

August 7, 2023

TOYOBO
Beyond Horizons

Presentation to Investors

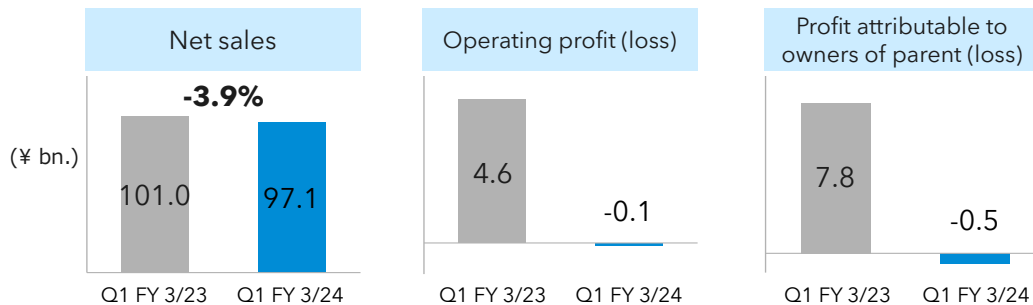
for the First Quarter Ended June 30, 2023

TOYOBO CO., LTD.

My name is Otsuki. Thank you for attending today's financial results briefing for Q1 FY3/24. We also thank you for your ongoing support.

Q1 FY 3/24 Results

- Sales and operating profit decreased amid sluggish recovery in demand for packaging film combined with a downturn in sales of reagents for PCR testing, despite growth in sales of polarizer protective films for LCDs. Loss was ¥0.5 bn.



FY 3/24 Forecasts

Forecasts of operating profit of ¥15.0 bn. and net profit of ¥4.0 bn. remain unchanged amid recovery in sales volume of films and automotive-related products and improvements in terms of trade.

Let's start with the second page. These are the highlights.

As you can see, the financial results were quite severe.

Sales of polarizer protective films for LCDs increased. However, sales of reagents for PCR testing declined, since the COVID-19 infection has subsided. Also, the pace of recovery in demand for packaging film was slower than we had expected, and this was also a factor in the decline in sales and profit.

In addition, there was a negative factor due to the increase in raw materials and fuel costs. The cost of raw materials and fuel, which had been allowed for at the peak of market conditions, was included in the cost of goods for Q1 FY3/24.

As a result, shown in the graph below, operating profit was minus JPY100 million, and the final net profit for the period was a net loss of JPY500 million. In Q1 of last year, there was a gain on the sale of a building and insurance income from a fire as extraordinary income, but we do not have that in Q1 this year.

Quarterly operating profit was negative, minus JPY1.5 billion or less in Q4 FY3/09, just after the Lehman Brothers collapse. In Q1 FY3/10, which immediately followed, we posted an operating profit of minus JPY700 million or more. Since that time, it has been about 14 years, but this was the first quarterly operating loss.

As for the full-year forecast, film and automobile-related volumes have already begun to recover, albeit gradually. In particular, films, such as "COSMOSHINE SRF", which I will discuss later, have been recovering quite steadily.

In addition, the improvement in terms of trade will gradually turn positive as the cost of raw materials and fuel will peak out. We are continuing our efforts to raise prices and pass on the cost of products to our customers, and we are seeing reasonable results.

Taking these factors into consideration, we would like to maintain our full-year forecasts of JPY15 billion in operating profit and JPY4 billion in net profit.

Summary of Results: P&L

TOYOTO

(¥ bn.)

	FY 3/23 Q1	FY 3/24 Q1	YOY	
			Amount	%
Net sales	101.0	97.1	- 4.0	- 3.9%
Operating profit	4.6	-0.1	- 4.7	-
(Ratio to sales)	4.6%	-0.1%	-	-
Ordinary profit	4.3	-0.3	- 4.6	-
Extraordinary income	6.8	0.0	- 6.8	-
Extraordinary losses	0.3	0.5	+ 0.3	-
Profit attributable to owners of parent	7.8	-0.5	- 8.3	-
EBITDA* <small>*Operating profit + Depreciation (including goodwill)</small>	9.5	4.4	- 5.0	- 53.2%
EPS (¥)	87.7	-5.8	-	-
Depreciation	4.8	4.5	- 0.3	- 6.8%
CAPEX	9.0	10.8	+ 1.8	+ 20.0%
R&D expenses	3.7	3.4	- 0.2	- 6.8%

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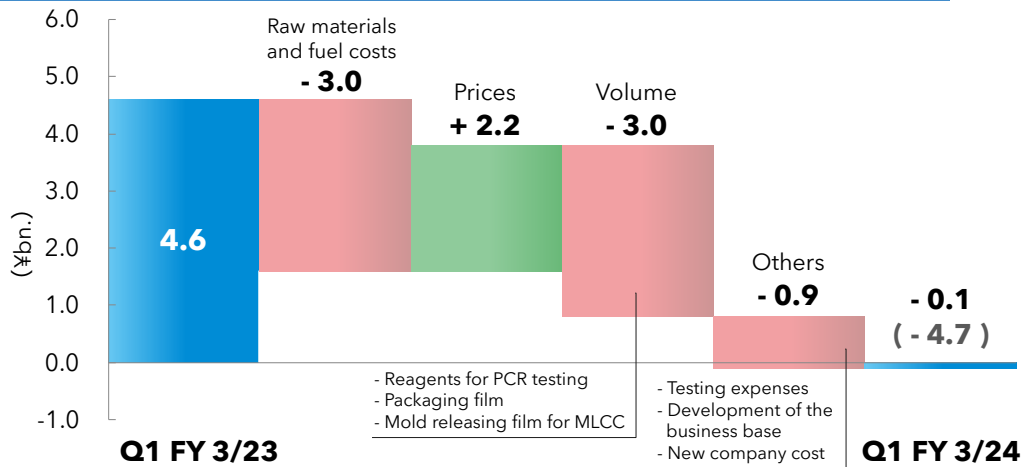
This is the summary of P&L.

Operating profit was minus JPY100 million, a decrease of approximately JPY4.7 billion, compared to Q1 of last fiscal year.

In addition, JPY6.8 billion was posted in extraordinary income last year, but not this year, resulting in a final net profit of minus JPY0.5 billion for the year.

Then there is a decrease in depreciation, which is due to a decrease in fixed assets resulting from the impairment of fixed assets that was accounted for at the end of the last fiscal year although we are continuing to make up-front investment., I hope you understand that the pace of capital investment is not slowing down and that the figures are on schedule.

Analysis in Changes in Operating Profit



	FY 3/22		FY 3/23				FY 3/24
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Exchange rate (¥/US\$)	114	116	130	138	141	132	137
Naphtha price in Japan (thousand¥/kl)	61	66	86	81	72	67	67
	63		84		70		-

We summarize the factors that contribute to the increase or decrease in operating profit. Compared to Q1 of last year, the graph shows a factor in the decrease in profit of approximately JPY4.7 billion.

First, raw materials and fuel is minus JPY3 billion. Of this amount, we estimate that the negative factor in the raw materials portion is approximately minus JPY1 billion, and the remaining minus JPY2 billion is due to the negative factor in fuel.

As for the concept, domestic naphtha is shown in the lower half. This time we compare Q1 FY3/23 and Q1 FY 3/24. The cost used for the calculation for Q1 FY3/23 was based on Japan Naphtha price in Q3 and Q4 FY3/22, which was still low. The average price was about JPY63,000/kl, with a gap of about six months.

The average cost in Q1 FY 3/24 is based on the Japan Naphtha price in Q3 and Q4 FY3/23, which was about JPY70,000/kl. The difference, about JPY6,000, gives a negative effect in the comparison between the first quarters.

In our case, a JPY1,000 difference in naphtha prices results in a difference

of about JPY500 million per year, so if you do the calculations, you can see that the raw materials portion was a negative factor of about JPY800 million to JPY1 billion in Q1 compared to Q1 of last year.

For the remaining fuel portion, the trend is even more marked, but market prices of coal has soared since FY 3/23. Considering this and the time lag, the fuel impact of approximately JPY2 billion is a factor in the decrease in profit in Q1.

Coal price has peaked, so the cost of coal will go down in Q2 and Q3, but it is coal that is used to generate quite a bit of its own power, so we have quite a bit of upfront procurement. Therefore, we are currently thinking that the actual cost benefits will be realized in H2.

I negative JPY3 billion in raw materials and fuel was desperately covered up to be passed on to the sales price, resulting in a positive JPY2.2 billion effect. Simply dividing back, the pass-through ratio to sales price is 73%.

Regarding the sales price of JPY2.2 billion, the high cost of raw materials for packaging film has been largely passed on to the selling price. However, we are still struggling to pass on the fuel portion of the cost to our customers, and we are still partially passing on the cost to them. We are concerned whether there is room to raise prices a little more, but I also think that the situation is quite difficult.

We have raised the price of industrial film considerably, but this has not yet been sufficient to cover the raw materials and fuel portions. We are continuing our efforts to raise prices.

Then the quantity factor is minus JPY3 billion. About one-third of this is affected by the peaked-out portion of the reagents for PCR testing. Also, the inventory adjustment of packaging film volume is still more than expected, which is a part that is not recovering well. Although "COSMOSHINE SRF" is performing well, inventory adjustment of mold releasing film for MLCC is still difficult for our major customers, and we expect that recovery will probably take place in H2. This is the reason for the JPY3 billion decrease in sales volume.

In addition, testing expenses, prototyping costs, and other expenses resulted in a negative JPY900 million. In addition, the cost related to the new company, which is the result of the start of a joint venture with Mitsubishi Corporation, has been added. This also acted as a negative factor. The total of these amounted to minus JPY100 million.

In this area, as I will explain later in the full year forecast, raw materials and fuel prices are gradually peaking, which will have a positive effect over H2, even taking into account the time lag in cost accounting.

Summary of Results: BS

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	(B)		(A)	(¥bn.)
	Mar. 31, 2022	Mar. 31, 2023	Jun. 30, 2023	(A) - (B)
Total assets	517.8	588.9	569.5	- 19.4
Cash and deposits	27.2	60.7	30.7	- 30.1
Inventories	96.0	121.9	125.2	+ 3.3
Property, plant and equipment	227.6	240.2	247.6	+ 7.4
Net assets	197.1	221.4	219.9	- 1.5
Shareholder's equity	194.9	189.6	188.7	- 0.9
(Retained earnings)	74.7	70.5	66.4	- 4.0
Non-controlling interests	2.3	31.8	31.2	- 0.6
Interest-bearing debt	191.2	229.4	221.4	- 8.0
D/E ratio	0.98	1.21	1.17	-
Net Debt / EBITDA ratio*	3.4	5.8	10.8	-

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

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This is the financial statement of BS. There are some bumps in the cash and deposits section. At the end of March 2023, we left JPY60.7 billion in cash and deposits, and in June 2023, it was JPY30.7 billion. In the case of our company, we generally leave around JPY30 billion in cash and deposits on our consolidated financial statements as our normal level.

At the end of March 2023, we received approximately JPY300 million in capital from Mitsubishi Corporation for the joint venture with this company. Since we have already returned to the normal level, the increase or decrease is explained as a decrease of JPY30 billion.

The D/E ratio was 1.17 at the end of June. Interest-bearing debt was JPY221.4 billion, a decrease of JPY8 billion, which includes a JPY30 billion reversal of cash and deposits. As a whole, we are continuing to make upfront investments in Q1, so I think it would not be wrong to say that borrowings are actually increasing.

The Net Debt/EBITDA ratio at the bottom is 10.8 folds, but we recognize that this is a temporary worst level, since EBITDA was only as high as depreciation in Q1 because of the drop in P&L.

Summary of Results: Segment

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(¥bn.)

	Net sales		Operating profit		
	FY 3/23 Q1	FY 3/24 Q1	FY 3/23 Q1	FY 3/24 Q1	YOY
Films	39.2	39.0	2.5	1.2	- 1.2
Life Science	8.7	8.1	2.1	1.4	- 0.8
Environmental and Functional Materials	27.9	25.0	0.9	-0.7	- 1.6
Functional Textiles and Trading	22.2	22.2	-0.4	-0.7	- 0.3
Real Estate and Others	3.1	2.8	0.3	0.4	+ 0.1
Elimination & Corporate	-	-	-0.9	-1.7	- 0.8
Total	101.0	97.1	4.6	-0.1	- 4.7

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This is the summary of financial results, by segment.

As I will explain later, the major profit declines compared to Q1 are in films and environmental and functional materials. The environmental and functional materials segment is centered on the newly established Toyobo MC joint venture with Mitsubishi Corporation. Life science is at the point where reagents for PCR testing are peaking and falling.

Business Performance

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Net sales	FY 3/23					FY 3/24
	Q1	Q2*	Q3*	Q4*	Full year*	Q1
Films	39.2	35.2	35.6	36.1	146.1	39.0
Life Science	8.7	10.6	10.0	8.8	38.1	8.1
Environmental and Functional Materials	27.9	27.8	26.7	28.3	110.8	25.0
Functional Textiles and Trading	22.2	23.2	22.3	24.8	92.4	22.2
Real Estate and Others	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.2	12.6	2.8
Elimination & Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	101.0	100.1	97.6	101.2	399.9	97.1

Operating profit	FY 3/23					FY 3/24
	Q1	Q2*	Q3*	Q4*	Full year*	Q1
Films	2.5	-0.0	-0.4	-0.4	1.6	1.2
Life Science	2.1	3.3	2.6	1.2	9.2	1.4
Environmental and Functional Materials	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.1	4.0	-0.7
Functional Textiles and Trading	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-2.5	-0.7
Real Estate and Others	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.4
Elimination & Corporate	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3	-4.5	-1.7
Total	4.6	3.3	1.7	0.5	10.1	-0.1

*FY 3/23 result for the new segment is a preliminary estimate since it has not been audited. Subject to change in the future.

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I would like to make a comparison between the first quarters, which shows a large drop in operating profit, and I have also organized and shown Q2, Q3, and Q4 of the last fiscal year. Please understand that these figures are for the last fiscal year after reclassification to the new segments.

If you look at this, at the operating profit, compared to Q1 of last year, there has been a significant drop. However, when compared to Q3 and Q4, you can see that the films business has already peaked out and is now recovering from the bottom.

The life science business also peaked around the seventh and eighth waves of COVID-19 in Q3 of last year, and the figures for life science were very good. However, the effect of COVID-19 has been disappearing since Q4, so if you compare the figures with Q4, you can see that the figures have remained almost the same.

Unfortunately, the P&L of environmental and functional materials has fallen due in part to the cost related to the new company. We hope to recover in this area in the future.

	FY 3/23	FY 3/24	YOY	
	Q1	Q1	Amount	%
Net sales	39.2	39.0	- 0.2	- 0.4%
Operating profit	2.5	1.2	- 1.2	- 49.7%
(OPM)	6.3%	3.2%	-	-

(¥bn.)

Packaging film

- Product prices were revised in response to soaring raw material and fuel prices, while freight movements were sluggish due to prolonged adjustments of distributors' inventories.

Industrial film

- Sales of polarizer protective films for LCDs "COSMOSHINE SRF" increased significantly.
- Sales of mold releasing film for MLCC struggled due to continued inventory adjustments throughout the supply chain.

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Now, the following is information by segment. First of all, films.

Compared to Q1 of the previous fiscal year, this represents minus JPY200 million in sales and minus JPY1.2 billion in operating profit. However, compared to last year's Q4, sales is up JPY2.9 billion and operating profit is up JPY1.6 billion, so we are in the process of recovering, albeit gradually.

For packaging film, we have made considerable progress with price revisions in response to soaring raw materials and fuel prices, but unfortunately, the volume has been low, especially since the adjustment of distribution inventories from H2 last year continued into Q1. However, our products are necessities, mainly for food packaging, and we are not losing market share. It is difficult to say at this point that we will definitely see a recovery from this point on, however, we expect to see a recovery trend from September, or from H2.

As for industrial film, "COSMOSHINE SRF" is doing very well. Although the number of TV sets itself has not increased that much, the trend toward larger sizes and the relative increase in share of "COSMOSHINE SRF" to polarizer manufacturers are the main reasons.

On the other hand, inventory adjustment of mold releasing film for MLCC has been longer than expected.

We believe that inventory adjustments have almost bottomed out, and revenues have already begun to increase compared to Q4 FY3/23. Originally, the ceramic capacitors market is a growth business by 7% per year in the medium term, and we are working on inventory adjustment and waiting for recovery. Therefore, I believe that once the volume begins to recover, the recovery in business performance will be relatively quick and visible.

	FY 3/23	FY 3/24	YOY	
	Q1	Q1	Amount	%
Net sales	8.7	8.1	- 0.5	- 6.3%
Operating profit (OPM)	2.1	1.4	- 0.8	- 36.6%
	24.6%	16.6%	-	-

(¥bn.)

Biotechnology

- Sales of reagents for PCR testing declined significantly due to the reclassification of COVID-19 to a Class 5 Infectious Disease.
- Sales of enzymes for diagnostic reagents remained steady.

Medical materials

- Sales of artificial kidney hollow fiber trended strong.

Pharmaceuticals

- Expenses in response to suggestions from the FDA continued to be incurred.
* Document related to lifting of a Warning Letter received from the FDA. (dated July 5, 2023)

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Next up is life science.

In the life science business, sales of reagents for PCR testing decreased significantly because the transition of COVID-19 to a Class 5 infectious disease has progressed, as described here.

Net sales are minus JPY0.5 billion and operating profit are minus JPY0.8 billion, and this JPY0.8 billion portion is almost equal to the portion of the PCR profit decline. Compared to the most recent Q4, operating profit was an additional JPY100 million, indicating that we are on the road to recovery.

Reagents for PCR testing is declining, but the enzymes for diagnostic reagents are strong both in Japan and overseas, and this part currently supports our biotechnology business.

In the medical materials business, sales of artificial kidney hollow fiber membranes have been strong, and it has been a little more positive than expected.

We have announced a plan to build an integrated factory on the site of NIPRO Corporation, and construction in this area is progressing smoothly

toward July 2024.

As for the pharmaceuticals, we received a warning letter from the FDA, and we were in a hurry to respond to it, but we managed to receive a document of lifting in July. We have been spending money to respond to the FDA, and we will continue to spend a little more in the future, so the absolute level of P&L is still difficult, but the cost burden will gradually decrease, and we believe that this segment will definitely recover over the full year.

	FY 3/23	FY 3/24	YOY	
	Q1	Q1	Amount	%
Net sales	27.9	25.0	- 2.9	- 10.5%
Operating profit	0.9	-0.7	- 1.6	-
(OPM)	3.3%	-	-	-

(¥bn.)

Resin and chemicals

- Profitability of engineering plastics improved amid progress in product price revisions in Japan.
- Sales of industrial adhesives "Vylon" declined in China and other Asian markets.
- Sales of photo functional materials for water-wash photosensitive printing plates were weak in North America and China.

Environment and fiber

- Environmental solutions sales declined due to a lag in shipments affecting sales of VOC recovery equipment used in the manufacturing process for LIBS*.
- In the high performance fibers business, sales of "Tsunoooga" used in cut resistant gloves and "ZYLON" for applications in building structural reinforcement decreased.
- Nonwoven materials were sluggish in response to declining demand in civil engineering and building materials.

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*lithium-ion battery separators

Environmental and functional materials.

Compared to the previous year, this represents a JPY1.6 billion decrease in operating profit. Compared to the most recent Q4, operating profit decreased JPY1.8 billion, which seems to indicate that the situation has suddenly worsened but the earnings are a bit technical in nature.

First, with regard to engineering plastics of resin and chemicals, they are on a recovery track due to the progress of product price revisions and improved profitability in Japan.

However, sales of "Vylon" to China and other Asian countries are declining, and sales of photo-functional materials for water wash printing plates to North America and China are also slowing down. Combined with impact of automotive related market and high raw materials and fuel prices, resin and chemicals resulted in a flat profit as a whole QoQ, offsetting the positive results of engineering plastics.

In the environment and fiber business, VOC recovery equipment of environmental solutions are performing very well. However, if we compare last year's Q1 to Q4, we are in the business of individual projects, so the

timing of shipments was off and the volume did not come out for Q1.

High performance fibers did not do too badly, but profits were down for "Tsunooga" due to a decrease in applications for cut resistant gloves and for "ZYLON" for building reinforcement materials.

Nonwoven materials are currently struggling due to a decrease in demand for civil engineering and construction materials. In addition, we are struggling to pass on the cost of raw materials and fuel, resulting in a decrease in profit.

Automotive applications account for the majority of sales in this segment as a whole. As for the future outlook, we are gradually recovering, and we are now looking for ways to achieve the initial operating profit for the full year with Mitsubishi Corporation.

	FY 3/23	FY 3/24	YOY	
	Q1	Q1	Amount	%
Net sales	22.2	22.2	- 0.0	- 0.1%
Operating profit	-0.4	-0.7	- 0.3	-
(OPM)	-	-	-	-

(¥bn.)

Textiles

- Earnings improved as a result of the withdrawal of unprofitable products and progress in price pass-through.

Airbag fabric

- Sales volume increased with the recovery of automobile production volume.
Despite product price revisions being advanced, profitability was not improved due to rising procurement prices for raw materials.

Textiles and trading.

This is the segment for airbag fabrics and textiles, which is clearly positioned as a segment for recovery in accordance with the portfolio improvement policy of the medium-term management plan.

In the textiles, we have been withdrawing from unprofitable products and have gradually improved profitability, including price revisions, but unfortunately, a small deficit still remains after Q1. However, we believe that we will be able to recover and turn into the black for the full year.

As for the airbag fabric, the peak of the market for purchased raw materials is still coming into costing in Q1. Unfortunately, although we have been revising our selling prices, we have not been able to improve our profitability yet.

Forecasts for FY 3/24

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Forecasts of operating profit of ¥15.0 bn. and net profit of ¥4.0 bn. remain unchanged amid recovery in sales volume of films and automotive-related products and improvements in terms of trade.

(¥bn.)

	FY 3/23	FY 3/24	YOY	
	Results	Forecasts	Amount	%
Net sales	399.9	430.0	+ 30.1	+ 7.5%
Operating profit	10.1	15.0	+ 4.9	+ 49.1%
(Ratio to sales)	2.5%	3.5%	-	-
Ordinary profit	6.6	11.0	+ 4.4	+ 66.9%
Extraordinary income and losses	-6.0	-2.0	-	-
Profit attributable to owners of parent	-0.7	4.0	+ 4.7	-
EBITDA	29.1	36.0	+ 6.9	+ 23.7%
EPS (¥)	-7.4	45.0	-	-
Depreciation	19.0	21.0	+ 2.0	+ 10.2%
CAPEX	42.7	50.0	+ 7.3	+ 17.0%
R&D expenses	14.1	16.0	+ 1.9	+ 13.4%

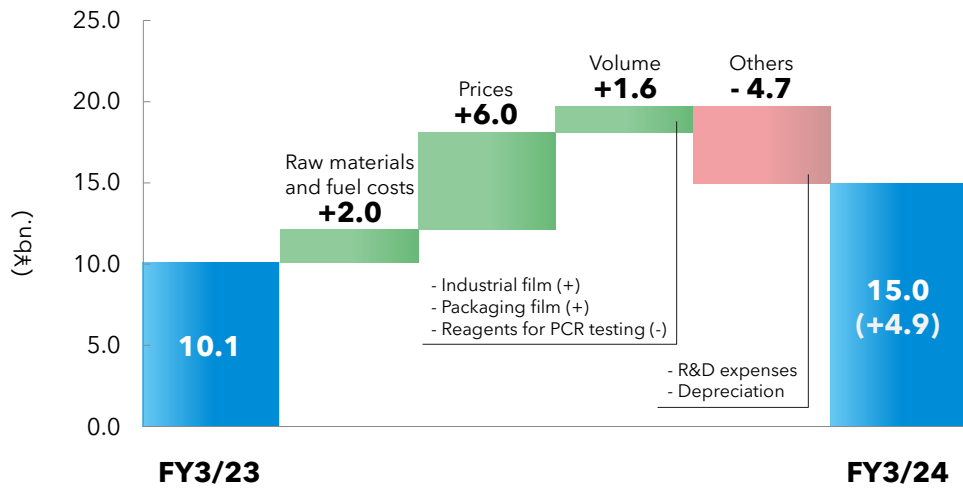
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Lastly, we have a forecast for the full year.

As we explained at the outset, we have not changed our original plan.

One point regarding depreciation, we originally wrote JPY21.7 billion, but the start of depreciation of film machine is delayed slightly, so we have changed the figure from JPY21.7 billion to JPY21 billion. We would like to keep the rest unchanged.

Analysis in Changes in Operating Profit



	FY 3/23	FY 3/24
Exchange rate (¥/US\$)	135	138
Naphtha price in Japan (thousand¥/kl)	77	61

This is the summary of the increase or decrease in operating profit.

As for how we will achieve JPY15 billion in operating profit this fiscal year, it says that we will add JPY2 billion in raw materials and fuel. The breakdown of the positive factors is that the positive factor of raw materials is expected to be approximately JPY6 billion. However, since we are making a long-overdue allowance for fuel, mainly coal, based on the logic explained at the beginning of this document, the peak-out effect will be delayed a little, so we expect a negative balance of approximately JPY4 billion. The raw materials factor will be plus JPY6 billion and the fuel factor will be a minus of JPY4 billion, which will be a total of positive JPY2 billion.

As for JPY6 billion in prices, we have been able to shift 73% of the selling price in Q1. In addition, we will add products to be able to revise the selling price in Q2 and beyond, and we expect to achieve JPY6 billion by maintaining the selling price and making efforts to raise the selling price.

Although volume factors are difficult to read, I believe that industrial film can be brought into positive territory, as we have already seen in "COSMOSHINE SRF", with the recovery of mold releasing film for MLCC

and the completion of inventory adjustments in packaging film.

Reagents for PCR testing are peaking out slightly and dropping significantly, but we expect to come out to about JPY1.6 billion net of volume factors.

In others, we were expecting a minus JPY5.4 billion in May, but we expect to keep it at around JPY4.7 billion through cost reductions and other measures. I mentioned earlier that depreciation has decreased. This part is also included here.

Therefore, our current view is that we can manage to achieve the JPY15 billion goal.

Forecasts by Segment

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(¥bn.)

	Net sales		Operating profit			Previous forecasts (May 2023)
	FY 3/23 Results*	FY 3/24 Forecasts	FY 3/23 Results*	FY 3/24 Forecasts	YOY	
Films	146.1	167.0	1.6	8.8	+ 7.2	8.8
Life Science	38.1	35.0	9.2	5.2	- 4.0	5.2
Environmental and Functional Materials	110.8	135.0	4.0	5.8	+ 1.8	5.8
Functional Textiles and Trading	92.4	80.0	-2.5	-1.5	+ 1.0	-1.5
Real Estate and Others	12.6	13.0	2.2	2.2	+ 0.0	2.2
Elimination & Corporate	-	-	-4.5	-5.5	- 1.0	-5.5
Total	399.9	430.0	10.1	15.0	+ 4.9	15.0

*FY 3/23 result for the new segment is a preliminary estimate since it has not been audited. Subject to change in the future.

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Finally, here is the forecast by segment.

There are no changes at this time.

That's all for my presentation. Thank you very much.

Appendix

**Selected for the first time as a constituent of the
"Morningstar Gender Diversity Index (GenDi)"**

**⇒ Selected as a constituent of all six Japanese ESG indexes
adopted by GPIF**

- Morningstar Gender Diversity Index (GenDi)
- FTSE Blossom Japan Index
- FTSE Blossom Japan Sector Relative Index
- MSCI Japan ESG Select Leaders Index
- MSCI Japan Empowering Women Index (WIN)
- S&P/JPX Carbon Efficient Index



FTSE Blossom
Japan



FTSE Blossom
Japan Sector
Relative Index

2022 CONSTITUENT MSCI JAPAN
ESG SELECT LEADERS INDEX

2022 CONSTITUENT MSCI JAPAN
EMPOWERING WOMEN INDEX (WIN)

- Acquired for the first time Platinum Kurumin certification as a company supporting childcare

- Certification awarded to companies that demonstrate a high level of commitment to supporting a balance between childcare and work among those certified as Kurumin companies, pursuant to the Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children

FY 3/23 Toyobo results

- Percentage of childcare leave taken by male employees: 104.3%
- Percentage of female employees who remain in employment on their child's first birthday: 97.8%, etc.



- Selected for the first time for inclusion on the list of Asia-Pacific Climate Leaders 2023

- Selected for the first time as one of the top 275 companies, in terms of outstanding achievements in taking action to address climate change, in the Asia-Pacific Climate Leaders survey, carried out jointly by the UK's Financial Times and the German research firm Statista.
(Companies with headquarters in one of 14 Asia-Pacific countries and regions are eligible for consideration in the ranking)
- Major initiatives of the Company earning external recognition
 - Acquisition of SBT certification, and selection for second year running as "Supplier Engagement Leader," the CDP's highest rating, among others

Online meeting with investors (Scheduled)

➤ **Environmental and Functional Materials Business**

(Date: Aug. 29, 2023)

Plan to disclose the presentation material to the Company's website at a later date.

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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