



Consolidated Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2025 (IFRS)

May 14, 2025

Company name: **KYOCERA CORPORATION**
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Scheduled date of Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders: June 26, 2025

Scheduled date of Annual report filing: June 20, 2025

Scheduled date for commencement of dividend payment: June 27, 2025

Supplementary documents of the financial results: Yes

Holding financial results meeting: Yes (for institutional investors and analysts)

(Amounts less than one million yen are rounded)

1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(1) Consolidated operating results

(% of change from the previous year)

	Sales revenue		Operating profit		Profit before income taxes		Profit attributable to owners of the parent		Comprehensive income for the year	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
Year ended										
March 31, 2025	2,014,454	0.5	27,299	(70.6)	63,631	(53.3)	24,097	(76.2)	65,928	(79.9)
March 31, 2024	2,004,221	(1.0)	92,923	(27.7)	136,143	(22.7)	101,074	(21.0)	327,683	44.2

	Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent - Basic		Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent - Diluted		Ratio of profit to equity attributable to owners of the parent	Ratio of profit before income taxes to total assets	Ratio of operating profit to sales revenue
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Year ended							
March 31, 2025	17.11	—	—	—	0.7	1.4	1.4
March 31, 2024	71.58	—	—	—	3.2	3.2	4.6

(Reference) Share of net profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method:

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (165) million yen For the year ended March 31, 2024 (526) million yen

(Note) Kyocera Corporation implemented the stock split at the ratio of 4 for 1 of all common stocks, with the effective date of January 1, 2024. "Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent - Basic" is calculated based on the assumption that the stock split was implemented at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Total equity	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent to total assets	Equity per share attributable to owners of the parent
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
As of					
March 31, 2025	4,511,307	3,243,234	3,217,788	71.3	2,284.15
March 31, 2024	4,465,376	3,252,858	3,225,595	72.2	2,289.86

(3) Consolidated cash flows

	Operating activities	Investing activities	Financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen
Year ended				
March 31, 2025	237,918	(150,481)	(64,937)	444,744
March 31, 2024	269,069	(158,413)	(82,596)	424,792

2. Cash Dividends

	Annual dividends per share					Annual dividends (Total)	Dividend payout ratio (Consolidated)	Dividends on equity attributable to owners of the parent
	First quarter-end	Second quarter-end	Third quarter-end	Year-end	Total			
Year ended	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Million yen	%	%
March 31, 2024	—	100.00	—	25.00	—	70,474	69.9	2.3
March 31, 2025	—	25.00	—	25.00	50.00	70,437	292.2	2.2
Year ending								
March 31, 2026 (forecast)	—	—	—	—	50.00		99.9	

(Note) Dividends per share for the year ending March 31, 2026 are forecasted to be 50 yen on an annual basis.

Kyocera Corporation implemented the stock split at the ratio of 4 for 1 of all common stocks, with the effective date of January 1, 2024. The annual total amount of dividends for the year ended March 31, 2024 is not presented because it cannot be accurately calculated due to the implementation of the stock split.

3. Consolidated Financial Forecasts for the Year Ending March 31, 2026

(% of change from the previous year)

Year ending	Sales revenue		Operating profit		Profit before income taxes		Profit attributable to owners of the parent		Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent - Basic
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Yen
March 31, 2026	1,900,000	(5.7)	55,000	101.5	95,000	49.3	70,500	192.6	50.05

(Note) "Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent - Basic" is calculated using the average number of shares outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Notes

(1) Significant changes in the scope of consolidation during the period: None

(2) Changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates

(i) Changes in accounting policies required under IFRS: None

(ii) Changes in accounting policies due to reasons other than (i): None

(iii) Changes in accounting estimates: None

(3) Number of shares issued (common stock)

(i) Number of shares issued (including treasury stock):

As of March 31, 2025 1,510,474,320 shares

As of March 31, 2024 1,510,474,320 shares

(ii) Number of treasury stock:

As of March 31, 2025 101,726,205 shares

As of March 31, 2024 101,831,108 shares

(iii) Average number of shares outstanding:

Year ended March 31, 2025 1,408,722,207 shares

Year ended March 31, 2024 1,412,123,156 shares

(Note) Kyocera Corporation implemented the stock split at the ratio of 4 for 1 of all common stocks, with the effective date of January 1, 2024. Numbers of shares issued (common stock) are calculated based on the assumption that the stock split was implemented at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

(Reference) Outline of Non-Consolidated Results for Kyocera Corporation

Non-consolidated Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(1) Non-consolidated operating results

(% of change from the previous year)

Year ended	Net sales		Profit from operations		Recurring profit		Net income	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
March 31, 2025	802,448	0.4	(18,532)	—	59,507	(34.8)	44,184	(51.6)
March 31, 2024	799,055	(6.7)	(1,271)	—	91,203	(33.4)	91,204	(19.5)

Year ended	Net income per share -Basic		Net income per share -Diluted	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
March 31, 2025	31.36	—	—	—
March 31, 2024	64.59	—	—	—

(Note) Kyocera Corporation implemented the stock split at the ratio of 4 for 1 of all common stocks, with the effective date of January 1, 2024. “Net income per share -Basic” is calculated based on the assumption that the stock split was implemented at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Non-consolidated financial condition

As of	Total assets		Net assets		Equity ratio		Net assets per share	
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	%	%	Yen	Yen
March 31, 2025	3,272,155	2,435,960	2,435,960	2,439,833	74.4	74.5	1,729.17	1,732.04
March 31, 2024	3,273,602	2,439,833	2,439,833					

(Reference) Owned capital As of March 31, 2025: 2,435,960 million yen, As of March 31, 2024: 2,439,833 million yen

*This consolidated financial results report is not subject to audit by certified public accountants nor audit firms.

*Explanation for appropriate use of forecast and other notes

1. Cautionary statements with respect to forward-looking statements

With regard to forecasts set forth above, please refer to the accompanying “Cautionary statements with respect to forward-looking statements” on page 7.

2. Method of obtaining supplementary materials on the financial results

The supplementary documents will be posted on the website of Kyocera Corporation on May 14, 2025.

3. English translation

This is an English translation of the Japanese original of “Consolidated Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2025 (IFRS).” The translation is prepared for the reference and convenience solely for those who do not use Japanese. In the event of any discrepancy between this translation and the Japanese original, the latter shall prevail.

(Attachment)

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1. Overview of Operating Results and Other Information

(1) Overview of Operating Results

a. Consolidated Financial Results

During the year ended March 31, 2025 (“fiscal 2025”), the global economy continued to grow moderately. In semiconductor-related markets and information and communication-related markets, which are our principal markets, AI-related segments have expanded due to continued demand for data centers driven by generative AI, but demand in other markets, such as automotive markets, etc., have remained sluggish.

Sales revenue for fiscal 2025 was 2,014,454 million yen, almost flat as compared with the year ended March 31, 2024 (“fiscal 2024”).

Profit decreased significantly due mainly to a lower utilization ratio of production facilities in the Core Components Business and the Electronic Components Business and higher labor and other costs, as well as the recording of a loss for impairment of property, plant and equipment, etc. in the amount of approximately 43 billion yen in the Organic Packages and Boards Business of the Core Components Business. As a result, operating profit decreased by 65,624 million yen, or 70.6%, to 27,299 million yen, and profit before income taxes decreased by 72,512 million yen, or 53.3%, to 63,631 million yen, as compared with fiscal 2024. Profit attributable to owners of the parent decreased by 76,977 million yen, or 76.2%, to 24,097 million yen as compared with fiscal 2024, due partly to the recording of tax expenses in the amount of approximately 18 billion yen resulting from reversal of deferred tax assets, etc. at overseas subsidiaries.

Consolidated Financial Results

(Yen in millions)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024		For the year ended March 31, 2025		Change	
	Amount	%*	Amount	%*	Amount	%
Sales revenue	2,004,221	100.0	2,014,454	100.0	10,233	0.5
Operating profit	92,923	4.6	27,299	1.4	(65,624)	(70.6)
Profit before income taxes	136,143	6.8	63,631	3.2	(72,512)	(53.3)
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	101,074	5.0	24,097	1.2	(76,977)	(76.2)
Average US\$ exchange rate (Yen)	145	—	153	—	—	—
Average Euro exchange rate (Yen)	157	—	164	—	—	—

Capital expenditures	161,684	8.1	141,932	7.0	(19,752)	(12.2)
Depreciation charge of property, plant and equipment	111,724	5.6	112,077	5.6	353	0.3
Research and development expenses	104,290	5.2	116,087	5.8	11,797	11.3

* % represents the percentage to sales revenue.

b. Consolidated Financial Results by Reporting Segment

1) Core Components Business

Sales revenue for fiscal 2025 decreased by 2,028 million yen, or 0.4%, to 567,117 million yen as compared with fiscal 2024. Business profit decreased by 58,337 million yen to a loss of 1,111 million yen as compared with fiscal 2024.

Sales revenue remained almost flat due to a decrease in sales of FCBGAs for general purpose data centers, which offset an increase in sales of fine ceramic components for semiconductor processing equipment, etc. Business profit decreased significantly due mainly to the decrease in sales and the recording of a loss for impairment of property, plant and equipment, etc. in the amount of approximately 43 billion yen in the Organic Packages and Boards Business.

2) Electronic Components Business

Sales revenue for fiscal 2025 increased by 2,369 million yen, or 0.7%, to 354,646 million yen as compared with fiscal 2024. Business profit decreased by 7,339 million yen to a loss of 818 million yen as compared with fiscal 2024.

Sales revenue remained almost flat. A decline in demand for our products from the sluggish European automotive markets was offset by an increase in sales of components such as capacitors and crystal devices in the information and communication markets and the industrial equipment markets and also by the impact of a weaker yen. Business profit decreased significantly due to a higher cost of sales ratio, which resulted from the lower utilization ratio of a new manufacturing plant and to an increase in labor and other costs at Kyocera AVX Components Corporation (“KAVX”) Group, although the impact of restructuring costs in KAVX Group incurred in fiscal 2024 was no longer a factor.

3) Solutions Business

Sales revenue for fiscal 2025 increased by 9,383 million yen, or 0.9%, to 1,111,008 million yen as compared with fiscal 2024. Business profit increased by 3,079 million yen, or 4.4%, to 72,920 million yen as compared with fiscal 2024. The business profit ratio for fiscal 2025 improved to 6.6%.

Sales revenue remained almost flat due to an increase in sales in the Document Solutions Unit reflecting the impact of a weaker yen, which offset decreases in sales in other businesses. Business profit increased due mainly to an increase in sales in the Document Solutions Unit and to improved profitability of the Communications Unit as a result of structural reforms.

Sales Revenue by Reporting Segment

(Yen in millions)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024		For the year ended March 31, 2025		Change	
	Amount	%*	Amount	%*	Amount	%
Core Components Business	569,145	28.4	567,117	28.2	(2,028)	(0.4)
Industrial & Automotive Components Unit	224,574	11.2	233,055	11.6	8,481	3.8
Semiconductor Components Unit	314,649	15.7	300,765	14.9	(13,884)	(4.4)
Others	29,922	1.5	33,297	1.7	3,375	11.3
Electronic Components Business	352,277	17.6	354,646	17.6	2,369	0.7
Solutions Business	1,101,625	54.9	1,111,008	55.2	9,383	0.9
Industrial Tools Unit	310,740	15.5	305,876	15.2	(4,864)	(1.6)
Document Solutions Unit	452,162	22.5	479,964	23.8	27,802	6.1
Communications Unit	224,403	11.2	225,497	11.2	1,094	0.5
Others	114,320	5.7	99,671	5.0	(14,649)	(12.8)
Others	17,680	0.9	17,114	0.8	(566)	(3.2)
Adjustments and eliminations	(36,506)	(1.8)	(35,431)	(1.8)	1,075	—
Sales revenue	2,004,221	100.0	2,014,454	100.0	10,233	0.5

* % represents the component ratio.

Business Profit (Loss) by Reporting Segment

(Yen in millions)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024		For the year ended March 31, 2025		Change	
	Amount	%*	Amount	%*	Amount	%
Core Components Business	57,226	10.1	(1,111)	—	(58,337)	—
Industrial & Automotive Components Unit	26,409	11.8	24,979	10.7	(1,430)	(5.4)
Semiconductor Components Unit	30,375	9.7	(27,824)	—	(58,199)	—
Others	442	1.5	1,734	5.2	1,292	292.3
Electronic Components Business	6,521	1.9	(818)	—	(7,339)	—
Solutions Business	69,841	6.3	72,920	6.6	3,079	4.4
Industrial Tools Unit	16,837	5.4	15,707	5.1	(1,130)	(6.7)
Document Solutions Unit	43,940	9.7	49,038	10.2	5,098	11.6
Communications Unit	6,964	3.1	9,347	4.1	2,383	34.2
Others	2,100	1.8	(1,172)	—	(3,272)	—
Others	(41,049)	—	(46,990)	—	(5,941)	—
Total business profit	92,539	4.6	24,001	1.2	(68,538)	(74.1)
Corporate gains and others	43,604	—	39,630	—	(3,974)	(9.1)
Profit before income taxes	136,143	6.8	63,631	3.2	(72,512)	(53.3)

* % represents the percentage to sales revenue of each corresponding segment.

(Note) Kyocera decided to change the classification of Energy Solutions Business, which was included in “Others,” and share of net profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method regarding investments in energy businesses, which was included in “Corporate gains and others,” to “Others” under “Solutions Business” from the year ended March 31, 2025. With respect to this change, the business results for the year ended March 31, 2024 have been reclassified in the same manner.

[Consolidated Financial Forecasts for the Year Ending March 31, 2026]

Regarding the Japanese economy and the global economy during the year ending March 31, 2026 (“fiscal 2026”), there are concerns that the current extremely uncertain situation could continue, including the possibilities of economic slowdown and rapid fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, mainly due to the impact of tariff measures by the United States and countermeasures by various countries. Although AI-related investment in our principal markets, namely the semiconductor-related markets, the information and communication-related markets and the automotive-related markets, are expected to remain firm, uncertainty regarding the demand outlook for each of our businesses is rising due to the unpredictable economic environment.

In light of this outlook, Kyocera will continue to promote cost reductions in all businesses and steadily advance structural reforms to strengthen its management foundation and improve profitability, with the aim of making Kyocera once again a highly profitable company in the future. Specifically, Kyocera will steadily implement management initiatives such as achieving profitability in the Organic Packages and Boards Business and KAVX Group, reorganizing our business portfolio through “selection and concentration,” and optimizing investment.

Kyocera has generated its consolidated financial forecast for fiscal 2026 as shown below, taking into account factors such as the impact of reciprocal tariffs by the United States. Specifically, Kyocera classified its transactions into the following categories: (1) direct exports from the Kyocera Group to the United States, (2) exports from the Kyocera Group to the United States via third parties in third countries, and (3) imports by the Kyocera Group into the United States from third parties other than the Kyocera Group. For April 2025 to June 2025, the tariff rate used for calculation was 10%, and for July 2025 to March 2026, the impact of additional country-specific tariff rates (as of May 9, 2025) has been taken into account. As a result, Kyocera expects a decrease in profit of approximately 17 billion yen in fiscal 2026.

As for anticipated exchange rates, we expect the exchange rates for fiscal 2026 to be 135 yen to the U.S. dollar and 150 yen to the euro. As a result, after translation into yen for fiscal 2026, sales revenue is estimated to be pushed down by approximately 107 billion yen and profits are estimated to be pushed down by approximately 13 billion yen, as compared with fiscal 2025.

Forecasts of Consolidated Financial Results

(Yen in millions)

	Results for the year ended March 31, 2025		Forecasts for the year ending March 31, 2026		Change	
	Amount	%*	Amount	%*	Amount	%
Sales revenue	2,014,454	100.0	1,900,000	100.0	(114,454)	(5.7)
Operating profit	27,299	1.4	55,000	2.9	27,701	101.5
Profit before income taxes	63,631	3.2	95,000	5.0	31,369	49.3
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	24,097	1.2	70,500	3.7	46,403	192.6
Average US\$ exchange rate (Yen)	153	—	135	—	—	—
Average Euro exchange rate (Yen)	164	—	150	—	—	—

Capital expenditures	141,932	7.0	180,000	9.5	38,068	26.8
Depreciation charge of property, plant and equipment	112,077	5.6	120,000	6.3	7,923	7.1
Research and development expenses	116,087	5.8	120,000	6.3	3,913	3.4

* % represents the percentage to sales revenue.

Sales Revenue by Reporting Segment

(Yen in millions)

	Results for the year ended March 31, 2025		Forecasts for the year ending March 31, 2026		Change	
	Amount	%*	Amount	%*	Amount	%
Core Components Business	591,720	29.4	547,000	28.8	(44,720)	(7.6)
Industrial & Automotive Components Unit	267,028	13.3	250,000	13.2	(17,028)	(6.4)
Semiconductor Components Unit	300,765	14.9	272,000	14.3	(28,765)	(9.6)
Others	23,927	1.2	25,000	1.3	1,073	4.5
Electronic Components Business	354,646	17.6	330,000	17.4	(24,646)	(6.9)
Solutions Business	1,086,367	53.9	1,041,000	54.8	(45,367)	(4.2)
Industrial Tools Unit	305,876	15.2	292,000	15.4	(13,876)	(4.5)
Document Solutions Unit	479,964	23.8	455,000	23.9	(24,964)	(5.2)
Communications Unit	225,497	11.2	214,000	11.3	(11,497)	(5.1)
Others	75,030	3.7	80,000	4.2	4,970	6.6
Others	17,114	0.9	12,000	0.6	(5,114)	(29.9)
Adjustments and eliminations	(35,393)	(1.8)	(30,000)	(1.6)	5,393	—
Sales revenue	2,014,454	100.0	1,900,000	100.0	(114,454)	(5.7)

* % represents the component ratio.

Business Profit (Loss) by Reporting Segment

(Yen in millions)

	Results for the year ended March 31, 2025		Forecasts for the year ending March 31, 2026		Change	
	Amount	%*	Amount	%*	Amount	%
Core Components Business	(1,889)	—	40,400	7.4	42,289	—
Industrial & Automotive Components Unit	24,673	9.2	16,000	6.4	(8,673)	(35.2)
Semiconductor Components Unit	(27,824)	—	23,000	8.5	50,824	—
Others	1,262	5.3	1,400	5.6	138	10.9
Electronic Components Business	(818)	—	10,000	3.0	10,818	—
Solutions Business	73,696	6.8	64,000	6.1	(9,696)	(13.2)
Industrial Tools Unit	15,707	5.1	9,000	3.1	(6,707)	(42.7)
Document Solutions Unit	49,038	10.2	40,000	8.8	(9,038)	(18.4)
Communications Unit	9,347	4.1	9,500	4.4	153	1.6
Others	(396)	—	5,500	6.9	5,896	—
Others	(46,990)	—	(49,000)	—	(2,010)	—
Total business profit	23,999	1.2	65,400	3.4	41,401	172.5
Corporate gains and others	39,632	—	29,600	—	(10,032)	(25.3)
Profit before income taxes	63,631	3.2	95,000	5.0	31,369	49.3

* % represents the percentage to sales revenue of each corresponding segment.

(Note) Kyocera decided to change the classification of Jewelry & Applied Ceramic Related Products Business, which was included in “Others” under “Core Components Business” to “Others” under “Solutions Business” and Displays Business, which was included in “Others” under “Solutions Business” to “Industrial & Automotive Components Unit” under “Core Components Business” from the year ending March 31, 2026. With this change, the business results for the year ended March 31, 2025 have been reclassified in the same manner.

Note: Cautionary statements with respect to forward-looking statements

Certain of the statements made in this document are forward-looking statements, which are based on our current assumptions and beliefs in light of the information currently available to us. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to the following:

- (1) General conditions in the Japanese or global economy;
- (2) Unexpected changes in economic, political and legal conditions in countries where we operate or export;
- (3) The effect of foreign exchange fluctuations on our results of operations;
- (4) Intense competitive pressures to which our products are subject;
- (5) Fluctuations in the price and ability of suppliers to provide the required quantity of raw materials for use in our production activities;
- (6) Manufacturing delays or defects resulting from outsourcing or internal manufacturing processes;
- (7) The possibility that future initiatives and in-process research and development may not produce the desired results;
- (8) Companies or assets acquired by us not produce the returns or benefits, or bring in business opportunities;
- (9) Inability to secure skilled employees;
- (10) Damages on our information security systems from cyberattacks, etc. and significant costs in order to recover and maintain the systems;
- (11) Insufficient protection of our trade secrets and intellectual property rights including patents;
- (12) Expenses associated with licenses we require to continue to manufacture and sell products;
- (13) Unintentional conflict with laws and regulations or newly enacted laws and regulations;
- (14) Environmental liability and compliance obligations by tightening of environmental laws and regulations;
- (15) Inability to respond to global climate change problems or delay in such response, which may lead to increased costs and negatively impact our corporate brands;
- (16) Our market or supply chains being affected by plague, infectious diseases, terrorism, wars or similar events;
- (17) Earthquakes and other natural disasters affecting our headquarters and major facilities as well as our suppliers and customers;
- (18) Credit risk on trade receivables;
- (19) Fluctuations in the value of financial instruments held by us;
- (20) Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets;
- (21) Uncertainty over income tax and deferred tax assets; and
- (22) Changes in accounting standards.

Due to such risks, uncertainties and other factors, our actual results, performance, achievements or financial condition may be substantially different from any future results, performance, achievements or financial condition expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements included in this document.

(2) Overview of Financial Position

a. Consolidated Financial Position

Total assets as of March 31, 2025 increased by 45,931 million yen compared with total assets as of March 31, 2024 to 4,511,307 million yen. This is mainly due to increases in cash and cash equivalents and equity and debt instruments despite decreases in inventories and property, plant and equipment. Total liabilities increased by 55,555 million yen compared with total liabilities as of March 31, 2024 to 1,268,073 million yen mainly due to increases in borrowings and deferred tax liabilities. Total equity decreased by 9,624 million yen compared with total equity as of March 31, 2024 to 3,243,234 million yen primarily due to a decrease in retained earnings despite an increase in other components of equity.

Consolidated Financial Position

(Yen in millions)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025	Change
Total assets	4,465,376	4,511,307	45,931
Total liabilities	1,212,518	1,268,073	55,555
Total equity	3,252,858	3,243,234	(9,624)

b. Consolidated Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2025, increased by 19,952 million yen to 444,744 million yen from 424,792 million yen as of March 31, 2024.

1) Cash flows from operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for fiscal 2025 decreased by 31,151 million yen to 237,918 million yen from 269,069 million yen for fiscal 2024. This is mainly due to a decrease in profit for the year, which exceeded the impact of an impairment loss of 40,148 million yen in the Organic Packages and Boards Business for fiscal 2025.

2) Cash flows from investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2025 decreased by 7,932 million yen to 150,481 million yen from 158,413 million yen for fiscal 2024. This is mainly due to an increase in withdrawal of time deposits despite an increase in payments for purchases of bonds, etc.

3) Cash flows from financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities for fiscal 2025 decreased by 17,659 million yen to 64,937 million yen from 82,596 million yen for fiscal 2024. This is mainly due to a decrease in payments for purchase of treasury stock despite a decrease in proceeds from borrowings.

Consolidated Cash Flows

(Yen in millions)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2025	Change
Cash flows from operating activities	269,069	237,918	(31,151)
Cash flows from investing activities	(158,413)	(150,481)	7,932
Cash flows from financing activities	(82,596)	(64,937)	17,659
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	23,232	(2,548)	(25,780)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	51,292	19,952	(31,340)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	373,500	424,792	51,292
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	424,792	444,744	19,952

2. Basic Profit Distribution Policy and Dividends for Fiscal 2025 and for Fiscal 2026

(1) Basic Profit Distribution Policy

Kyocera Corporation believes that the best way to increase corporate value and meet shareholders' expectations is to improve consolidated performance on an ongoing basis. Therefore, Kyocera Corporation has adopted a principal guideline that dividend amounts shall fall within a range based on profit attributable to owners of the parent on a consolidated basis, and has set its dividend policy to maintain a payout ratio of around 50% of profit attributable to owners of the parent. In addition, Kyocera Corporation determines dividend amounts based on a comprehensive assessment, taking into account various factors including the amount of capital expenditures necessary for medium-to-long-term corporate growth.

Kyocera Corporation also has adopted policies to ensure its sound financial condition, and, for this purpose it sets aside other general reserves in preparation for the creation of new businesses, cultivation of new markets, development of new technologies and acquisition, as necessary, of outside management resources to achieve stable and sustainable corporate growth.

In addition to the above, Kyocera Corporation will implement acquisitions of its own shares within a certain range based on cash flow, when appropriate, as a powerful measure for enhancing returns to the shareholder.

(2) Dividends for Fiscal 2025

For fiscal 2025, the amount of the year-end dividend will be 25 yen per share. The amount of the annual dividend will be 50 yen per share when aggregated with the interim dividend, which was in the amount of 25 yen per share. This amount will be the same as the annual dividend (based on the shares after the stock split) for fiscal 2024.

(3) Dividends for Fiscal 2026

Kyocera Corporation will determine the amount of the annual dividend in accordance with the above mentioned "(1) Basic Profit Distribution Policy." Currently, the annual dividend for fiscal 2026 is expected to be 50 yen per share.

3. Management Policies, Operating Environment, and Management Issues

(1) Basic Management Policies

Kyocera aims to achieve continuous sales growth and high profitability through the practice of the “Kyocera Philosophy,” a corporate philosophy based on a concept incorporated into Kyocera’s decision making criteria, namely, to “do what is right as a human being,” as well as continuing implementation of our unique “Amoeba Management System,” to pursue the overall management rationale “To provide opportunities for the material and intellectual growth of all our employees, and through our joint efforts, contribute to the advancement of society and humankind.”

(2) Target Management Index

Kyocera formulated a medium-term management plan from fiscal 2024 to fiscal 2026, with a target to be achieved by fiscal 2026 (sales revenue of 2.5 trillion yen, profit before income taxes of 350 billion yen, profit margin before income taxes of 14.0% and ROE of 7.0% or more). However, progress toward this target has been delayed by stagnant conditions in the component businesses. Kyocera aims to resume its status as a highly profitable company by achieving a double-digit profit margin before income taxes and sustainable enhancement of such margin, as well as improvements in ROE.

(3) Operating Environment and Management Issues

In recent years, new technologies such as AI and 5G/6G have made rapid progress. These new technologies are expected to spread not only to the information and communication fields, in products such as smartphones and servers, but also to a wider range of industries such as automobiles and factory automation. Under these circumstances, demand for fine ceramic components and electronic components, which Kyocera provides, is also expected to grow over the medium- to long-term, and technological requirements from customers are expected to become more sophisticated. In addition, along with the evolution of technology, there is a growing need for technologies and services that contribute to solving various social issues, including environmental responses such as decarbonization, and the advancement of smarter production sites to cope with a declining labor population. Kyocera takes these market trends as business opportunities and opportunities to improve its profitability, and we intend to further focus on businesses in which our strengths lie, striving to develop products and solutions that contribute to solving social issues by utilizing our strong financial base.

Kyocera’s management challenges to be addressed are as shown below.

a. Return to Highly Profitable Company Status through Management Reforms

Kyocera recognizes the urgent need to pave the way to resume its status as a highly profitable company and is striving to improve its profit margin before income taxes to double-digits as soon as possible. As a short-term measure, Kyocera is positioning fiscal 2026 as a period of structural reform, and has launched a management reform project which is led by the Representative Directors, as well as by the Executive Officers in charge of Strategic Business Transformation and the Executive Officer in charge of Headquarters to implement and execute more drastic measures. In addition, in order to enhance the objectivity of this project and its available expertise, an Outside Director, as advisors, and an outside consulting firm will also participate.

Under this project, Kyocera will undergo a transformation to resume our status as a highly profitable company by reorganizing our business portfolio and further concentrating management resources on our core businesses.

Regarding component businesses, namely the Core Components Business and the Electronic Components Business, in addition to achieving profitability in the Organic Packages and Boards Business and KAVX as soon as possible, Kyocera will improve its profit margin before income taxes to double-digits by restructuring its business portfolio. Kyocera will strive to expand market share and improve profitability by positioning the ceramics-related businesses, in which Kyocera holds a high market share, as core businesses, and concentrating its management resources there, and by strengthening development capabilities and expanding production capacities.

In the Solutions Business, Kyocera will strive to enhance profitability in each business. In addition, Kyocera will restructure its business portfolio by shifting focus from selling existing products to providing solutions that address issues faced by users and society. Moreover, Kyocera will aim for business growth by strengthening the manufacturing skills and product technologies which Kyocera has cultivated over the years, as well as by building a common business model and platform to promote not only “selling products” but also “selling services as well as products.”

b. Revision of Capital Strategies

In addition to structural reforms in its business areas, Kyocera will promote reform of capital strategies. Kyocera has already been reducing its cross-shareholdings to improve capital efficiency. The proceeds from the sale of such shares will be used for growth investments such as M&A, capital expenditures, and research and development activities in focused areas. Kyocera will also further optimize its capital structure and enhance shareholder returns through planned repurchases of its own shares.

c. Promotion of Sustainable Management

Kyocera is addressing environmental and social issues and is also strengthening its corporate governance for sustainable corporate management.

With respect to environmental issues, Kyocera is striving to realize a decarbonized society and is making efforts to proliferate the use of renewable energy through development of its own products and services. Also, Kyocera has set reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions and obtained SBT certification, and aims to be carbon neutral by the year ending March 31, 2051.

With respect to social issues, Kyocera consciously promotes active participation of diverse human resources as well as improvement of employee engagement, in order to realize our management rationale, “To provide opportunities for the material and intellectual growth of all our employees, and through our joint efforts, contribute to the advancement of society and humankind.”

With regard to corporate governance, for sustainable growth of corporate value, Kyocera aims to strengthen its corporate governance by continuously seeking to further enhance the diversity and effectiveness of the Board of Directors as well as the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and by reviewing its executive remuneration system, etc.

4. Initiatives to Improve Corporate Value and Corporate Governance

(1) Reduction of Cross-Shareholdings

For the purpose of further clarifying its policy of reducing its cross-shareholdings, Kyocera Corporation disclosed in its “Corporate Governance Report” dated April 27, 2023 that it altered its policy relating to “Principle 1.4 Cross-Shareholdings” of the Corporate Governance Code and expressly implemented a numerical target to reduce its cross-shareholdings by at least 5% on a book value basis by fiscal 2026. To achieve this target, Kyocera Corporation has disposed of its cross-shareholdings by approximately 3% on a book value basis from fiscal 2024 to fiscal 2025.

In addition, Kyocera Corporation resolved at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on May 14, 2025 to tender certain part of its shares in KDDI Corporation in a tender offer by KDDI Corporation for its own shares. Kyocera Corporation will continuously reduce its cross-shareholdings towards a future target for its cross-shareholdings of below 20% of its net assets.

For details, please refer to the link below.

“Notice Regarding Tendering of Shares in Tender Offer by KDDI Corporation to Repurchase its Shares” disclosed on May 14, 2025.

https://global.kyocera.com/ir/news/pdf/FY25_4Q_kddi_e.pdf

(2) Repurchase of Own Shares

To achieve an appropriate capital structure and to promote shareholder returns, Kyocera Corporation resolved at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on May 14, 2025 to repurchase its own shares in an amount of up to 200 billion yen.

For details, please refer to the link below.

“Notice Regarding Repurchase of Own Shares” disclosed on May 14, 2025.

https://global.kyocera.com/ir/news/pdf/FY25_4Q_jikokabu_e.pdf

In addition, Kyocera Corporation plans another repurchase of approximately 200 billion yen worth of its own shares over the three years from the year ending March 31, 2027, while taking future growth investments, etc. into consideration.

(3) Shortening the Term of Office of Directors (to be proposed at the 71st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for June 26, 2025)

For the purpose of establishing a management system capable of quickly responding to changes in the business environment, to increase opportunities to gain the trust of shareholders, and also to further clarify the management responsibilities of Directors, Kyocera Corporation has decided to shorten the term of office of its Directors, and for this purpose it resolved at its meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 3, 2025 to propose partial amendments to its articles of incorporation at the 71st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for June 26, 2025.

For details, please refer to the link below.

“Notice of Partial Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation” disclosed on February 3, 2025.

https://global.kyocera.com/ir/news/pdf/FY25_3Q_teikan_e.pdf

(4) Appointment of an Independent Outside Director (to be proposed at the 71st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for June 26, 2025)

Our policy for nominating candidates for Director is that Kyocera shall maintain a balance of skills and diversity within the membership of our Board of Directors taking into account, without limitation, race, ethnicity, gender, international experience, job experience and age group, etc., subject to the prerequisite that Kyocera must always select superior personnel with a comprehensive understanding of Kyocera Group and who excel with respect to “personal qualities,” “capability,” and “insight.” Based on this policy, Kyocera Corporation resolved at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on April 30, 2025 a change of Directors as set forth below.

a. New Candidate for Independent Outside Director

Noriko Oi

b. Independent Outside Director Expected to Retire

Akiko Koyano

“Changes in Directors” disclosed on May 1, 2025.

<https://global.kyocera.com/newsroom/news/2025/001032.html>

(5) Appointment of an Outside Director as a Chairperson of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

In order to realize medium- to long-term improvement in corporate value, Kyocera Corporation aims for a healthy, transparent and efficient management structure. With regard to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Kyocera Corporation has determined to appoint an Independent Outside Director as a chairperson from July 2025.

5. Basic Rationale for Selection of Accounting Standards

Kyocera has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) to its consolidated financial statements from the year ended March 31, 2019 in order to further enhance its management control on a global basis.

6. Consolidated Financial Statements and Primary Notes

(1) Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Yen in millions)

	As of March 31, 2024		As of March 31, 2025		Change
	Amount	%*	Amount	%*	
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	424,792		444,744		19,952
Trade and other receivables	384,381		382,584		(1,797)
Other financial assets	35,541		28,643		(6,898)
Inventories	540,225		521,813		(18,412)
Income tax receivables	7,831		10,498		2,667
Other current assets	46,584		47,466		882
Total current assets	1,439,354	32.2	1,435,748	31.8	(3,606)
Non-current assets					
Equity and debt instruments	1,640,038		1,704,708		64,670
Investments accounted for using the equity method	15,979		15,474		(505)
Other financial assets	46,539		50,068		3,529
Property, plant and equipment	665,990		651,949		(14,041)
Right-of-use assets	82,642		81,793		(849)
Goodwill	282,879		282,239		(640)
Intangible assets	152,171		142,050		(10,121)
Deferred tax assets	50,774		43,870		(6,904)
Other non-current assets	89,010		103,408		14,398
Total non-current assets	3,026,022	67.8	3,075,559	68.2	49,537
Total assets	4,465,376	100.0	4,511,307	100.0	45,931

* % represents the component ratio.

(Yen in millions)

	As of March 31, 2024		As of March 31, 2025		Change
	Amount	%*	Amount	%*	
Liabilities and Equity					
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Borrowings	9,394		44,386		34,992
Trade and other payables	212,133		207,029		(5,104)
Lease liabilities	24,378		25,439		1,061
Other financial liabilities	5,934		1,437		(4,497)
Income tax payables	22,530		15,168		(7,362)
Accrued expenses	142,338		140,270		(2,068)
Provisions	8,474		9,381		907
Other current liabilities	45,008		48,572		3,564
Total current liabilities	470,189	10.6	491,682	10.9	21,493
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	199,760		202,577		2,817
Lease liabilities	70,659		69,980		(679)
Retirement benefit liabilities	9,138		8,771		(367)
Deferred tax liabilities	441,345		468,781		27,436
Provisions	11,594		15,968		4,374
Other non-current liabilities	9,833		10,314		481
Total non-current liabilities	742,329	16.6	776,391	17.2	34,062
Total liabilities	1,212,518	27.2	1,268,073	28.1	55,555
Equity					
Common stock	115,703		115,703		—
Capital surplus	118,754		118,802		48
Retained earnings	1,967,527		1,942,485		(25,042)
Other components of equity	1,166,752		1,183,792		17,040
Treasury stock	(143,141)		(142,994)		147
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	3,225,595	72.2	3,217,788	71.3	(7,807)
Non-controlling interests	27,263	0.6	25,446	0.6	(1,817)
Total equity	3,252,858	72.8	3,243,234	71.9	(9,624)
Total liabilities and equity	4,465,376	100.0	4,511,307	100.0	45,931

* % represents the component ratio.

(2) Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income

a. Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(Yen in millions except per share amounts)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024		For the year ended March 31, 2025		Change	
	Amount	%*	Amount	%*	Amount	%
Sales revenue	2,004,221	100.0	2,014,454	100.0	10,233	0.5
Cost of sales	1,451,110	72.4	1,455,280	72.2	4,170	0.3
Gross profit	553,111	27.6	559,174	27.8	6,063	1.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	460,188	23.0	531,875	26.4	71,687	15.6
Operating profit	92,923	4.6	27,299	1.4	(65,624)	(70.6)
Finance income	60,839	3.0	60,841	3.0	2	0.0
Finance expenses	18,836	0.9	27,653	1.4	8,817	46.8
Share of net profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	(526)	(0.0)	(165)	(0.0)	361	—
Other, net	1,743	0.1	3,309	0.2	1,566	89.8
Profit before income taxes	136,143	6.8	63,631	3.2	(72,512)	(53.3)
Income taxes	31,316	1.6	36,177	1.8	4,861	15.5
Profit for the year	104,827	5.2	27,454	1.4	(77,373)	(73.8)

Profit attributable to:						
Owners of the parent	101,074	5.0	24,097	1.2	(76,977)	(76.2)
Non-controlling interests	3,753	0.2	3,357	0.2	(396)	(10.6)
Profit for the year	104,827	5.2	27,454	1.4	(77,373)	(73.8)

Per share information:			
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent			
Basic and diluted (Yen)	71.58	17.11	

* % represents the percentage to sales revenue.

b. Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Yen in millions)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2025	Change
	Amount	Amount	
Profit for the year	104,827	27,454	(77,373)
Other comprehensive income, net of taxation			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	101,351	39,181	(62,170)
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	17,853	9,488	(8,365)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	119,204	48,669	(70,535)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net changes in fair value of cash flow hedge	(47)	27	74
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	103,532	(10,214)	(113,746)
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	167	(8)	(175)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	103,652	(10,195)	(113,847)
Total other comprehensive income	222,856	38,474	(184,382)
Comprehensive income for the year	327,683	65,928	(261,755)

Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	323,000	62,430	(260,570)
Non-controlling interests	4,683	3,498	(1,185)
Comprehensive income for the year	327,683	65,928	(261,755)

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Yen in millions)

	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Treasury stock	Total		
Balance as of April 1, 2023	115,703	119,144	1,912,372	969,801	(93,243)	3,023,777	25,058	3,048,835
Profit for the year			101,074			101,074	3,753	104,827
Other comprehensive income				221,926		221,926	930	222,856
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	101,074	221,926	—	323,000	4,683	327,683
Cash dividends			(71,149)			(71,149)	(2,321)	(73,470)
Purchase of treasury stock					(50,015)	(50,015)		(50,015)
Reissuance of treasury stock		48			117	165		165
Transactions with non-controlling interests		(438)				(438)	(157)	(595)
Transfer to retained earnings			24,975	(24,975)		—		—
Others			255			255		255
Balance as of March 31, 2024	115,703	118,754	1,967,527	1,166,752	(143,141)	3,225,595	27,263	3,252,858

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(Yen in millions)

	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Treasury stock	Total		
Balance as of April 1, 2024	115,703	118,754	1,967,527	1,166,752	(143,141)	3,225,595	27,263	3,252,858
Profit for the year			24,097			24,097	3,357	27,454
Other comprehensive income				38,333		38,333	141	38,474
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	24,097	38,333	—	62,430	3,498	65,928
Cash dividends			(70,435)			(70,435)	(3,003)	(73,438)
Purchase of treasury stock					(4)	(4)		(4)
Reissuance of treasury stock		48			151	199		199
Transactions with non-controlling interests		(5)				(5)	(2,312)	(2,317)
Transfer to retained earnings			21,293	(21,293)		—		—
Others		5	3			8		8
Balance as of March 31, 2025	115,703	118,802	1,942,485	1,183,792	(142,994)	3,217,788	25,446	3,243,234

(4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Yen in millions)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2025	Change
	Amount	Amount	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the year	104,827	27,454	(77,373)
Depreciation and amortization	156,950	160,927	3,977
Finance expenses (income)	(42,003)	(33,188)	8,815
Share of net profit of investments accounted for using the equity method	526	165	(361)
Impairment loss	126	40,148	40,022
(Gains) losses from sales or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(298)	1,557	1,855
Income taxes	31,316	36,177	4,861
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	28,439	4,851	(23,588)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	36,825	10,701	(26,124)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(4,670)	(15,310)	(10,640)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	(38,792)	10,495	49,287
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	(836)	(3,799)	(2,963)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	2,608	(738)	(3,346)
Other, net	(17,942)	(13,321)	4,621
Subtotal	257,076	226,119	(30,957)
Interests and dividends received	60,462	60,700	238
Interests paid	(4,176)	(4,774)	(598)
Income taxes refund (paid)	(44,293)	(44,127)	166
Net cash provided by operating activities	269,069	237,918	(31,151)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment	(147,654)	(154,650)	(6,996)
Payments for purchases of intangible assets	(12,085)	(13,194)	(1,109)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	2,535	2,675	140
Acquisitions of business, net of cash acquired	(2,515)	—	2,515
Acquisition of time deposits and certificate of deposits	(16,260)	(21,103)	(4,843)
Withdrawal of time deposits and certificate of deposits	5,017	28,678	23,661
Payments for purchases of securities	(1,625)	(17,184)	(15,559)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of securities	14,789	24,799	10,010
Other, net	(615)	(502)	113
Net cash used in investing activities	(158,413)	(150,481)	7,932
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(20,000)	34,985	54,985
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	100,611	13,460	(87,151)
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(11,051)	(10,455)	596
Repayments of lease liabilities	(26,845)	(29,618)	(2,773)
Dividends paid	(74,704)	(73,311)	1,393
Purchase of treasury stock	(50,015)	(4)	50,011
Other, net	(592)	6	598
Net cash used in financing activities	(82,596)	(64,937)	17,659
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	23,232	(2,548)	(25,780)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	51,292	19,952	(31,340)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	373,500	424,792	51,292
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	424,792	444,744	19,952

(5) Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

a. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Kyocera's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS.

b. Scope of Consolidation:

Number of consolidated subsidiaries	279	Kyocera Document Solutions Inc. Kyocera AVX Components Corporation and others
Number of associates accounted for using the equity method	9	

c. Changes in Scope of Consolidation:

Consolidated subsidiaries:

Number of increase	3
Number of decrease	7

(6) Changes in Presentation

(Consolidated Statement of Financial Position)

"Income tax receivables," which was included in "Trade and other receivables" for fiscal 2024 is presented separately from fiscal 2025 due to its increased materiality.

To reflect this change in presentation, 7,831 million yen included in "Trade and other receivable" for fiscal 2024 is reclassified to "Income tax receivables."

(Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows)

"Impairment loss," which was included in "Other, net" under cash flows from operating activities for fiscal 2024 is presented separately from fiscal 2025 due to its increased materiality. "(Increase) decrease in income tax receivables," which was included in "(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables" under cash flows from operating activities is included in "(Increase) decrease in other assets" from fiscal 2025 as a result of the reclassification of "Trade and other receivables" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

To reflect these changes in presentation, 126 million yen previously included in "Other, net" under cash flows from operating activities and 6,007 million yen previously included in "(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables" under cash flows from operating activities for fiscal 2024 are reclassified to "Impairment loss" and "(Increase) decrease in other assets," respectively.

(7) Notes to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

For fiscal 2025, Kyocera recognized an impairment loss of 40,148 million yen on property, plant and equipment and other assets, and reduced the carrying amount to the recoverable amount due to the deteriorated profitability of the Organic Packages and Boards Business included in the Core Components Business. The impairment loss is included in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss.

(8) Segment Information

a. Overview of Reporting Segment

Kyocera's reporting segments are components of business activities for which discrete financial information is available, and such information is regularly reviewed by management in order to make decisions regarding the allocation of resources and assess its performance.

Kyocera's reporting segments are the same as the operating segments.

Main businesses and subsidiaries of each reporting segment are as follows.

Reporting Segment	Main Businesses and Subsidiaries
Core Components Business	Fine Ceramic Components, Automotive Components, Optical Components, Ceramic Packages, Organic Packages and Boards, Medical Devices, Jewelry & Applied Ceramic Related Products
Electronic Components Business	Electronic Components, Kyocera AVX Components Corporation
Solutions Business	Industrial Tools, Information Equipment (Kyocera Document Solutions Inc.), Telecommunications Equipment, Information Systems and Telecommunication Services (Kyocera Communication Systems Co., Ltd.), Smart Energy, Energy Solutions, Displays, Printing Devices

Kyocera decided to change the classification of Energy Solutions Business, which was included in "Others," and share of net profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method regarding investments in energy businesses, which was included in "Corporate gains and others," to "Solutions Business" from the year ended March 31, 2025. With respect to this change, the business results for the year ended March 31, 2024 have been reclassified in the same manner.

b. Information on Reporting Segment

Information on reporting segment for the year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Yen in millions)

	Reporting Segment			Others * 1	Total	Adjustment * 2	Consolidated
	Core Components Business	Electronic Components Business	Solutions Business				
Sales revenue							
External customers	568,295	351,276	1,072,868	11,782	2,004,221	—	2,004,221
Intersegment sales and transfers	850	1,001	28,757	5,898	36,506	(36,506)	—
Total	569,145	352,277	1,101,625	17,680	2,040,727	(36,506)	2,004,221
Business profit (loss)	57,226	6,521	69,841	(41,049)	92,539	—	92,539
Corporate gains and others * 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,604
Profit before income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	136,143
Other items							
Capital expenditures (for property, plant and equipment)	65,785	32,588	29,070	8,276	135,719	25,965	161,684
Depreciation and amortization charge	49,947	32,913	54,708	9,243	146,811	10,139	156,950
Research and development expenses	17,802	14,490	40,416	31,582	104,290	—	104,290
Share of net profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	—	—	385	—	385	(911)	(526)

(Notes) 1. The “Others” is an operating segment that is not included in the reporting segment and mainly includes the GaN Device Business and research and development expenses, which does not belong to each segment.

2. Adjustment represents as follows:

- (1) The adjustment of intersegment sales and transfers are elimination of intersegment transactions.
- (2) The adjustment of capital expenditures (for property, plant and equipment) represents capital expenditures for corporate, which does not belong to each segment.
- (3) The adjustment of depreciation and amortization charge represents the depreciation and amortization charge for corporate, which does not belong to each segment.
- (4) The adjustment of share of net profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method represents share of net profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method for corporate, which does not belong to each segment.

3. Corporate gains and others include income and expenses which do not belong to any segments and mainly consist of finance income and expenses.

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(Yen in millions)

	Reporting Segment			Others * 1	Total	Adjustment * 2	Consolidated
	Core Components Business	Electronic Components Business	Solutions Business				
Sales revenue							
External customers	566,289	353,633	1,082,626	11,906	2,014,454	—	2,014,454
Intersegment sales and transfers	828	1,013	28,382	5,208	35,431	(35,431)	—
Total	567,117	354,646	1,111,008	17,114	2,049,885	(35,431)	2,014,454
Business profit (loss)	(1,111)	(818)	72,920	(46,990)	24,001	—	24,001
Corporate gains and others * 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,630
Profit before income taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	63,631
Other items							
Capital expenditures (for property, plant and equipment)	47,285	35,009	24,712	15,702	122,708	19,224	141,932
Depreciation and amortization charge	49,409	33,425	57,015	10,093	149,942	10,985	160,927
Research and development expenses	20,838	13,988	41,594	39,667	116,087	—	116,087
Share of net profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	—	—	375	—	375	(540)	(165)

(Notes) 1. The “Others” is an operating segment that is not included in the reporting segment and mainly includes the GaN Device Business and research and development expenses, which does not belong to each segment.

2. Adjustment represents as follows:

- (1) The adjustment of intersegment sales and transfers are elimination of intersegment transactions.
- (2) The adjustment of capital expenditures (for property, plant and equipment) represents capital expenditures for corporate, which does not belong to each segment.
- (3) The adjustment of depreciation and amortization charge represents the depreciation and amortization charge for corporate, which does not belong to each segment.
- (4) The adjustment of share of net profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method represents share of net profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method for corporate, which does not belong to each segment.

3. Corporate gains and others include income and expenses which do not belong to any segments and mainly consist of finance income and expenses.

c. Geographic Segments

(Yen in millions)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024		For the year ended March 31, 2025		Change	
	Amount	%*	Amount	%*	Amount	%
Sales revenue by geographic area						
Japan	582,108	29.0	583,895	29.0	1,787	0.3
Asia	501,033	25.0	518,249	25.7	17,216	3.4
United States	443,003	22.1	422,711	21.0	(20,292)	(4.6)
Europe	401,923	20.1	407,599	20.2	5,676	1.4
Other Areas	76,154	3.8	82,000	4.1	5,846	7.7
Total	2,004,221	100.0	2,014,454	100.0	10,233	0.5

* % represents the component ratio

(Note) Sales revenue by geographic area is classified by destination.

(9) Earnings per Share

With regard to earnings per share, please refer to the cover page “Consolidated Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2025” and “(2) Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income” under “6. Consolidated Financial Statements and Primary Notes” on page 16.

Kyocera Corporation implemented the stock split at the ratio of 4 for 1 of all common stocks, with the effective date of January 1, 2024. Earnings per share are calculated based on the assumption that the stock split was implemented at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent - Diluted is not stated, as there is no potential share.

(10) Material Subsequent Event

(Repurchase of Own Shares)

Kyocera Corporation has resolved, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on May 14, 2025, to repurchase its own shares pursuant to Article 156, as applied through Paragraph 3 of Article 165, of the Companies Act of Japan.

a. Reason for the Repurchase of its Own Shares

This repurchase of its own shares is a part of its shareholder return initiatives and is to facilitate flexible capital strategies in the future.

b. Details of Matters relating to the Repurchase

Type of shares to be repurchased	Common stock
Total number of shares to be repurchased	Up to 136,240,000 shares (9.67% of the total number of shares outstanding, excluding treasury shares)
Total amount of repurchase price	Up to 200 billion yen
Repurchase period	From May 15, 2025 to March 24, 2026
Methods of repurchase	Purchases through market on the Tokyo Stock Exchange

(11) Notes to Going Concern Assumption

Not Applicable.