

(Translation)

## **BUSINESS REPORT for the 116th Term**

April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

### **System for Ensuring Properness of Operations**

(1) The details of the decisions on a system for ensuring properness of operations

Following are the details of the decisions regarding a system for ensuring the compliance of Directors' execution of their duties in line with the laws and regulations as well as with the Articles of Incorporation and a system for ensuring the properness of business operations of NOK CORPORATION (the "Company").

(i) System for storing and managing information regarding the execution of duties by the Company's Directors

In accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, the Articles of Incorporation and other rules established by the Company, departments in charge shall record and file minutes of meetings, including Annual Shareholders' Meetings and Board of Directors meetings, as well as approval documents and other authorizations. Directors and Corporate Auditors shall ensure a system that allows to inspect such documents.

(ii) Rules and other systems concerning loss risk management of the Company

In accordance with the Risk Management Rules established by the Company, the Risk Management Committee shall take the initiative in identifying and analyzing underlying risks and promoting a cross-organizational risk management system. The Risk Management Committee shall report to Directors regarding the implementation status of said system on a regular basis and revise the system as necessary.

(iii) System for securing the efficiency of the execution of duties by the Company's Directors

Directors shall hold Board of Directors meetings in accordance with Board of Directors Regulations. At these meetings, they shall determine allocation of their duties and important matters such as business strategies and management policy and appoint Operating Officers responsible for implementation of operations at individual divisions. Directors shall authorize them to execute operations at individual divisions, encourage them to execute operations quickly and accomplish objectives, and supervise them. The Directors shall clarify operational authorities and rules on decision-making in the Rules concerning the Operational Authorities of Upper Management. They shall ensure a system to execute their respective duties in an appropriate and efficient manner by monitoring the progress of business plans, managerial policies, and operational implementation plans at regular management meetings and through management reviews.

In order to ensure the efficiency in the execution of duties by Directors, the Directors shall hold committee meetings including meetings of the Central Labor-Management Council consisting of the representatives of both the management team and employees, and explain and discuss business plans, important changes to organizational structures, and managerial policies.

(iv) System for ensuring compliance in the execution of duties by the Company's Directors and employees with the relevant laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation

Pursuant to the NOK Charter of Corporate Behavior, the Company shall clearly state that it places priority on compliance in its business activities. In accordance with compliance rules and Behavioral Guidelines Concerning Employee Compliance, the Company shall

also provide training programs for its employees, thereby establishing and promoting a framework for compliance that conforms with the relevant laws and regulations, the Articles of Incorporation, and other rules established by the Company.

- (v) System for ensuring properness of operations of the Group consisting of the Company and its subsidiaries

In accordance with the provisions of the Internal Control Rules, the Company shall establish the following systems for its subsidiaries to ensure the properness of operations of the Group as a whole.

In addition, the Company, under the provisions of the Internal Control Rules regarding Financial Reporting, shall monitor the properness of operations based on Directors' instructions to ensure the credibility of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

- a. System regarding reporting from subsidiaries to the Company regarding execution of duties by Directors, etc.

In accordance with the provisions of the Internal Control Rules, the division responsible for supervising subsidiaries shall monitor the status of management of subsidiaries. The headquarters divisions shall give necessary instructions and support to subsidiaries regarding operations under their supervision and monitor the implementation status of the system.

- b. Rules and other system concerning loss risk management of subsidiaries

In accordance with the Internal Control Rules, the headquarters divisions shall have subsidiaries establish a risk management system and report to the headquarters divisions and the divisions responsible for supervising subsidiaries regarding the implementation status of the system on a regular basis, and give instructions to subsidiaries to revise the system as necessary.

- c. System for securing the efficiency of the execution of duties by Directors, etc. of subsidiaries

The management teams and managers of subsidiaries shall hold joint management meetings on a semiannual basis to share information and promote managerial transparency. At these meetings, attendees shall report on and discuss the progress of the Group's managerial policies and business plans, thereby ensuring efficiency in the management of the Group as a whole.

- d. System for ensuring compliance in the execution of duties by Directors, etc. and employees of subsidiaries with the relevant laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation

In accordance with the Internal Control Rules, the headquarters divisions shall require the subsidiaries to establish a charter of corporate behavior, compliance rules and behavioral guidelines concerning employee compliance to clearly state that they place priority on compliance in their business activities. In addition, the headquarters divisions shall also require the subsidiaries to establish and promote a framework for compliance that conforms with the relevant laws and regulations, the Articles of Incorporation, and other internal rules, and monitor the implementation status.

- (vi) Matters concerning assistant employees in cases where the Company's Corporate Auditors request the Company to assign employees to assist them with their duties

Regarding the employees who are required to assist Corporate Auditors with their duties, the Company shall assign personnel with expertise of laws and regulations who are capable

of providing assistance to Corporate Auditors, upon discussions with the Corporate Auditors on the selection of assistant employees and the operational authorities thereof.

- (vii) Matters regarding the independence of employees provided for in the preceding item from the Company's Directors and ensuring the effectiveness of instructions by the Company's Corporate Auditors to said employees

Employees assigned to assist Corporate Auditors with their duties shall follow the directions and orders of Corporate Auditors in the execution of duties, attend the Board of Corporate Auditors meetings and other important meetings attended by Corporate Auditors to execute instructions from Corporate Auditors. The Company shall have discussions with Corporate Auditors regarding changes of said assistant employees.

- (viii) System for reporting to the Company's Corporate Auditors by the Company's and its subsidiaries' Directors and employees and other system for reporting to the Company's Corporate Auditors

The Auditing Committee for Internal Controls, an advisory body to the Board of Directors, shall, in accordance with the Internal Control Rules, conduct periodical internal audits on the state of the system to ensure the appropriateness of the Company's and its subsidiaries' operations, and report the results thereof to the Board of Corporate Auditors.

- (ix) System for ensuring that the person who made the report provided for in the preceding item shall not be subject to unfavorable treatment for reason of having made such report

The Company shall prohibit unfavorable treatment of a person who made the report provided for in the preceding item for reason of having made such report, and communicate to that effect widely across the Company and its subsidiaries.

- (x) Matters regarding the policy for handling expenses or payables in relation to execution of duties of the Company's Corporate Auditors, such as procedures for advance payment or reimbursement in relation to execution of such duties

In accordance with the audit policy and audit plan formulated at the Board of Corporate Auditors meetings pursuant to the Board of Corporate Auditors Regulations, the Company shall secure expenses to enable Corporate Auditors to execute their duties appropriately.

- (xi) Other systems for securing effective audits by the Company's Corporate Auditors

In order to supervise the Directors' execution of their duties, in accordance with the audit policy and audit plan formulated at the Board of Corporate Auditors meetings pursuant to the Board of Corporate Auditors Regulations, the Company shall maintain a system that allows Corporate Auditors to attend the Board of Directors meetings and other important meetings and to investigate the Company's operational and financial conditions.

The Independent Auditor and Corporate Auditors shall exchange opinions on a regular basis.

In addition, joint meetings named "Management Supervision Meeting" with the participation of Representative Directors, Outside Directors and Corporate Auditors shall be held on a regular basis with a view to facilitating exchanges of opinions.

(2) Overview of the operational status of the systems for ensuring the properness of operations

In accordance with “the details of the decisions on a system for ensuring properness of operations” described in (1) above, the Company strives to develop systems and operate such systems appropriately. An overview of the operational status of such systems is as follows.

(i) Overview of the operational status of the system for storing and managing information

Minutes of meetings, including Shareholders’ Meetings and Board of Directors meetings, approval documents and other authorizations are prepared and drawn up by departments in charge or drafting departments without delay and are managed and stored appropriately.

(ii) Overview of the operational status of the risk management system

In accordance with the Risk Management Rules, the headquarters divisions have established a cross-organizational risk management system. The Risk Management Committee identifies and analyzes underlying risks and reports to Directors regarding the implementation status of such system.

(iii) Overview of the operational status of the system for securing efficient execution of duties

Operating Officers and Upper Management are executing their duties promptly and efficiently in accordance with operational authorities and rules on decision-making. Their execution of duties is supervised by Directors at management meetings (two times in the current period), etc. The Company monitors if Directors’ duties are executed appropriately and efficiently at the Board of Directors meetings (12 times in the current period), the Central Labor-Management Council (16 times in the current period) and various other committee meetings.

(iv) Overview of the operational status of the system for ensuring compliance

The Company communicates and ensures compliance with the NOK Charter of Corporate Behavior, the compliance rules and Behavioral Guidelines Concerning Employee Compliance. In addition, the Company continuously makes efforts for compliance with the relevant laws and regulations, the Articles of Incorporation and other rules established by the Company by implementing the month for promoting compliance, providing training programs for its employees and establishing a whistleblowing hotline, etc.

(v) Overview of the operational status of the system for ensuring the properness of operations of the Group

- a. The Company has received reports as necessary on the management status of its subsidiaries and the status of progress for instructions and support provided by the Company.
- b. The Company has required its subsidiaries to establish risk management systems, and the headquarters divisions have received reports on the status of implementation of the systems.
- c. The Company holds joint management meetings twice a year to ensure the management efficiency of the Group as a whole.
- d. The Company has required its subsidiaries to establish Charters of Corporate Behavior, compliance rules and Behavioral Guidelines Concerning Employee Compliance, and monitors the status of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations, the Articles of Incorporations and other rules established by the

Company on a regular basis.

- e. The Company monitors the properness of operations to ensure the credibility of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries once a year.

(vi) Overview of the operational status of the system for audit by Corporate Auditors

- a. The Company has assigned personnel with expertise in laws and regulations who are capable of providing assistance to Corporate Auditors, upon consultation with Corporate Auditors on the selection of assistant employees.
- b. Employees who are assigned to assist Corporate Auditors with their duties attend the Board of Corporate Auditors meetings, etc. and follow the instructions from Corporate Auditors in executing their duties.
- c. The Auditing Committee for Internal Controls conducts internal audits on the status of the system to ensure appropriateness of the Company's and its subsidiaries' operations annually, and reports the results thereof to the Board of Corporate Auditors.
- d. The Company has included a provision in the compliance rules that prohibits unfavorable treatment of personnel for reason of having made a report to the whistleblowing hotline, and has communicated to that effect across the Company and its subsidiaries.
- e. The Company secures expenses that allow Corporate Auditors to execute their duties appropriately in accordance with the audit policy and audit plans.
- f. Corporate Auditors attend the Board of Directors meetings and other important meetings and investigate the Company's operational and financial conditions.

In addition, Corporate Auditors exchange opinions with the Independent Auditor on a regular basis, and attends meetings named "Management Supervision Meeting" to be held four times a year to exchange opinions with Representative Directors and Outside Directors.

## Consolidated Financial Statements

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (From April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of current period	23,335	23,288	346,531	(230)	392,925
Changes of items during the period					
Dividends from surplus			(6,486)		(6,486)
Profit attributable to owners of parent			25,835		25,835
Purchase of treasury stock				(0)	(0)
Purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries		286			286
Increase (decrease) resulting from merger of subsidiaries		17			17
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during the period	-	303	19,349	(0)	19,652
Balance at the end of current period	23,335	23,591	365,880	(230)	412,577

	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of current period	61,908	14,818	(12,298)	64,427	44,761	502,114
Changes of items during the period						
Dividends from surplus						(6,486)
Profit attributable to owners of parent						25,835
Purchase of treasury stock						(0)
Purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries						286
Increase (decrease) resulting from merger of subsidiaries						17
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(1,244)	19,445	7,055	25,256	7,331	32,588
Total changes of items during the period	(1,244)	19,445	7,055	25,256	7,331	52,241
Balance at the end of current period	60,663	34,263	(5,243)	89,684	52,092	554,355

Note: Figures are rounded down to the nearest million yen.

**Reference: Consolidated Cash Flows** (From April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022)

(Millions of yen)

From operating activities	From investing activities	From financing activities	Cash and cash equivalent at the end of period
54,999	(37,972)	(32,070)	111,247

Note: Figures are rounded down to the nearest million yen.

## **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

### **1. Notes regarding the basis for preparing consolidated financial statements**

#### (1) Scope of consolidation

##### (i) Consolidated subsidiaries

(a) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 90

(b) Names of major consolidated subsidiaries:

Thai NOK Co., Ltd.

Unimatec Co., Ltd.

Nippon Mektron, Ltd.

Mektec Corporation (Taiwan)

SYNZTEC Co., Ltd.

##### (ii) Unconsolidated subsidiaries

(a) Name of major unconsolidated subsidiary:

Mektec Automation Technology Corporation (Zhuhai) Ltd.

(b) Reasons for exclusion from scope of consolidation

The respective totals of total assets, net sales, net income, retained earnings and the like of unconsolidated subsidiaries are all immaterial with respect to total assets, net sales, profit/loss attributable to owners of parent, retained earnings and the like on the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, they are not included in the scope of consolidation because they do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements overall.

#### (2) Application of the equity method of accounting

##### (i) Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method

(a) Number of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method: 19

(b) Names of major unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates:

Eagle Industry Co., Ltd.

Pyung-Hwa Oilseal Industry Co., Ltd.

Freudenberg-NOK General Partnership

##### (ii) Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates not accounted for by the equity method

Names of major unconsolidated subsidiaries:

Not applicable

#### (3) Notes regarding changes of scope of consolidation and equity method affiliates

##### (i) Change in scope of consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries newly included in consolidation (1)

Ishino Gasket North America LLC

(b) Companies excluded from the scope of consolidation (1)

Tosu NOK Co., Ltd.



(ii) Change in scope of the equity method

Companies excluded from application of the equity-method (2)

Ishino Gasket North America LLC and one (1) other company

(4) Matters concerning the business term of consolidated subsidiaries

There are 41 consolidated subsidiaries whose accounting periods differ from the consolidated accounting period and have their fiscal year end on December 31. Of these, important transactions made by NOK Inc., between the said accounting date and the consolidated accounting date have been adjusted to the extent necessary for consolidation. Mektec Manufacturing Corporation (Zhuhai) Ltd. and 39 other consolidated subsidiaries carry out provisional settlements of account based on full-year business results on March 31, the consolidated accounting date.

(5) Matters concerning accounting policies

(i) Valuation criteria and methods for principal assets

(a) Available-for-sale securities

- Those other than shares and other securities without quoted market price

Stated at market value. (Valuation difference is reported as a component of net assets. Cost of sales is calculated using the moving average method.)

- Shares and other securities without quoted market price

They are stated at cost with the cost being determined by the moving average method.

(b) Derivatives

They are stated at market price.

(c) Inventories

Finished goods and work in process of the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries are mainly valued at cost based on the retail method (balance sheet amounts are determined by writing down the book value according to the decrease in profitability). Meanwhile, raw materials and supplies are valued at cost based on the periodic average method (balance sheet amounts are determined by writing down the book value according to the decrease in profitability). For overseas consolidated subsidiaries, those are mainly valued at the lower of cost or market based on the moving average method or the first-in first-out method.

(ii) Method of depreciation of principal noncurrent assets

(a) Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets)

Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method.

The useful lives of major items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures: 5-50 years

Machinery, equipment and vehicles: 4-10 years

(b) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)

Amortization is computed by the straight-line method.

(c) Lease assets

Lease assets related to finance leases other than those deemed to transfer ownership of leased property to the lessee by the Company

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the lease period as the useful life and assuming no residual value.

(d) Long-term prepaid expenses

Amortization is computed on a straight-line basis.

(iii) Accounting policies for principal allowances

(a) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To prepare for losses on bad debt, general claims are accounted using the loan loss ratio and doubtful claims are accounted as the expected unrecoverable amount taking into consideration of the recoverability of individual claims.

As for overseas subsidiaries, estimated amount of allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded depending primarily on the condition of receivables.

(b) Provision for bonuses

In order to prepare for the payment of employee bonuses, accrued bonuses based primarily on estimated payment amounts have been entered into the accounts.

(c) Provision for business restructuring

To provide for losses due to business restructuring, the Company records the amounts it expects to incur.

(iv) Method for accounting for retirement benefits

(a) Method for attributing expected retirement benefits to periods

In the calculation of retirement benefit obligations, the method of attributing expected retirement benefits to periods up to the end of the current fiscal year is the benefit formula basis.

(b) Method of expenses for actuarial differences

Actuarial differences are treated as expenses in equal installments using the straight-line method over a prescribed period of time (10 years) that is within the average remaining period of employment for the employees in question, beginning in the year following the fiscal year in which such calculations are made.

(v) Accounting policies for important revenue and expenses

Since the details of main performance obligations in main businesses related to revenue from contracts with customers of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and the timing when the performance obligations are typically satisfied (typical timing of revenue recognition) are described in "10. Notes regarding revenue recognition," this information has been omitted.

(vi) Method of hedge accounting

(a) Method of hedge accounting

Special treatment is applied as the interest rate swaps satisfy the requirements for special treatment.

(b) Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging instruments: Interest rate swaps

Hedged items: Interest on borrowings

(c) Hedging policy

The interest rate swaps are made in order to hedge fluctuation risks in interest rates on borrowings.

(d) Method of assessing hedge effectiveness

Regarding the interest rate swaps, the Company assesses hedge effectiveness based upon the fulfillment of the requirements for special treatment.

(vii) Method and period of amortization of goodwill

Goodwill is amortized, in principle, over five years on a straight-line basis.

(viii) Other significant Items for preparing consolidated financial statements

(a) Application of the consolidated taxation system

The consolidated taxation system has been applied.

(b) Application of tax effect accounting for the transition from the consolidated taxation system to the group tax sharing system

The Company and some domestic consolidated subsidiaries will transition from the consolidated taxation system to the group tax sharing system from the next fiscal year. Furthermore, for the accounting treatment and disclosure of tax effect accounting for corporation tax and local corporation tax, the Company has applied the “Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System” (Practical Solution No. 42, August 12, 2021) from the end of the fiscal year under review.

## 2. Notes regarding changes in accounting policies

(Application of the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement, etc.)

The “Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Statement No. 30, July 4, 2019) and relevant ASBJ regulations have been applied since the beginning of the fiscal year under review. In accordance with the transitional treatment prescribed in paragraph 19 of the “Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” and paragraph 44-2 of the “Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Statement No. 10, July 4, 2019), the Company has decided to prospectively apply the new accounting policies set forth by the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement, etc.

These changes had no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Moreover, notes on matters regarding the breakdown by appropriate classification of fair values of financial instruments and other matters are provided in “Notes Regarding Financial Instruments.”

## 3. Notes regarding changes in presentation methods

(Consolidated statement of income)

“Subsidy income,” which was presented separately in the previous fiscal year, has been included in and presented as “Other” under “Non-operating income” in the fiscal year under review because of a decrease in the materiality of the amount.

“Commission expenses,” which was presented separately in the previous fiscal year, has been included in and presented as “Other” under “Non-operating expenses” in the fiscal year under review because of a decrease in the materiality of the amount.

“Loss on valuation of investment securities,” which was presented separately in the previous

fiscal year, has been included in and presented as “Other” under “Extraordinary loss” in the fiscal year under review because of a decrease in the materiality of the amount.

#### 4. Notes regarding accounting estimates

The following is the information on accounting estimates recorded on the consolidated financial statements of the current fiscal year that may exert material effects on the consolidated financial statements of the next fiscal year.

The Medium-term Management Plan in the text below is based on information accessible from the inside and outside of the Company at the time of preparation, etc., with the use of assumptions such as the growth rate of multiple markets in which the Company is participating and measures that the management has judged are feasible. Further, since it is difficult to predict when the novel coronavirus pandemic will come to an end and developments regarding the situation between Russia and Ukraine, a prolonged impact may significantly affect the business results and financial condition of the NOK Group.

##### (1) Deferred tax assets

(i) The amount recorded on the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year

(Millions of yen)	
	Current fiscal year
Deferred tax assets	4,508

(ii) Information on the content of important accounting estimates concerning recognized items

For deferred tax assets, based on the scheduling for addition and subtraction of future taxable income, temporary differences, etc., the amount of deductible temporary differences that we have judged are recoverable in the future is recorded. The amount not expected to be recoverable is accounted as valuation allowance.

The future taxable income is based on estimates and assumptions made by the latest Medium-term Management Plan, feasible tax plans, etc., and overseas subsidiaries, etc. operating in the electronic product segment provide valuation allowance for loss carried forward, taking into account the uncertainty of future profitability.

If such estimates or assumptions are affected by any situation in the future, there is a possibility that the recoverability of deferred tax assets will change, and the amount of deferred tax assets will need correcting.

##### (2) Loss on impairment

(i) The amount recorded on the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year

(Millions of yen)	
	Current fiscal year
Property, plant and equipment	249,203
Loss on impairment	833

(ii) Information on the content of important accounting estimates concerning recognized items

For the noncurrent assets to which the Accounting Standard for Impairment of Noncurrent Assets applies that are not expected to recover the investment because of a decline in profitability due to factors such as changes in the market environment, we reduced their book value to the recoverable amount and recognized the amount of decrease as impairment loss.

The process of recognizing an impairment loss includes making a judgment whether an impairment loss should be recognized or not and calculating the value in use. Such judgment and calculation are made on the basis of the estimates of future cash flows based on the latest Medium-term Management Plan.

In a case where such estimates of future cash flows need reviewing due to any situation in the future, there may be an additional impairment loss.

(3) Net defined benefit asset and liabilities

(i) The amount recorded on the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year

(Millions of yen)

	Current fiscal year
Net defined benefit asset	1,869
Net defined benefit liabilities	73,355

(ii) Information on the content of important accounting estimates concerning recognized items

Retirement benefit asset and liability under the defined benefit plan adopted at the NOK Group are calculated by deducting the amount of pension assets from the amount of retirement benefit obligations that is calculated by discounting the expected retirement benefits recognized to arise by the end of the current fiscal year.

For such calculation, actuarial assumptions such as discount rates and expected rates of return on pension assets are used. Discount rates are determined on the basis of the yield of long-term government bonds at the end of the current fiscal year, and expected rates of return on pension assets are determined considering the current and expected allocation of pension assets, as well as the current and future expected long-term rate of return based on a wide range of assets that compose pension assets.

If such actuarial assumptions need reviewing due to changes in uncertain economic situations in the future, or the like, the amount of retirement benefit asset and liability and retirement benefit expenses from the next fiscal year may be significantly affected.

## 5. Notes regarding the consolidated balance sheet

### (1) Pledged assets

#### (i) Assets pledged as security

Buildings and structures, etc.	¥267 million
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Total	¥267 million
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#### (ii) Secured liabilities corresponding to the above

Short-term loans payable	¥36 million
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Long-term loans payable	¥63 million
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Total	¥99 million
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### (2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment ¥544,198 million

Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment includes accumulated impairment loss.

## 6. Notes regarding the consolidated statement of income

### (1) Impairment loss

In the current fiscal year, the NOK Group recorded impairment loss on the following asset groups.

#### (i) Overview of asset groups for which impairment loss was recognized

Location	Description	Classification
Erkelenz, Germany	Business assets	Buildings and structures, Machinery, equipment and vehicles, tools, furniture and fixtures, construction in progress, and software
Shenzhen City, China	Business assets	Machinery, equipment and vehicles

#### (ii) Ground for recognition of impairment loss

As for the asset groups, future recoverability was examined because of their indication of impairment due to a decline of profitability along with changes in market and business environment. Accordingly, the NOK Group reduced their book value to the recoverable amount, and recognized the amount of decrease as impairment loss under extraordinary loss.

#### (iii) Components of impairment loss

(Millions of yen)

Type of noncurrent assets	Amount
Buildings and structures	247
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	442
Tools, furniture and fixtures	20
Construction in progress	120
Software	1
Total	833

#### (iv) Method of grouping assets

The NOK Group groups assets based on, in principle, division in accordance with business segment under management accounting, deeming it as the smallest unit that generates cash flows. However, the NOK Group groups assets of some consolidated subsidiaries by the unit of subsidiary company. Moreover, corporate assets such as head office are categorized into shared assets, since these assets do not generate independent cash flows as assets that contribute to the generation of future cash flows of multiple assets or groups of assets.

Idle assets and assets to be disposed of are grouped for individual assets.

#### (v) Method of determining recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is determined based on the net realizable value. The net realizable value is evaluated using the disposal value.

### (2) Business restructuring expenses

The Company recorded ¥636 million in expenses related to early retirement of employees, etc. due to structural reform of the Electronic Products business, etc., of which provision for business restructuring was ¥579 million.

## 7. Notes regarding the consolidated statement of changes in net assets

### (1) Matters concerning the total number of shares issued

Type of shares	Number of shares at the beginning of the current fiscal year	Increase in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Decrease in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Number of shares at the end of the current fiscal year
Common shares	173,138,537 shares	- shares	- shares	173,138,537 shares

### (2) Matters concerning the number of treasury stock shares

Type of shares	Number of shares at the beginning of the current fiscal year	Increase in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Decrease in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Number of shares at the end of the current fiscal year
Common shares	169,825 shares	166 shares	- shares	169,991 shares

Note: The increase in the number of treasury stock is due to the purchase of 166 odd-lot shares.

### (3) Matters concerning dividends

#### (i) Payment of dividends

(Resolution)	Type of shares	Total amount of dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
The Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on June 25, 2021	Common shares	2,163	12.5	March 31, 2021	June 28, 2021
The Board of Directors meeting held on November 10, 2021	Common shares	4,326	25.0	September 30, 2021	December 3, 2021

#### (ii) Dividends for which the effective date will fall after the end of the current fiscal year among those whose record date is within the current fiscal year

(Resolution)	Type of shares	Total amount of dividends (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
The Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on June 24, 2022	Common shares	6,057	Retained earnings	35.0	March 31, 2022	June 27, 2022



## 8. Notes regarding financial instruments

### (1) Matters regarding the situation of financial instruments

#### (i) Policy for handling financial instruments

The NOK Group has a policy of managing funds by investing in safe and secure targets and raising funds mainly by means of loan from financial institutions. For derivatives, the NOK Group uses forward exchange contracts based on actual demand and does not carry out speculative transactions of any kind.

#### (ii) Details and risks of financial instruments and risk management system

Notes and accounts receivable - trade are operating receivables that are exposed to credit risk of customers. With regard to this risk, the NOK Group adopts a system to manage due dates and balance of individual business partners and ascertain the credit status of principal business partners semiannually in accordance with the credit management regulations of the NOK Group.

Shares are investment securities and exposed to the market price fluctuation risk. The shares possessed by the NOK Group are mainly those of the companies with which the NOK Group has business relations, the fair values of which are ascertained periodically and reported to officers in charge of finance.

Employees who receive loans from the Company are obligated to provide collateral. In addition, there are regulations that the balance of the loan upon retirement shall be offset by the retirement allowance.

Accounts payable - trade are trade liabilities and become due within one year.

Short-term loans payable are mainly for raising funds pertaining to business transactions, while long-term loans payable (to be payable within five years in principle) are for raising funds for capital investment. Floating interest rate loans are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk. For some floating interest rate long-term loans payable, derivative transactions (interest rate swaps) are used for each loan contract as hedging instruments to hedge risks of fluctuations in interest rates on loans and to fix the amount of interest on loans. Because the hedge meets the requirements of special treatment of interest rate swaps, assessment of hedge effectiveness has been omitted and replaced with the judgment thereof.

The NOK Group carries out and manages derivative transactions in accordance with internal regulations which stipulate the authorities to carry out transactions. The NOK Group carries out derivative transactions only with financial institutions with high credit ratings in order to reduce the credit risk.

Trade liabilities and loans are exposed to liquidity risk. Individual companies of the NOK Group manage them by means such as planning monthly cash flow management.

Deposits received from employees yield fixed interest rate and are not exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk.

### (2) Matters regarding fair value, etc. of financial instruments

As of March 31, 2022, the amount recorded in the consolidated balance sheet, fair value, and difference between them are as shown in the table below. Shares and other securities without quoted market price (¥52,202 million on the consolidated balance sheet) are not included in “(1) Investment securities.” As for “Cash and deposits,” “Notes and accounts receivable - trade,” “Electronically recorded monetary claims,” “Accounts payable - trade,” “Short-term loans payable” and “Deposits received from employees,” since these accounts are settled in a short period of time, the fair value is nearly equal to the book value, and thus the information has been omitted.

(Millions of yen)

	Amount recorded in consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
(1) Investment securities	111,442	111,442	-
(2) Long-term loans receivable from employees	1,990	2,154	163
Total assets	113,433	113,596	163
(1) Long-term loans payable	10,398	10,402	3
Total liabilities	10,398	10,402	3
Total derivative transactions (*)	(56)	(56)	-

(\*) Amounts of claims and liabilities derived from derivative transactions are shown in net amount. Amounts in parentheses show that those are net liabilities.

(3) Matters regarding the breakdown by appropriate classification of fair values of financial instruments

Based on the observability and the materiality of the inputs used to measure the fair value, fair values of financial instruments are classified into the following three levels:

Level 1 fair value: Fair value measured using quoted prices in active markets that are observable inputs for measurement of fair values

Level 2 fair value: Fair value measured using inputs other than those used to measure level 1 fair value among observable inputs for measurement of fair values

Level 3 fair value: Fair value measured using unobservable inputs for measurement of fair values

In cases where multiple inputs are used to measure the fair value, the fair value of financial instruments is classified to the lowest priority level of fair value measurement to which each input belongs.

(i) Financial assets and financial liabilities using fair value for their amounts recorded in the consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Item	Fair values			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities	111,442	-	-	111,442
Derivative transactions	-	56	-	56

(ii) Financial assets and financial liabilities not using fair value for their amounts recorded in the consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Item	Fair values			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Long-term loans receivable from employees	-	2,154	-	2,154
Long-term loans payable	-	10,402	-	10,402

Note: Explanation of evaluation techniques used for measuring fair value and inputs regarding measuring fair value

Investment securities

Listed shares are measured using the quoted market price. Since listed shares are traded in an active market, their fair values are classified as level 1 fair value.

Derivative transactions

Derivatives are measured based on the price, etc. provided by financial institutions, and their fair values are classified as level 2 fair value.

Because derivative transactions to which the special treatment of interest rate swaps applies are treated together with long-term loans payable which may be hedged, the fair value of such derivative transactions is included in the fair value of such long-term loans payable.

Long-term loans receivable from employees

Long-term loans receivable from employees are classified by a certain period of time and measured using the present value calculated by discounting their future cash flow using the interest rate based on the yield of government bonds. Their fair values are classified as level 2 fair value.

Long-term loans payable

Because long-term loans payable with floating interest rate reflect market interest rates in a short period of time and the credit standing of the Company has not changed significantly since the loans were executed, the fair value is deemed nearly equal to the book value. Therefore, long-term loans payable with floating interest rate are measured using the book value, and their fair values are classified as level 2 fair value. In addition, long-term loans payable with fixed interest rate are classified by a certain period of time and measured using the present value calculated by discounting the total amount of the principal and interest using the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar loans. Their fair values are classified as level 2 fair value.

## 9. Notes regarding investment and rental properties

### (1) Matters related to status of investment and rental properties

The Company and some consolidated subsidiaries have properties for rent in Kanagawa prefecture and other regions.

(2) Matters related to the fair value of investment and rental properties

(Millions of yen)

Amount on the consolidated balance sheet	Fair value
1,765	9,279

Notes: 1. The amount on the consolidated balance sheet is the amount of acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

2. The fair values of investment and rental properties as of March 31, 2022 are estimated by the company that owns the property according to indicators thought to appropriately reflect market prices.

## 10. Notes regarding revenue recognition

(1) Information on disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The following is the information on disaggregation of revenue by major goods or services and major regional markets.

Current fiscal year (April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022)

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments			Total
	Seal	Electronic product	Other	
Major goods or services				
Automotive-related	248,117	69,890	1,480	319,489
Electronics-related	-	251,051	-	251,051
Other general industrial machinery	88,071	-	23,894	111,966
Total	336,189	320,942	25,375	682,507
Major regional markets				
Japan	210,123	10,031	12,291	232,447
China	59,068	205,221	7,616	271,907
Other Asian countries	46,967	72,730	4,510	124,209
Other	20,029	32,958	956	53,943
Total	336,189	320,942	25,375	682,507

(Note) The amount is after deducting inter-segment sales or transfers.

(2) Information as a basis to understand revenue from contracts with customers

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries recognize revenue based on the following five step approach.

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries have automotive manufacturers, construction machinery manufacturers, electronic equipment manufacturers and some others as major clients, and mainly manufacture and sell seal products, industrial functional parts,

hydraulic equipment, plant machinery, nuclear power equipment, synthetic chemical products and electronic products.

The main performance obligations of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are to supply finished goods to customers. As the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, in principle, judge that a performance obligation is satisfied when products are delivered and control is transferred to a customer, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries recognize revenue at that point in time. However, for sales in Japan, in the case that a period between shipping and the transfer of control is typical, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries recognize revenue at the time of shipping.

To determine a transaction price, we deduct discounts, in particular, from consideration promised in the contract with a customer.

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries receive consideration for these performance obligations within approximately one year after such obligations are satisfied according to payment terms separately set forth, which does not include a significant financing component.

Please note that, for subcontract processing transactions with supply of materials for value that is a repurchase agreement are treated as financial transactions, and outstanding supplies at recipient of supplies are recognized as inventories. At the same time, the amount equivalent to the outstanding supplies at recipient of supplies is recognized as “Liabilities for subcontract processing transactions with supply of materials for value.” For subcontract processing transactions with receipt of materials for value, only net amount of costs of conversion is recognized as revenue. Furthermore, the revenue of transactions where the Company is acting as an agent to sell products to a customer is recognized at the amount obtained by deducting payments to third parties from the entire amount of the consideration received from the customer.

(3) Information for understanding the amounts of revenue for the current and subsequent fiscal years

(i) Balance of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc.

Description of contract assets and contract liabilities of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries has been omitted because their balance is immaterial and there were no significant changes thereto. In addition, revenue recognized in the current fiscal year from performance obligations satisfied or partly satisfied in past periods is immaterial.

(ii) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Description of transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries has been omitted as a practical expedient because there were no significant contracts having an original expected duration of over one year. Moreover, any material consideration from contracts with customers was not included in the transaction price.

## 11. Notes regarding per-share information

(1) Net assets per share	¥2,903.78
(2) Net profit per share	¥149.37

## Financial Statements

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (From April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity									
	Capital stock	Capital surplus		Retained earnings					Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
		Legal capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other retained earnings			Total retained earnings		
					Reserve for special depreciation	Reserve for advanced depreciation of noncurrent assets	Retained earnings brought forward			
Balance at the beginning of current period	23,335	20,397	20,397	2,983	58	2,467	139,857	145,367	(149)	188,951
Changes of items during the period										
Dividends from surplus							(6,489)	(6,489)		(6,489)
Reversal of reserve for special depreciation					(20)		20	-		-
Net income							22,433	22,433		22,433
Purchase of treasury stock									(0)	(0)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity										
Total changes of items during the period	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	15,965	15,944	(0)	15,943
Balance at the end of current period	23,335	20,397	20,397	2,983	37	2,467	155,822	161,311	(149)	204,895

	Valuation and translation adjustments		Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance at the beginning of current period	61,790	61,790	250,741
Changes of items during the period			
Dividends from surplus			(6,489)
Reversal of reserve for special depreciation			-
Net income			22,433
Purchase of treasury stock			(0)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(1,269)	(1,269)	(1,269)
Total changes of items during the period	(1,269)	(1,269)	14,674
Balance at the end of current period	60,521	60,521	265,416

Note: Figures are rounded down to the nearest million yen.

## **Notes to Financial Statements**

### **1. Notes regarding the significant accounting policies**

#### (1) Valuation criteria and methods for assets

##### (i) Valuation criteria and methods for securities that have been traded on the exchange and other investments

(a) Stocks and investments in subsidiaries and affiliates have been valued at cost based on the moving average method.

##### (b) Available-for-sale securities

- Those other than shares and other securities without quoted market price

Stated at market value. (Valuation difference is reported as a component of net assets. Cost of sales is calculated using the moving average method.)

- Shares and other securities without quoted market price

They are stated at cost with the cost being determined by the moving average method.

##### (ii) Derivatives

They are stated at market price.

##### (iii) Inventories

##### (a) Finished goods and work in process

They are valued at cost based on the retail method (balance sheet amounts are determined by writing down the book value according to the decrease in profitability).

##### (b) Raw materials and supplies

They are valued at cost based on the periodic average method (balance sheet amounts are determined by writing down the book value according to the decrease in profitability).

#### (2) Method of depreciation of noncurrent assets

##### (i) Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets)

Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method.

##### (ii) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)

Amortization is computed by the straight-line method.

##### (iii) Lease assets

Lease assets related to finance leases other than those deemed to transfer ownership of leased property to the lessee by the Company

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the lease period as the useful life and assuming no residual value.

(3) Accounting policies for allowances

(i) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To prepare for losses on bad debt, general claims are accounted using the loan loss ratio and doubtful claims are accounted as the expected unrecoverable amount taking into consideration of the recoverability of individual claims.

(ii) Provision for bonuses

In order to prepare for the payment of employee bonuses, accrued bonuses based on the estimated amount of payment have been entered in the accounts.

(iii) Provision for retirement benefits

To provide for accrued employees' retirement benefits, the Company provides an allowance in the amount deemed to have accrued at the end of the current fiscal year based on estimated retirement benefit obligations and pension assets.

(a) Method for attributing expected retirement benefits to periods

In the calculation of retirement benefit obligations, the method of attributing expected retirement benefits to periods up to the end of the current business year is the benefit formula basis.

(b) Method of expenses for actuarial differences

Actuarial differences are treated as expenses in equal installments using the straight-line method over a prescribed period of time (10 years) that is within the average remaining period of employment for the employees in question, beginning in the year following the fiscal year in which such calculations are made.

(4) Method for Accounting for Retirement Benefits

The method of accounting for unprocessed amount of unrecognized actuarial differences in relation to retirement benefits is different from the method of accounting for them in the consolidated financial statements.

(5) Accounting policies for revenue and expenses

Since the details of main performance obligations in main businesses related to revenue from contracts with customers of the Company and the timing when the performance obligations are typically satisfied (typical timing of revenue recognition) are the same as the description in "10. Notes regarding revenue recognition" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, this information has been omitted.

(6) Application of the consolidated taxation system

The consolidated taxation system has been applied.

(7) Application of tax effect accounting for the transition from the consolidated taxation system to the group tax sharing system

The Company will transition from the consolidated taxation system to the group tax sharing system from the next fiscal year.

Furthermore, for the accounting treatment and disclosure of tax effect accounting for corporation tax and local corporation tax, the Company has applied the "Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System" (Practical Solution No. 42, August 12, 2021) from the end of the fiscal year under review.



## 2. Notes regarding changes in accounting policies

(Application of the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement, etc.)

The “Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Statement No. 30, July 4, 2019) and relevant ASBJ regulations have been applied since the fiscal year under review. In accordance with the transitional treatment prescribed in paragraph 19 of the “Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” and paragraph 44-2 of the “Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Statement No. 10, July 4, 2019), the Company has decided to prospectively apply the new accounting policies set forth by the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement. These changes had no impact on the Company’s non-consolidated financial statements.

## 3. Notes regarding accounting estimates

The following is the information on accounting estimates recorded on the financial statements for the current fiscal year that may exert material effects on the financial statements of the next fiscal year.

(1) Deferred tax liabilities	¥10,436 million
(2) Prepaid pension cost and provision for retirement benefits	
Prepaid pension cost	¥44 million
Provision for retirement benefits	¥37,082 million

## 4. Notes regarding the balance sheet

(1) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	¥159,936 million
Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment includes accumulated impairment loss.	
(2) Monetary claims or liabilities to subsidiaries and affiliates	
Short-term claims	¥25,724 million
Long-term claims	¥25,643 million
Short-term liabilities	¥48,467 million
Long-term liabilities	¥16 million
(3) Liabilities for guarantees	

The Company is guaranteeing borrowings of subsidiaries and affiliates from financial institutions as follows.

Mektec Manufacturing Corporation (Suzhou)	¥14,114 million
(in foreign currency terms)	(US\$84,413 thousand)
(in foreign currency terms)	(CNY196,345 thousand)
Nippon Mektron, Ltd.	¥1,400 million

## 5. Notes regarding the statement of income

### Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Sales to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥38,216 million
Purchases from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥149,218 million
Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates other than business transactions	¥70,771 million

## 6. Notes regarding the statement of changes in net assets

### Matters concerning the number of treasury stock shares

Type of shares	Number of shares at the beginning of the current fiscal year	Increase in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Decrease in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Number of shares at the end of the current fiscal year
Common shares	79,470 shares	166 shares	- shares	79,636 shares

Note: The increase in the number of treasury stock is due to the purchase of odd-lot shares.

## 7. Tax effect accounting

### (1) Breakdown of deferred tax assets/liabilities by cause

#### Deferred tax assets

Allowance for doubtful accounts	¥27 million	
Accrued enterprise tax	¥343 million	
Provision for bonuses	¥1,362 million	
Excess amount of depreciation	¥1,151 million	
Loss on impairment of noncurrent assets	¥505 million	
Investment securities	¥2,042 million	
Provision for retirement benefits	¥11,185 million	
Other	¥1,165 million	¥17,785 million
Valuation allowance		¥(2,073) million
Total deferred tax assets		¥15,711 million

#### Deferred tax liabilities

Reserve for special depreciation	¥(16) million	
Reserve for advanced depreciation of noncurrent assets	¥(585) million	
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	¥(25,493) million	
Other	¥(52) million	¥(26,147) million
<b>Net amount of deferred tax liabilities</b>		<b>¥(10,436) million</b>

(2) Breakdown of major adjustments that have caused differences between the effective statutory tax rate and the effective rate of income taxes after tax effect accounting is applied

Effective statutory tax rate	30.2 %
Adjustments:	
Permanently non-deductible items including entertainment expense	0.5
Permanently non-taxable items including dividend income	(9.9)
Equalization inhabitant taxes	0.2
Tax credit	(1.5)
Foreign withholding tax	2.7
Valuation allowance	(0.4)
Other	(0.2)
Effective rate of income taxes after tax effect accounting is applied	21.6 %

**8. Notes regarding transactions with related parties**

(1) Subsidiaries and affiliates

Category	Subsidiary
Name	Nippon Mektron, Ltd.
Location	Minato Ward, Tokyo
Capital or investment amount	¥5,000 million
Type of business or occupation	Manufacture and sale of electronic parts
Percentage of voting rights	Direct; 100%
Relationship with the Company	The Company sells a part of products of the subsidiary. Interlocking of officers: 5
Transaction details	Loan of funds
Transaction amount (¥ mil)	1,400
Item	Short-term loans receivable Long-term loans receivable
End-of-term balance (¥ mil)	24,536

Category	Subsidiary
Name	Unimatec Co., Ltd.
Location	Minato Ward, Tokyo
Capital or investment amount	¥400 million
Type of business or occupation	Purchase and sale of synthetic chemical products, etc.
Percentage of voting rights	Direct; 100%
Relationship with the Company	The subsidiary sells a part of products to the Company. Interlocking of officers: 3
Transaction details	Loan of funds
Transaction amount (¥ mil)	1,050
Item	Short-term loans receivable Long-term loans receivable
End-of-term balance (¥ mil)	6,897

Category	Subsidiary
Name	Chubu NOK Hanbai Co., Ltd.
Location	Nagoya City, Aichi
Capital or investment amount	¥24 million
Type of business or occupation	Purchase and sale of seal products, etc.
Percentage of voting rights	Direct; 70%
Relationship with the Company	The subsidiary sells the Company's products.
Transaction details	Receiving of capital
Transaction amount (¥ mil)	4,817
Item	CMS deposits received
End-of-term balance (¥ mil)	5,135

Category	Subsidiary
Name	Kansai NOK Hanbai Co., Ltd.
Location	Suita City, Osaka
Capital or investment amount	¥40 million
Type of business or occupation	Purchase and sale of seal products, etc.
Percentage of voting rights	Direct; 51.1%
Relationship with the Company	The subsidiary sells the Company's products.
Transaction details	Receiving of capital
Transaction amount (¥ mil)	4,043
Item	CMS deposits received
End-of-term balance (¥ mil)	4,200

Category	Affiliate
Name	Eagle Industry Co., Ltd.
Location	Minato Ward, Tokyo
Capital or investment amount	¥10,490 million
Type of business or occupation	Manufacture and sale of mechanical seals, etc.
Percentage of voting rights	Direct; 30.2%, Indirect; 0.2%
Relationship with the Company	The Company purchases products manufactured by Eagle Industry Co., Ltd., and Eagle Industry Co., Ltd. sells the Company's products. Interlocking of officers: 5
Transaction details	Purchase of products, etc.
Transaction amount (¥ mil)	23,379
Item	Accounts payable - trade
End-of-term balance (¥ mil)	2,459

(2) Board members and major individual shareholders

Category	The company whose board members, or their family members and other close relatives, own a majority of its voting rights.
Name	Seiwa Jisho Co., Ltd.
Location	Minato Ward, Tokyo
Capital or investment amount	¥80 million
Type of business or occupation	Real estate leasing
Percentage of voting rights	Direct ownership of the Company's shares; 5.1%
Relationship with the Company	Rental of buildings, etc. Interlocking of officers: 3
Transaction details	Rental of buildings, etc.
Transaction amount (¥ mil)	463
Item	Guarantee deposits
End-of-term balance (¥ mil)	455

Notes: Terms and conditions of transactions and the decision-making policy therefor.

1. Regarding loan of funds and receiving of capital, rates are determined based on market interest rates.
2. Lease of buildings, etc. and purchase of products, etc. are determined based on current market prices.

**9. Notes regarding revenue recognition**

(Information for understanding revenue from contracts with customers)

Since the information as a basis for understanding revenue from contracts with customers is the same as the description in "10. Notes regarding revenue recognition" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, this information has been omitted.

**10. Notes regarding per-share information**

(1) Net assets per share	¥1,533.68
(2) Net income per share	¥129.63