



February 10, 2022

Presentation to Investors

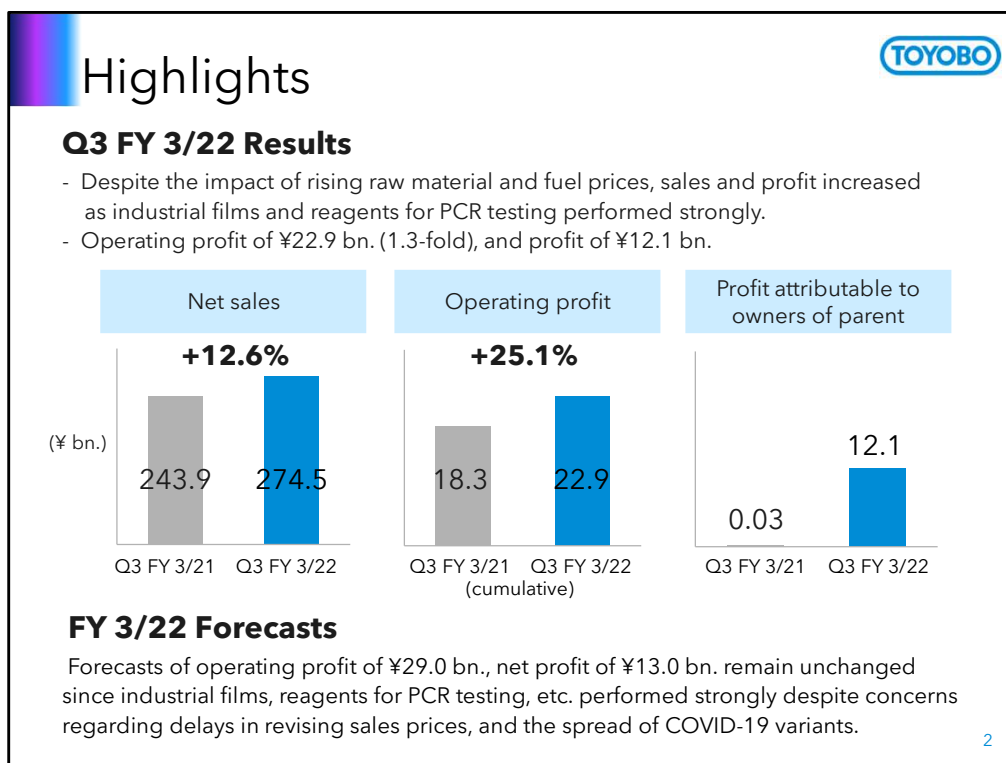
for the Third Quarter Ended December 31, 2021

TOYOBO CO., LTD.

Hello, everyone. I am Otsuki.

Thank you very much for your participation. I would also like to thank you for your continuous support and advice on our company's operations. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude.

I would now like to report a summary of the financial results for Q3.



This shows the highlights of the financial results.

In Q3, we were struggling to pass the costs of raw materials and fuel to the selling prices, and we incurred a certain amount of impact. Meanwhile, industrial films were in a very strong condition. In addition, sales of reagents for PCR testing were also generally strong, and we achieved higher sales and profits YoY in Q3. Operating profit was JPY22.9 billion, and profit attributable to owners of parent was JPY12.1 billion.

Below are the full-year forecasts for the current fiscal year. Sales volume has been very firm and has not decreased. However, as I mentioned at the beginning, raw material prices have been surging, and we are still struggling to pass the costs on to the selling prices. This time, we have revised upward the sales forecast by JPY5 billion, because the business conditions are steady, and we will raise the prices in the future. However, the rises in raw material prices are becoming extremely severe. We are making progress in passing the costs on to customers, but I suspect that this may be working to pull down our financial results.

On the other hand, industrial films, reagents for PCR testing, and other products are performing very well, putting us to a very difficult situation on how to forecast full-year profits. As a result, there are both positive and negative

factors, and if we add them up, we will be able to achieve the initial forecasts of JPY29 billion for operating profit and JPY13 billion for net profit. We have left the profit forecasts unchanged.

Summary of Results: P&L



(¥bn.)

	Q3 FY 3/21 (cumulative)	Q3 FY 3/22 (cumulative)	YOY	
			Amount	%
Net sales	243.9	274.5	+ 30.7	+12.6%
Operating profit	18.3	22.9	+ 4.6	+ 25.1%
(Ratio to sales)	7.5%	8.3%	-	-
Ordinary profit	12.5	18.2	+ 5.7	+ 46.0%
Extraordinary income and losses	-12.7	-3.2	-	-
Profit attributable to owners of parent	0.0	12.1	+ 12.1	-
EBITDA* *Operating profit + Depreciation (includes goodwill)	32.5	38.0	+ 5.5	+ 17.0%
EPS (¥)	0.3	136.4	-	-
ROE*	0.0%	8.4%	-	-
Depreciation	14.2	15.1	+ 0.9	+ 6.6%
CAPEX	16.8	22.7	+ 6.0	+ 35.7%

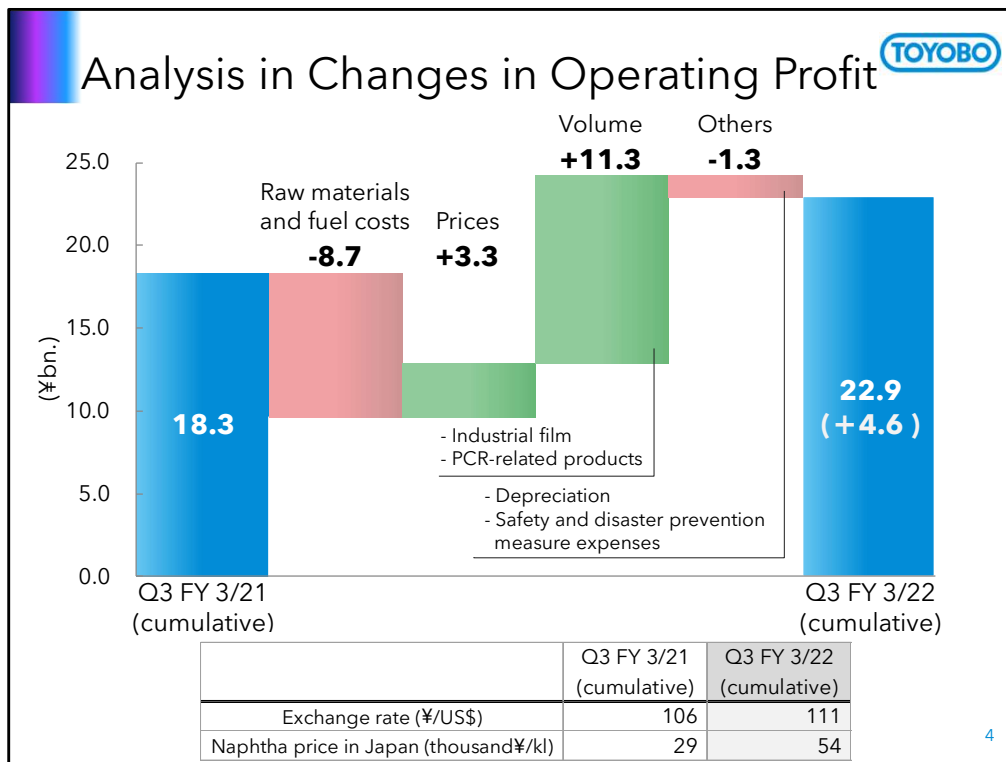
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This is the summary of results: P&L.

As we have already explained, we were operating the film business acquired from Teijin as a consolidated subsidiary. We were operating this company, whose fiscal year ends in December, but on April 1, 2021, we merged it with the parent Company, so the figures for the last three months of the consolidated period, from January to March, have been added to the consolidated results. The three-month sales of about JPY7 billion and operating profit of around JPY1 billion were counted as technical additions. Of the YoY increase in net sales of JPY30.7 billion, some JPY7 billion was due to the technical factor. Operating profit also increased by about JPY1 billion due to the same technical factor. Even after subtracting this factor, we would have achieved increases in sales and profits in Q3. The figures for operating profit and ordinary profit were the record highs for a cumulative Q3 since we started quarterly consolidated accounting in FY2003.

In the previous fiscal year, we incurred a large amount of extraordinary losses. This includes an impairment loss on the acrylic fiber business of Exlan Co., Ltd. and a loss on disposal of fixed assets due to a fire at the Inuyama Plant. Since there is no such thing in the current fiscal year, we had net profit of JPY12.1 billion.

In terms of capital investment at the bottom of the page, the figure was JPY22.7 billion, which is a relatively large amount for CAPEX for recent years. This was mainly for film equipment, and we have made CAPEX as planned.



This shows the factors for changes in operating profit for Q3.

Raw materials and fuel costs were the biggest negative factor, pulling down the profit amount by JPY8.7 billion. The figures for the domestic naphtha price are shown in the box below, and the cumulative total price for naphtha for Q3 of the previous fiscal year was JPY29,000 per kiloliter, and this rose to JPY54,000 in cumulative Q3 of the current fiscal year. The price gap was JPY25,000 per kiloliter. In the case of our company, a change of JPY1,000 will have a direct impact of JPY500 million on raw materials and fuel, so if you divide the impact by 12 over the nine-month period, theoretically the impact will be about JPY9.4 billion. This is roughly in line with the above figure of JPY8.7 billion for raw materials and fuel costs.

If you compare this to the selling prices, which added JPY3.3 billion to profit, the transfer rate for the selling prices is less than 40%, at around 38%. This is not a one-time increase in the prices of raw materials, but there were intermittent increases through Q3, and the prices of raw materials and fuel are still rising at the moment. Against the price at the bottom of the list, the cumulative total of JPY54,000, the most recent spot price at the end of last week was JPY69,000, which means that the naphtha price is already close to JPY70,000. If the price rises intermittently throughout the year, our company

would have to pass the rises in prices on to customers, so we have been in a very difficult situation. We have managed to do this for engineering plastics, but we had a lot of trouble passing the rises in prices on the packaging film.

In addition, the volume factor on the right side of the chart worked positively for a total of JPY11.3 billion due to strong sales of industrial films and reagents for PCR testing and their kits.

To the right side of that, there are other factors. As you can see, they include depreciation due to the rise in CAPEX, which worked as a negative factor. In addition, in response to various incidents such as the fire accident, we have taken drastic measures for safety and disaster prevention in addition to regular capital investment. This part added about JPY200 million to JPY300 million to the costs. After deducting these negative factors, we saw JPY22.9 billion in operating profit.

Summary of Results: BS



	(B)		(A)	(¥bn.)
	Mar. 31, 2020	Mar. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2021	(A) - (B)
Total assets	488.9	491.2	510.5	+ 19.3
Cash and deposits	25.2	34.7	20.9	- 13.8
Inventories	80.6	76.3	95.0	+ 18.7
Property, plant and equipment	231.5	224.6	231.9	+ 7.3
Net assets	182.6	188.6	202.4	+ 13.7
Shareholder's equity	177.9	185.7	199.5	+ 13.7
(Retained earnings)	61.9	64.4	72.8	+ 8.5
Non-controlling interests	4.7	2.9	2.9	- 0.0
Interest-bearing debt	175.1	187.0	188.9	+ 1.9
D/E ratio	0.98	1.01	0.95	-
Net Debt / EBITDA ratio*	3.8	3.3	3.3	-

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

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Next is about the balance sheet.

If you look at the increase/decrease column, you will see that inventories increased, but we are not too worried about this because we have been building up inventories due to the recovery from COVID-19 compared to the previous fiscal year. In terms of management, we are currently monitoring the cost of goods sold, focusing on the number of months, so that inventories will not become excessive.

Shareholders' equity increased by JPY13.7 billion from March 2021. This is due to regular profits, and also to the fact that the valuation of shareholdings increased from last March due to higher stock prices, so Shareholders' equity increased to this extent. As you can see near the bottom of the page, as for our financial strength, the D/E ratio was 0.95-fold, which was generally kept below 1.0-fold, our benchmark.

In addition, at the bottom of the page, we started to disclose the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio around two presentations ago. As we move into the new Medium-Term Plan, there will be a considerable increase in upfront investment. We show the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio to give you an idea of the situation. The Medium-Term Plan is currently being formulated, and we are trying to control

our financial situation to be able to somehow keep the ratio at around 4-fold, after making prior investments.

Summary of Results: Segment



(¥bn.)

	Net sales		Operating profit		YOY
	Q3 FY 3/21 (cumulative)	Q3 FY 3/22 (cumulative)	Q3 FY 3/21 (cumulative)	Q3 FY 3/22 (cumulative)	
Films and Functional Materials	113.0	127.3	14.3	16.6	+ 2.2
Mobility	25.5	32.2	- 1.7	- 1.4	+ 0.2
Lifestyle and Environment	77.3	82.4	3.0	2.7	- 0.3
Life Science	19.2	24.6	3.2	6.4	+ 3.2
Real Estate and Others	8.8	8.1	1.6	1.6	- 0.0
Elimination & Corporate	-	-	- 2.2	- 2.9	- 0.7
Total	243.9	274.5	18.3	22.9	+ 4.6

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This is the summary of the financial results by segment.

If you look at the increase/decrease column for each segment, you will see that the increase in profit was supported by Films and Functional Materials and Life Science. In Lifestyle and Environment, we were unfortunately struggling with the surge in raw material prices and other factors.

Films and Functional Materials



(¥bn.)

	FY 3/21			FY 3/22			Q3 cumulative YOY	
	H1	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)	H1	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)	Amount	%
Net sales	73.8	39.2	113.0	85.9	41.4	127.3	+ 14.3	+12.6%
Operating profit (OPM)	8.7	5.6	14.3	12.2	4.3	16.6	+ 2.2	+15.6%
	11.8%	14.3%	12.7%	14.2%	10.5%	13.0%	-	-

Packaging film

- Faced challenges due to high raw material prices despite continued demand from people staying at home.

Industrial film

- Sales of polarizer protective films for LCDs increased by approx. 20% due to the operation of the new line (Unit 3).
- Sales of mold releasing film for MLCC increased by approx. 20% due to the operation of the new line (processing equipment).

Functional Materials

- Sales of industrial adhesives "Vylon" for electronics applications were strong.

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Let's take a look at the details by segment.

First, packaging film in Films and Functional Materials. In the business, profit decreased YoY. Since the beginning of FY2021, as I mentioned earlier, the prices of raw materials have been rising rapidly, and we have had to accept intermittent price increases for raw materials from upstream providers for six times. In response to this, we have implemented four rounds of increases in our selling prices by Q3. Even with this, we have not been able to catch up with the situation, and the officer in charge of the business said that this is the first-ever experience of such intermittent price rises. We announced yesterday that we will conduct the next fifth price increase for packaging film products.

In addition, for the next item, industrial film, it was difficult to raise its price because it is a material for electronic components. However, after a lot of communication in the past, we finally decided that we could not take it any longer when the prices of raw materials went up to this level. So, although it is unusual for industrial film, we announced yesterday that we would raise our prices of industrial film products at the same time as for packaging film products. You may have read the release in Japanese and in English. We have expressed our company-wide intention to raise the prices of all brands of industrial film products. In the industrial film products, SRF, or Super

Retardation Film, performed well. Unit 3 for the manufacture of SRF is now in operation, and we will definitely achieve our full-year target for a 10% increase in sales. We think that we will achieve a YoY rise of around 20% in sales. We are on track to have a 50% share of the market by the end of FY2021. As for the mold releasing film for MLCCs, or multilayered ceramic condensers, we have started operating a new coater as part of new processing facilities. We believe that we will be able to achieve a full-year target of a roughly 20% increase in sales, almost on schedule. However, we have struggled a little to attain the productivity of the new coater to the fullest possible extent. We are now in the process of starting up the second coater, which will be operational in May this year, and we are planning to start it up smoothly to further increase profits.

We have various other functional materials. Among them, sales of VYLON, an industrial adhesive, have been faring well for electronics applications. Though the size of sales is not so large, it is an important item to support profits. This is the situation for Films and Functional Materials.

Mobility



(¥bn.)

	FY 3/21			FY 3/22			Q3 cumulative YOY	
	H1	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)	H1	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)	Amount	%
Net sales	15.0	10.5	25.5	21.6	10.6	32.2	+ 6.6	+26.0%
Operating profit (OPM)	- 1.3	- 0.4	- 1.7	- 0.9	- 0.6	- 1.4	+ 0.2	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Segment overall: Affected by the rise of raw material prices and the production curtailment of automobiles due to the semiconductor shortage despite sales recovering year on year.

Engineering plastics

- Sales recovered in Japan and overseas despite the impact of the rise of raw material prices and the production curtailment of automobiles.

Airbag fabrics

- Faced challenges due to the impact of the rise of raw material prices and the production curtailment of automobiles despite sales recovering year on year.

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Next is Mobility.

The business recovered compared to the same period of the previous year when it was severely hit by COVID-19. However, unfortunately, we have not been able to reach our predetermined target due to the impact of surging raw material prices, curtailed automobile production due to the shortage of semiconductors, and difficulty in obtaining raw materials due to the logistics disruptions.

First of all, engineering plastics recovered gradually from a significant drop in sales and earnings a year earlier. Although the business incurred the impact of higher raw material prices and production curtailment of automobiles, it has been able to pass most of the price increases on to customers. The business is on a recovery track.

Meanwhile, in airbag fabrics, the sales volume recovered steadily from a year earlier, but it failed to pass the high costs of raw materials on to the selling prices. In addition, it was affected by the production cutbacks of automobiles, and it was still struggling very much.

Lifestyle and Environment



(¥bn.)

	FY 3/21			FY 3/22			Q3 cumulative YOY	
	H1	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)	H1	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)	Amount	%
Net sales	50.2	27.1	77.3	54.7	27.7	82.4	+ 5.1	+ 6.6%
Operating profit	1.8	1.2	3.0	1.9	0.8	2.7	- 0.3	- 11.5%
(OPM)	3.5%	4.6%	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%	3.2%	-	-

Environmental solutions

- Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions treatment equipment was impacted the stagnation of operating activities in the previous fiscal year. Current orders suddenly increased due to the recovery of the LIBS market.

Nonwoven fabrics

- Sales of spunbond were affected by high raw material prices despite performing strongly for building materials.

Functional fiber materials

- Polyester staple fibers were affected by the high cost of raw materials.
- In high-performance fibers, sales of "IZANAS" for use in fishing line and ropes and "ZYLON" for use in firefighter uniforms were strong.

Textiles

- Sales for sports and uniforms stagnated despite the improvement of traditional Arabic fabric due to the depreciation of the yen.

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Next is Lifestyle and Environment. There are a variety of materials, and the results were mixed.

First of all, in the area of environmental solutions, for VOC (volatile organic compound) emissions treatment equipment, we were unable to conduct sales activities in the previous fiscal year because of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which made it difficult for us to visit the sites, see the equipment, and determine the conditions for receiving orders. However, the business cycle is long. Though both sales and profits have been struggling during the current fiscal year, as reported in newspapers, LIBS (lithium-ion battery) factories are finally starting up on a full scale, and orders have been increasing at a considerable pace. We believe that these will definitely lead to profit in the next fiscal year. I have high hopes for the next year.

In nonwoven fabrics, sales of spunbond, a filament fiber nonwoven fabric, were suffering from the high costs of raw materials, but demand for construction materials was relatively steady.

In the area of functional fiber materials, the profitability of polyester staple fibers has been declining due to the high prices of raw materials. On the other hand, in high-performance fibers, the operation rate at plants recovered

considerably, and sales of IZANAS for use in fishing line and ropes were strong. In addition, sales of ZYLON for use in firefighter uniforms were also strong. The high-performance fiber market was on general recovery trend.

The situation for textiles continued to be very difficult. Earnings from thobe, a traditional Arabic fabric, were improving due to the depreciation of the Japanese yen, but sales for sports and uniforms were still in a very difficult situation.

Concentrate resources for the textile business



Establish TOYOBO Textiles Co., Ltd. (April 1, 2022)

- Separate textile business from TOYOBO STC CO., LTD., integrate with TOYOBO UNI PRODUCTS CO., LTD.
- Newly establish TOYOBO TEXTILE CO., LTD. through this integration
- TOYO KNIT CO., LTD. will become a subsidiary of TOYOBO TEXTILE CO., LTD.
- Integrate resources of textile business, and accelerate selection and concentration in the business

Consolidate Toyama Production Center

- Stop production at Inami Mill and Nyuzen Mill in Toyama Production Center, a domestic dedicated production site for textile business
- Increase production efficiency by concentrating production functions of both mills into Shogawa Mill
- Utilize production bases in Malaysia, make Shogawa Mill into mother factory and move forward with integrated management in Japan and overseas
- Transfer some production equipment from Inami Mill and Nyuzen Mill to Shogawa Mill from 2023 onward
- Stop production at Inami Mill and Nyuzen Mill in March 2024

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The next page shows some topics.

In terms of concentrating the resources for the textile business, we have announced a plan to consolidate the textile subsidiaries into a single company. We plan to establish TOYOBO Textiles Co., Ltd. on April 1. Then there is a consolidation of manufacturing sites. We will concentrate production at three mills in Toyama Prefecture into one mill, which will be the final form of our textile business for the time being. By integrating overlapping businesses and operations, we expect to see a certain recovery in profitability.

Life Science



(¥bn.)

	FY 3/21			FY 3/22			Q3 cumulative YOY	
	H1	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)	H1	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)	Amount	%
Net sales	12.4	6.9	19.2	16.3	8.2	24.6	+ 5.3	+ 27.8%
Operating profit (OPM)	1.6	1.6	3.2	4.6	1.8	6.4	+ 3.2	+ 102.2%
	12.9%	22.7%	16.4%	28.2%	21.6%	26.0%	-	-

Biotechnology

- Sales of raw materials and reagents for PCR testing, and genetic testing equipment, etc. grew.

Medical materials

- Strong sales of artificial kidney hollow fibers and virus removing filters.

Pharmaceuticals

- Operation of the contract manufacturing business of pharmaceuticals reduced in order to respond to the FDA.



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Next is Life Science.

As I mentioned at the beginning, reagents for PCR testing have been doing very well. We had good results in Q1, as you were all aware. In Q2, performance remained strong before and after the Olympics. In Q3, the wave of infections subsided, and sales dropped sharply. However, recently, the number of inquiries for reagents for PCR testing has increased substantially due to the spread of infections with the Omicron variant. It is very difficult to say how long this will continue in formulating the full-year forecasts. Through Q3, these reagents supported our profits.

In medical materials, sales of hollow fibers for artificial kidneys and virus removing filters were relatively strong.

As for pharmaceuticals, as we have already reported, we have been struggling to cope with the FDA in the contracted manufacturing business, and it has taken a lot of time to rebuild the business, where we incurred a reduction in operation.

However, for Life Science as a whole, as you can see, we were able to achieve a very large increase in operating profit of JPY3.2 billion.

TOYOBO

Topics: For Becoming Carbon Neutral

- **Renovate in-house thermal power station at Iwakuni Production Center**
 - Transition from coal to liquid natural gas and RPF* for fuel
 - Reduce GHG emissions by 80,000 tons per year
 - Commenced work from November 2021, Commence operation from October 2023.
- **Introduce internal carbon pricing system (from April 1, 2022)**
 - ICP ¥10,000/t-CO₂, shadow price

* RPF: Solid fuel, the main raw material of which is waste paper and waste plastics

FY 3/31 Targets	Scope 1,2 : Reduce GHG emissions by 30% or more (Compared to FY 3/14)
FY 3/51 Targets	Scope 1,2 : Aim for net zero GHG emissions Volume of avoided GHG emissions > Amount of GHG output in the Company's value chain

GHG emissions in FY 3/21
Scope1 : 718 Thousand tonnes-CO₂
Scope2 : 184 Thousand tonnes-CO₂

Rate of reduction of GHG emissions 26%
FY 3/21 compared with FY 3/14

Targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2*

Emissions reductions from business activities
(fuel conversion promotion / production efficiency improvements / renewable energy introduction, etc.)

* Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, heat and steam

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Next are topics. As announced in newspapers, we have started these initiatives for becoming carbon neutral.

The in-house coal-fired power plant at Iwakuni Production Center will be switched to LNG (liquefied natural gas), which will reduce GHG emissions by 80,000 tons. In the lower left corner of the page, we showed a guideline for GHG emissions, which states that we will achieve a 30% reduction in GHG emissions by FY2030 compared to FY2013. We have already achieved a 26% reduction by FY2020. If we add the 80,000 tons of reduction to the above, we think we are almost on track to meet the 30% reduction target for FY2030. In addition, not only Iwakuni, but also other main facilities in Inuyama and Tsuruga will switch from coal-fired thermal power generation in the same way. Therefore, if we include them, though sales and business scale will increase by FY2030, and CO₂ emissions will also increase, even taking these into account, we believe that we will be able to achieve our goal by FY2030.

We have also announced a plan to introduce an internal carbon pricing system from April 1. First of all, we set a shadow price, which is a reference value at the time of capital investment, at JPY10,000 per ton of CO₂. When we make capital investment in the future, we will be properly aware of the effect of reducing CO₂ emissions.

Forecasts for FY 3/22



Forecasts of operating profit of ¥29.0 bn., net profit of ¥13.0 bn. remain unchanged since industrial films, reagents for PCR testing, etc. performed strongly despite concerns regarding delays in revising sales prices, and the spread of COVID-19 variants.

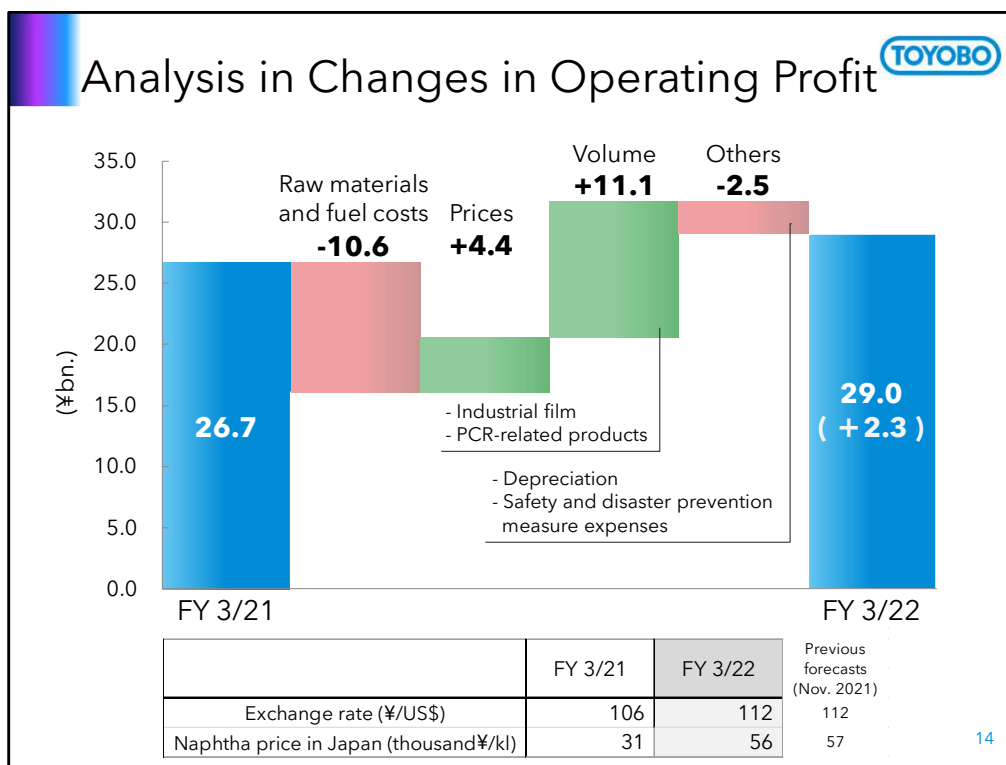
(¥bn.)

	FY 3/21	FY 3/22		YOY		Previous forecasts (Nov. 2021)
	result	Q3 (cumulative)	full year forecasts	Amount	%	
Net sales	337.4	274.5	370.0	+ 32.6	+ 9.7%	365.0
Operating profit	26.7	22.9	29.0	+ 2.3	+ 8.8%	29.0
(Ratio to sales)	7.9%	8.3%	7.8%	-	-	7.9%
Ordinary profit	20.7	18.2	24.0	+ 3.3	+ 15.9%	24.0
Extraordinary income and losses	- 15.1	- 3.2	- 7.0	-	-	- 7.0
Profit attributable to owners of parent	4.2	12.1	13.0	+ 8.8	+ 209.4%	13.0
EBITDA	45.8	38.0	49.3	+ 3.5	+ 7.8%	49.3
EPS (¥)	47.3	136.4	146.3	-	-	146.3
Depreciation	19.1	15.1	20.3	+ 1.2	+ 6.3%	20.3
CAPEX	23.3	22.7	31.0	+ 7.7	+ 33.3%	31.0
Dividend (¥)	40.0		40.0	-	-	40.0

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This shows the full-year forecasts.

This figure includes the previous forecasts we disclosed in November last year. As I have said many times, we have revised up the sales forecast by JPY5 billion but left the rest of the profit indicators unchanged.



This is an analysis in changes in operating profit, based on the full-year forecasts.

The negative impact of the prices of raw materials and fuel is JPY10.6 billion, which will be partly covered by JPY4.4 billion from hikes in selling prices, and the transfer rate is 39%, which is a little higher than that for Q3. For packaging film, airbags, and other products, we are now making a firm commitment to conducting price hikes, and I believe that packaging prices will eventually be passed on over the long term. However, if you look at earnings for the current fiscal year, unfortunately, the rate of transfer is only about 40%.

Forecasts by Segment TOYOBO

(¥bn.)

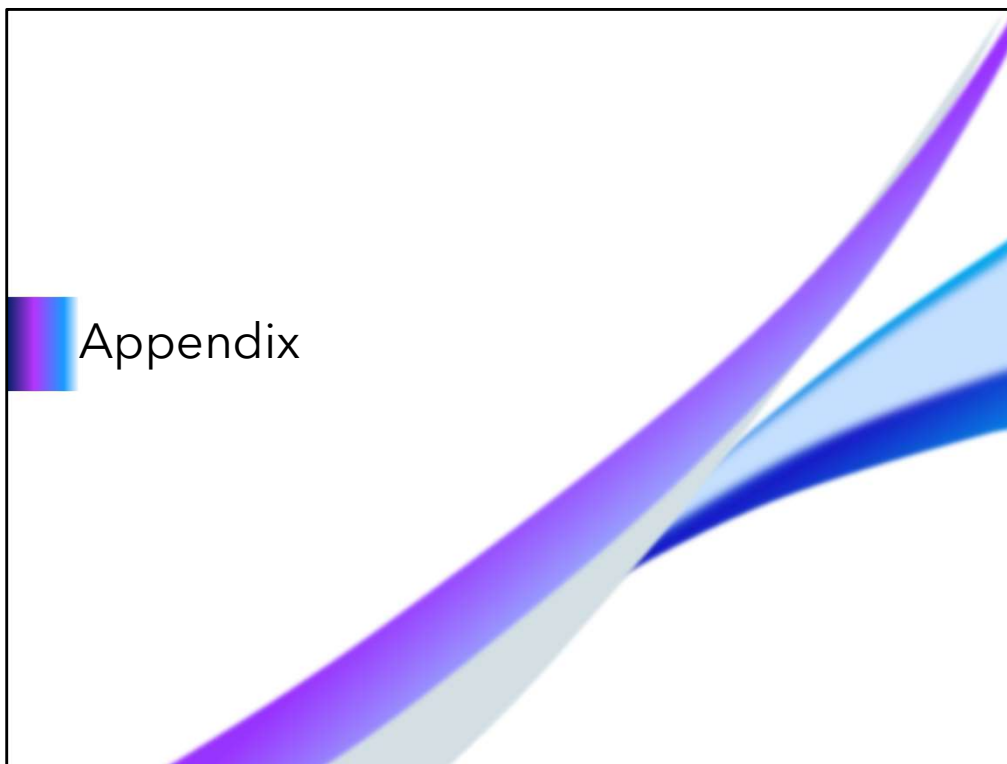
	Net sales		Operating profit			Previous forecasts (Nov. 2021)
	FY 3/21 result	FY 3/22 forecasts	FY 3/21 result	FY 3/22 forecasts	YOY	
Films and Functional Materials	152.8	170.0	20.0	21.0	+ 1.0	21.0
Mobility	36.6	43.0	- 1.6	- 1.8	- 0.2	- 1.4
Lifestyle and Environment	109.1	112.0	4.4	3.7	- 0.7	3.7
Life Science	27.1	34.0	4.5	7.8	+ 3.3	7.1
Real Estate and Others	11.8	11.0	2.3	2.1	- 0.2	2.2
Elimination & Corporate	-	-	- 3.0	- 3.8	- 0.8	- 3.6
Total	337.4	370.0	26.7	29.0	+ 2.3	29.0

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This shows the full-year forecasts by segment.

As you can see by comparing the new forecasts with the figures we released in November, there is no change in the total profit amount for Films and Functional Materials, but the costs of raw materials for Films and Functional Materials are still going to increase. We will make efforts to pass these rises on to customers. In terms of profits, however, the figure is flat. Unfortunately, we expect that airbags in Mobility will turn slightly worse than in the previous forecasts, because the price hike will not be able to keep up with the increase in raw material prices. We would like to make up for that loss with performance in Life Science. In comparison to the previous forecasts, profit will increase JPY700 million. We estimated this figure on the assumption that sales of reagents for PCR testing will decline since infections with the Omicron variant will peak out in March. If you look back on Q3, it is clear that demand for PCR testing tends to drop off when infections have subsided a little. Though the number of infected people is large at present, we assume that it will drop sharply after peaking out in mid-March. If this trend continues for a little longer and the level of infections stays high, there is a possibility of an upswing in demand for PCR testing, but for now, we do not believe that there will be such a situation.

This concludes my explanation. Thank you.



Business performance



(¥bn.)

Net sales	FY 3/21					FY 3/22			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)	full year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)
Films and Functional Materials	36.3	37.5	39.2	113.0	152.8	45.7	40.2	41.4	127.3
Mobility	6.8	8.2	10.5	25.5	36.6	11.1	10.5	10.6	32.2
Lifestyle and Environment	22.9	27.3	27.1	77.3	109.1	27.7	27.0	27.7	82.4
Life Science	6.3	6.0	6.9	19.2	27.1	7.5	8.9	8.2	24.6
Real estate and Others	3.1	3.1	2.7	8.8	11.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	8.1
Elimination & Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	75.5	82.1	86.4	243.9	337.4	94.6	89.2	90.7	274.5

Operating profit	FY 3/21					FY 3/22			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)	full year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3 (cumulative)
Films and Functional Materials	3.9	4.8	5.6	14.3	20.0	6.8	5.4	4.3	16.6
Mobility	- 0.7	- 0.6	- 0.4	- 1.7	- 1.6	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 1.4
Lifestyle and Environment	0.3	1.4	1.2	3.0	4.4	1.5	0.4	0.8	2.7
Life Science	1.0	0.6	1.6	3.2	4.5	1.9	2.8	1.8	6.4
Real estate and Others	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.6	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.6
Elimination & Corporate	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.8	- 2.2	- 3.0	- 0.8	- 1.0	- 1.1	- 2.9
Total	4.4	6.1	7.9	18.3	26.7	9.2	7.9	5.8	22.9

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Topics



➤ Issued social bonds

- Issued ¥10.0 bn. in December 2021
- Appropriate for expenses associated with manufacture of medical membranes and expenses associated with manufacture of reagents

➤ Received prize for excellence for the first time at "2021 Internet IR Awards"

- Daiwa Investor Relations Co. Ltd.
- IR websites (websites for information for shareholders and investors) of 3,944 listed companies were up for consideration.
- Selected as a company that effectively utilizes its website in information disclosure and communication activities.



➤ Received bronze for the first time at "Sustainability Website Awards 2022"

- Association for Sustainability Communication
- 4,049 websites of all listed companies and major unlisted companies in Japan were up for consideration.
- Completeness of sustainability information was investigated and ranked.

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Please Note



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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