

November 11, 2022

TOYOBO
Beyond Horizons

Presentation to Investors

for the First Half Ended September 30, 2022

TOYOBO CO., LTD.
President & Representative Director
Ikuo Takeuchi

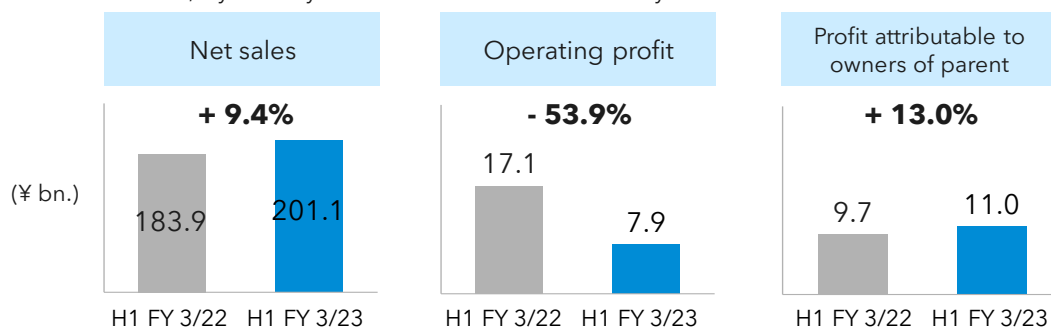
Hello everyone. I am Mr. Takeuchi, President of TOYOBO. Thank you very much for attending our financial results presentation today. We would also like to thank you again for your continued support of our company.

I will now explain according to the materials.

H1 FY 3/23 Results

Amid rising demand for PCR testing, sales increased while operating profit decreased due to the impact of rising raw material and fuel prices and a deterioration in the market for industrial film.

Profit of ¥11.0 bn, a year-on-year increase due to extraordinary income.



FY 3/23 Forecasts

Continue to carry out price shifts, but revise operating profit to ¥17.0 bn, based on the impact of raw material and fuel prices remaining high, delays in the recovery of automobile production, and adjustments of home appliances and smartphone inventories. Net profit is forecasted to be ¥12.0 bn.

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This is the highlight of this financial statement. For H1 of FY3/23, sales increased, but operating profit decreased.

We have been corresponding to increase demand for PCR testing and working on reviewing price and cost reduction. However, due to soaring raw material and fuel prices, deteriorating market conditions for industrial film, and an increase in expenses for infrastructure development, net sales increased 9%, while operating profit decreased 54% to JPY7.9 billion.

Net profit for H1 was JPY11.0 billion, an increase from the previous year, due to the recording of extraordinary income.

Regarding the full-year forecast, operating profit has been revised downward from the initial JPY24.0 billion to JPY17.0 billion. Although we will strive to improve profitability through further price pass-on and cost reductions, we expect the effects of high raw material and fuel prices, delayed recovery in automobile production, and inventory adjustments in home appliances and smartphones to continue.

We have revised our net profit forecast from JPY13.0 billion to JPY12.0 billion. I will explain the details now.

Summary of Results: P&L

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(¥bn.)

	FY 3/22		FY 3/23	YOY	
	H1	H2	H1	Amount	%
Net sales	183.9	191.9	201.1	+ 17.3	+ 9.4%
Operating profit	17.1	11.3	7.9	- 9.2	- 53.9%
(Ratio to sales)	9.3%	5.9%	3.9%	-	-
Ordinary profit	13.3	9.8	6.8	- 6.5	- 49.2%
Extraordinary income and losses	- 1.8	- 6.5	8.1	-	-
Profit attributable to owners of parent	9.7	3.2	11.0	+ 1.3	+ 13.0%
EBITDA* <small>*Operating profit + Depreciation (includes goodwill)</small>	27.1	21.4	17.5	- 9.6	- 35.5%
EPS (¥)	109.2	35.6	123.4	-	-
ROE* <small>*Annualized for H1 of FY 3/23. (Profit*2 / Beginning and ending balance average shareholder's equity)</small>	6.8%		11.0%	-	-
Operating CF	11.8	5.3	12.2	+ 0.4	-
Depreciation	10.0	10.1	9.6	- 0.4	- 4.0%
CAPEX	13.8	19.8	17.5	+ 3.7	+ 26.5%

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This is the part related to the income statement.

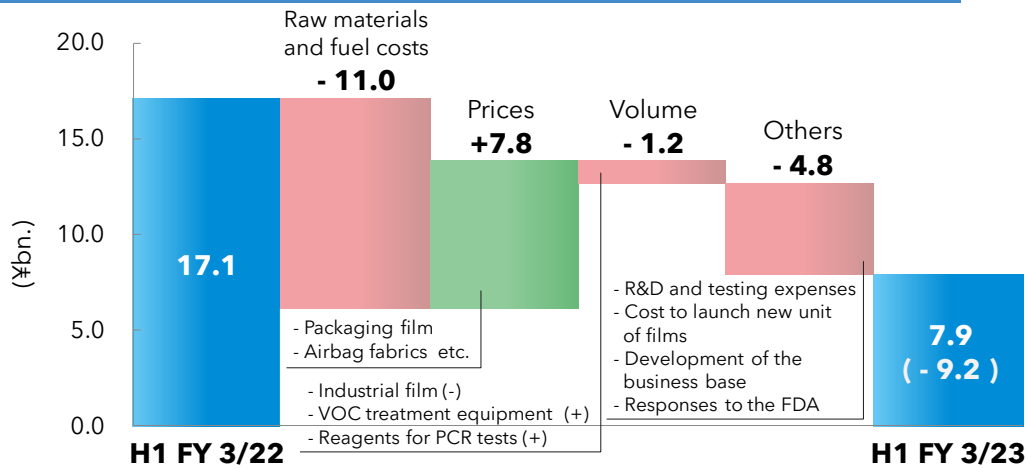
As I mentioned at the beginning of this presentation, sales increased while operating profit decreased. The decrease in operating profit was particularly large. In this negative JPY9.2 billion, negative gross profit was JPY4.2 billion, and negative selling expenses was JPY5.0 billion.

About half of the increase in selling expenses is due to the increase in personnel expenses and research and development expenses to strengthen the foundation. Of the other half, about half are transient or onetime expenses. The other half is an increase in logistics costs, which reflects the recovery in economic activity.

The extraordinary income and losses were JPY8.1 billion, large this time, of which JPY5.6 billion was from insurance proceeds, JPY2.7 billion from gain on sales of securities, in addition to gain on sales of fixed assets.

Operating cash flow, as you can see, was JPY12.2 billion due to insurance income.

Analysis in Changes in Operating Profit



	FY 3/22 H1	FY 3/23 H1
Exchange rate (¥/US\$)	110	134
Naphtha price in Japan (thousand¥/kl)	51	83

In Presentation to Investors for Q1 FY3/23, "Volume -2.0" and "Others -0.6" are revised to "Volume -0.9" and "Others -1.7".

I will now move on to the analysis in changes in operating profit.

The overall impression is that raw material and fuel prices have risen significantly compared to last year, and that product prices have been revised in response. However, the total amount of operating profit was JPY7.9 billion due to the decrease in volume and the increase in selling and administrative expenses, as I mentioned earlier.

As we have been saying for some time, our cost of raw materials increase by JPY500 million for every JPY1,000 increase in naphtha prices, in general. If we calculate the effect of naphtha prices on raw materials cost based on it, of the JPY11.0 billion in raw material and fuel costs in six months, approximately JPY8.0 billion is the raw material portion. The fuel cost previously had no effect, but this time, at JYP3.0 billion, it significantly effects. Regarding the selling price for this raw material and fuel prices increase, the price pass-on ratio is 71%. For the raw material portion, we have generally been able to pass on the price, but we recognize that we are still behind in the fuel portion. We are in the process of passing on the price increase for fuel and the cost increase due to the yen's depreciation.

On the other hand, for industrial film, which have long been priced

independently from raw materials, there has not been much progress in price shifting, and this led to the delay in the price pass-on.

As for overall management, we have a system in place to watch and follow up on the movements of each business, and to constantly monitor the progress of each business to see which ones have been able to pass on the savings to others.

Then, there is the volume. As noted here, growth in industrial film was sluggish due to inventory adjustments among LCD and MLCC customers.

On the other hand, demand has increased for PCR test reagents. In addition, with the shift to EVs, the volume of VOC treatment equipment used in plants for separators for lithium-ion batteries has increased.

What is characteristic this time is that this others part is significantly negative. As I mentioned earlier, the infrastructure development increased, including personnel expenses and R&D, as well as the start-up costs of the film. The facility is now starting up in Inuyama Plant, thus the start-up costs, including other parts of the facility, have been high.

In addition, there was also the cost of outside consultants for FDA compliance in the area of contract manufacturing business of pharmaceuticals. The others part was larger in total.

Summary of Results: BS

TOYOTO

	(B)		(A)	(¥bn.)
	Mar. 31, 2021	Mar. 31, 2022	Sep. 30, 2022	(A) - (B)
Total assets	491.2	517.8	541.2	+ 23.4
Cash and deposits	34.7	27.2	28.9	+ 1.7
Inventories	76.3	96.0	114.5	+ 18.4
Property, plant and equipment	224.6	227.6	236.3	+ 8.7
Net assets	188.6	197.1	207.0	+ 9.8
Shareholder's equity	185.7	194.9	204.6	+ 9.7
(Retained earnings)	64.4	74.7	82.1	+ 7.4
Non-controlling interests	2.9	2.3	2.4	+ 0.1
Interest-bearing debt	187.0	191.2	202.2	+ 11.0
D/E ratio	1.01	0.98	0.99	-
Net Debt / EBITDA ratio*	3.3	3.4	5.0	-

* (Interest-bearing debt - Cash and deposits) <Ending> / EBITDA <Annualized>

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Please see the balance sheet.

Inventories have increased significantly. One reason for this increase is that inventories were very tight at the end of March and the inventory optimization for insufficient quantity. The other reason is that the volume of cargo has worsened over the past six months. The other reflects the fact that overall costs have risen, including raw materials.

Borrowings increased by JPY11.0 billion due to an increase in working capital as well as capital expenditures.

Summary of Results: Segment

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(¥bn.)

	Net sales		Operating profit		
	H1 FY 3/22	H1 FY 3/23	H1 FY 3/22	H1 FY 3/23	YOY
Films and Functional Materials	85.9	86.7	12.2	4.2	- 8.0
Mobility	21.6	24.1	- 0.9	- 2.0	- 1.2
Lifestyle and Environment	54.7	64.6	1.9	1.2	- 0.7
Life Science	16.3	19.3	4.6	5.4	+ 0.8
Real Estate and Others	5.3	6.4	1.1	1.0	- 0.1
Elimination & Corporate	-	-	- 1.8	- 1.9	- 0.1
Total	183.9	201.1	17.1	7.9	- 9.2

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Next, I would like to talk about each segment. By segment, this is the overall picture.

Sales increased in all segments. However, operating profit declined, except in the life science segment. In particular, the films and functional materials segment saw a significant decrease in profit.

Films and Functional Materials

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(¥bn.)

	FY 3/22			FY 3/23			YOY	
	Q1	Q2	H1	Q1	Q2	H1	Amount	%
Net sales	45.7	40.2	85.9	45.3	41.4	86.7	+ 0.8	+0.9%
Operating profit (OPM)	6.8	5.4	12.2	3.5	0.7	4.2	- 8.0	- 65.4%
	14.9%	13.5%	14.2%	7.8%	1.7%	4.9%	-	-

Packaging film

- Sales were firm but product price revisions could not keep up with rising raw material and fuel prices.

Industrial film

- Sales of polarizer protective films for LCDs and mold releasing film for MLCC were affected by the impact of a temporary lull in the market.

Functional Materials

- Sales of industrial adhesives "Vylon" were affected by China's zero-COVID policy (lockdowns).

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I would like to explain each of these in detail.

The first is films and functional materials.

Sales increased, but profit decreased.

Of this amount, for H1 of FY3/22, we recorded a three-month difference in the accounting month due to the absorption of the former Teijin Films Solutions. Taking that portion into account, we have a 9.6% increase in sales actually, although the increase is 0.9%. Operating profit of about JPY1.1 billion is reflected in this figure, so if that is subtracted, the result is minus 38%.

In any case, the increase in sales and decrease in profit, the large range of profit decline.

In the area of packaging film, sales increased, but profit decreased. Sales volume was very strong, and the situation was very tight in H1 of the year. In response to this, we have promoted price pass-on, but due to soaring raw material and fuel prices, we have not been able to pass on the cost of

fuel in particular, resulting in an overall decrease in profit.

As for this packaging film topic, sales of environmentally friendly films have steadily increased by about 10% compared to last year.

In H1 of the year, a new production line for packaging polypropylene film finally started operation. We are currently in the process of starting up for commercial production in January 2023. In this line, we are planning to develop products with a view to future mono-materials, such as highly rigid and strong films.

Please see the appendix page attached to this document for that area.

Next is industrial film. The major factor behind the decrease in profit this time is industrial film.

The two pillars of this business, the LCD polarizer protection film, called "COSMOSHINE SRF", and mold releasing film for ceramic capacitors, lost earnings. Both of these figures have dropped significantly, especially in Q2, due to inventory adjustments of customers.

Regarding "COSMOSHINE SRF", if Q1 is set at 100, Q2 is reduced by 30% to 70. As for the outlook for the future, we expect a recovery toward the end of the fiscal year. We are seeing a recovery of 80 in Q3 and 90 in Q4.

Sales of mold releasing film for MLCC have also declined since Q2 due to a drop in smartphone-related production. We expect this to be adjusted throughout the fiscal year, but we expect it to recover in Q4.

As for functional materials, we have three businesses in this category, and a representative player among them is the industrial adhesive "VYLON". This product is used for home appliances and some electronic components, but the volume growth was sluggish, especially in the home appliance sector, which was affected by China's zero-COVID policy.

On the other hand, with regard to price pass-through, we have not been able to pass on prices sufficiently for this business because they were not very well linked to the prices of raw materials, and we will be working on price pass-through.

(¥bn.)

	FY 3/22			FY 3/23			YOY	
	Q1	Q2	H1	Q1	Q2	H1	Amount	%
Net sales	11.1	10.5	21.6	11.8	12.3	24.1	+ 2.6	+12.0%
Operating profit (OPM)	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.9	- 0.8	- 1.3	- 2.0	- 1.2	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Engineering plastics

- Both in Japan and overseas, product price revisions could not keep up with rising raw material and fuel prices.

Airbag fabrics

- The spread between raw material prices and sales prices deteriorated due to the rise in cost of yarn due to weak yen and rising raw material prices.

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Next is mobility.

For mobility, sales increased, but profits were affected by higher raw material and fuel prices, the same as with films and functional materials.

With regard to engineering plastics, shipments were strong both in Japan and overseas, but we were unable to pass on the price to customers.

Then, there are airbags, which is a business requiring improvement. As for this one, sales have increased. However, the deficit has not improved very much.

We are passing on prices according to formulas, and we are discussing some sunk prices with our customers, but the cost of purchased yarn and raw materials and fuel has gone up more than that.

(¥bn.)

	FY 3/22			FY 3/23			YOY	
	Q1	Q2	H1	Q1	Q2	H1	Amount	%
Net sales	27.7	27.0	54.7	32.1	32.5	64.6	+ 9.9	+ 18.1%
Operating profit (OPM)	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.9	1.2	- 0.7	- 35.1%
	5.4%	1.4%	3.4%	0.9%	2.9%	1.9%	-	-

Environmental solutions

- Sales of VOC treatment equipment and replacement elements for Lithium-Ion Battery (LIB) separator plants were strong due to increased demand for LIB because of the global shift to EV.

Nonwoven materials

- Product price revisions could not keep up with rising raw material and fuel prices.
- Sales of spunbond and functional filters were affected by the impact of the production curtailment of automobiles.

High performance fibers

- Sales of "ZYLON" were strong for use in bicycle tires and in building reinforcement materials.

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Lifestyle and environment. We have several businesses here as well.

As shown here for the three businesses, sales and profit increased for environmental solutions and high performance fibers.

On the other hand, the business performance of nonwoven materials has been severe, with both sales and profits declining.

As for environmental solutions, as noted here, EV-related shipments were strong.

In the nonwoven materials business, sales and profits decreased, especially in the area of spunbond long-fiber nonwoven fabrics, which are also used for automobiles, due to the impact of production cutbacks and the lack of progress in price pass-on.

As for high performance fibers, as described here, "ZYLON" showed solid growth for use in bicycle tires, as well as in building reinforcement materials. Price pass-through has also progressed well.

Although not shown here, the deficit in the textiles business was reduced,

although it is still slightly in the red, due to strong sales of those fabrics in the Middle East.

(¥bn.)

	FY 3/22			FY 3/23			YOY	
	Q1	Q2	H1	Q1	Q2	H1	Amount	%
Net sales	7.5	8.9	16.3	8.7	10.6	19.3	+ 3.0	+ 18.1%
Operating profit (OPM)	1.9	2.8	4.6	2.1	3.3	5.4	+ 0.8	+ 17.3%
	24.9%	31.1%	28.2%	24.6%	30.9%	28.0%	-	-

Biotechnology

- Sales of raw materials and reagents for PCR testing grew as a result of a resurgence of COVID-19 infections in the second quarter.
- Sales to Europe and North America of enzymes for diagnostic reagents and enzymes for genetic testing reagents increased.

Medical materials

- Sales of artificial kidney hollow fiber and virus removing membranes were strong, but were affected by rising raw material and fuel prices.

Pharmaceuticals

- The contract manufacturing business of pharmaceuticals is currently working towards the lifting of a Warning Letter received from the FDA.

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Then, next is life science.

This is the only segment that both sales and profits increased in this fiscal year.

Of these, biotechnology was the driving force. In addition to PCR-related shipments, raw material enzymes for diagnostic reagents and reagents for genetic testing for overseas markets, were strong.

As for PCR, sales increased by 1.5 times compared to last year. As for the future, there are concerns about the eighth wave, but it has not yet been factored in H2 of the fiscal year at this time.

In addition, shipments of medical material-related products were also strong. However, since some petroleum-derived raw materials are used here as well, the profit decreased due to the impact of their price hikes.

As for pharmaceuticals, we are currently receiving corrective action guidance from the FDA regarding the quality assurance of the manufacturing process. We are working diligently to lift the Warning Letter.

The costs associated with this have been significant this time.

However, when this Warning Letter is lifted, we believe that there will be room for us to play an active role because of the unique characteristics of injectables, which are compatible with three regions.

Forecasts for FY 3/23

TOYOBO

Continue to carry out price shifts, but revise operating profit to ¥17.0 bn, based on the impact of raw material and fuel prices remaining high, delays in the recovery of automobile production, and adjustments of home appliances and smartphone inventories. Net profit is forecasted to be ¥12.0 bn.

(¥bn.)

	FY 3/22	FY 3/23			YOY		Previous forecasts (Aug. 2022)
	Results	H1	H2	Forecasts	Amount	%	
Net sales	375.7	201.1	208.9	410.0	+ 34.3	+ 9.1%	410.0
Operating profit	28.4	7.9	9.1	17.0	- 11.4	- 40.2%	24.0
(Ratio to sales)	7.6%	3.9%	4.4%	4.1%	-	-	5.9%
Ordinary profit	23.1	6.8	7.2	14.0	- 9.1	- 39.4%	18.0
Extraordinary income and losses	- 8.3	8.1	- 5.3	2.8	-	-	0.6
Profit attributable to owners of parent	12.9	11.0	1.0	12.0	- 0.9	- 6.7%	13.0
EBITDA	48.5	17.5	20.0	37.5	- 11.0	- 22.7%	45.0
EPS (¥)	144.8	123.4	11.6	134.9	-	-	146.3
Depreciation	20.1	9.6	10.9	20.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.1%	21.0
CAPEX	33.6	17.5	20.5	38.0	+ 4.4	+ 13.0%	38.0

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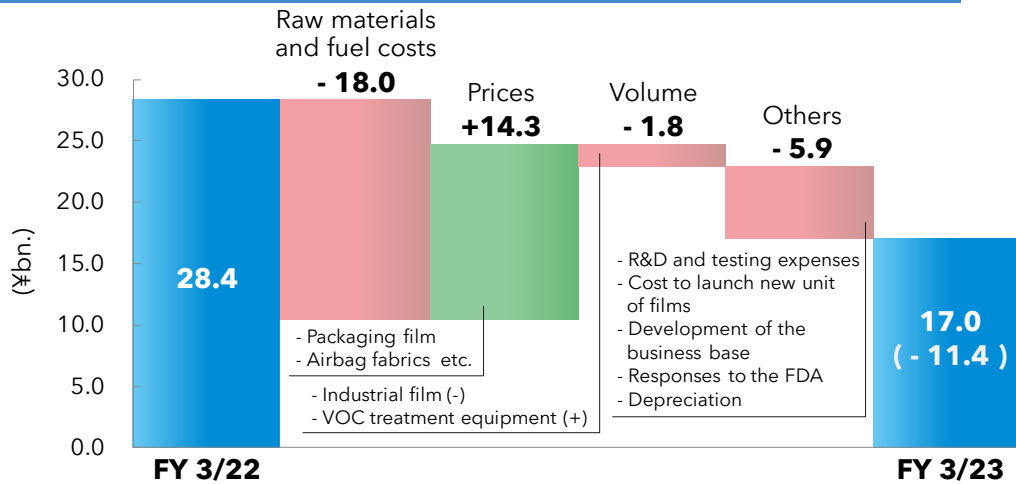
Let me enter into the forecast for the full year of this fiscal year.

Regarding the business environment, there are some observations that naphtha prices will be slightly lower than in H1 of the year. On the other hand, for fuel, since we still have coal-fired power plants as on-site power generation, the cost increase in this area will become an impact in H2 of this fiscal year.

We have revised our operating profit forecast to JPY17.0 billion, taking into account the impact of the delay in the recovery of the automobile industry and, in the case of industrial film, inventory adjustments in the consumer electronics and smartphone industries.

We forecast net profit of JPY12.0 billion. The reason for the JPY1.0 billion forecast in H2 of the fiscal year is that we are currently rebuilding the infrastructure to rebuild the foundation, and we are proceeding with the retirement of outdated facilities to deal with the aging infrastructure, which will result in a loss on removal.

Analysis in Changes in Operating Profit



	FY 3/22	FY 3/23	Previous forecasts (Aug. 2022)
Exchange rate (¥/US\$)	112	140	132
Naphtha price in Japan (thousand¥/kl)	57	78	78

I will then move on to the analysis of factors that may cause an increase or decrease in operating profit.

The trend is the same as the analysis for H1 of the year, but some of the items agreed to by customers in H1 of the year will be realized in H2 of the year. So, the price pass-on rate will be 79% compared to 71% of H1 of the fiscal year.

So, while the overall trend remains the same, the JPY28.4 billion will be reduced to JPY17.0 billion by raising the price pass-through rate.

Forecasts by Segment

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(¥bn.)

	Net sales		Operating profit			Previous forecasts (Aug. 2022)
	FY 3/22 results	FY 3/23 forecasts	FY 3/22 results	FY 3/23 forecasts	YOY	
Films and Functional Materials	170.3	178.0	19.9	10.0	- 9.9	18.5
Mobility	44.7	53.0	- 1.8	- 3.4	- 1.6	- 2.3
Lifestyle and Environment	114.3	130.0	3.5	3.3	- 0.2	3.0
Life Science	35.0	38.0	8.7	9.0	+ 0.3	6.7
Real Estate and Others	11.4	11.0	2.2	2.1	- 0.1	2.1
Elimination & Corporate	-	-	- 4.0	- 4.0	+ 0.0	- 4.0
Total	375.7	410.0	28.4	17.0	- 11.4	24.0

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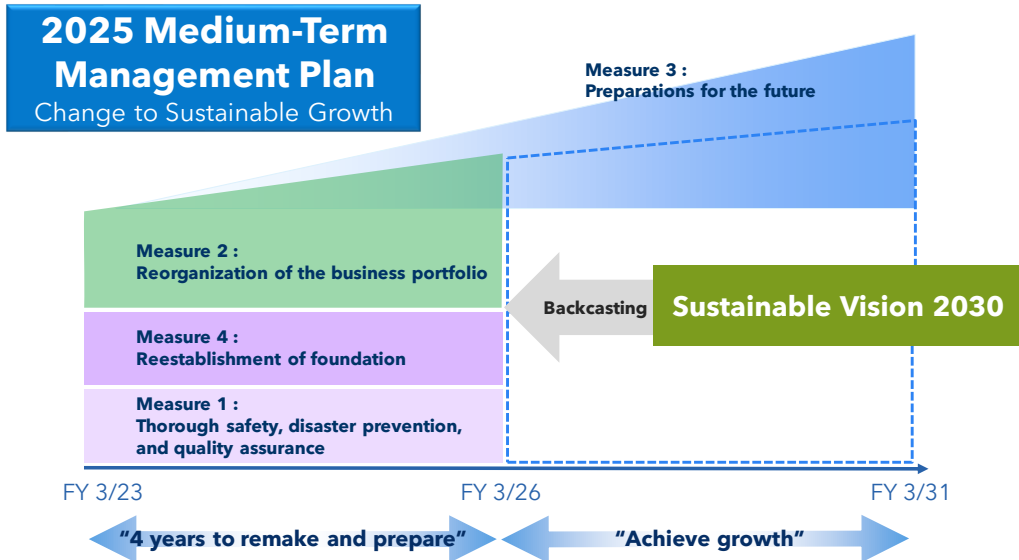
This is the forecasts by segment.

Segment forecasts have also been revised downward since August.

A particularly large area is films and functional materials. As explained earlier, it depends on the recovery in the LCD display and smartphone industries, but we have a stricter view than in August.

Then, for life science, it is not so much that PCR will increase further, but rather that the non-PCR part of the business is strong for overseas markets. We have factored in it as positive factor as well as the benefits of a weaker yen.

These are the results for H1 and the forecast for the full year.



Finally, I would like to share my commitment with you for H2 of the year.

We recognize that H1 of the fiscal year was very challenging. For H2 of the fiscal year, we have given instructions and explanations within the Company to accomplish what needs to be done.

The first thing we need to do is to establish unshakable trust in the Company, and we have been working on safety, disaster prevention, and quality for some time now, and we will carry this through.

Secondly, in terms of price shifting and price correction, we have gained considerable understanding from our customers in H1 of the year, but there are still some areas where this is not sufficient. We will work through this.

Thirdly, here are the four measures outlined in our medium-term management plan. In particular, in addition to safety and disaster prevention as I mentioned at the beginning, we must continue to work on rebuilding the foundation, including human resources and development, which will require more expenses than in the past.

4 Measures

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Measure 1	Thorough safety, disaster prevention, and quality assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Execute a master plan for safety and disaster prevention "zero accidents"- Reconstruct the quality assurance management structure- Risk management structure
Measure 2	Reorganization of the business portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stratify businesses (return on capital employed and growth potential)<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Focused expansion: proposal and implementation of growth measures, and enhancement of competitive advantage(2) Stable earning: seeking growth or maintenance and improvement(3) Requiring improvement: implementation of the master plan for what the business should be
Measure 3	Preparations for the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Creation of new businesses and technologies: strengthening of environment and biotechnology related business, and Mirai Pro POC- DX strategy : SFA, MI, Smart Factory, and new earning ways- Roadmap for carbon neutrality (2050)
Measure 4	Reestablishment of foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Promote Human resources development, diversity- Workplace capabilities in manufacturing- Development of the business base- Governance / Compliance - Change of the organizational culture

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Regarding the replacing of our business portfolio, we are aggressively investing in the businesses that we need to grow, films and life science. We ensure that the facilities for these are up and running.

In the environmental functional materials business, which we have positioned as a stable profit-making business, we are currently preparing to establish a joint venture with Mitsubishi Corporation called TOYOBO MC Corporation on April 1 next year. We will draw a growth strategy in this context.

We have a master plan for the businesses that need improvement, and we would like to move forward with the implementation. We will work through the three achievements.

That is all I have to say. Thank you for your attention.

The business performance forecasts and targets included in the business plans contained in this presentation are based on information known to the Company's management as of the day of presentation. Please be aware that the content of the future forecasts may differ significantly from actual results, due to a number of unforeseeable factors.

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Appendix

Business Performance

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(¥bn.)

Net sales	FY 3/22					FY 3/23	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Full year	Q1	Q2
Films and Functional Materials	45.7	40.2	41.4	43.0	170.3	45.3	41.4
Mobility	11.1	10.5	10.6	12.6	44.7	11.8	12.3
Lifestyle and Environment	27.7	27.0	27.7	31.9	114.3	32.1	32.5
Life Science	7.5	8.9	8.2	10.4	35.0	8.7	10.6
Real estate and Others	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	11.4	3.1	3.3
Elimination & Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	94.6	89.2	90.7	101.2	375.7	101.0	100.1

Operating profit	FY 3/22					FY 3/23	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Full year	Q1	Q2
Films and Functional Materials	6.8	5.4	4.3	3.3	19.9	3.5	0.7
Mobility	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-1.8	-0.8	-1.3
Lifestyle and Environment	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	3.5	0.3	0.9
Life Science	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.3	8.7	2.1	3.3
Real estate and Others	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.6
Elimination & Corporate	-0.8	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-4.0	-0.9	-1.1
Total	9.2	7.9	5.8	5.5	28.4	4.6	3.3

Expanded processing equipment for mold releasing film for MLCC

- MLCC market: Growth of 7% or more annually
- The only manufacturer in Japan that can handle full-scale production, from base film to coating release layers.
- Share: Approx. 25 % (TOYOBO's estimate), a world-leading share
- Coating processing equipment:

Unit 1: From June 2020

Unit 2: Start of mass production from October 2022

Expecting approx. 2-fold increase in production capacity

- **Acceleration of initiative to re-use used mold releasing film as a raw material**



Tsuruga Films Plant Coater Building

Ultra-highly rigid polypropylene film

"PYLEN EXTOP"

- Rigidity approx. 1.7 times that of general biaxially oriented polypropylene films.
Possible 20% thickness reduction. **Reduced waste due to volume reduction.**
- Enable use of heat resistance type for heat processing and shift to **mono-material** packaging
- **Realize both heat resistance and barrier properties by applying to "ECOSYAR"**
- **Start sales from fall 2022**

Dedicated reagent for fully automated gene analysis system "GENECUBE"

- **Multiple items can be measured simultaneously** (4 items×6 specimens maximum)

COVID-19 and Influenza virus
 Whooping cough and Mycoplasma pneumoniae
Pertussis (whooping cough) and Parapertussis
 (Insurance application in June 2022)
COVID-19 and RS virus (On sale from August 2022)



"GENECUBE" (model C) Diagnostic reagents

- Contribute to enhancement and support for genetic testing system, prevention of the spread of infections and reducing burden on healthcare staff

Bone regeneration inducing materials "Bonarc"

- Complexes produced from octacalcium phosphate (OCP) and collagen
- Regeneration of bone defects in the upper and lower jaw

Bone regeneration, which is a prerequisite for planting implants
 Bone regeneration treatment in cleft jaws and cyst cavities



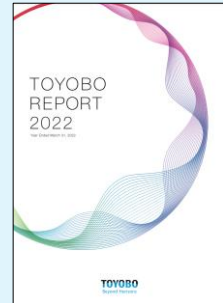
Left: Rods (1 piece) diameter 9mm x thickness 10mm
 Right: Disc (10 discs) diameter 9mm x thickness 1.5mm

- Oral fields for health institutions in Japan, etc.
- **Began shipment from June 2022**

Integrated "TOYOBO REPORT 2022" released

Main contents

- "Sustainable Vision 2030", "2025 Medium-Term Management Plan"
- Mitsubishi Corporation and Toyobo top management discuss the new joint venture, Dialogue with ESG Investors
- Employee round-table discussion, outside directors round-table discussion
- Disclosure based on TCFD Recommendations etc.



"TOYOBO REPORT 2022" can be downloaded from the links below.

- English version: <https://ir.toyobo.co.jp/en/ir/library/integrated.html>
- Japanese version: <https://ir.toyobo.co.jp/ja/ir/library/integrated.html>