

Note: This document is an English Translation of the “Informational Materials for the 13th General Meeting of Shareholders” that are not included in documents delivered to shareholders, and prepared solely for the convenience of shareholders who are non-Japanese speakers. In the event of any discrepancy between this translated document and the Japanese original document, the Japanese original text shall prevail. UACJ Corporation does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the translation and shall have no liability for any errors or omissions therein.

## **Informational Materials for the 13th General Meeting of Shareholders**

**Items concerning measures for providing information in electronic format that are not included in documents delivered to shareholders who have requested delivery of paper-based documents pursuant to the provisions of relevant laws and regulations and the Company’s Articles of Incorporation**

**System for Ensuring the Propriety of the Business Activities and  
Status of the Operation of the System  
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
Statement of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity  
Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements  
13th fiscal term (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)**

## **UACJ Corporation**

Pursuant to the provisions of relevant laws and regulations and Article 15 of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the items listed above are not included in the documents delivered to shareholders who have requested delivery of paper-based documents.

## **System for Ensuring the Propriety of the Business Activities and Status of the Operation of the System**

- (1) Systems for ensuring that the execution of duties by the Directors and employees of the Company and the Group complies with laws and ordinances, and the Articles of Incorporation, and for ensuring the propriety of the business activities of the corporation and of the corporate group consisting of the corporation and its subsidiaries

In accordance with the Companies Act and Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act, the Company and the Group have established the following systems.

- (i) Systems for ensuring execution of duties by Directors and employees of the Company and the Group is in compliance with the laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation
- The Company and its Group aim to be a corporate group that acts in accordance with the management philosophy and action guidelines and complies with laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation.
  - Employee training is provided mainly by the CSR Committee by holding seminars and distributing manuals. Moreover, compliance activities are promoted by taking such measures as detecting regulatory violations.
  - An internal reporting system has been put in place for early detection and correction of compliance violations.
  - The Internal Auditing Department acts as the Company's internal audit unit. It monitors the performance of duties in individual business units, audits the effectiveness of internal control system, and reports findings to the Board of Directors.
- (ii) Systems for the retention and management of information on the execution of duties by Directors
- Information on the execution of duties by Directors, including Board meeting minutes and approval documents, is prepared and retained in accordance with internal rules.
  - Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members can access necessary information whenever they need.
- (iii) Provisions and other systems concerning the management of the risk of loss for the Company and its Group
- The Company and its Group properly address, in accordance with internal rules, environmental, safety, health, quality, information security, export management, and other risks shared by the Company and its Group as a whole. Risks specific to particular business units are managed by the units and reported to the CSR Committee for cross-sectional risk management.
- (iv) Systems for ensuring efficient execution of duties by Directors of the Company and its Group
- The Company and its Group ensure that effective execution of duties is carried out by such means as establishing a division of duties in accordance with internal rules.
  - Individual business units are responsible for setting specific targets for the mid-term management plans and single fiscal year budgets prepared by the Company and managing their achievement.
- (v) Systems for ensuring the propriety of operations by the subject corporation and the corporate group consisting of it and its parent company and/or subsidiaries
- The Group establishes and puts in place an internal control system.
  - The Internal Auditing Department conducts operational audits. The audit results are reported to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Representative Director to ensure strict

compliance by the Group as a whole. Furthermore, the Company's affiliates are required to consult with the Company on important management issues according to their own internal rules. If required by circumstances, the Company will review its rules concerning the management of affiliates to ensure the propriety of business activities carried out by the Group.

- (vi) Matters concerning employees to be assigned to assist the Audit & Supervisory Board Members at their request
    - The Company appoints employees who are to assist the duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members under the instructions of the Members.
  - (vii) Matters concerning the independence of the employees referred to in the previous item from Directors and the issuance of effective instructions to the employees
    - The employees referred to above are kept independent from the Directors' instructions and supervision and their personnel affairs must be agreed on in advance by the Audit & Supervisory Board.
  - (viii) Systems enabling Directors and employees of the Company and its Group to make a report to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and systems for other reports to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members
    - When any of the following are found during the course of duties, Directors, Executive Officers, and employees of the Company and its Group must report them immediately to the Company's Audit & Supervisory Board Members: any violations against laws and regulations or the Articles of Incorporation; fraudulent activities committed; or any facts that may cause serious damage to the Company or its Group.
    - Directors, Executive Officers, and employees must make a report or resolution based on the Board of Directors Rules and other internal rules at the Board meetings or other meetings attended by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
    - It is prohibited to give disadvantageous treatment to the Company's or its Group's Director, Executive Officer, or employee who made a report to the Company's Audit & Supervisory Board Members for the reason that he/she made that report.
  - (ix) Other systems for ensuring that audits by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members can be performed effectively
    - The Board of Directors must ensure the attendance of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members at important meetings including Board meetings and management meetings.
    - Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Representative Director must hold meetings regularly to exchange views.
    - When a request is received from the Audit & Supervisory Board Members to ensure the effectiveness of their audits, Directors, Executive Officers, and heads of relevant units must respond in good faith.
    - Expenses stipulated in Article 388 of the Companies Act shall be handled in accordance with rules.
- (2) Overview of status of the operation of systems for ensuring that the execution of duties by the Directors and employees of the Company and the Group complies with laws and ordinances, and the Articles of Incorporation, and for ensuring the propriety of the business activities of the corporation and of the corporate group consisting of the corporation and its subsidiaries

The following is an overview of the status of operation of systems to ensure the propriety of business activities implemented during the current fiscal year.

- (i) Systems for ensuring execution of duties by Directors and employees of the Company and the Group is in compliance with the laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation
  - In order to realize the UACJ Group Philosophy, the Company and its Group comply with laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation in accordance with the “UACJ Way” of conduct guidelines and the UACJ Group Code of Conduct. The Compliance Committee, an advisory body to the President and Chief Executive Officer, determines policies and confirms the progress of group-wide compliance and human rights activities. Periodic education on the UACJ Group Code of Conduct and position-specific compliance education as well as different seminars are also regularly conducted throughout the Group to promote compliance awareness and understanding of regulatory knowledge.
  - In addition, the Company and its Group have introduced and utilize a whistleblower internal reporting system to ensure the early detection and correction of compliance violations. In addition to the establishment of reporting contact points at each Group company, the Company has set up a common Group contact point for all Group officers and employees, an external attorney contact point, and more, thereby creating an environment in which it is easy to report incidents. Also, the Company is continuously engaged in public awareness and educational activities to promote the appropriate use of the system.
  - The Internal Auditing Department conducts internal control audits and operational audits of the Company and the Group companies, and reports the results to the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors, and the Audit & Supervisory Board. In internal control audits, we audit the development and operational status of internal controls related to financial reporting based on laws and regulations, and evaluate their effectiveness. Operational audits cover overall business operations and are conducted from the perspective of compliance with laws, regulations, and internal rules and regulations, effectiveness, and efficiency, and make recommendations for improvement as necessary.
- (ii) Systems for the retention and management of information on the execution of duties by Directors
  - The Company appropriately creates, stores, and manages information related to the execution of duties by Directors in accordance with laws, regulations and internal rules.
- (iii) Provisions and other systems concerning the management of the risk of loss for the Company and its Group
  - The Company and its Group are committed to group risk management, considering all events that make uncertain our corporate philosophy of “contributing to the realization of a sustainable and prosperous society through technology that brings out the power of materials” as risks. Risks identified in the Group’s risk management activities are classified into two categories: significant risks related to the Group as a whole (Risk S, Risk A) and risks that should be addressed by each organization (Risk B). For the former, a risk owner is selected for each risk and efforts are made to promote risk countermeasures across the Group. In order to promptly respond to changes in the business environment, Management Committee Meetings are held as necessary to formulate the Group Risk Management Action Plan and develop various measures, while Risk Management Promotion Meetings, consisting of the President and Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice Presidents, the Chief Executive of Corporate Strategy Division, and risk owners, are also held to further enhance deliberations at Management Committee Meetings and to deepen discussions. The UACJ Group Risk Management Basic Policy, UACJ Group Risk Management Regulations, UACJ Group Crisis Management Guidelines, and UACJ Group

BCM Guidelines are implemented at domestic and overseas subsidiaries to ensure that all Group companies are familiar with them. The Company also engaged in the following efforts in fiscal 2025.

- 1) Promote group-wide countermeasures for the six risks selected as “Risk S” under the supervision of risk owners consisting of Executive Officers.
  - 2) Regularly hold Risk Management Promotion Meetings consisting of risk management promotion managers from each division headquarters and each business, and continue promoting risk management practices at each division headquarters and each business.
  - 3) Under the direction of the heads of each division headquarters and each business, continue efforts to promote understanding of risk management and strengthen the use of risk management in daily operations.
- The Company has established the BCP • Disaster Prevention Section within the Safety & Environment Department to advance efforts regarding business continuity management (BCM).
  - The Environmental Committee, Health and Safety Committee, Quality Committee, etc., chaired by the President and Chief Executive Officer, meet annually to formulate annual plans for the Company and the Group and to develop various measures. Through these committee activities, reports are made to the Board of Directors that the internal control system of the Company and the Group is functioning effectively.
- (iv) Systems for ensuring efficient execution of duties by Directors of the Company and its Group
- In accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Company holds regular meetings of the Board of Directors once a month, as well as extraordinary meetings as necessary, and held 16 meetings in the current fiscal year.
  - The Company has separated the management decision-making and oversight functions from the business execution functions through the executive officer system to further strengthen the functions of the Board of Directors and to further accelerate the execution of business operations.
  - In accordance with the Management Committee Meetings Regulations, the Company regularly holds monthly Management Committee Meetings, as well as extraordinary meetings as necessary, for the purpose of deliberating and considering matters to be discussed at Board of Directors meetings and other important management matters, and 24 meetings were held in the current fiscal year.
  - The Company’s Audit & Supervisory Board Members are appointed as Audit & Supervisory Board Members of major affiliated companies, and to other affiliated companies, the Company’s or the Group’s management personnel are appointed as Audit & Supervisory Board Members to ensure appropriate management.
  - The Company’s Board of Directors and Management Committee Meetings, etc., as appropriate, deliberate important matters pertaining to affiliated companies and receive and manage reports on such matters.
- (v) Systems for ensuring the propriety of operations by the subject corporation and the corporate group consisting of it and its parent company and/or subsidiaries
- The Internal Auditing Department conducts operational audits of the Company and Group companies and makes recommendations for improvement and correction as necessary. The results are reported to the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors, and the Audit & Supervisory Board, and are also communicated to the Company’s corporate departments to share information.

- Important management matters of affiliated companies are discussed and managed as appropriate in accordance with the affiliated company operating rules.
- (vi) Matters concerning employees to be assigned to assist the Audit & Supervisory Board Members at their request
- Two employees are assigned to assist Audit & Supervisory Board Members in their duties.
- (vii) Matters concerning the independence of the employees referred to in the previous item from Directors and the issuance of effective instructions to the employees
- Independence of employees who are assigned to assist the duties of Audit & Supervisory Board Members from Directors and the effectiveness of instructions to such employees are both ensured.
- (viii) Systems enabling Directors and employees of the Company and its Group to make a report to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and systems for other reports to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members
- Information required by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members is provided through attendance at Board of Directors meetings, Management Committee Meetings, and other important meetings, review of approval documents and related materials, and regular as well as as-needed reports on business execution.
- (ix) Other systems for ensuring that audits by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members can be performed effectively
- Audit & Supervisory Board Members hold regular meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board once a month, as well as extraordinary meetings as needed, and held 14 meetings during the current fiscal year.
  - Audit & Supervisory Board Members conduct hearings with the Representative Director, Directors, Executive Officers, etc.
  - Audit & Supervisory Board Members regularly hold opportunities to exchange opinions with the Internal Auditing Department and the accounting auditor, and work together to exchange information.

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent					
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Other components of equity	
					Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedges
Balance as of April 1, 2025	52,277	69,395	129,594	(5,337)	42,800	64
Profit	-	-	38,882	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	23,073	(1,050)
Comprehensive income	-	-	38,882	-	23,073	(1,050)
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(6)	-	-
Dividends	-	-	(7,242)	-	-	-
Share-based payment transactions	-	223	-	48	-	-
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	-	-	425	-	-	-
Increase in consolidated subsidiaries - non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners, etc.	-	223	(6,817)	43	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2026	52,277	69,618	161,658	(5,294)	65,873	986

	Equity attributable to owners of parent				Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity			Total		
	Net change in fair value of financial assets measured through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of defined benefit retirement benefit plans	Total			
Balance as of April 1, 2025	1,829	-	44,693	290,622	28,966	319,588
Profit	-	-	-	38,882	8,562	47,444
Other comprehensive income	2,054	368	24,445	24,445	2,107	26,552
Comprehensive income	2,054	368	24,445	63,327	10,669	73,995
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Dividends	-	-	-	(7,242)	(2,041)	(9,283)
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	-	272	-	272
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	(57)	(368)	(425)	-	-	-
Increase in consolidated subsidiaries - non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	300	300
Total transactions with owners, etc.	(57)	(368)	(425)	(6,976)	(1,741)	(8,717)
Balance as of March 31, 2026	3,826	-	68,713	346,973	37,893	384,866

Note: Amounts listed are rounded to the nearest million yen.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### *Notes on important matters forming the basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements*

#### 1. Standard of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter, “the Group”) are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter “IFRS” or “IFRS accounting standards”) pursuant to Article 120, paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Corporate Accounting. In addition, in accordance with the latter clause of the same paragraph, certain descriptions and disclosure items required by IFRS accounting standards are omitted.

#### 2. Scope of consolidation

##### Consolidated subsidiaries

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 49

##### Name of principal companies

UACJ (Thailand) Co., Ltd.  
Tri-Arrows Aluminum Inc.  
UACJ Foil Corporation  
UACJ Metal Components Corporation  
UACJ Automotive Whitehall Industries, Inc.  
UACJ Trading Corporation  
UACJ Marketing & Processing Corporation

#### 3. Application of equity method

##### (1) Number of affiliates and jointly controlled entities accounted for by the equity method: 12

##### Name of principal companies

Logan Aluminum Inc.  
Guangdong DongYangGuang Aluminum Co., Ltd.  
Boyne Smelters Ltd.  
UACJ Logistics Corporation  
DICASTAL UACJ BOLV AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENTS CO., LTD.  
Dicastal UACJ Bolv (Tianjin) Extrusion Corporation

##### (2) Special note on the procedures for applying the equity method

For entities accounted for using equity method whose fiscal years differ from the consolidated fiscal year, adjustments are made for the effects of significant transactions or events during the period resulting from differences in balance sheet dates.

#### 4. Fiscal term of consolidated subsidiaries

21 overseas consolidated subsidiaries have balance sheet dates of December 31. For entities whose balance sheet dates differ from the consolidated balance sheet date, provisional financial figures prepared for consolidation as of the consolidated balance sheet date are used.

#### 5. Accounting policies

##### (1) Valuation basis and methods for financial assets

##### 1) Financial assets other than derivatives

##### (i) Initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement

The Group initially recognizes trade and other receivables at the date they are incurred. All other financial assets are initially recognized at the date of the transaction in which the Group becomes a contracting party to such financial assets.

Financial assets other than derivatives are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost, net profit or loss, or financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification is determined at the time of initial recognition.

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met.

- The financial asset is held based on a business model in which the financial asset is held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset result in cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal balance at a specific date.

After initial recognition, the asset is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets other than those measured at amortized cost are classified as financial assets measured at fair value.

Financial assets at fair value, other than those classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, they are remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with changes in fair value recognized as profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

For investments in non-trading equity instruments, the Group is permitted to make the irrevocable election at initial recognition to present subsequent changes in their fair value in other comprehensive income, and the Group makes such designations for each financial instrument and classifies them as equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

After initial recognition, they are remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with changes in fair value recognized as other comprehensive income.

When an equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized, the cumulative amount of other comprehensive income previously recognized is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends from such financial assets are recognized as part of financial revenue in profit or loss for the period.

Financial assets other than derivatives are measured at fair value plus transaction costs, unless they are classified as being at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the right to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred and the Group transfers almost all risks and economic value of ownership of the financial asset.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, allowance for doubtful accounts for expected credit losses are recognized.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether the credit risk associated with each financial asset has increased significantly from the time of initial recognition, and if the credit risk has not increased significantly from the time of initial recognition, the Group recognizes a 12-month expected credit loss as an allowance for doubtful accounts. On the other hand, if the credit risk has increased significantly from the time of initial recognition, an amount equal to the expected credit loss for the entire period is recognized as an allowance for doubtful accounts.

The existence of a significant increase in credit risk is determined by considering the debtor's default, signs that the debtor is going bankrupt, and other factors. When all or part of a debt is deemed uncollectible or extremely difficult to collect, the debt is considered to be in default, and the financial asset is considered to be credit impaired if the debtor is deemed to be in default or if legal liquidation proceedings are initiated due to bankruptcy or other reasons. In assessing whether there is a change in the risk of default and a significant increase in credit risk, the Group considers information on the deterioration of the debtor's business performance as well as information on the lapse of payment due dates.

However, for trade receivables and contract assets that do not contain a significant financial component, the allowance for doubtful accounts is always recognized in an amount equal to the expected credit loss for the entire period, regardless of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk from the time of initial recognition.

Expected credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between all contractual cash flows to be paid to the entity according to the contract and all cash flows the entity expects to receive.

The Group estimates expected credit losses on financial assets using a method that reflects the following.

- An unbiased probability-weighted amount calculated by evaluating a range of possible outcomes
- Time value of money
- Reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and projected future economic conditions that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date

In the event of significant economic fluctuations, etc., necessary adjustments are made to the expected credit loss as measured above.

If the Group does not have a reasonable expectation of recovering the entirety or a portion of a financial asset, the carrying amount of the financial asset in gross is directly reduced.

In subsequent periods, a reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss if the credit risk has decreased and the decrease can be objectively related to an event that occurred after the impairment was recognized.

## 2) Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Group uses derivatives such as foreign exchange forward contracts, interest-rate swaps, and commodity futures contracts to hedge exchange rate fluctuation risk, interest rate fluctuation risk, and commodity price fluctuation risk. At the start of the transaction, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, as well as the risk management objective and strategy for implementing the hedge. The Group evaluates at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis thereafter whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions meet the requirements of hedge accounting in offsetting changes in the cash flows of hedged items.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. For certain derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting, subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in cost of sales or other revenue (expense). Derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows for changes in their fair value.

### Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the profit or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income, and the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts related to hedging instruments recorded in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss at the time the hedged transaction affects profit or loss. If the hedged item gives rise to the recognition of a nonfinancial asset or a nonfinancial liability, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is treated as an adjustment to the original carrying amount of the nonfinancial asset or nonfinancial liability.

When a scheduled transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative profit or loss that was previously recognized as equity through other comprehensive income is reclassified as profit or loss. If the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur, the amounts previously recognized as equity through other comprehensive income will continue to be recorded in equity until such future cash flows occur.

(2) Valuation basis and methods for inventories

Inventories are measured at acquisition cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Inventories include purchase costs, processing costs, and other costs incurred to bring inventories to their present location and condition, and costs are calculated primarily using the monthly weighted average method. In addition, net realizable value is calculated by deducting the estimated cost to completion and estimated cost to sell, from the estimated selling price in the regular course of business.

(3) Accounting methods for depreciation of significant depreciable assets

1) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured using the cost model and are stated as the amount deducting the accumulated depreciation and impairment losses from the acquisition cost. The acquisition cost includes costs directly related to the acquisition of the asset, costs of demolition, removal, and restoration, and borrowing costs that qualify for capitalization. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment other than land and construction in progress is recorded using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows. The estimated useful lives of major asset items are as follows.

Buildings and structures: 5 to 50 years

Machinery, equipment and vehicles: 2 to 25 years

Tools, equipment, and fixtures: 2 to 20 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year, and changes in depreciation methods are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

2) Intangible assets

The cost model is used for the post-recognition measurement of intangible assets, which are stated as the amount deducting the accumulated depreciation and impairment losses from the acquisition cost.

Separately acquired intangible assets are measured at acquisition cost at the time of initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value as of the acquisition date. All expenditures for internally generated intangible assets are charged to expense in the period in which they are incurred, except for development costs that qualify for capitalization.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are amortized mainly using the straight-line method over their respective estimated useful lives, except for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, which are tested for impairment if there is any indication that they may be impaired. The estimated useful lives of major intangible assets are as follows.

Software: 3 to 10 years

Technology and customer-related intangible assets: 8 to 15 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year, and changes in depreciation methods are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

3) Leases

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease obligations at the inception of the contract for all lease components other than short-term leases and leases with a small underlying asset. At the inception date, right-of-use assets are measured at acquisition cost, and lease obligations are measured at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid as of that date.

The lease term is determined as the non-cancelable term of the lease plus the period subject to the option of extending the lease (if it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise such an option) and the period subject to the option of terminating the lease (if it is reasonably certain that the Group will not exercise such an option).

Right-of-use assets are stated as the amount deducting the accumulated depreciation and impairment losses from the acquisition cost.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the inception date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset if ownership of the underlying asset is transferred to the Group by the end of the lease term, or otherwise, from the inception date to the end of the useful life of right-of-use assets or the end of their lease term, whichever is earlier.

#### 4) Investment property

Investment properties are real estate held for the purpose of generating rental income, capital gains, or both.

The cost model is used for investment properties, which are recorded as the amount deducting the accumulated depreciation and impairment losses from the acquisition cost.

Depreciation of assets other than land is calculated mainly by the straight-line method over their respective estimated useful lives (2 to 50 years).

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each fiscal year, and changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

#### (4) Goodwill

Goodwill is stated as the amount deducting impairment losses from the acquisition cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment each period and whenever indications of impairment exist. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination after the acquisition date.

Goodwill impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and are not subsequently reversed.

#### (5) Impairment of nonfinancial assets

Each fiscal year, the Group determines whether there is any indication of impairment of nonfinancial assets, excluding inventories, deferred tax assets, assets held for sale, and retirement benefit assets, and if any indication exists (or if an annual impairment test is required), the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount is estimated for each cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount is calculated using the higher of the fair value or value in use of the asset or cash-generating unit after deducting costs to sell. If the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized for that asset, and the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. Furthermore, the estimated future cash flows in the value-in-use valuation are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects factors such as current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks inherent in the asset in question. Appropriate valuation models supported by available fair value indicators are used to calculate fair value after deducting costs to sell.

For assets other than goodwill, the Group evaluates whether there are indications that losses recognized in prior periods may be reduced or eliminated, such as when there are changes in the assumptions used to calculate the recoverable amount of an asset. If such indications exist, the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is estimated, and if the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit, the impairment loss is reversed up to the lower of the calculated recoverable amount or the carrying amount after deducting depreciation if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior periods.

(6) Accounting policy for significant provisions

The Group recognizes a provision when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. When the time value of money is significant, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax interest rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks inherent in the liability. Discounted rebates over time are recognized as financial expenses.

(7) Employee benefits

Retirement benefits

The Group maintains defined benefit and defined contribution plans as retirement benefits for its employees.

The Group calculates the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation and related current service costs and past service costs using the projected unit credit method.

The discount rate is based on the market yield of high-quality corporate bonds at the end of the period corresponding to the discount period, with the discount period based on the period up to the expected date of benefit payments each year in the future. The liability or asset for a defined benefit plan is calculated as the fair value of the plan assets deducted from the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation. Amounts of remeasurements of defined benefit plans are recognized collectively in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are immediately reclassified to retained earnings from other components of equity. Prior service cost is recognized as profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

The cost of defined contribution retirement benefits is recognized as an expense when contributions are made.

(8) Revenue

The Group recognizes revenue in an amount that reflects the expected compensation that the Group would be entitled to in exchange for the transfer of goods or services to customers, based on the following five-step approach, which excludes interest, dividends, and other income in accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments.”

Step 1: Identify the contract 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 performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied

The Group primarily engages in the manufacture and sale of rolled, foil, extruded, cast, forged, and precision-machined products of nonferrous metals, including aluminum, and their alloys. The Group primarily takes the supply of finished products to customers to be its performance obligation, and in principle judges that its performance obligation is satisfied when control is transferred to the customer by handing over the product, at which time it recognizes the revenue.

The consideration for these performance obligations is generally received within one year from the fulfillment of the performance obligations based on separately determined payment conditions and do not contain any significant financing component. Measured at the consideration promised in a contract with a customer, less discounts, and rebates. Transactions, where the Group’s role in providing products to customers is categorized as an agency, are measured as the net amount after deducting the amount paid to the supplier of the product from the amount received from the customer.

With regard to some paid supply transactions falling under repurchase agreements, inventories continue to be recognized as a result of deemed financing transactions, and the end of year inventory retained by the suppliers are recognized as financial liabilities.

(9) Foreign currency translation

1) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of each Group company at the exchange rate on the acquisition date.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of the end of the fiscal year are translated into functional currencies at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the fiscal year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies measured at fair value are translated into functional currencies at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of fair value calculations.

Exchange differences arising from translation or settlement are recognized in profit or loss. However, financial assets measured through other comprehensive income and exchange differences arising from cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2) Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into the currencies presented at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the fiscal year, while revenues and expenses are translated into the currencies presented at average rates during the fiscal year, unless there are significant fluctuations in exchange rates. Exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income. Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations are recognized in profit or loss during the period in which the foreign operations are disposed of.

(10) Other significant matters for preparing consolidated financial statements

- 1) Accounting method for consumption taxes      Stated exclusive of consumption tax.
- 2) Application of the group tax sharing system      The Company and domestic consolidated subsidiaries apply the group tax sharing system.

*Significant accounting estimates*

1. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets at UACJ (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

(1) Amount recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the current fiscal year

	(Millions of yen)
	Current fiscal year
Total of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets	101,267

(2) Information regarding significant accounting estimates for identified items

UACJ (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter, "UATH") is the most important base in Southeast Asia for the global supply network established by the Group, and its initially planned growth investment has been completed, recording an annual operating income of ¥4,074 million in the current fiscal year. The total of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets owned by UATH is ¥101,267 million, accounting for 9.0% of the Group's total assets (¥1,121,225 million) at the end of the current fiscal year.

UATH is a vital component of future business plans in judging impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets despite recording an operating income in the current fiscal year. Those business plans are significantly affected by estimates of sales prices and manufacturing costs, which are influenced by external factors including trends in market demand and sales forecasts, the price of aluminum, exchange rates, and energy prices.

Therefore, the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets owned by UATH were carefully assessed for impairment. Note that in accordance with IAS 36. “Impairment of Assets,” UATH is identified as one cash generating unit.

As a result of investigation, it was judged that there are no signs of impairment apart from the idle assets (machinery and equipment) indicated below in Note 2 under “Notes to consolidated statements of income 1. Impairment losses,” so no impairment loss was recorded for the current fiscal year.

(3) Impact on the following fiscal year’s Consolidated Financial Statements

If it becomes necessary to revise the assumptions used in the above estimates due to factors, including the deterioration in the market and business environment, impairment losses could be recorded in the following fiscal year.

*Notes to consolidated statement of financial position*

1. Loan stock	
Other financial assets (non-current)	¥4,667 million
2. Allowance for doubtful accounts deducted directly from assets	
Trade and other receivables	¥251 million
Other financial assets (non-current)	¥27 million
3. Accumulated depreciation and impairment for property, plant and equipment	¥563,595 million
Accumulated depreciation and impairment for right-of-use assets	¥4,990 million
Accumulated depreciation and impairment for investment property	¥3,282 million
4. Contingent liabilities (Guarantee obligations)	
Debt guarantee amount (including guarantee-like acts) for affiliated companies, etc. in relation to loans payable to financial institutions, etc.	¥8 million

*Notes to consolidated statements of income*

1. Impairment losses

Impairment losses of ¥7,371 million have been recorded as “Other expenses” in the current fiscal year. A breakdown of these impairment losses is given below.

	(Millions of yen)
	Current fiscal year
Goodwill (Note 1)	5,598
Property, plant and equipment (Note 2)	1,773

- Notes:
1. An impairment test was carried out on the goodwill of the North American Automotive Parts Section and found that, due to significant changes in the external environment of the North American automotive market, the recoverable amount had fallen below the carrying amount. An impairment loss related to this goodwill has therefore been recognized.
  2. Primarily regarding UACJ (Thailand) Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, the carrying amount of its idle assets (machinery and equipment) that are not expected to be used in the future was reduced to their recoverable amount, and an impairment loss has been recognized.

*Notes to consolidated statement of changes in equity*

1. Class and total number of issued shares, and class and number of treasury stock

	Number of shares at beginning of the current fiscal year (shares)	Increase of the current fiscal year (shares)	Decrease of the current fiscal year (shares)	Number of shares at end of the current fiscal year (shares)
Issued shares				
Common stock	185,312,772	–	–	185,312,772
Treasury stock				
Common stock	4,278,320	3,887	38,740	4,243,467

Note: By a resolution of the Board of Directors on August 6, 2025, the Company conducted a stock split at a ratio of four shares for every one share of common stock, effective October 1, 2025, and the above numbers of shares are stated on a post-split basis.

2. Dividends

(i) Dividends paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Reference date	Effective date
General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 20, 2025	Common stock	3,621	80.00	March 31, 2025	June 23, 2025
Board of Directors meeting held on November 11, 2025	Common stock	3,621	80.00	September 30, 2025	December 1, 2025

Note: Effective October 1, 2025, we conducted a four-for-one stock split of our common stock. For “Dividends per share” with a record date on or before September 30, 2025, the actual amounts before the stock split are presented.

(ii) Dividends whose effective date falls in the current fiscal year following the fiscal year of the record date

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Reference date	Effective date
General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2026	Common stock	6,337	35	March 31, 2026	June 22, 2026

*Financial instruments*

1. Status of financial instruments

(1) Risk management

In the course of its management activities, the Group is exposed to financial risks (credit risk, liquidity risk, exchange rate fluctuation risk, interest rate fluctuation risk, stock price fluctuation risk, and commodity price fluctuation risk) and manages risks based on certain policies to mitigate such financial risks. The Group also uses derivatives to hedge exchange rate fluctuation risk, interest rate

fluctuation risk, and commodity price fluctuation risk, and has a policy of not engaging in speculative transactions.

(2) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial asset held by the Group will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss to the Group.

The Group mainly manages due dates and outstanding balances of trade receivables by business partners in accordance with credit management rules and periodically monitors the credit status of major business partners in order to promptly identify concerns about collections and mitigate losses due to deterioration of financial conditions.

In addition, the Group only enters into derivative transactions with financial institutions with high credit ratings in order to reduce counterparty risk, and the impact of such transactions on credit risk is limited.

There is also no excessive concentration of credit risks that require special management with respect to particular counterparties or groups to which they belong.

(3) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its repayment obligations for maturing financial liabilities when they become due.

Trade and other payables, borrowings, and other financial liabilities are exposed to liquidity risk, which is mitigated through efficient fund management by preparing and updating fund plans in a timely manner, as well as by diversifying fund procurement methods such as bank loans and commercial paper issuance. In addition, the Group has entered into commitment line agreements with financial institutions to protect against liquidity risk.

(4) Exchange rate fluctuation risk management

As the Group operates internationally and engages in international transactions, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will affect its business performance.

In principle, the Company and some of its consolidated subsidiaries use foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge against the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, which are identified on a monthly basis by currency, for trade receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies. In addition, depending on exchange rate conditions, the Group enters into foreign exchange forward contracts and currency options on foreign currency-denominated trade receivables and payables that are certain to arise from forecasted transactions related to imports and exports. The Group also enters into currency swap transactions as necessary to hedge exchange rate fluctuation risks on foreign currency-denominated borrowings.

(5) Interest rate fluctuation risk management

Some of borrowings, etc. with floating interest rates in the Group are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk. The Group enters into interest rate swap transactions as necessary to hedge interest rate fluctuation risks on borrowings.

(6) Stock price fluctuation risk management

The Group's investment securities are mainly shares of business partners and are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuations.

The Group periodically assesses the market value and financial conditions of the issuing entity (business partners, etc.) and reviews its holdings as appropriate, taking into consideration its relationship with its business partners.

(7) Commodity price fluctuation risk management

The Group manufactures and sells rolled products, cast products, forged products, and fabricated products of nonferrous metals such as aluminum and their alloys, and purchases aluminum ingots and other raw materials for these products. As their sales and purchase prices are affected by fluctuations in commodity prices, the Group is exposed to price fluctuation risk. The Group uses aluminum metal, etc. futures trading to hedge the risk of price fluctuations.

## 2. Fair values of financial instruments

For financial instruments measured at fair value, fair value measurements are classified from Level 1 to Level 3 based on the observability and significance of the inputs used for measurement.

Level 1: Market value of identical assets or liabilities in active markets (unadjusted)

Level 2: Fair value calculated directly or indirectly using observable prices, other than Level 1

Level 3: Fair value calculated from valuation techniques that include unobservable inputs

### (1) Financial instruments recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value

(Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	–	12,540	–	12,540
Derivative assets	–	1,481	–	1,481
Other				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares	8,535	–	3,349	11,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,535</b>	<b>14,021</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>25,905</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative liabilities	–	4,402	–	4,402
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,402</b>

The main financial instruments measured at fair value are as follows.

#### 1) Derivative assets and derivative liabilities

Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are included in other financial assets and other financial liabilities, respectively, and are classified as financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. These include foreign exchange forward contracts, interest-rate swaps, and commodity futures contracts, and are measured based on prices quoted by financial and other institutions with whom the Group conducts transactions.

#### 2) Shares

Shares are included in other financial assets and classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Shares classified as Level 1 are listed shares traded in active markets and are measured at market prices on stock exchanges. Those classified as Level 3 are unlisted shares and are measured at fair value, primarily using the comparable company method. Under the comparable company method, comparable listed companies are selected, and fair value is measured mainly by using EBIT margins or PBR of the comparable companies.

(2) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost at the end of the current fiscal year are as follows. Financial instruments whose carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value and financial instruments with poor materiality are not included. In addition, lease obligations are not included in the table below because IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” does not require fair value disclosures.

(Millions of yen)

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
Long-term loans payable	236,006	233,463	(2,543)
Other financial liabilities	27,263	26,948	(315)
Total	263,269	260,411	(2,858)

Note: The fair values of long-term loans payable and other financial liabilities are classified as Level 2.

The fair value measurement method for the main financial instruments measured at amortized cost are as follows.

Long-term loans payable and other financial liabilities

The fair value of these items is calculated based on the present value of the total principal and interest over the remaining life of the asset, discounted at the interest rate that would apply if a new similar transaction were executed.

*Revenue recognition*

1. Disaggregation of revenue

Disaggregated sales by product are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments
	Aluminum products business
Flat rolled product related	1,013,661
Extrusion and precision-machined component related	79,697
Aerospace and defense materials related	18,562
Automotive part related	42,581
Other	27,215
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,181,716
Revenue to external customers	1,181,716

2. Underlying information to understand the revenue from contracts with customers

Notes are omitted since this is the same details as “5. Accounting policies (8) Revenue.”

3. Contract balance

The contract balance of consolidated companies is as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Current fiscal year
Notes receivable - trade	21,564
Accounts receivable - trade	153,239
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(341)
Receivables from contracts with customers (beginning balance)	174,462
Notes receivable - trade	19,012
Accounts receivable - trade	170,107
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(251)
Receivables from contracts with customers (ending balance)	188,869
Contract liabilities (beginning balance)	(2,179)
Contract liabilities (ending balance)	(3,860)

The balance of contract liabilities is of little importance and there are no significant fluctuations.

The amount of recognized revenues included in the beginning balance of contract liabilities and the amount of recognized revenues from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods had no importance in the current fiscal year.

#### 4. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The amount of revenue related to the unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) performance obligations that is expected to be recognized in the future at the end of the fiscal year is as follows. The Group applies practical expedient for the notes on transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations, and does not include contracts with initially expected contractual period of one year or less in the scope of such notes.

(Millions of yen)

	Current fiscal year
Within one year	1,372
Over one year and within five years	1,567
Over five years	-

#### *Notes to investment property*

##### 1. Status of investment property

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have office buildings, land, and other property for lease in Tochigi, Aichi, and other regions.

##### 2. Fair value of investment property

(Millions of yen)

Carrying amount	Fair value
5,491	4,913

Note: The fair value of investment properties is calculated mainly using a method where the value is revised as necessary based on real estate appraisals by outside real estate appraisers.

#### *Notes to per-share information*

1. Equity attributable to owners of the parent per share ¥1,916.24
2. Basic earnings per share ¥214.75

Note: Effective October 1, 2025, we conducted a four-for-one stock split of our common stock. In calculating equity attributable to owners of the parent per share and basic earnings per share, we assume that this stock split had been implemented at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

*Notes to significant subsequent events*

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 28, 2026, the Company adopted a comprehensive resolution as described below regarding the issuance of domestic unsecured straight bonds.

(1) Type of bonds	Domestic unsecured straight bonds
(2) Total amount of bonds for subscription	Up to ¥15.0 billion (however, multiple issues within this range are not precluded)
(3) Interest rate	Up to 1.0% over the yield rate of Japanese government bonds with the same maturity as the bonds being issued
(4) Amount to be paid	¥100 per ¥100 par value of face value
(5) Issuance period	From May 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027
(6) Redemption period	Within 5 years
(7) Method of redemption	Redemption at maturity for full face value
(8) Book-entry corporate bonds	All of the corporate bonds are subject to the Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Corporate Bonds and Shares
(9) Collateral and guarantees	No collateral or guarantees
(10) Use of funds	To be allocated for working capital, capital expenditures, loan repayments, etc.
(11) Others	The Chief Executive of Finance and Accounting Division is authorized to determine the specific issuance period, total amount, interest rate, and other matters listed in each item of Article 676 of the Companies Act, as well as all other matters necessary for the issuance of corporate bonds, within the scope of this resolution.

## Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity								
	Capital stock	Capital surplus			Retained earnings			Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other retained earnings Retained earnings brought forward	Total retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of period	52,277	47,953	22,272	70,225	125	69,930	70,055	(5,337)	187,221
Changes of items during the period									
Dividends from surplus						(7,242)	(7,242)		(7,242)
Net income						7,794	7,794		7,794
Purchase of treasury stock								(6)	(6)
Share-based payment transactions			2	2				48	50
Changes (net) during the year to items other than shareholders' equity									
Total changes of items during the period	–	–	2	2	–	552	552	43	597
Balance at the end of period	52,277	47,953	22,274	70,227	125	70,482	70,607	(5,294)	187,817

	Valuation and translation adjustments			Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance at the beginning of period	1,029	(149)	880	188,100
Changes of items during the period				
Dividends from surplus				(7,242)
Net income				7,794
Purchase of treasury stock				(6)
Share-based payment transactions				50
Changes (net) during the year to items other than shareholders' equity	1,139	470	1,609	1,609
Total changes of items during the period	1,139	470	1,609	2,205
Balance at the end of period	2,167	321	2,488	190,305

Note: Amounts listed are rounded to the nearest million yen.

## Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

### *Summary of significant accounting policies*

(1) Valuation basis and methods for securities

Subsidiary and affiliated company shares

Stated at cost determined by the moving average method

Available-for-sale securities

Securities other than shares, etc. with no market price

Stated at fair value

(valuation differences are booked directly in a separate component of net assets, and cost of securities sold is determined by the moving average method)

Shares, etc. with no market price

Stated at cost determined by the moving average method

(2) Valuation basis and methods for derivatives

Stated at fair value

(3) Valuation basis and methods for inventories

Stated at cost determined by the monthly moving average method

(Values on the balance sheet are calculated from the book value reduction method due to decreased profitability)

(4) Accounting method for depreciation of non-current assets

(i) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

Straight-line method

(ii) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

Straight-line method

Software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method based on the period of internal availability (5 years), while goodwill is amortized evenly over 20 years.

(iii) Leased assets

For leased assets related to finance lease transactions with the right of ownership transferred the depreciation method is the same as that applied for owned non-current assets. Leased assets related to finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership the straight-line method is applied using the lease term as service life and a residual value of zero (the guaranteed amount of the residual value if there is a guarantee of residual value).

(5) Accounting policy for provisions

(i) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To prepare for credit losses on notes and accounts receivable - trade, loans receivable, etc., an estimated uncollectable amount is provided at the amount estimated by either using the historical rate of credit loss for general receivables, or based on individual consideration of collectability for specific receivables such as highly doubtful receivables.

(ii) Provision for retirement benefits

To prepare for employees' retirement benefits, recorded based on the retirement benefit obligations and expected pension assets at the end of the current fiscal term. In the calculation of retirement benefit obligations, expected retirement benefits are attributed to the period up to the end of the current fiscal term on a benefit formula basis.

Past service costs are amortized using the straight-line method over a fixed number of years (10 years) that is within the average remaining service years of employees when incurred.

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized using the straight-line method for fixed number of years (10 years) within the average remaining service years of employees when incurred in each fiscal year, from the fiscal year following the accrual of each gain or loss.

(iii) Provision for business restructuring

To prepare for expenses associated with the structural reforms of the flat-rolled products business, a reasonably estimated amount for the forecast future expenses is recorded.

(6) Accounting policies for revenue and expenses

The Company recognizes revenue based on the following five step approach.

Step 1: Identify the contract 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 performance obligations in the contract

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

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of flat-rolled and precision- machined products of nonferrous metals, including aluminum, and their alloys. The Company primarily takes the supply of finished products to customers to be its performance obligation, and in principle judges that its performance obligation is satisfied when control is transferred to the customer by handing over the product, at which time it recognizes the revenue.

Note that revenues are recognized for some domestic sales when shipped where satisfying the requirements of paragraph 98 of the Implementation Guidance of the “Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020. Hereinafter “Revenue Recognition Accounting Standard”).

The consideration for these performance obligations is generally received within one year from the fulfillment of the performance obligations based on separately determined payment conditions and do not contain any significant financing component. Measured at the consideration promised in a contract with a customer, less discounts, and rebates. Transactions, where the Company’s role in providing products to customers is categorized as an agency, are measured as the net amount after deducting the amount paid to the supplier of the product from the amount received from the customer.

With regard to some paid supply transactions falling under repurchase agreements, inventories continue to be recognized as a result of deemed financing transactions, and the end of year inventory retained by the suppliers are recognized as financial liabilities.

(7) Accounting methods for hedging

(i) Accounting methods for hedging

Deferred hedge accounting is applied. In addition, the appropriation treatment is applied for foreign exchange forward contracts that meet the requirements of appropriation treatment while interest-rates swaps that meet the conditions for exceptional accounting are accounted for using exceptional accounting.

(ii) Hedging instrument and hedged items

Hedged items and hedging instruments subject to hedge accounting in the current fiscal term were as follows.

(a) Currency related	Hedging instruments ····	Foreign exchange forward contracts
	Hedged items··········	Foreign currency denominated receivables and payables and planned foreign currency denominated transactions
(b) Interest-rate related	Hedging instruments ····	Interest-rate swaps
	Hedged items··········	Interest paid on loans payable
(c) Commodity related	Hedging instruments ····	Aluminum metal, etc. futures trading
	Hedged items··········	Purchase and sales transactions for aluminum metal, etc.

(iii) Hedging policy

Interest rate fluctuation risk, exchange rate fluctuation risk, and price fluctuation risk pertaining to aluminum metal, etc. are hedged in accordance with the internal rules of the Company. Note that under such rules, derivative transactions are only executed to cover transactions with actual need, and the policy is for absolutely no speculative trading for the purpose of trading profit.

(iv) Method for appraising hedge effectiveness

The cumulative amount of market fluctuations of the hedged items and the cumulative amount of market fluctuations of the hedging instruments are compared every quarter, with the hedge effectiveness appraised based on the amount of fluctuation in both, etc. Provided, however, that foreign exchange forward contracts subject to appropriation treatment and interest-rate swaps accounted for using exceptional accounting are not subject to appraisal for effectiveness.

(8) Application of the group tax sharing system

The group tax sharing system is applied. In addition, in accordance with the “Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System” (Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 42, August 12, 2021), corporation and regional corporation taxes and their related tax effects are accounted for and disclosed.

*Significant accounting estimates*

1. Valuation of UACJ (Thailand) Co., Ltd. shares

(1) Amount recorded in the non-consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal term

	(Millions of yen)
	Current fiscal term
Shares of subsidiaries and associates UACJ (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	125,776

(2) Information regarding significant accounting estimates for identified items

UACJ (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter, “UATH”) is the most important base in Southeast Asia for the global supply network established by the Group, and its initially planned growth investment has been completed, recording an annual operating income of ¥4,074 million in the current fiscal term.

UATH shares are shares with no market price so the value on the balance sheet is based on the acquisition cost, but considerable impairment may be required if the real price has significantly declined due to factors such as deterioration of its financial position and there is not sufficient proof to substantiate the possibility of recovery. For the valuation of non-current assets that significantly

affect the measurement of the real price of UATH shares, please refer to the details stated in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements “Significant accounting estimates 1. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets at UACJ (Thailand) Co., Ltd.”

There has been no significant decline in the real price of UATH shares, so no unrealized loss is recorded for the current fiscal term.

(3) Impact on the following fiscal year’s financial statements

Unrealized losses on the shares of subsidiaries and associates could be recorded in the following fiscal year if an impairment loss on non-current assets is recorded and there is a significant decline in real price.

*Changes to display format*

Statement of Income

Although “foreign exchange gains” were recorded under “non-operating income - other” through the previous fiscal year, this item is now listed independently as of the current fiscal year because it exceeded 10% of the total amount of non-operating income.

Additionally, foreign exchange gains totaled ¥24 million in the previous fiscal year.

Although “gain on sale of non-current assets” were recorded under “extraordinary income - other” through the previous fiscal year, this item is now listed independently as of the current fiscal year because it exceeded 10% of the total amount of extraordinary income.

Additionally, gain on sale of non-current assets totaled ¥20 million in the previous fiscal year.

*Notes to balance sheets*

1. Loan stock at the end of the current fiscal term	
Investment securities	¥4,667 million
2. Accumulated depreciation for property, plant and equipment	¥304,741 million
3. Contingent liabilities (Guarantee obligations)	
Debt guarantee amount (including guarantee-like acts) for affiliated companies, etc. in relation to loans payable to financial institutions, etc.	¥87,123 million
4. Limit on repurchase obligations associated with securitization of receivables	¥1,499 million
5. Total limit on repurchase obligations for joint liability as the sellers agent of subsidiaries’ securitization of receivables	¥984 million
6. Short-term monetary claims to subsidiaries and associates	¥74,539 million
Long-term monetary claims to subsidiaries and associates	¥15,177 million
Short-term monetary obligations to subsidiaries and associates	¥26,462 million

*Notes to statements of income*

1. Total transactions with subsidiaries and associates	
Net sales	¥112,373 million
Net purchases	¥87,389 million
Amount of non-operating transactions	¥5,887 million
2. Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts for subsidiaries and associates	
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts for subsidiaries and associates reflects the reversal of the allowance for doubtful accounts recorded for the amount equivalent to excess debt against loans made to the Company’s consolidated subsidiary UACJ Australia Pty. Ltd.	

*Notes to statement of changes in equity*

Class and number of treasury stock

	Number of shares at beginning of the current fiscal term (shares)	Increase (shares)	Decrease (shares)	Number of shares at end of the current fiscal term (shares)
Treasury stock				
Common stock	4,278,320	3,887	38,740	4,243,467

Note: By a resolution of the Board of Directors on August 6, 2025, the Company conducted a stock split at a ratio of four shares for every one share of common stock, effective October 1, 2025, and the above numbers of shares are stated on a post-split basis.

*Notes to deferred tax accounting*

Main causes of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Main causes of deferred tax assets are tax loss carryforwards and provision for retirement benefits, while the main cause of deferred tax liabilities is the valuation difference on land acquired in association with business combinations.

*Transactions with related parties*

Subsidiaries, associates, etc. of the Company

Type	Name of company, etc.	Ratio of voting rights held (%)	Relationship with related parties	Details of the transactions	Transaction amount (Millions of yen)	Subject	Balance at the end of period (Millions of yen)
Subsidiary	UACJ North America, Inc.	(Held) Direct 100.0	Concurrently serving as an officer, lending funds, debt guarantee	Lending funds (Note 1)	8,268	Short-term loans receivable	6,441
				Debt guarantee (Note 2)	12,061	Long-term loans receivable	6,077
	UACJ Extrusion (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	(Held) Direct 100.0	Concurrently serving as an officer, lending funds, debt guarantee	Lending funds (Note 1)	6,296	Short-term loans receivable	6,895
	UACJ (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	(Held) Direct 100.0	Selling products, concurrently serving as an officer, debt guarantee	Debt guarantee (Note 2)	69,548	—	—
	UACJ Foil Corporation	(Held) Direct 100.0	Selling products, purchasing raw materials, concurrently serving as an officer, lending and deposits of funds	Selling products (Note 3)	17,318	Accounts receivable - trade	7,191
	UACJ Trading Corporation	(Held) Direct 100.0	Selling products, purchasing raw materials, concurrently serving as an officer, debt guarantee, lending and deposits of funds	Selling products (Note 3)	28,708	Accounts receivable - trade	8,185
	UACJ Marketing & Processing Corporation	(Held) Direct 100.0	Selling products, purchasing raw materials, concurrently serving as an officer, lending and deposits of funds	Selling products (Note 3)	29,959	Accounts receivable - trade	7,291

Terms and conditions of transactions and the related policies for determining them

- Notes:
1. Lending funds is determined with reference to market interest rates. The transaction amount reflects the average balance during the period.
  2. Debt guarantees are made for bank borrowings, etc. and the guarantee fees are determined with consideration to credit strength.
  3. The price for selling products is determined based on market prices.

*Revenue recognition*

Notes concerning the underlying information to understand revenue from contracts with customers are omitted since this is the same details as “Summary of significant accounting policies (6) Accounting policies for revenue and expenses.”

*Notes to per-share information*

1. Net assets per share	¥1,051.01
2. Net income per share	¥43.05

Note: Effective October 1, 2025, we conducted a four-for-one stock split of our common stock. In calculating net assets per share and net income per share, we assume that this stock split had been implemented at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

*Notes to significant subsequent events*

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on April 28, 2026, the Company adopted a comprehensive resolution as described below regarding the issuance of domestic unsecured straight bonds.

(1) Type of bonds	Domestic unsecured straight bonds
(2) Total amount of bonds for subscription	Up to ¥15.0 billion (however, multiple issues within this range are not precluded)
(3) Interest rate	Up to 1.0% over the yield rate of Japanese government bonds with the same maturity as the bonds being issued
(4) Amount to be paid	¥100 per ¥100 par value of face value
(5) Issuance period	From May 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027
(6) Redemption period	Within 5 years
(7) Method of redemption	Redemption at maturity for full face value
(8) Book-entry corporate bonds	All of the corporate bonds are subject to the Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Corporate Bonds and Shares
(9) Collateral and guarantees	No collateral or guarantees
(10) Use of funds	To be allocated for working capital, capital expenditures, loan repayments, etc.
(11) Others	The Chief Executive of Finance and Accounting Division is authorized to determine the specific issuance period, total amount, interest rate, and other matters listed in each item of Article 676 of the Companies Act, as well as all other matters necessary for the issuance of corporate bonds, within the scope of this resolution.