



Takeshi Kaneko (hereafter "Kaneko"). I am Kaneko, President of Core Concept Technologies. I am pleased to welcome you today. I will be presenting our performance in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 2023 based on the material for briefing the financial results.

I will begin the presentation with an executive summary and then report the financial results. After that, since we are focusing on the financial results, I will explain in detail our earnings forecast and growth strategy for this fiscal year, by mainly using newly prepared slides.



xecutive Summary	Executive sur	nmary		CORE CONG
Results for Q4 of FY	12/2023			
♦ Sales and	Q4 of FY 12/2022 (non-consolidated)	On year. Q4 of FY 12/2023 (consolidated)		
Net sales	12,113	15,921 million yen	+31.4 % year o	n year
Operating profit	1,120	1,744 million yen	+55.6 % year or	n year
Operating profit margin	9.3	11.0 %	+1.7 points yes	ar on year
Earnings forecast for I	FY 12/2024			
♦We plan t	o increase sales	and profit.		
Net sal	es 20,856	million yen	+31.0 % year	on year
Operating pro	fit 2,398	million yen	+37.5 % year	on year
Operating pro marg		5 %	+0.5 points	year on year
Topics —				
♦We will a	cquire the shares	of Pros Cons, Inc. to	make it a wholly owned s	subsidiary.
•The date of	share transfer will be Fe	ebruary 16, 2024.		
•Pros Cons	will join our corporate gro	oup in FY 12/2024.		

This is the executive summary. The slide shows the results for the fiscal year 2023 and the forecast for the fiscal year 2024, with the top row showing the results for the previous year. Net sales increased 31.4 percent year on year to 15,921 million yen. Operating profit, too, was healthy, rising 55.6 percent year on year to 1,744 million yen. Operating profit margin was 11.0 percent.

The middle section is a summary of the earnings forecast for the fiscal year 2024. Net sales are projected to be 20,856 million yen, up 31 percent year on year. Operating profit is forecasted to increase 37.5 percent year on year to 2,398 million yen. Operating profit

margin is expected to be 11.5 percent.

As one of the highlights of the year and an event after producing financial statements, we have decided to acquire shares of Pros Cons and make it a whollyowned subsidiary of our group. The transfer date is scheduled for February 16, 2024, and the company will be included in the scope of consolidation from the fiscal year 2024.

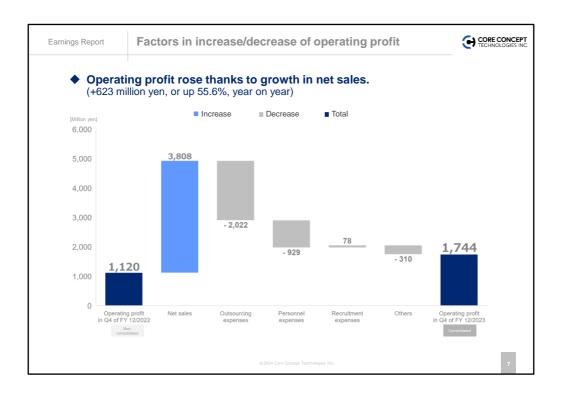


Net sales were	slightly lower t	han the earnir	ngs forecast, b	ut profit v	vas higher thai	n expecte
Gross profit ma	argin improved	significantly of	compared to the	ne previou	s fiscal year.	
The profit and loss of	Denso will be include	ded in consolidated	d results from Q4.			
	Non-consolidated	Consolidated				Unit: million yen
	2022 Q4	2023 Q4	Change	% change	Consolidated earnings forecast	Progress rate
Net sales	12,113	15,921	+3,808	+31.4%	16,093	98.9%
Outsourcing expenses	7,479	9,502	+2,022	+27.0%	-	-
Personnel expenses	1,461	1,896	+435	+29.8%	-	-
Other costs*1	225	206	-18	-8.1%	-	-
Gross profit*1	2,947	4,315	+1,368	+46.4%	-	-
Selling, general and administrative expenses*1, 2	1,826	2,570	+744	+40.8%	-	-
Operating profit	1,120	1,744	+623	+55.6%	1,608	108.5%
Ordinary profit	1,139	1,765	+625	+54.9%	1,626	108.5%
Profit	836	1,303	+466	+55.7%	1,133	115.0%
Gross profit margin	24.3%	27.1%	+2.8p	-	-	-
Operating profit margin	9.3%	11.0%	+1.7 _P	-	10.0%	-
Outsourcing expense rate	61.7%	59.7%	-2.1 _P	-	-	-

Next, I will explain the detailed figures of the earnings report. The slide shows the results in the consolidated profit and loss statement.

All kinds of profits are healthy, showing a year-on-year increase. Gross profit rose 46.4 percent year on year. Operating profit, ordinary profit, and profit all increased by over 50 percent.

The right side of this side shows the progress rate against the consolidated earnings forecast. Unfortunately, net sales fell about 1 percent short of the forecast, but profits exceeded expectations.



Factors in increase or decrease of operating profit are shown in the bar graph. Operating profit grew significantly due to net sales growth and solid gross profit.

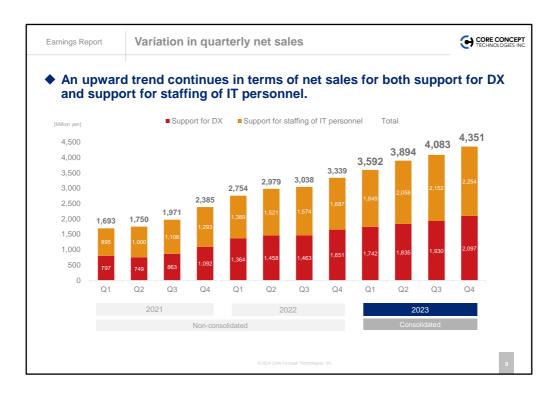
Gross profit marg	gin of support	for DX impro	ved considera	bly year or
	Non-consolidated	Consolidated		Unit: million y
	2022 Q4	2023 Q4	Change	% change
Net sales	12,113	15,921	+3,808	+31.4%
Support for DX	5,939	7,606	+1,666	+28.1%
Support for staffing of IT personnel	6,173	8,314	+2,141	+34.7%
Gross profit*	2,947	4,315	+1,368	+46.4%
Support for DX*	1,963	2,924	+960	+48.9%
Support for staffing of IT personnel*	983	1,390	+407	+41.5%
Gross profit margin*	24.3%	27.1%	+2.8P	-
Support for DX*	33.1%	38.4%	+5.4P	-
Support for staffing of IT personnel*	15.9%	16.7%	+0.8P	-
Backlog of orders (as of the end of term)	2,824	2,681	-142	-5.0%
Support for DX	1,593	1,185	-408	-25.6%
Support for staffing of IT personnel	1,230	1,496	+265	+21.6%

This slide is an additional breakdown of the results by segment. Gross profit margin stood at 27.1 percent in the fiscal year 2023, while it was 24.3 percent in the fiscal year 2022. This indicates an upward trend.

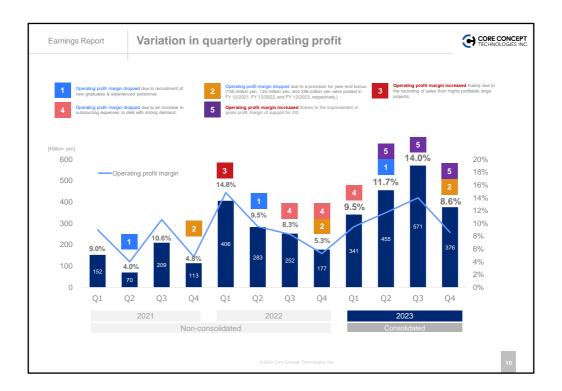
The breakdown shows that the gross profit margin of support for DX rose from 33.1 percent to 38.4 percent. This is a main factor in the improvement in gross profit.

Support for staffing of IT personnel is improving steadily, which resulted in a gross profit margin of 16.7 percent in the fiscal year 2023.

As shown in the slide, the backlog of orders for support for DX is declining, but it is not facing a particular risk. This decrease was mainly due to seasonality.

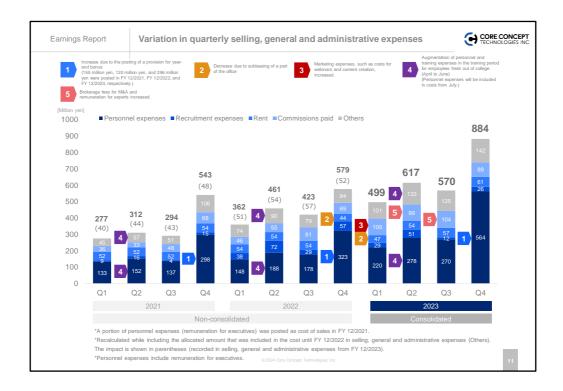


Here is the variation in quarterly net sales by segment. For each of these services, net sales have been growing steadily throughout the fiscal year 2023.



This slide shows the variation in quarterly operating profit. Operating profit margin increased in the first, second, and third quarters. As usual, a provision for year-end bonus was recorded in the fourth quarter, and this quarter, a provision of 296 million yen was recorded.

As a result, operating profit was 376 million yen. If we exclude a provision for year-end bonus, the fourth quarter was more profitable than the third quarter, which means that we are doing much better in terms of profitability.



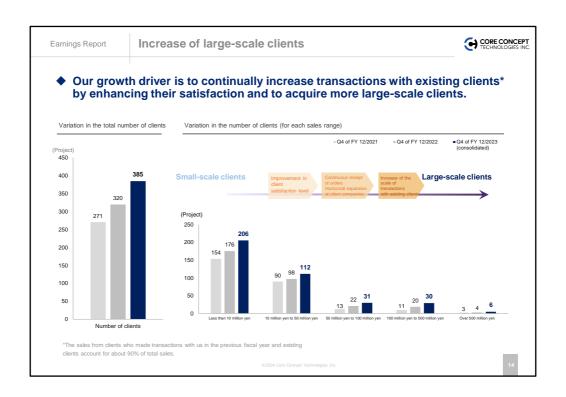
This slide shows the variation in quarterly selling, general and administrative expenses. Although these expenses were more significant in the fourth quarter due to a provision for year-end bonus, we recognize that cost control has been effective.

Net sales i	ncrease s	teadily in	each qua	irter.				
Gross prof								ion of
outsourcin	ng expens	e rate, ele	evating th	e operatin	g profit ma	irgin, too.		Unit: million
	Non-consolidated					Consoli	dated	
	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	2023 Q1	2023 Q2	2023 Q3	2023 Q4
Net sales	2,754	2,979	3,038	3,339	3,592	3,894	4,083	4,351
Outsourcing expenses	1,579	1,805	1,990	2,105	2,241	2,372	2,409	2,478
Personnel expenses	349	343	375	392	426	416	502	551
Other costs*	56	86	-2	84	85	31	29	60
Gross profit*	768	745	676	756	840	1,072	1,141	1,260
Selling, general and Administrative expenses*	362	461	423	579	499	617	570	884
Operating profit	406	283	252	177	341	455	571	376
Ordinary profit	430	284	250	174	356	455	567	386
					261	318	405	317
Profit Gross profit margin	314 27.9%	209 25.0 %	184 22.2%	127 22.7%	23.4%	27.5%	28.0%	29.0%
Operating profit margin	14.8%	9.5%	8.3%	5.3%	9.5%	11.7%	14.0%	8.6%
Outsourcing expense rate	57.3%	60.6%	65.5%	63.0%	62.4%	60.9%	59.0%	57.0%

Here is the variation in consolidated profit and loss on a quarterly basis. As for gross profit margin, each quarter saw improvement while net sales increased. The gross profit margin in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2023 was 29.0 percent. This is the highest gross profit margin in our history.

Both suppose saw appro	ort for D) priate tre	(and su nds in e	pport for ach gros	r staffing ss profit r	of IT pers margin.	sonnel		Unit: million
	Non-consolidated			Consolidated				
	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2022 Q4	2023 Q1	2023 Q2	2023 Q3	2023 Q4
Net sales	2,754	2,979	3,038	3,339	3,592	3,894	4,083	4,351
Support for DX	1,364	1,458	1,463	1,651	1,742	1,835	1,930	2,097
Support for staffing of IT personnel	1,389	1,521	1,574	1,687	1,849	2,058	2,152	2,254
Gross profit*	768	745	676	756	840	1,072	1,141	1,260
Support for DX*	553	504	429	476	549	715	782	877
Support for staffing of IT personnel*	215	240	246	279	291	357	359	383
Gross profit margin*	27.9%	25.0%	22.2%	22.7%	23.4%	27.5%	28.0%	29.0%
Support for DX*	40.5%	34.6%	29.3%	28.9%	31.5%	39.0%	40.5%	41.8%
Support for staffing of IT personnel*	15.5%	15.8%	15.7%	16.6%	15.7%	17.4%	16.7%	17.0%
Backlog of order (as of the end of term)	2,226	1,960	2,405	2,824	2,644	2,790	2,719	2,681
Support for DX	1,296	1,027	1,273	1,593	1,443	1,482	1,357	1,185
Support for staffing of IT personnel	929	933	1,131	1,230	1,201	1,307	1,362	1,496

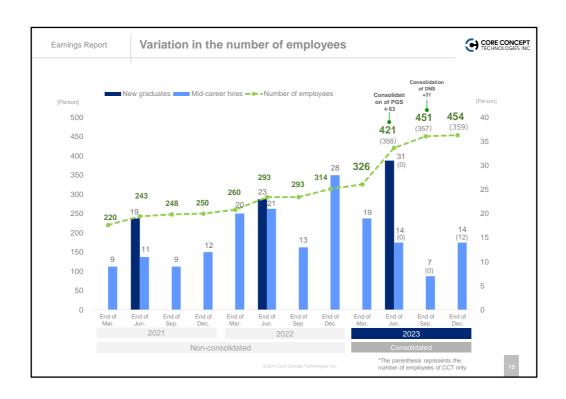
Here are the results by segment on a quarterly basis. The gross profit margin for support for DX exceeded 40 percent in the third and fourth quarters. This proves that we have been able to secure stable earnings.



This slide shows the variation in the number of clients. The left side of the slide shows the variation in the overall number of clients, and the right side shows the variation in the number of clients in each sales range.

Overall, the number of clients in the fiscal year 2022 was 320, while the number in the fiscal year 2023 was 385. Thus, the number of clients has increased by approximately 20 percent.

The number of clients on the right also shows growth in each sales range, with a steady increase in the number of relatively large-scale clients, especially those with sales of 50 million yen or more. We are increasing the number of clients by increasing the volume of transactions and building up their trust, and this is also progressing as planned.



This slide shows the variation in the number of employees, both for non-consolidated and consolidated ones, as we established the consolidated group in the fiscal year 2023.

As an effort for non-consolidated business operation, we aim to increase the number of competent employees by emphasizing the quality of human resources. In addition, we are actively pursuing M&A, especially by acquiring high-quality regional companies. We currently have more than 450 employees on a consolidated basis. This year, we plan to continue to increase the number of employees through aggressive hiring and M&A

activities.

arnings Report	Consolidated	d balance sh	leet	CORE CO
	eposits and e		I remained a	t appropriate levels even after
acquiring a	Non-consolidated	Consolidated		Unit: million
	2022 Q4	2023 Q4	Change	Major factors in increase/decrease
Current assets	4,351	4,746	+394	Cash and deposits: -379 Accounts receivable - trade: +744
Cash and deposits	2,199	1,819	-379	Operating CF: +1,162; purchase of the shares of affiliat companies: -156; acquisition of treasury shares: -999
Non-current assets	762	1,365	+602	Costs for fixtures and fittings due to the layout change of offices: +5 Expenditure currently being spent for replacing mission-critical syste +120 Goodwill: +200 (acquisition: +210; depreciation: -10) Client-related assets: +94 (acquisition: +98; depreciation: -3) Deferred tax sesset: +93 (mainly an increase in a provision for bonus
Total assets	5,114	6,111	+997	District an about 100 (main) at mixture at a provision to bened
Current liabilities	2,133	2,757	+623	Accounts payables - trade: +113; accrued income taxes +191; provision for bonus: +218
Non-current liabilities	134	145	+11	
Net assets	2,846	3,208	+362	Retained earnings: +1,304 Acquisition of treasury shares: -999 Increases in capital and capital reserve used for exercising stock opt
Total liabilities and net assets	5,114	6,111	+997	
Equity capital ratio	55.6%	52.5%	-3.1P	_

I would like to talk about the balance sheet. Last year, we acquired treasury shares worth approximately 1 billion yen at the same time as the PO, which reduced cash and deposits by that amount, but operating cash flow was sufficient to recoup the spending.

Going forward, we intend to increase operating profit while building up net assets to meet the net asset requirement for the Prime Market.

This concludes our report on the results for the fiscal year 2023.



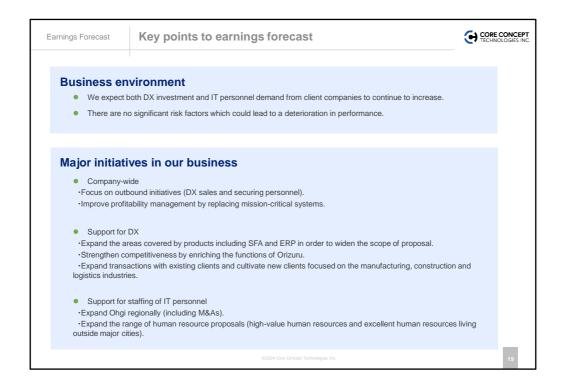
				Unit: million yen
	2023	2024 earnings forecast	Change	% change
Net sales	15,921	20,856	+4,935	31.0%
Support for DX	7,606	9,743	+2,136	28.1%
Support for staffing of IT personnel	8,314	11,113	+2,798	33.7%
Gross profit	4,315	5,839	+1,524	35.3%
Support for DX	2,924	4,000	+1,075	36.8%
Support for staffing of IT personnel	1,390	1,839	+448	32.3%
Gross profit margin	27.1%	28.0%	+0.9P	-
Support for DX	38.4%	41.1%	+2.6P	-
Support for staffing of IT personnel	16.7%	16.6%	-0.2P	
Operating profit	1,744	2,398	+654	37.5%
Ordinary profit	1,765	2,399	+633	35.9%
Profit	1,303	1,646	+343	26.3%
Operating profit margin	11.0%	11.5%	+0.5p	-

Now, I will present a summary of the earnings forecast for the fiscal year 2024. We plan to continue moving forward with our goal of increasing net sales by more than 30 percent year on year. Our plan for the current fiscal year is to achieve net sales of 20.8 billion yen, slightly more than 20 billion yen.

Gross profit is currently healthy, and will continue to improve. In support for DX, we plan to secure gross profit margin of over 40 percent. In support for staffing of IT personnel, we will carefully improve gross profit margin for each order, and plan to achieve the same level of results as the fiscal year 2023. As a breakdown,

we expect a slight improvement in the gross profit margin for Core Concept Technologies alone. On the other hand, M&A activities will continue to include regional companies. Considering that those companies will join our group with slightly lower profitability, we will maintain nearly the same level as in the fiscal year 2023.

Regarding operating profit margin, we will control selling, general and administrative expenses by simultaneously increasing employees' annual income and raising profitability. As a result, we plan to achieve an operating profit margin of 11.5 percent, up 0.5 percent from the fiscal year 2023.



This slide summarizes the key points for achieving the earnings forecast. Regarding the business environment, we have good relationships with our clients, and we continue to hire competent personnel. Thus, we expect solid business expansion.

Since there are currently no significant risk factors that could degrade our business performance, we will continue to take an offensive stance while remaining cautious.

You can see some of our major initiatives in our business, and I would like to focus on three main points. First, we will focus on outbound initiatives. We will

form a reliable sales system, introduce our services, and make proposals to improve our sales activities and increase prospective customers. We plan to increase the scale of our sales activities.

Since sales will grow, we hope to improve our organizational capabilities to increase the revenue growth rate.

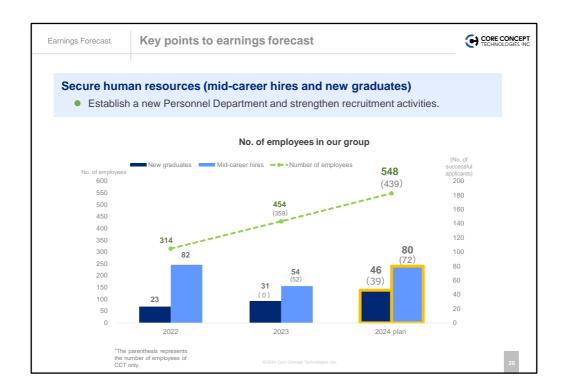
Second, we intend to expand the scope of our products and solutions. Specifically, we will improve and strengthen support for DX for design and production in the manufacturing industry, mainly through "Orizuru."

In addition, we aim to up-sell and cross-sell products in areas such as SFA and ERP, which are in high demand as our clients implement DX, by offering products that are the de facto standard in the world rather than our own products. We will expand the range of products that we can recommend in order to capture opportunities in outbound marketing more efficiently.

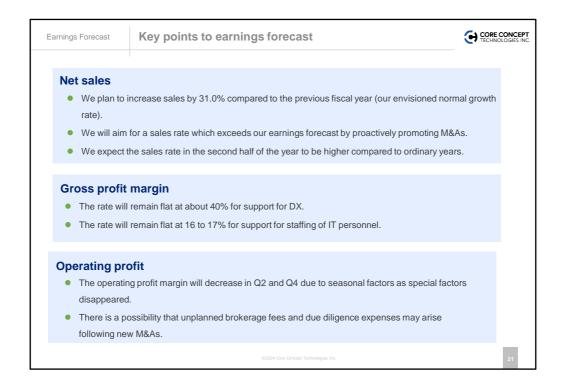
Third, we will increase the number of our human resources. While we will strengthen our own recruitment, there are many high-quality regional small and medium-sized enterprises in Japan, and we will systematically increase the number of our human resources by acquiring competent human resources working at regional small and medium-sized enterprises in our group.

We aim to systematically improve the top line and gross

profit through these three measures.



This slide is regarding how to secure human resources. We formed a Personnel Department this fiscal year. Since the number of employees required has been increasing along with business expansion, we are shifting to an organization that allows for more systematic progress and expansion. By strengthening these measures, we plan to increase the number of employees next year and beyond.



This slide contains our outlook with respect to net sales, gross profit margin, and operating profit based on the information mentioned above. Basically, we are aiming for solid expansion in these areas from the first quarter to the fourth quarter.

As for gross profit margin, it has remained stable, and we intend to continue to improve this and extend profitability further.

As for operating profit, we will incur expenses for hiring new graduates in the second quarter, and if we are able to generate a decent profit as a result, we will record a provision for year-end bonus in the fourth quarter. Due to these seasonal factors, we expect a slight decline in operating profit margin in the second and fourth quarters, but these factors are the same as in the past, and we do not anticipate any other particularly large risks.

In addition, since we are aggressively pursuing M&A, we may incur additional new M&A expenses as a result. However, since we do not intend to conduct M&A in order to increase goodwill more than necessary, we basically intend to maintain our policy of harnessing supplementary M&A effects while growing earnings.



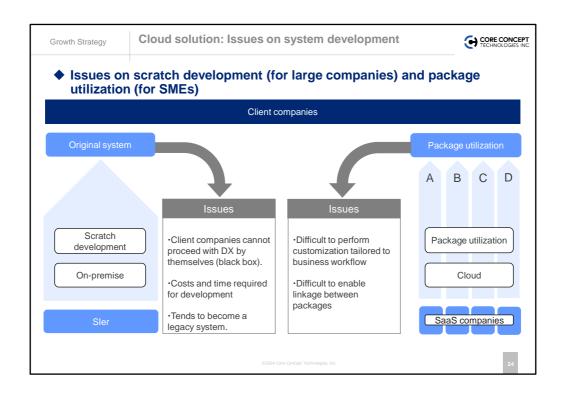
Growth	Strategy	Our growth strategy and concrete measures CECHNOLOGIES IN						
		Increase in the number of clients and the scale of transactions	Increase in human resources					
Organic		Expansion of the areas of support for DX Manufacturing/ Construction Logistics Receive large-scale orders from received orders Cloud solution Expansion of products Expansion through an increase in personnel	Tokyo metropolitan area Share expansion of Ohgi network (currently about 50%) Expansion of Ohgi network via outbound proposals					
	Purposes	•To acquire knowledge and clients in other industries •To shorten the time to expand the functions of Orizuru	Securing of human resources					
iss Se	Targets	IT enterprises with forte in areas that match our policy to expand the support for DX areas	Mainly the local small and medium- sized IT enterprises					
Business alliance M&A	Results	■2023 Investment in REVA Investment Limited Partnership No. 1 Business alliance with REVA Corporation ■2024 Acquisition of Pros Cons, Inc. as a wholly owned subsidiary	■2023 •Acquisition of P. G. System Co., Ltd. as a wholly owned subsidiary •Acquisition of Denso Co., Ltd. as a wholly owned subsidiary					
		Support for DX Support for staffing of IT personnel	23					

I would like to explain our growth strategy and concrete measures we are taking to achieve it. Our services are support for DX and support for staffing of IT personnel, and the framework of our growth strategy is to continue to expand both strongly.

We plan to achieve this through three key measures this fiscal year. The first is to systematically strengthen sales activities to attract prospective customers through outbound marketing. The second is to increase the sales efficiency of outbound marketing by expanding products that meet the demand from our clients, including SFA and ERP.

The third is to increase the number of our human resources to surely respond to strong demand from our clients. The market share of the "Ohgi network" in the Tokyo metropolitan area is quite high, but we will expand this network to the rural areas while also using M&A to bring quality local human resources into our group.

Our growth strategy is to enhance our organizational strength as an extension of the current situation through these measures.



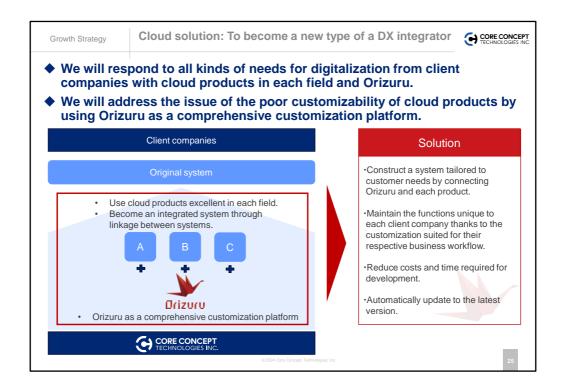
Here, we added a new slide with additional information about our products. I will explain the characteristics of the DX we are conducting and the IT solutions market.

We provide DX support mainly to medium and largesized companies, and with respect to large companies, we are often asked to deliver a system that demonstrates those companies' strengths in order to win in the global strategies. Therefore, rather than mainly using standard functions, there is a request to optimize the system to fit each company's unique business process, even if it has to be customized to some extent. Here is an explanation of what is illustrated on the left side of the slide. While the system is optimal at the time it is created, technology and trends change with the times. Therefore, this type of scratch or custom development is subject to limitations when it comes to the flexibility to keep up with the evolution of technology, making it easy for the system to become a legacy system.

On the other hand, we think that the current mainstream for mid-sized companies is to select cloud systems that have become the de facto standard to some extent and use a combination of them for each business. This is an explanation of what is illustrated on the right side of the slide.

However, the characteristics of SaaS make it highly challenging to customize. So, while there is no problem when using the standard functions, there are significant restrictions when it comes to customization for each company. This is an issue and a compromise that must be made.

The current situation in the market is that each company is trying to figure out what kind of IT measures to take to deal with these conditions.



This slide summarizes how we are trying to meet the expectations of our clients. Our policy is to create a product structure that can offer the "best of both worlds" of standard SaaS functionality and customizability.

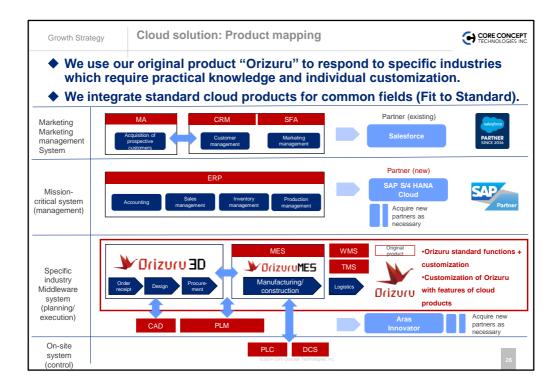
Specifically, we do not believe that now is the time for full customization, so we will select high-quality cloud systems and SaaS from the market according to the type of business so that we can offer de facto standard SaaS.

At the same time, we have our own product, "Orizuru," which is an advanced technology that can respond to our clients' customization requests. By combining these

products, in areas where customization is mainly required and where our company's strengths are demonstrated, we can use "Orizuru" for customization and use SaaS for standard functions by linking "Orizuru" with API.

We aim to create a product configuration that allows us to properly offer a system configuration that combines standard functions and customization to our clients.

We believe that this will allow us to optimally meet both the demand of large companies and the demand of medium-sized companies for maximum use of standard functions based on SaaS. Thus, our strategy is to expand our product lineup to be attractive enough to meet the expectations of our clients and to launch outbound marketing activities systematically.

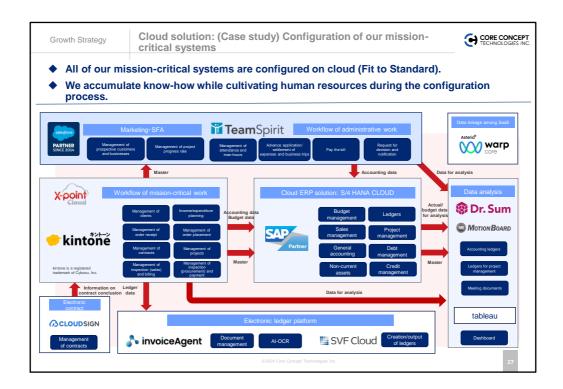


This slide shows the details of this strategy. In particular, we have been meeting DX expectations such as digitization of designs and factory automation mainly through our original products. We have been particularly meeting the expectations of our clients in the manufacturing and construction industries through "Orizuru," described in the lower part of the slide.

In addition, with regard to ERP, which is at the center of the world's demand, we have formed a business alliance with SAP Japan and will be able to handle products such as SAP S/4HANA Cloud, which has become the de facto standard, with our own knowledge of the product.

Salesforce Japan has been our business partner for several years and has a proven track record, so we are always ready to make proposals regarding SFA. We can offer comprehensive solutions that combine SFA and ERP with our original product, "Orizuru," to clients in the manufacturing and construction industries, where we are particularly strong, either individually or as a comprehensive solution, and we can also offer step-by-step digitization.

The key point of this fiscal year is to expand the product lineup so that we can receive orders from prospective customers without losing any opportunities.



I mentioned that we will be selling cloud solutions externally, and we have modernized our mission-critical systems and replaced all of them.

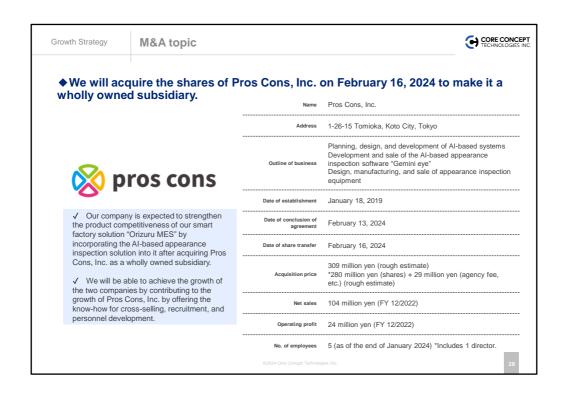
As explained in the slide, we built our company's mission-critical system with "Fit to Standard," which is basically a full-cloud, SaaS-based system. By linking the standard SaaS system with API and automatically linking data, we updated the system so that the company's status can be visualized by BI to necessary members and used for management decision-making.

We were able to make a case as a DX company for the

utilization of cloud systems by experimenting with the maximum use of data and configuring a very sophisticated system at a low cost to increase competitiveness.

By building our in-house systems with an awareness of the need to demonstrate our capabilities to our clients, we accumulate knowledge within our company and will utilize our organizational strength for external sales.

Our management approach is essentially to meet the expectations of our clients by proposing products that have been proven in-house.



On February 16, we acquired Pros Cons, a company involved in AI-based appearance inspection, as a wholly-owned subsidiary. This is a perfect combination with our smart factory system, "Orizuru."

In particular, since we have an elemental technology called "Orizuru MES" that expands the functions of the system that automates factories, the inclusion of Pros Cons in our group will enable us to expand the scope of our DX proposals for the manufacturing industry further.

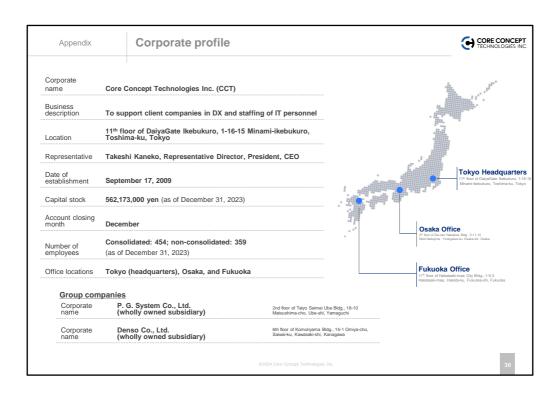
Moreover, Pros Cons has its original products and deals directly with major Japanese manufacturing customers.

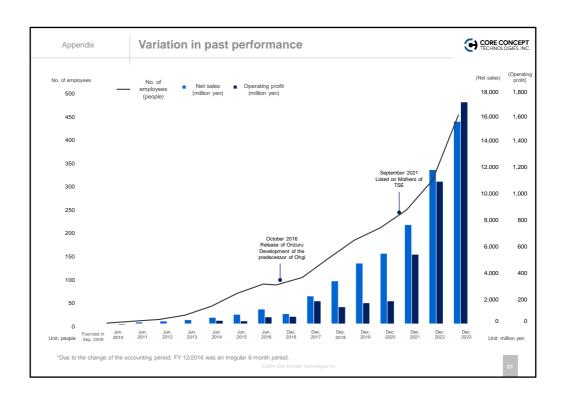
Therefore, in addition to inquiries we receive, we believe that cross-selling our solutions to Pros Cons' existing and prospective customers will generate tremendous synergy in terms of sales.

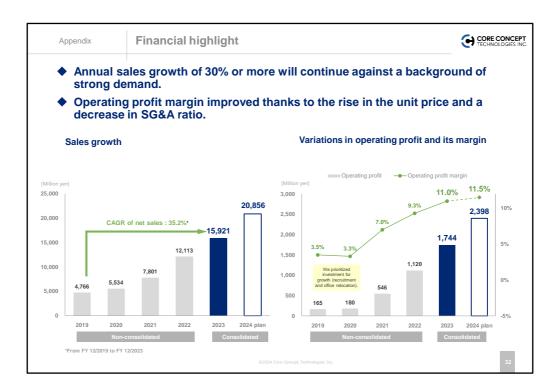
As you can see, we have begun inviting companies with sophisticated solutions into our group to strengthen sales and products. We will continue to pursue M&A that will enhance our strengths while expanding sales and profits.

The appendix is shown on slide 30 and the following slides. Please refer to them if you would like. This concludes my presentation of the financial results.









Management structure: Directors









Katsunori Shimomura Director and



Hajime Tsunoo



Tadaaki Taguchi



Kazuaki Nakajima

Representative Director, President and CEO

2000: Entered Inx Co., Ltd. (currently SOLIZE Corporation). 2006: Established Laguna Co.,

2006: Established Laguna Co, Ltd. 2006: Entered KT Consulting Co, Ltd. 2009: Served as Auditor at ShinStar Co, Ltd. 2013: Appointed as Director 2013: Appointed as 2015: Appointed as Representative Director, President and CEO (incumbent).

Chairperson

1979: Entered NEC Software Co., Ltd. 1991: Entered Inx Co., Ltd. (currently SOLIZE Corporation). 1995: Served as Managing Director at Inx Co., Ltd. 1996: Director at Celyo Senzal Co., Ltd. (incumbent). 2009: Established CCT. 2009: Established Established CCT. 2009: Established Established CCT. 2009: Established Established Established CCT. 2009: Established Established Established CCT. 2009: Established Estab

Director and General Manager of System Integration Division

Integration Division

2002: Entered Inx Co, Ltd.
(currently SOLIZE Corporation),
2009: Entered Nitori Co, Ltd.
2009: Entered CT.
2012: Appointed as Executive
Officer in charge of HR.
2016: Appointed as Director
(incumbent),
2020: Appointed as General
Manager of System Integration
Division (incumbent).

Director, CTO and General Manager of Marketing Division

POWERFULL DIVISION
2002: Entered Inx Co., Ltd.
(currently SOLIZE Corporation).
2009: Entered CCT.
2012: Appointed as Executive
Officer in charge of technology.
2015: Appointed as Director
and CTO (incumbent).
2020: Appointed as General
Manager of Marketing Division
(incumbent).

Director and CFO

1995: Entered Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited (currenty Mizuho Bank, Ltd.).
2014: Served as Executive Officer at Human Holdings Co., 2017: Served as Director at Scubism Inc.
2017: Served as Director at Scubism Inc.
2018: Entered CCT.
2018: Appointed as Executive Officer and CFC.
2020: Appointed as General Manager of Business
Administration Division.
2020: Appointed as Director and CFO (incumbent).

Management structure: Directors belonging to the audit and supervisory committee









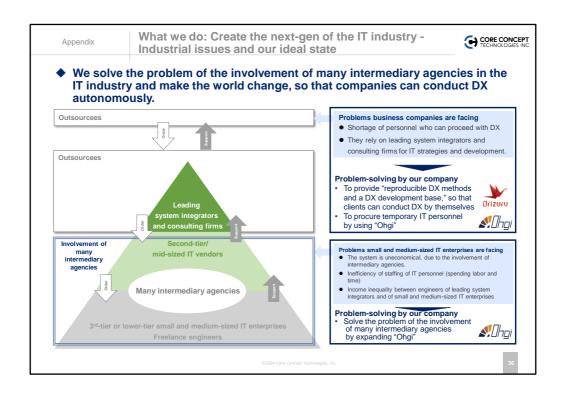


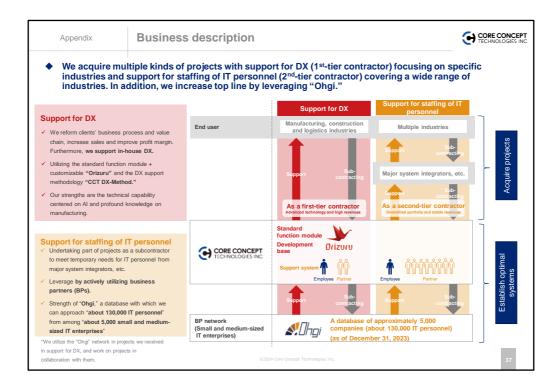


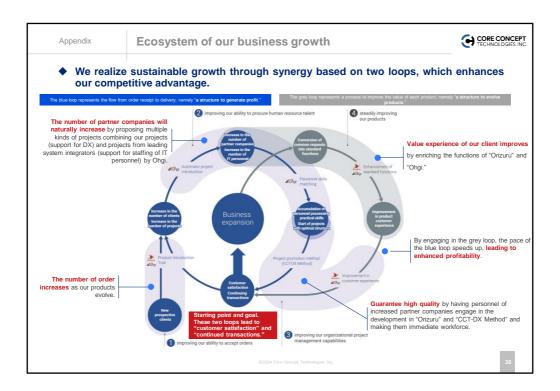
Eri Nakajima

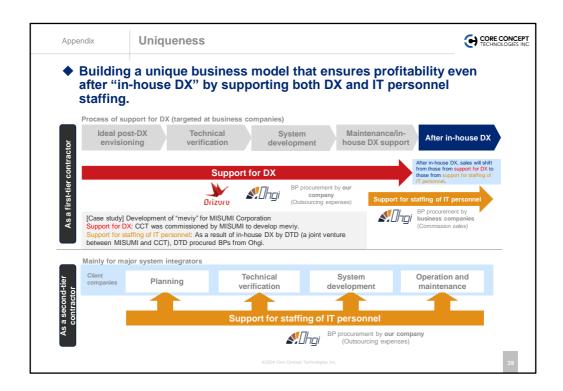
	rtoon rtanata	rando riirodo	madaya dazam	211 Hallajii II
Post	Director and Audit and Supervisory Committee Member	Director and Audit and Supervisory Committee Member	Director and Audit and Supervisory Committee Member	Director and Audit and Supervisory Committee Member
Biography	1969: Entered Mitsul Bank, Ltd. (currently Sumitoms Mitsul Banking (currently Sumitoms Mitsul Banking 1997: Entered Otsuka Corporation. 1997: Served as Representative 1997: Served as Auditor at S-cubism Inc. (incumbent). 2011: Appointed as Auditor at S-cubism Inc. (incumbent). 2019: Appointed as Auditor at CCT. 2021: Appointed as Director and Audit and Supervisory Committee Member at CCT (incumbent).	1937: Registered as attorney. Joined Tomotsune Kimura & Matemi Charles and Charles and Charles and Charles LLP in the U.S. 2004: Obtained the New York Bar registration. 2004: Returned to work at Anderson Mori & Tomotsune. 2005: Appointed as a partner attorney at Anderson Mori & Tomotsune 1005: Appointed as a partner attorney at Anderson Mori & Tomotsune 1005: Appointed as a partner attorney at Anderson Mori & Tomotsune 1007: Served as Outside Auditor at Roland DG Corporation. 2010: Served as Outside Director at Roland DG Corporation. 2011: Appointed as Director and Cutti 2021: Appointed as Auditor at CCT 2021: Appointed as Auditor at CCT 2021: Appointed as Durector and Audit and Supervisory Committee Member at CCT (incumbent). 2021: Appointed as Outside Director at Hamamatsu Photonics K.K. (incumbent).	2000: Joined Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC. 2004: Registered as CPA. 2019: Opened and operates Masaya Suzuki Accounting Office. 2020: Appender as Auditor at CCT. 2021: Appointed as Director and Audit and Supen/scory Committee Member at CCT (incumbent). 2022: Appointed as Outside Auditor at CCReB Advisors Inc. (incumbent).	1995. Entered the Environment Agency (currently Ministry of the Environment). Quarrently Ministry of the Environment). Status Resources and Energy of the Control of METI. 2015. Went on Ioan to Nagano Prefecture as a vice-governor. 2022: Appointed as Outside Director at IDEC Corporation (incumbent). 2023: Appointed as Director and Audit and Supervisory Committee Member at CCT (incumbent). 2023: Appointed as Professor at Doshisha University (incumbent).

Appendix	Purpos	e CORE (
	100	
Our Purpose	_	sustainable industrial development through the of our technology and people
What We Do	Create	the Next-Gen of the IT Industry
	sustainable : We contribute value chains solve issues efficiency, el veteran emptone solve issues efficiency, solve issues efficiency, el veteran emptone el publication de la proposición del proposición de la	Ongi," an extensive business partner network made mainly of small and medium-sized we contribute to the reduction of the adverse effects of the multiple contracting structure in the stem integration industry, such as the uneconomical middle margins, as well as the regional arity of IT human resources.
Our Values	Think I	Big, Act Together.
	Think Big	Exchange ideas freely and move away from conventional wisdom and fixed concepts. With firm determination, we shall find the new value the world is searching for.
	Act Together	We are supported by many stakeholders, including our customers and employees. Act Together to respond to their understanding and trust.



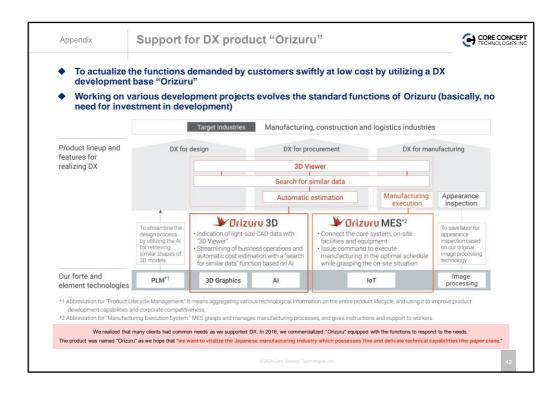


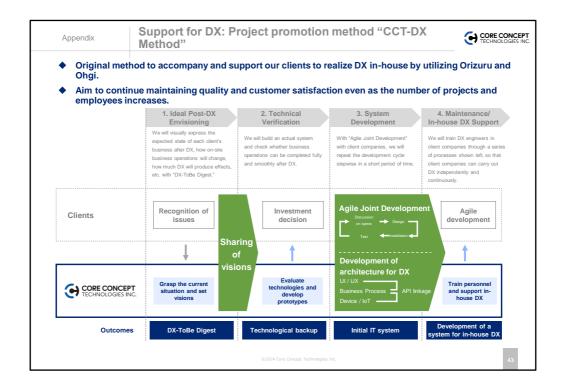






CORE CONCEPT **Characteristics of support for DX** Appendix ♦ Focus on the manufacturing, construction, and logistics industries where we can leverage our strengths. ◆ The use of Orizuru enables speedy realization of DX for customers. Manufacturing Construction Logistics Main areas of support Design, procurement Design and Warehousing and and manufacturing construction transportation Order receipt and procuren (Orizuru) Smart factory (Orizuru) PLM (ArasInnovataor) ERP (mcFrame/infor) BIM linkage system/common data infrastructure Design efficiency (AI utilization) PLM (ArasInnovataor) WMS (Warehouse Management System) TMS (Transport Management System) 3D shape data processing technology (CAD, numerical algorithms of geometry and image processing by A1)
 Manufacturing expertise in the manufacturing industry Achievements in the manufacturing industry by support for DX Experience in the development of BIM common data infrastructure and BIM data (IFC) handling technology Extensive business knowledge in the construction industry ✓ Achievements in the manufacturing industry by support for DX Strengths





Characteristics of support for staffing of IT personnel



◆ Ability to give proposals (speed × quality × quantity) utilizing Ohgi, an extensive BP network

Sales

Support system

Personnel staffing



- Responding to the needs from business companies, mainly major system integrators
- Strong relationships with both clients and BPs, more reliable than competitors (mostly small and medium-sized companies)



- Responding to all needs from upstream to downstream
- Capable of forming teams ranging from one person to dozens of people

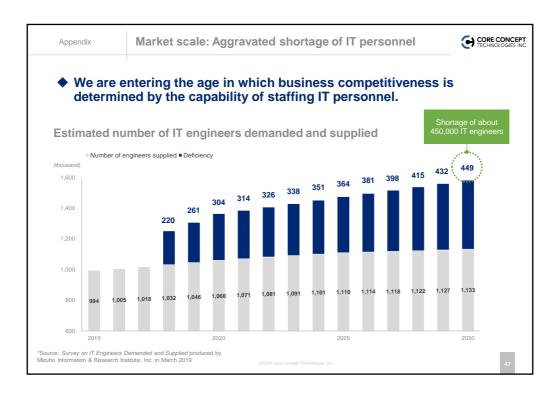


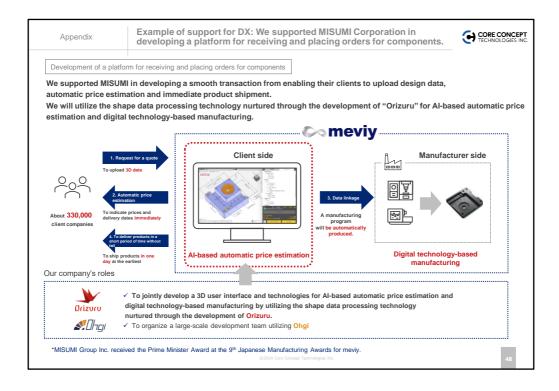
- Quickly procure the right personnel
- Ohgi mainly consists of employees belonging to small and medium-sized IT enterprises, rather than freelancers, so we have won the significant trust of end-users.

©2024 Core Concept Technologies Inc.



Market scale: Scale of the DX market and the business CORE CONCEPT
TECHNOLOGIES INC Appendix domain of our company The investment in DX is expected to grow considerably. We will expand our DX support business domain in the fields of traffic/transportation, which have a high affinity for the manufacturing and construction fields. Forecast for FY 2030 [100 million yen] Industries/business fields FY 2021 [100 million yen] CAGR 30/21 (%) Traffic/ transportation 3,215 11,795 Future priority field Finance 2,465 8,880 15.3 Manufacturing 2,590 8,130 13.6 ← Current priority field 516 1,852 2,052 9.6 896 Real estate 1,514 14.9 435 Municipalities 520 1,760 14.5 Sales and marketing 1,630 3,240 7.9 231 462 8.0 Customer services Others 10,675 25,509 23,173 65.194 12.2 *Source: Future Outlook for the Digital Transformation Market in 2023 produced by Fuji Chimera Research Institute, Inc. on January 30, 2023





Example of support for DX: Support of construction of a smart factory for PowerX, Inc.



Support for construction of a smart factory

To support the formulation of a scheme for realizing a smart factory and develop a system

To establish a system for linking all processes including the design of storage batteries, order receipt, production planning, manufacturing, and distribution and integrating the entire factory from end to end, by combining CCT Orizuru MES and Infor CloudSuite Industrial (CSI).

Formulation of a scheme

 We applied the CCT-DX Method. The experts in CCT understood the processes for manufacturing storage batteries, and supported the formulation of a scheme for realizing a smart factory that can maximize the production capacity of new factories.

Expected effects: Productivity improvement and ROI improvement in planning



Development of OT and the entire system based on IT

- We established a system for linking all processes, including design, order receipt, procurement, production, distribution, and accounting.
- We installed the production management function based on Infor CSI, and applied Orizuru MES, which put together the know-how of CCT, to the manufacturing execution system, to integrate IT

Expected effects: Productivity improvement and optimization of the entire system





©2024 Core Concept Technologies In

Swift personnel procurement

 We procured personnel with Ohgi, and formed a development team swiftly.

Expected effects: Sticking to schedule and flexible management of development costs



Example of support for DX: Support for building a MiraiFactory for Fine Sinter Co., Ltd.



Support for construction of a smart factory

- ✓ A visualization of the overall concept of a smart factory
- Reforming the manufacturing line: Designed DX for production control, quality control, and production planning
- ✓ Resolving technical issues with a demonstration line
- ✓ Verifying reform policies, improvement effects, and ROI in each process

Production plan optimization for each facility



Automatic processing condition adjustment



Instructions to start construction for technicians



Understanding real-time production status



Preparatory work instructions for technicians



Example of support for DX: Support for design support system construction for Takenaka Corporation



Design and BIM management system development

- ✓ Design management system development support for realizing open BIM
- ✓ Utilizing Orizuru 3D to process and display various BIM models (IFC data)
- ✓ Supporting the improvement and stabilization of design quality
- ✓ Incorporating the needs and knowledge of design users into the Orizuru 3D development roadmap

Cooperation with external systems

By expanding the scope of common data utilization by linking it with external systems, we will strengthen data linkage in general design work and improve architectural design quality by utilizing

Expected effect: Improvement of design quality

Systematization of design know-how

It improves and stabilizes design quality by promoting and executing the systematization of designers' advanced know-how. It also helps improve the productivity of design work in response to

Expected effects: Improvement of design quality and

Joint development

By incorporating the needs and knowledge of design users into the Orizuru 3D development roadmap, it has grown as a DX development base optimized for the construction industry.

expected effect: Enhancing the value of Orizuru 3D



BIM/CIM: A technology that recreates the 3D model of a real building on a computer, collects various technical information generated over the entire architecture and construction life cycle, connects the engineering chain, realizes efficiency and sophistication of architectural and construction work, and strengthens corporate competitiveness. BIM argets the construction field, and CIM targets the civil engineering and construction field. The three-dimensional model management, such as buildings and topography, is collective. Galder SIM/CIM: **

©2024 Core Concept Technologies Inc

Example of support for DX: DX of on-site work for a major construction company



Remote management center establishment support

Dissemination of knowledge of veteran staff and tackling the issue of developing young human resources Improving productivity and achieving workstyle reform for on-site employees through centralized management of information

Remote communication

In response to the problem of difficulty in maintaining on-site capabilities due to the mass retirement of veteran employees, by synchronizing on-site information such as images in real time at the remote management center, it a possible to obtain information equivalent to or better than the construction site even from remote locations, which makes it possible to provide support as if veteran employees were on the site.

Expected effects: Improvement of productivity, knowledge



Consolidation of on-site operations

There was a concern that the number of mid-level workers responsible for on-site work would decrease, and the number of work sites that could be handled would decline, making it challenging to secure profits. In response to this, simple tasks common to each site, such as document preparation and photo common to the site, such as document preparation and photo consolidated at the remote management confer for reduce the on-site workload.

Expected effects: Workstyle reforms and securing profits



Next-generation human resources development

There was a chronic lack of opportunities for young people to be trained due to the small number of mid-career workers, resulting included part being passed to the next generation. In regionse to this, we created case method (simulation) type adoctational context using VM penerated time the similar information accumulated in the remote management center. In addition, we have established as spirms which past workedge is managed in a named adoing it to be remote the similar power of the providing apportunities for voluntary knowledge acquaigned nothing opportunities for voluntary knowledge acquaigned nothing opportunities.

Expected effects: Knowledge transfer and speeding up



©2024 Core Concept Technologies Inc.

Example of support for Salesforce introduction: TORAY Engineering Co., Ltd.



support for Salesforce introduction

We provided one-stop support for PoC, construction and use when introducing Salesforce.

We centralized information between sales, technology and purchasing as a company-wide information sharing platform.

Multi-cloud

In addition to reforming the sales and marketing areas, we utilized multiple products in Salesforce to meet extensive demand such as data analysis with El, semi-automation of order receipt with electronic commerce, and coordination of information between sales, technology and purchasing.

Linkage with external systems

Linking with mission-critical systems improved the operational efficiency of order receipt. Additionally, linking with PLM and purchasing systems contributed to information sharing and operational efficiency improvement among production staff, purchasing staff, vendors and suppliers.

Agile process

We leveraged the features of no-code and low-code to repeat the cycle of construction, evaluation and improvement, deployment, and use by users at high speed. We then continued to expand the functions and deploy them to other departments.







Salesforce, Sales Cloud and other names are trademarks of Salesforce, Inc. We have obtained permissions to used them from Salesforce.

©2024 Core Concept Technologies Inc.



Q&A: Reasons for the improved gross profit margin in support for **DX**

Kazuaki Nakajima (hereinafter "Nakajima"): We received the question: "Please tell us the reasons for the improved gross profit margin in support for DX in the fourth quarter only. I guess that you have succeeded in the price negotiation focused on large-scale projects with high profitability. Beside it, are there other reasons?"

Kaneko: There are two main reasons. The first is that we have been successfully raising the unit price we propose when receiving inquiries on projects from new customers.

The second point is that we are gradually constructing a system in which we assign competent personnel to the projects at low cost. Let me explain in detail. This does not mean cost reduction. We can construct such a system by taking advantage of the personnel expenses in local areas, which are lower than those in the Tokyo Metropolitan areas.

These two points enable us to curtail costs for projects on a gradual basis. And, as a result of improving gross profit margin, we can now stably secure more than 40 percent of gross profit margin.

We are considering that we will put more importance on gross profit margin than ever.

Q&A: About the cause of the year-on-year decrease in the backlog of orders in Support for DX

Nakajima: We received the question: "The backlog of

orders in support for DX decreased year on year in the fourth quarter. What is the cause of this? Were there any large projects last year?"

We started to disclose the backlog of orders in the middle of the period in response to the request from our investors. The backlog of orders disclosed at the end of each quarter serves as a base for you to get an image of how much sales we will post in the next quarter.

The lead time from receiving an order until posting the sales in support for DX depends on the project, but it is usually 3 months on average. The lead time for support for staffing of IT personnel is usually 1.5 months as there are a mix of projects taking 1 month and 3 months.

Accordingly, sales of support for DX in the next quarter will generally be based on this backlog of orders. Of course, orders received during the quarter and sales posted during the quarter will be included as well, so there may be something extra. As for support for staffing of IT personnel, you can expect that sales in the next quarter will be equal to the backlog of orders multiplied by 1.2 to 1.3.

Let me get back to answering the question. In a nutshell, the decrease was caused by a seasonal factor, that is, a transitional period.

The postponement of posting of sales often happens at

the end of a quarter. As Kaneko said, it is not because the environment of our clients has worsened or because we received less inquiries. Please consider that it is due to a seasonal factor.

Q&A: About the prospect for the completion of the mid-career recruitment plan

Nakajima: We received the question: "Your corporate group is planning to hire 80 mid-career workers in the fiscal year 2024, significantly more than the 54 mid-career workers in the fiscal year 2023. I think that the recruitment environment is unfavorable, but please tell us the prospect for completing the measures to realize this plan."

Kaneko: The more excellent human resources we invite, the easier it will be for us to live up to the expectations of our clients, so we recognize that our capability to recruit human resources will slowly lead to sales growth. We believe that it is important not only to hire proper competent personnel, but also to increase the number of recruited personnel every year, and set our targets in accordance with this kind of policy.

We are planning to address these targets by properly expanding our organizational activities. As part of this, we newly established a Personnel Department and created a recruitment team under the department head to engage in organizational activities concerning the recruitment of human resources while implementing PDCA.

We keep improving the performance and frequency of each process, such as communication and an interview, inferring how much action we should take to recruit the target number of personnel as our KPI and taking measures to achieve our targets. That is our policy.

We recruit a lot of personnel especially through agents. Therefore, our policy is to engage in recruitment activities to get closer to our target number by properly hiring personnel introduced to us by these agents.

Q&A: About the number of mid-career recruits in the first quarter or the first half of the fiscal year Nakajima: We received the question: "Seeing the target for mid-career recruitment in your company for the fiscal year ending December 2024, I suppose that you will promote proactive recruitment to hire more personnel than in previous years. Please tell us the number of prospective employees to join your company in the first quarter or the first half of the fiscal year, if possible."

The 46 recruited new graduates disclosed on Slide 20 are going to join our company in the second quarter of April. We hire mid-career workers throughout the year, but as many people change jobs in April, which is a good timing, our plan expects that mid-career recruits will concentrate in the second quarter as well.

On the other hand, there are few people who change jobs in the first quarter, which is right after the new year begins, and there have not been many new recruits during the first quarter in previous years either. We assume the same trend in this term as well. We would like to refrain from disclosing concrete numbers, such as how many people are going to join our company during the first quarter or the first half of the year.

Q&A: About the summary of and future plans for **PO of shares and acquisition of treasury shares Nakajima:** We received the question: "Please tell us the summary of public offerings and acquisition of treasury shares in the fiscal year 2023 and future plans."

Alongside a public offering of approximately 2,500,000 shares, we acquired 370,000 treasury shares worth a total of 1 billion yen with the objective of improving the actual liquidity of shares. Although our liquidity ratio almost reached the Prime Market standard, the number of actual fixed shares held by the founding members of our company, etc. was extremely high. We took the above action with the intention to substantially improve the liquidity of shares by releasing these shares to the market.

Although trading volume decreased through the PO, we believe that this was largely due to the situation on the market. Compared to the rate of decrease in volume on the Growth Market Index, the decrease rate of our

company was about half. We recognize that the liquidity of shares improved in the end.

The number of shareholders almost doubled between the end of December 2022 and the end of December 2023. The ratio of overseas institutional investors who hold our shares has increased about 5 times. Taking this into account, we believe that the PO was sufficiently meaningful.

We do not have any more plans, but as we are considering a transition to the Prime Market in the near future, we may make a PO or increase capital at that timing. However, we are not thinking of more significant public offerings anytime soon at this point.



Regarding the handling of this material



- This material was produced by our company for the sole purpose of providing information, and not intended for soliciting the purchase or sale of securities of our company.
- The descriptions related to forecasts included in this material are based on our judgments and assumptions as well as currently available information, and include information on our business plans, market scale, competitors' situations, industries, and growth potential. Accordingly, there is a possibility that actual results may differ significantly from explicit and implicit forecasts due to various risks and uncertainties.
- Unless otherwise specified, this document indicates financial data in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in Japan.
- Information on companies other than our company is based on publicly available information.

2024 Care Concept Technologies Inc

