

An abstract geometric background on the left side of the page, composed of many overlapping triangles in shades of red, orange, yellow, and blue. A large, white, stylized number '2' is centered within the upper portion of this background.

2

About Kyocera

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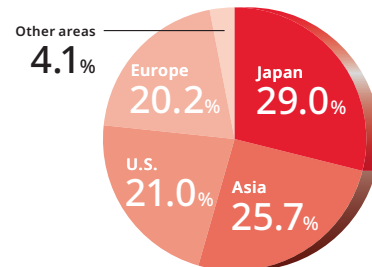
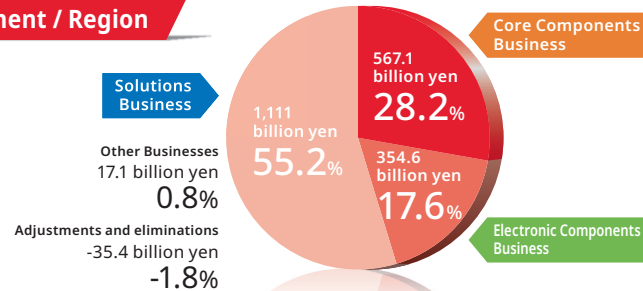
At a Glance – Current State of the Kyocera Group

We objectively introduce the present situation of the Kyocera Group using various data and figures.

Sales Ratio by Reporting Segment / Region

Fiscal year ending March 2025
Sales

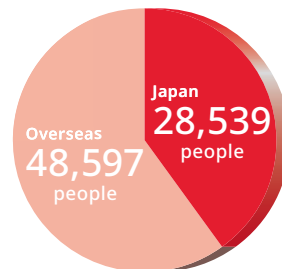
2,014.5
billion yen



Number of employees in the Group¹

Number of employees in the Group

77,136
people



Pre-tax profit



63.6 billion yen

Earnings per share



17.1 yen

Ratio of Male/Female Employees Taking Childcare Leave^{2,3}



34.2%
63.8%



100%

Acquisition rate including the utilization of the internal system (accumulated annual leave)

Ratio of Outside Directors^{2,6}



4 / 11 persons **36%**



2 / 11 persons **18%**



180 / 3,092 persons **5.8%**

Ratio of Female Managers²



180 / 3,092 persons **5.8%**

Scope 1, 2⁴ Total volume reduction rate (compared to FY2020)



14%

Scope 1, 2, 3⁵ Total volume reduction rate (compared to FY2020)



26%

History of our growth

Grow with the times as a company and move into the next era

History of growth of Kyocera, a company that has been achieving significant growth since its foundation by growing its businesses and expanding its business fields with the changing times.

1959 Founded as Kyoto Ceramic Co., Ltd.	1984 Daini-Denden Kikaku Co., Ltd. (now KDDI Corp.) was established	2000 Mita Corp. joined the Kyocera Group	2020 AVX Corporation (now KYOCERA AVX Components Corp.) became a wholly owned subsidiary of Kyocera Corporation
1969 Kyocera International, Inc., Kyocera's U.S. subsidiary, was established	1989 Elco Group joined the Kyocera Group	2003 •Kinseki, Ltd. became a wholly owned subsidiary of Kyocera Corporation •Kyocera SLC Technologies Corp. was established	2021 Soraa Laser Diode, Inc., a U.S. company, joined the Kyocera Group

>1960 >1970 >1980 >1990 >2000 >2010 >2020

1971

A joint venture (now KYOCERA Europe GmbH) was established in Germany with Feldmühle AG

1975

Japan Solar Energy Corp. was established to develop solar cells

1979

Invested capital in Cybernet Electronics Corp.

1990

The AVX Group joined the Kyocera Group

1995

Kyocera Communication Systems Co., Ltd. was established

1999

The mobile phone business was acquired from Qualcomm, a U.S. company

2010

The TFT liquid crystal display business was acquired from Sony Mobile Display Corporation's Yasu office

2011

KYOCERA Vietnam Management Company Limited was established in Vietnam

2018

The power tools business of Ryobi Limited was acquired and Kyocera Industrial Tools Corp. was established.

Changes in sales



Application of the technologies to other fields

Diversification of businesses
Expansion of business fields through M&As

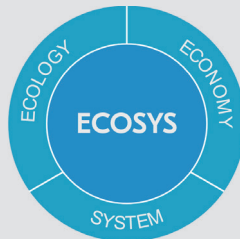
Business expansion in the global market

Creation of added value /
Establishment of new business models

Working in harmony with nature to solve problems facing society

Developing environmentally friendly printers since the 1980s

Having developed and sold printers since the 1980s, Kyocera has always sought to develop unique printer technologies with a focus on environmental performance. Along with significantly reducing the need to replace components and purchase consumables by prolonging product life, Kyocera established the ECOSYS concept, a technological development concept that provides attractive economic benefits to customers. The ECOSYS printer was introduced to the market in 1992. The first in the office device industry in Japan to be certified by the Eco Mark system, the ECOSYS printer has gone on to gain recognition by a number of international environmental standards certification organizations such as Blue Angel in Germany, Energy 2000 in Switzerland, and Energy Star in the United States, and has been highly regarded around the world as an outstanding eco-friendly printer.



Further progress in environmental performance FOREARTH – Contributing to the reduction of industrial waste water, CO₂ emissions, and large disposal issues

It has been about 30 years since the development of the ECOSYS printer, and the emphasis on environmental protection in Kyocera's philosophy has been passed down for the realization of a sustainable future. This is seen in the expansion of Kyocera's technological development to industrial printing, which enables printing on material other than paper. The primary example of this is the FOREARTH inkjet textile printer. Steaming and cleaning equipment required by conventional textile printing uses a large amount of water; but this has become unnecessary as FOREARTH requires almost zero water while it reduces CO₂ emissions. Large-size equipment is unnecessary; therefore, it can be installed in any location, and it supports optimized production volumes and manufacturing settings, significantly reducing the need for disposal due to the excessive production.



FOREARTH[※]

Expanding the potential of creativity and contributing to the creation of new value in the apparel industry

The pigment ink, pre-treatment liquid and finishing agent uniquely developed in-house made it possible to print on diverse fabrics ranging from cotton, silk, and polyester to nylon and blended fabrics without replacing ink for each type of cloth. The high-performance inkjet head unit can maintain the softness of the individual cloth. In addition, digital textile printing freed from the limitations of plates allows diverse designs with high color development and high-definition. It responds to a broad range of categories such as ladieswear, sportswear, childrenswear, and home textiles, and expands the potential for creativity and the creation of new value in the textile and apparel industry.



A Voice that Admires the FOREARTH Concept

Potential for new expression developed by FOREARTH, and future manufacturing leading the way to the 22nd century

It was natural to use a large amount of water for printing to produce clothes; however, I was impressed to see that FOREARTH makes it possible to produce delicate and vivid printing with almost no water and without losing texture, retaining the natural elasticity that each material originally has. New technology is necessary for progress in the fashion and creation industries. FOREARTH enables creative designers to express things that were once impossible, and we feel that passing down such technology to the future, the 22nd century, is of the utmost importance for the future of manufacturing.



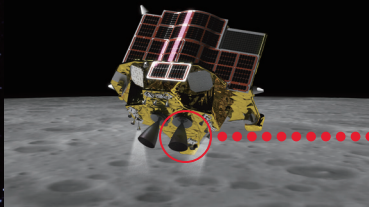
Founder and Designer of ANREALAGE
Kunihiko Morinaga

Founder of the fashion brand ANREALAGE, Kunihiko Morinaga has participated in many global events, including 11 consecutive years at Paris Fashion Week*. He is one of Japan's premier fashion designers. He has also been involved in many collaborations with Kyocera. During Paris Fashion Week, he presented a dress made of cloth printed by FOREARTH.

Paris Fashion Week is a trade mark of the Fédération de la Haute Couture et de la Mode.

※"FOREARTH" is a registered trademark or trademark of KYOCERA Corporation in Japan and other countries.

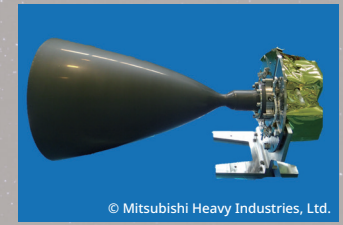
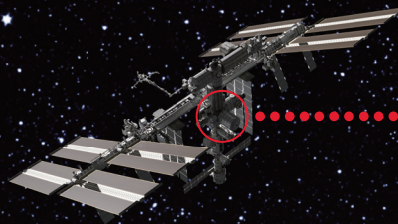
Contributing to the space industry with our proprietary Fine Ceramics technologies to open the way for the next generation



© Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

Contributed to the successful landing of a Smart Lander for Investigating Moon (SLIM) on the moon

SLIM (Smart Lander for Investigating Moon) is a project that uses a small-scale probe to verify the pinpoint landing technology necessary for future lunar exploration. In the SLIM project, Kyocera's ceramic combustor was adopted in the ceramic thruster, one of the main components of the main engine of the SLIM lander. Ceramic thrusters are used to control the orbit of probes and their speed when they land on the moon. Kyocera's ceramic technologies have improved its heat resistance and performance.

© Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.
Ceramic combustor

Supporting space communications! Kyocera's Fine Cordierite® mirror became the first cordierite mirror in the world to be installed on the International Space Station¹

As it is necessary for optical mirrors needed to transmit data from satellites to specific ground stations by optical communication to adjust the light at nano-level accuracy, optical mirrors with a long-term stable dimensional accuracy and low thermal expansion coefficient that minimizes deformation caused by changes in temperature even in a harsh space environment are required. Then, Kyocera's Fine Cordierite mirror was adopted. It was recognized for its low thermal expansion coefficient and long-term stable dimensional accuracy and was adopted in the optical communication antenna.

Note 1: The first cordierite mirror to be adopted in the small optical communication experimental device installed on the ISS (according to the survey conducted by Kyocera in 2024)

*Fine Cordierite® is a trademark of Kyocera Corporation.



Fine Cordierite mirror

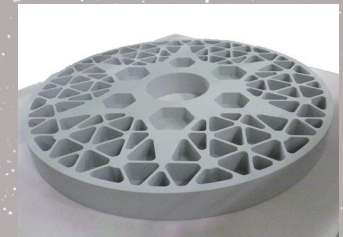


Araki Telescope owned by Kyoto Sangyo University

Aiming to develop the world's first² terrestrial telescope

Kyocera has signed a comprehensive agreement with Kyoto Sangyo University and Photocross Co., Ltd. to realize the world's first reflecting telescope equipped with large, lightweight Fine Cordierite mirrors and develop ceramic reflective optical systems for infrared astronomical observation instruments. Research using Kyocera's Fine Cordierite materials is being conducted in the Koyama Astronomical Observatory of Kyoto Sangyo University to develop infrared observation instruments to be installed on next-generation large terrestrial telescopes (larger than 30 meters in diameter) and space telescopes.

Note 2: As cordierite primary and secondary mirrors installed on the large terrestrial telescope (as of the end of July 2024, according to the survey conducted by Kyocera)



Fine Cordierite primary mirror