stock				(19)	(19)
Disposal of treasury stock		(37)		127	90
Restricted stock compensation		(51)		209	158
Transfer of loss on disposal of treasury shares		89	(89)		—
Change in treasury shares of parent arising from transactions with non-controlling shareholders		1			1
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total	—	1	12,987	318	13,306
Balance at March 31, 2022	71,833	103,757	242,332	(12,729)	405,192

	Accumulated other comprehensive income					Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total			
Balance as of March 31, 2021	21,840	607	(7,087)	(1,557)	13,804	899	23,316	430,364
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies							(335)	(796)
Restated balance	21,840	607	(7,087)	(1,557)	13,804	899	22,981	429,569
Changes of items during the period								
Dividends from surplus								(10,082)
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent								23,158
Purchase of treasury stock								(19)
Disposal of treasury stock								90
Restricted stock compensation								158
Transfer of loss on disposal of treasury shares								—
Change in treasury shares of parent arising from transactions with non-controlling shareholders								1
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(649)	(688)	20,636	1,285	20,584	(96)	1,448	21,936
Total	(649)	(688)	20,636	1,285	20,584	(96)	1,448	35,242
Balance at March 31, 2022	21,192	(80)	13,549	(272)	34,388	803	24,429	464,811

(4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Million yen)

	FY2020 (Apr. 2020-Mar. 2021)	FY2021 (Apr. 2021-Mar. 2022)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income before income taxes	9,351	44,065
Depreciation and amortization	51,840	68,816
Impairment loss	44,101	8,915
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	822	663
Decrease (increase) in net defined benefit asset	(307)	22,782
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful receivables	(630)	65
Increase (decrease) in provision for business structure improvement	(5)	(2,330)
Interest and dividends income	(2,002)	(1,677)
Interest expenses	2,831	3,252
Equity in (earnings) losses of affiliates	(2,548)	(5,556)
Loss (gain) on valuation of derivatives	(2,276)	(6,080)
Loss (gain) on sales and retirement of noncurrent assets	370	2,023
Loss (gain) on sales of investment securities	(2,626)	(5,571)
Loss (gain) on valuation of investment securities	1,001	515
Loss (gain) on step acquisitions	(2,009)	—
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade	(6,765)	(5,794)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	7,558	(16,935)
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade	7,455	2,129
Other, net	10,957	(5,935)
Subtotal	117,119	103,346
Interest and dividends income received	6,245	6,507
Interest expenses paid	(2,883)	(3,158)
Extra retirement payments	(1,058)	(2,417)
Income taxes paid	(11,694)	(14,622)
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities	107,729	89,656
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(56,817)	(60,593)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	2,221	135
Purchase of intangible assets	(4,109)	(139,883)
Purchase of investment securities	(2,194)	(4,554)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	6,991	9,596
Purchase of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation	(22,226)	—
Decrease (increase) in short-term loans receivable	(713)	(2,263)
Other, net	(2,739)	(813)
Net cash and cash equivalents used in investing activities	(79,587)	(198,375)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in short-term loans payable	(6,046)	9,423
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	—	90,000
Redemption of bonds	—	(20,000)
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	35,692	23,529
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(37,835)	(16,439)
Purchase of treasury shares	(8)	(18)
Cash dividends paid	(10,557)	(10,082)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(753)	(953)
Other, net	(1,371)	(4,346)
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by financing activities	(20,878)	71,113
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2,901	1,841
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,165	(35,764)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	156,290	166,455
Increase in cash and cash equivalents resulting from merger with unconsolidated subsidiaries	—	5
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	166,455	130,696

4. Segment and Other Information

Notes Pertaining to Going Concern Assumption:

None

Changes in Accounting Policies:

(Application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition and Related Guidance)

The Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (Statement No. 29 of the Accounting Standards Board of Japan [ASBJ], issued on March 31, 2020) and related ASBJ guidance have been applied to the consolidated financial results of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan since the beginning of FY2021.

Accordingly, revenue is recognized through an approach that comprises the following five steps:

Step 1: Specify each contract with a customer

Step 2: Identify the responsibilities to be fulfilled under the contract

Step 3: Calculate the trading price of the contract

Step 4: Allocate the trading price among the respective responsibilities under the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue at the time of or through the process of fulfilling the responsibilities

In the wake of the application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, the Company has added to or subtracted from its retained earnings the total amount of effects of the retroactive application of the new accounting policy to consolidated financial results prior to the current fiscal year, following the procedure defined in the proviso in Section 84 of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition. The Company has adopted the new policy beginning with the amount of retained earnings as of the start of the current fiscal year.

Due to the application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, the item "Notes and accounts receivable-trade" in the "Current assets" category in the consolidated balance sheets has been displayed as "Notes", "Accounts receivable-trade" and "Other" from FY2021.

However, in accordance with the transitional treatment stipulated in Section 89-2 of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, it has not been reclassified using the new presentation method in the previous consolidated fiscal year.

As a result, net sales for the FY2021 decreased by 17,359 million yen. This change in the accounting policy will have only a minor impact on the amount of retained earnings as of the start of the current fiscal year and per share data.

(Application of the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement and Related Standards and Guidance)

The Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (Statement No. 30 of the Accounting Standards Board of Japan [ASBJ], issued on July 4, 2019) and related ASBJ standards and guidance have applied to the Company's consolidated financial results since the beginning of FY2021. The Company will continue to carry out a new accounting policy that is provided for by the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement and related standards and guidance, following the transitional procedure defined in Section 19 of the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement and Section 44-2 of the Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments (ASBJ Statement No. 10, revised on July 4, 2019).

This change in the accounting policy will have no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Change in Presentation:

(Consolidated Balance Sheet)

In the "Noncurrent assets" section, "Sales rights" which was included in "Other" in the previous fiscal year is now separately presented as "Sales rights" from this fiscal year due to an increase in financial materiality.

As a result, in the “Noncurrent assets” section, 1,061million yen that was presented as “Other” in the previous fiscal year is now presented as “Sales rights”.

(Consolidated Statements of Income)

In the “Extraordinary loss” section, “Business structure improvement expenses” which was presented separately in the previous fiscal year is now included as “Other” from this fiscal year due to a decrease in financial materiality.

As a result, in the “Extraordinary loss” section, 125 million yen that was presented as “Business structure improvement expenses” in the previous fiscal year is now presented as “Other”.

(Consolidated Cash Flow Statement)

In the “Cash flows from investing activities” section, “Payments of long-term loans receivable” and “Collections of long-term loans receivable” which was presented separately in the previous fiscal year is now included as “Other” from this fiscal year due to a decrease in financial materiality.

As a result, in the “Cash flows from investing activities” section, (131) million yen that was presented as “Payments of long-term loans receivable” and 42 million yen that was presented as “Collections of long-term loans receivable” in the previous fiscal year is now presented as “Other”.

Business Combinations:

(Confirmation of Provisional Accounting Treatment concerning Business Combination)

During the previous consolidated fiscal year, the Company applied a provisional accounting treatment concerning business combination through the acquisition of an additional equity interest in CSP Victall (Tangshan) Structural Composites Co., Ltd.(currently, Teijin Automotive Technologies (Tangshan) Co., Ltd.) on December 29, 2020. The Company has confirmed the provisional accounting treatment in the current consolidated fiscal year.

Due to the confirmation of the provisional accounting treatment, comparison data in the consolidated financial statements in the current fiscal year reflects a major revision of the initial allocation of the acquisition cost.

As a result of the confirmation of the provisional accounting treatment, the amount of goodwill has changed from a provisional 4,379 million yen to 1,914 million yen, a decrease of 2,464 million yen. The decrease in goodwill resulted from an increase of 556 million yen in tangible noncurrent assets, including machinery and equipment, an increase of 2,344 million yen in technology-related assets as intangible noncurrent assets, and an increase of 435 million yen in deferred tax liabilities.

In addition, in this consolidated fiscal year, we assessed the recoverable amount based on our prediction of future cash flows. As a result, we have recorded impairment losses of full amount on goodwill and intangible noncurrent assets excluding goodwill, and 237 million yen on tangible noncurrent assets as extraordinary losses.

During the previous consolidated fiscal year, the Company applied a provisional accounting treatment concerning business combination through its acquisition of shares of stock in Japan Tissue Engineering Co., Ltd. on March 9, 2021. The Company has confirmed the provisional accounting treatment in the current consolidated fiscal year.

Due to the confirmation of the provisional accounting treatment, comparison data in the consolidated financial statements in the current fiscal year reflects a major revision of the initial allocation of the acquisition cost.

As a result of the confirmation of the provisional accounting treatment, the amount of goodwill has changed from a provisional 15,085 million yen to 12,209 million yen, a decrease of 2,876 million yen. The decrease in goodwill resulted from an increase of 7,126 million yen in technology-related and other assets as intangible noncurrent assets, an increase of 2,143 million yen in deferred tax liabilities, and an increase of 2,107 million yen in non-controlling interests.

The amortization period for goodwill is 15 years, while technology-related and other assets allocated to intangible noncurrent assets excluding goodwill are amortized over the period during which they continue to affect the calculation (mainly over the period of 16 years).

As a result, at the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year, goodwill decreased by 5,452 million yen, while tangible noncurrent assets, other intangible noncurrent assets, deferred tax liabilities, and non-controlling interests increased by 569 million yen, 9,588 million yen, 2,597 million yen, and 2,107 million yen, respectively.

Segment Information, etc.

(1) Segment Information

1) Outline of segments

The Company's reportable operating segments are components of an entity for which separate financial information is available and evaluated regularly by its chief decision-making authority in determining the allocation of management resources and in assessing performance.

The Company currently divides its operations into business fields, based on type of product, nature of business and services provided.

The business fields formulate product and service strategies in a comprehensive manner in Japan and overseas. Accordingly, the Company divides its operations into reportable operating segments on the same basis as it uses internally, so the Company sets the four reportable segments, which is "Materials", "Healthcare", "Fibers & Products Converting" and "IT".

"Materials" involves the production and sale of aramid fibers, polycarbonate resin, carbon fibers, and composites, while "Healthcare" includes the production and sale of pharmaceuticals and the provision of home healthcare services. "Fibers & Products Converting" involves the production and sale of polyester fibers, textiles apparel, industrial textiles, etc., while "IT" includes the provision of operating, developing, and maintaining information systems and E-comics distribution services.

2) Accounting methods used to calculate segment income (loss), segment assets and other items for reportable segments

Segment income (loss) for reportable segments is based on operating income (loss).

Amounts for intersegment transactions or transfers are calculated based on market prices or on prices determined using the cost-plus method.

In this consolidated fiscal year, the Company confirmed the provisional accounting treatment it had applied concerning business combination during the previous consolidated fiscal year. Therefore, the figures for the previous consolidated fiscal year reflect the confirmed accounting treatment.

3) Segment income (loss), segment assets and other items for reportable segments

FY2020 results (Apr. 2020 - Mar. 2021)

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable operating segments					Others ¹	Total
	Materials	Healthcare	Fibers & Products Converting	IT	Subtotal		
Sales							
1) External customers	296,976	148,674	314,913	58,112	818,674	17,837	836,512
2) Intersegment transactions or transfers	9,785	13	3,497	6,416	19,712	3,242	22,954
Net sales	306,761	148,687	318,410	64,528	838,386	21,080	859,466
Segment income(loss)	953	31,510	17,503	10,402	60,368	(215)	60,153
Segment asset	466,833	125,647	189,221	57,750	839,451	70,676	910,128
Other items							
Depreciation ²	26,198	12,015	6,329	897	45,439	932	46,371
Amortization of goodwill	4,382	155	52	—	4,588	—	4,588
Investments in associates accounted for using equity method	1,760	1,663	5,186	6,613	15,223	18,660	33,883
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets ²	43,478	13,313	4,285	730	61,806	7,957	69,763

(Notes)

- "Others," which includes the regenerative medicine business and the Engineering business, does not qualify as a reportable operating segment.
- Depreciation and Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets included long-term prepaid expenses and their amortization.

FY2021 results (Apr. 2021 - Mar. 2022)

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable operating segments					Others ¹	Total
	Materials	Healthcare	Fibers & Products Converting	IT	Subtotal		
Sales							
1) External customers	385,106	183,563	282,460	53,772	904,902	21,152	926,054
2) Intersegment transactions or transfers	12,430	15	2,260	6,856	21,561	3,702	25,263
Net sales	397,536	183,578	284,720	60,628	926,462	24,855	951,317
Segment income(loss)	(5,708)	43,156	5,641	9,703	52,792	(2,147)	50,645
Segment asset	522,182	271,059	204,173	58,471	1,055,886	75,834	1,131,720
Other items							
Depreciation ²	27,071	27,167	6,458	1,111	61,808	1,460	63,268
Amortization of goodwill	3,669	155	—	—	3,824	814	4,638
Investments in associates accounted for using equity method	1,712	2,016	5,260	7,997	16,985	22,016	39,001
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets ²	44,737	146,820	5,493	1,616	198,665	1,039	199,705

(Notes)

- "Others," which includes the regenerative medicine business and the Engineering business, does not qualify as a reportable operating segment.
- Depreciation and Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets included long-term prepaid expenses and their amortization.

4) Reconciliation of published figures and aggregates of reportable operating segments

(Millions of yen)

Net sales	FY2020	FY2021
Reportable operating segments	838,386	926,462
Others segment	21,080	24,855
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(22,954)	(25,263)
Net sales	836,512	926,054

(Millions of yen)

Operating income	FY2020	FY2021
Reportable operating segments	60,368	52,792
Others segment(loss)	(215)	(2,147)
Elimination of intersegment transactions	414	(354)
Corporate expenses*	(5,636)	(6,082)
Operating income	54,931	44,208

(Notes)

Corporate expenses are expenses that cannot be allocated to individual reportable operating segments and are primarily related to head office administration.

(Millions of yen)

Assets	FY2020	FY2021
Reportable operating segments	839,451	1,055,886
Others segment	70,676	75,834
Corporate assets not allocated to segments*	196,175	144,443
Other	(65,172)	(68,580)
Total assets	1,041,131	1,207,583

(Notes)

Corporate assets are assets that cannot be allocated to individual reportable operating segments and are primarily related to investments of the parent company in "Cash and time deposits" and "Investments in securities" etc.

(Millions of yen)

Other items	Total for reportable operating segments		Others		Adjustment		Consolidated total	
	FY2020	FY2021	FY2020	FY2021	FY2020	FY2021	FY2020	FY2021
Depreciation	45,439	61,808	932	1,460	881	909	47,252	64,178
Amortization of goodwill	4,588	3,824	—	814	—	—	4,588	4,638
Investments in associates accounted for using equity method	15,223	16,985	18,660	22,016	—	—	33,883	39,001
Increase in tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets	61,806	198,665	7,957	1,039	712	1,096	70,475	200,801

(2) Related Information**1) FY2020 results (Apr. 2020 - Mar. 2021)****Information by product/service**

Sales to external customers (Millions of yen)

High-performance materials	Composites	Healthcare	Fibers & Products Converting	IT	Others	Total
210,421	86,554	148,674	314,913	58,112	17,837	836,512

Note: The High-performance materials category involves the production and sale of aramid fibers, polycarbonate resin, carbon fibers.

Information by geographical segment

I. Sales (Millions of yen)

Japan	PRC	U.S.	Asia	Americas (ex-U.S.)	Europe, others	Total
490,147	109,811	97,078	58,027	17,159	64,291	836,512

Note: Geographical segments are determined based on the country/region of domicile of customers.

II. Tangible fixed assets (Millions of yen)

Japan	U.S.	Netherlands	PRC	Asia	Europe	Americas (ex-U.S.)	Total
115,938	55,375	48,148	21,638	21,089	16,750	3,922	282,860

Information by major customer

Omitted as no single customer accounts for more than 10% of consolidated net sales as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

2) FY2021 results (Apr. 2021 - Mar. 2022)**Information by product/service**

Sales to external customers (Millions of yen)

High-performance materials	Composites	Healthcare	Fibers & Products Converting	IT	Others	Total
273,525	111,581	183,563	282,460	53,772	21,152	926,054

Note: The High-performance materials category involves the production and sale of aramid fibers, polycarbonate resin, carbon fibers.

Information by geographical segment

I. Sales (Millions of yen)

	Reporting Segment					Others ²	Total
	Material	Healthcare	Fibers & Products Converting	IT	Subtotal		
Japan	52,747	176,432	171,833	52,102	453,113	19,366	472,479
PRC	89,249	1,070	50,427	4	140,751	878	141,629
U.S.	113,481	3,206	7,625	1,517	125,829	1	125,830
Asia	49,608	1,343	34,011	127	85,089	853	85,942
Americas ³ (ex-U.S.)	21,429	98	945	—	22,472	21	22,493
Europe, others ⁴	58,592	1,413	17,620	23	77,648	34	77,681
Total	385,106	183,563	282,460	53,772	904,902	21,152	926,054

(Notes)

- Geographical segments are determined based on the country/region of domicile of
- "Others," which includes the regenerative medicine business and the Engineering business, does not qualify as a reportable operating segment.
- "Americas" are North American and Latin American countries excluding the United States.
- "Europe, others" includes the Middle East, Africa and Oceania.
- We do not separate the revenue recognized from the contract with the customer from the revenue generated from other sources because the amount of revenue generated from other sources is insignificant.

II. Tangible fixed assets (Millions of yen)

Japan	U.S.	Netherlands	PRC	Asia	Europe	Americas (ex-U.S.)	Total
116,022	65,791	64,025	23,823	22,944	18,991	3,919	315,514

Information by major customer

Omitted as no single customer accounts for more than 10% of consolidated net sales as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

(3) Loss on Impairment by Reportable Segment**1) FY2020 results (Apr. 2020 - Mar. 2021)**

(Millions of yen)

	Materials	Healthcare	Fibers & Products Converting	IT	Others	Elimination and corporate	Total
Impairment loss	41,835	—	2,238	—	—	27	44,101

2) FY2021 results (Apr. 2021 - Mar. 2022)

(Millions of yen)

	Materials	Healthcare	Fibers & Products Converting	IT	Others	Elimination and corporate	Total
Impairment loss	7,300	184	1,118	43	—	269	8,915

(4) Goodwill by Reportable Segment**1) FY2020 results (Apr. 2020 - Mar. 2021)**

(Millions of yen)

	Materials	Healthcare	Fibers & Products Converting	IT	Others	Elimination and corporate	Total
Amortization of goodwill in FY2020	4,382	155	52	—	—	—	4,588
Balance as of March 31, 2021	21,495	199	—	—	12,209	—	33,903

Note: "Others," relates to the regenerative medicine business.

2) FY2021 results (Apr. 2021 - Mar. 2022)

(Millions of yen)

	Materials	Healthcare	Fibers & Products Converting	IT	Others	Elimination and corporate	Total
Amortization of goodwill in FY2021	3,669	155	—	—	814	—	4,638
Balance as of March 31, 2022	18,481	44	—	—	11,395	—	29,920

Note: "Others," relates to the regenerative medicine business.

(5) Information on gains on negative goodwill by Reportable Segment**1) FY2020 results (Apr. 2020 - Mar. 2021)**

None

2) FY2021 results (Apr. 2021 - Mar. 2022)

The description is omitted because it is not important.

Significant Subsequent Event:

Not Applicable.