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[Submitted documents]	Annual Securities Report
[Grounds]	Article 24, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act
[Submitted to]	Director General, Fukuoka Regional Finance Bureau
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[Business period]	The 26th period (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
[Company name]	OPTiM CORPORATION
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[Place for public inspection]	Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (2-1 Nihonbashi Kabuto-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo)

Section I. Corporate Information

1. Outline of the Company

1. Changes in Major Management Indicators, etc.

(1) Consolidated management indicators, etc.

Term		The 22nd period	The 23rd period	The 24th period	The 25th period	The 26th period
Year-end		March 2022	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025	March 2026
Net sales	(1,000 yen)	8,310,717	9,277,336	10,243,411	10,580,636	11,731,804
Ordinary profit	(1,000 yen)	1,485,545	1,634,990	1,844,116	1,862,328	1,950,172
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent	(1,000 yen)	943,561	962,761	1,171,356	1,178,350	1,114,311
Comprehensive income	(1,000 yen)	896,574	940,421	1,151,926	1,175,300	1,139,936
Net assets	(1,000 yen)	5,248,802	6,189,309	7,342,061	8,519,286	9,378,238
Total assets	(1,000 yen)	7,387,477	8,219,451	9,562,534	11,094,073	12,431,249
Net assets per share	(Yen)	93.68	110.76	131.65	152.94	170.37
Basic earnings per share	(Yen)	17.14	17.49	21.28	21.39	20.25
Diluted earnings per share	(Yen)	17.02	17.37	21.13	21.29	-
Capital adequacy ratio	(%)	69.8	74.2	75.8	76.0	74.7
Return on equity	(%)	20.0	17.1	17.6	15.0	12.6
Price earnings ratio	(Times)	59.85	53.01	48.69	30.39	20.49
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,000 yen)	698,237	2,313,091	1,965,133	2,111,097	1,594,331
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,000 yen)	-1,666,254	-1,651,715	-1,504,066	-1,966,100	-1,291,446
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,000 yen)	493,739	-199,915	825	-312,955	968,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	(1,000 yen)	979,399	1,440,860	1,902,753	1,734,795	3,005,680
Number of employees		365	381	398	403	417
[Average number of temporary employees]	(Persons)	[69]	[69]	[91]	[103]	[110]

(Notes) 1. Diluted earnings per share for the 26th fiscal year is not presented, as there were no potential shares with a dilutive effect.

2. The number of employees is the number of full-time employees, and the average number of temporary employees for the year is shown in [] as a supplemental figure.

(2) Management indicators, etc., of the submitting company

Term		The 22nd period	The 23rd period	The 24th period	The 25th period	The 26th period
Year-end		March 2022	March 2023	March 2024	March 2025	March 2026
Net sales	(1,000 yen)	7,976,542	9,044,870	9,976,220	10,277,397	11,410,572
Ordinary profit	(1,000 yen)	1,557,826	1,780,246	1,946,251	1,915,908	1,965,903
Profit	(1,000 yen)	1,013,067	1,000,320	1,046,513	1,177,283	1,066,217
Share capital	(1,000 yen)	444,018	444,125	444,587	445,435	445,435
Total number of issued shares	(Shares)	55,139,520	55,143,968	55,163,232	55,198,528	54,598,528
Net assets	(1,000 yen)	5,229,295	6,207,149	7,234,834	8,410,814	9,221,979
Total assets	(1,000 yen)	7,313,454	8,218,043	9,409,930	10,957,653	12,239,172
Net assets per share	(Yen)	94.99	112.76	131.38	152.64	169.19
Dividend per share (Interim dividend per share)	(Yen)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Basic earnings per share	(Yen)	18.40	18.17	19.01	21.37	19.38
Diluted earnings per share	(Yen)	18.27	18.05	18.88	21.27	-
Capital adequacy ratio	(%)	71.5	75.5	76.9	76.8	75.3
Return on equity	(%)	21.3	17.5	15.6	15.0	12.1
Price earnings ratio	(Times)	55.75	51.02	54.50	30.42	21.42
Dividend payout ratio	(%)	-	-	-	-	-
Number of employees [Average number of temporary employees]	(Persons)	349 [68]	365 [68]	383 [89]	391 [101]	398 [108]
Total shareholder return (Comparison index: TOPIX including dividends)	(%) (%)	34.5 (102.0)	31.2 (107.9)	34.8 (152.5)	21.9 (150.2)	14.0 (202.2)
Highest share price	(Yen)	3,095	1,279	1,238	1,060	680
Lowest share price	(Yen)	797	677	742	511	399

- (Notes) 1. Diluted earnings per share for the 26th fiscal year is not presented, as there were no potential shares with a dilutive effect.
2. Dividend per share and dividend payout ratio are not shown as no dividend was paid for the 22nd through 26th periods.
3. The number of employees is the number of full-time employees, and the average number of temporary employees for the year is shown in [] as a supplemental figure.
4. The highest and lowest share prices on or before April 3, 2022, are those quoted on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The highest and lowest share prices on or after April 4, 2022, are those quoted on the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

2. History

Month and year	Outline
June 2000	Established OPTiM CORPORATION.
October 2001	Opened Tokyo office (current OPTiM TOKYO).
March 2008	Increased capital through third-party allotment (allottee: Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation (current NTT EAST, Inc.)).
November 2012	Obtained Information Security Management System (ISMS) certification.
October 2014	Listed on the Mothers section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.
October 2015	Changed to the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.
January 2016	Opened an office in front of Kyushu Institute of Technology (current TECH CENTER IIZUKA).
October 2017	Saga Head Office (current OPTiM SAGA) is relocated to the Honjo Campus of Saga University, a national university corporation.
January 2019	Established OPTiM Agri Michinoku Corporation, a joint venture with the Michinoku Bank, Ltd.
October 2019	Image Analysis AI Solution was rated No. 1 in market share in multiple markets in a research report published by MIC Research Institute Co., Ltd (Deloitte Tohmatsu MIC Research Institute Co., Ltd.).
November 2019	Opened OPTiM KOBE.
June 2020	Established D'PULA Medical Solutions Corporation, a joint venture with Sysmex Corporation.
July 2020	Established OPTiM Bank Technologies Corporation, a joint venture with the Bank of Saga Ltd.
October 2020	Established Landlog Marketing Corporation.
October 2020	Established YURASCOPE Co., Ltd.
December 2020	Established NTT e-Drone Technology Corporation, a joint venture between Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation (current NTT EAST, Inc.) and WorldLink & Company Co., Ltd.
May 2021	Established DXGoGo Corporation, a joint venture with KDDI Corporation.
December 2021	Invested in Net Resource Management, Inc.
April 2022	Moved to the 18th floor of the Shiodome Building to increase the floor space of OPTiM TOKYO due to business expansion.
April 2022	Moved from the First Section to the Prime Market following a reclassification of the Tokyo Stock Exchange's market segmentation.
December 2022	Entered into a capital and business alliance with Gurunavi, Inc. in the field of DX services for the restaurant industry.
March 2023	Established OPTiM Farm Corporation.
October 2023	Changed the company name of LANDLOG Marketing Corporation to OPTiM Digital Construction Corporation.
September 2025	Dissolved DXGoGo Corporation, an affiliated company.
October 2025	OPTiM Biz, a cloud device management solution, was ranked No. 1 in MDM market share for 15 consecutive years in a research report published by Deloitte Tohmatsu MIC Research Institute Co., Ltd.
October 2025	Absorbed and merged with OPTiM Digital Construction Corporation, a subsidiary.

3. Details of Business

Under the slogan of "We make the Net as simple as breathing," the Group's mission is to change the current situation in which IT literacy (*1) is still required to use the Internet, which has become an infrastructure for daily life, and to turn the Internet itself into something like air, which people can use without being aware of it at all. Since its establishment, the Group has been committed to the development of products that support all people in enjoying the creativity and convenience offered by the Internet equally.

The Group has developed its business under the vision of "Creating the future of every industry with AI." Until now, the Group has operated as a single segment, the "Optimal Business"; however, in response to the significant growth of the Agritech field and the increasing importance thereof, and in order to appropriately disclose the substance of its business, the Group has changed its reportable segments to two segments—the "AX (AI Transformation) (*2) Business" and the "Agritech Business"—from the current consolidated fiscal year.

The following are details of the Group's business activities by service category.

(1) AX Business

Classification	Product/service name
Development platform	- OPTiM AIR (*3) (formerly OPTiM Cloud IoT OS) A DX (*4) and AX service platform (*5) equipped with common functions required for the development of DX and AX services, such as ID management, IoT management, operational infrastructure, and license management.
IT Management AX Services	- OPTiM Biz Device management service. Enables centralized configuration and operation of management and security measures for smartphones, tablets, and PCs via the cloud (*6). - OPTiM Biz Premium A service that integrates and centrally manages device management, SaaS (*7) management, ID management, asset management, an in-house IT support AI agent (*8), and remote support. Improves efficiency and automates a wide range of information systems operations (*9), thereby reducing the workload of IT Management departments. - OPTiM AIRES An AI agent-based chatbot (*10) service. Supports responses to inquiries and information retrieval in office operations and customer support operations. - Optimal Remote Series Remote IT support services centered on screen-sharing functionality. Supports customer support at call centers and in-house IT support operations.
Construction & Civil Engineering AX Services	- OPTiM Geo Scan A service that enables anyone to perform surveying, measurement, design, construction management, and inspection tasks using a smartphone, all by themselves. Provides high-precision positioning at the millimeter (mm) level and enables the creation of 3D data.
Medical AX Services	- MINS (Medicaroid Intelligent Network System) A network support system that provides operational support for the surgical robot system, the "hinotori™ Surgical Robot System" (*11), as well as support for safe and efficient utilization of operating rooms and the transfer and succession of surgical techniques. - OPTiM AI Hospital An AI service equipped with an on-premises (*12) large language model (LLM) (*13) that supports document preparation by physicians and nurses. By linking with electronic medical record systems, it enhances operational efficiency in medical settings.

Office AX Services	<p>- OPTiM Contract A service in which AI extracts contract information—such as contracting parties and contract periods—from contracts, thereby improving the efficiency of contract management.</p> <p>- OPTiM Electronic Bookkeeping A service in which AI extracts transaction information—such as transaction counterparties, amounts, and dates—from documents including invoices, receipts, and purchase orders, and stores such information in compliance with the requirements of the Electronic Bookkeeping Act and the invoice system.</p> <p>- OPTiM Document Management A service that performs AI analysis on a wide range of business documents, including statutory documents, approval documents, application forms, and permits, regardless of format, and automatically classifies them to create and manage document registries.</p>
Communication AX Services	<p>- Official municipal super app A platform that enables local governments to provide residents with a wide range of information and services through a single application. It digitizes all touchpoints between residents and local governments—such as the distribution of local event and disaster information, school attendance communication apps connecting parents and teachers, and digital citizen IDs utilizing My Number cards—thereby improving administrative efficiency and enhancing resident convenience.</p> <p>- OPTiM Hardware My Portal A service in which equipment manufacturers build dedicated portals for users of their products, thereby digitizing interactions between manufacturers and users. Promotes after-sales and after-support services, enhances customer satisfaction, and maximizes manufacturers’ revenue.</p> <p>- OPTiM Support & Growth Portal A service that enables the creation of customer support websites simply by uploading manuals and FAQs. Provides automatic site generation, AI chatbots, AI inquiry management, and integrated FAQ and manual management, thereby reducing operational costs and improving efficiency, as well as enabling upselling (*14) and cross-selling (*15) through inquiry analysis.</p>
Other Services	<p>- OPTiM AI Camera Series A service that analyzes camera footage using AI. The lineup includes OPTiM AI Camera, which analyzes video in the cloud; OPTiM AI Camera Enterprise, which is suitable for more advanced and real-time analysis using edge computing (*16); and OPTiM AI Camera Analytics, which analyzes stored footage. These can be selected according to usage needs.</p> <p>- Unlimited use of PC software A subscription-based service for individual users that allows unlimited use of PC software and unlimited access to e-books.</p> <p>- Tabuho (Unlimited magazine reading service) An e-book service that allows unlimited access, for a fixed fee, to a wide range of popular magazines across various genres, from business to hobbies and recipes.</p>

(2) Agritech Business

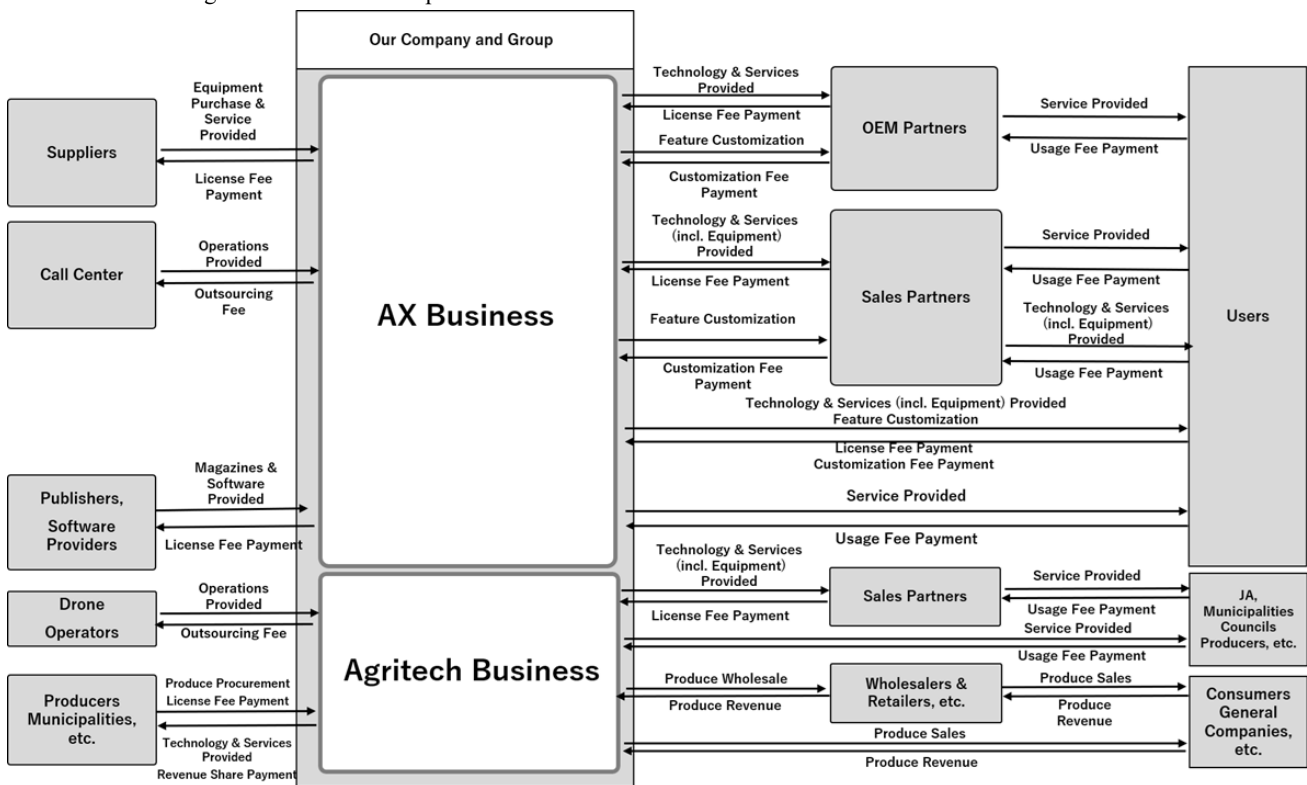
Classification	Product/service name
Smart Agriculture Services	<p>- Agri Buddy A platform that provides smart agriculture services supporting the entire process from cultivation to sales of agricultural products. It aims to shift agriculture from a “vertically integrated cultivation model,” in which a single producer undertakes all processes, to a “horizontally specialized cultivation model” utilizing smart agriculture services, thereby maximizing agricultural profitability.</p> <p>- Smart Agri Food Engages in the production, distribution, and sale of agricultural products, including Smart Rice cultivated through smart agriculture using AI and drones.</p>

- *1 IT literacy…The ability to manage and utilize information and data using information equipment and IT networks. The ability to use computers in a broad sense, such as the ability to work efficiently with a variety of application software.
- *2 AX…Abbreviation for AI Transformation. A concept that refers to transforming business by leveraging AI to advance automation and optimization of operations, thereby improving overall organizational productivity.
- *3 AIR…An acronym for AI, IoT, and Robotics. It refers to a DX and AX service platform that integrates technologies such as AI, IoT, and robotics, as well as the functions required for DX.
- *4 DX…Abbreviation for Digital transformation. The concept is that the widespread adoption of IT will improve people's lives in every aspect, meaning that companies will use technology to fundamentally change the performance and scope of their business.

- *5 Platform... A foundation that supports multiple services and functions (a framework for providing and managing them collectively).
- *6 Cloud... The term "cloud computing" refers to a method of providing software and hardware usage rights to users as a service over a network, and the term "cloud" refers to data centers and the group of servers that operate within them.
- *7 SaaS... An abbreviation for Software as a Service. It refers to a service that allows users to utilize software operating on servers via the Internet or other networks.
- *8 AI Agent... An AI that autonomously makes decisions and performs processes and tasks.
- *9 Information Systems Operations... Operations carried out by a company's IT management or information systems departments, including in-house IT support, management of smartphones and PCs, ID management, and management of software used within the company.
- *10 Chatbot... A system that automatically responds to user inquiries, primarily in a conversational format.
- *11 Surgical Robot System... A robotic system that supports physicians' operations in surgical procedures and enables highly precise treatments.
- *12 On-premises... The operation of hardware such as servers and software such as applications within facilities managed by the user.
- *13 Large Language Model (LLM)... An abbreviation for Large Language Models. It refers to an AI technology that learns from large volumes of textual data and performs text understanding and generation. It is used as a foundational technology for chatbots and AI agents.
- *14 Upselling... A sales approach that proposes higher-tier or higher value-added products than those the customer is considering purchasing or has already purchased, thereby increasing the average sales price.
- *15 Cross-selling... A sales approach that proposes related products to those the customer is considering purchasing or has already purchased, thereby increasing the average sales price.
- *16 Edge Computing... A technology that performs data processing near IoT devices such as network cameras. It reduces communication latency and enhances real-time performance.

[Business chart]

The following is a chart of the Group's main business lines.



4. Status of Affiliated Companies

Name	Address	Share capital (1,000 yen)	Details of business	Percentage of voting rights held or owned (%)	Details of the relationship
(Consolidated subsidiary)					
OPTiM Agri Michinoku Corporation (Notes) 1	Aomori-shi, Aomori	80,000	Smart agriculture business	95.0	Provision of services using our smart agriculture solutions. Officers serve concurrently.
OPTiM Bank Technologies Corporation	Saga-shi, Saga	30,000	Fund business	95.0	Sales of our AI and IoT solutions. Officers serve concurrently.
YURASCORE Co., Ltd.	Minato-ku, Tokyo	1,000	Development and sales of cloud CRM	100.0	Provision of CRM system to the Company. Loan of funds.
OPTiM Farm Corporation (Notes) 1	Minato-ku, Tokyo	20,000	Smart agriculture business	100.0	Providing services utilizing the Company's smart agriculture solutions. Officers serve concurrently. Loan of funds.
(Affiliates accounted for by the equity method)					
D'PULA Medical Solutions Corporation	Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo	50,000	Development and sales of DX solution services in the healthcare industry	49.0	Provision of services using our healthcare solutions.
NTT e-Drone Technology Corporation	Asaka-shi, Saitama	490,000	Sales of AI and IoT solutions.	34.0	Hardware and software development support. Officers serve concurrently.
Net Resource Management, Inc.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	170,000	Sales of AI and IoT solutions	16.4	Provision of our IoT Platform Services.
1 other company	-	-	-	-	-

(Notes) 1. The company is a specified subsidiary.

2. During the current consolidated fiscal year, the Company conducted an absorption-type merger in which the Company was the surviving entity and OPTiM Digital Construction Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was the absorbed entity, and accordingly, it has been excluded from the scope of consolidation.

3. During the current consolidated fiscal year, DXGoGo Corporation was excluded from the scope of application of the equity method due to the completion of its liquidation.

2. Status of Business

1. Management Policy, Business Environment, and Issues to be Addressed

The forward-looking statements in the document are based on the judgment of the Group as of the end of the consolidated fiscal year under review.

(1) Management policy

Under the slogan of "We make the Net as simple as breathing," the Company's mission is to change the current situation in which IT literacy is still required to use the Internet, which has become an infrastructure for daily life, and to turn the Internet itself into something like air, which people can use without being aware of it at all. Since its establishment, the Company has been committed to the development of products and services that support all people in enjoying the creativity and convenience offered by the Internet equally.

By constantly and aggressively conducting research and development in new fields and building intellectual property, we simultaneously create new markets and generate innovation, thereby aiming to create universal technologies, services, and business models that will have a significant positive impact on people around the world.

Under this policy, the Group is promoting the expansion of services utilizing AI and IoT technologies, guided by its vision of 'Creating the future of every industry with AI.' In recent years, against the backdrop of advancements in AI technology and the acceleration of industrial digitalization, the Group has been expanding its business domains and undergoing structural transformation.

In addition, due to the significant growth of the Agritech field and its increasing importance, the Group has changed its reportable segments from the current consolidated fiscal year to two segments—'AX (AI Transformation) Business' and 'Agritech Business'—in order to appropriately disclose the substance of its business. Going forward, the Group aims to achieve stable growth based on stock-type revenues in the AX business, while promoting the creation of new value through investments in growth areas, including the Agritech business, with the objective of enhancing medium- to long-term corporate value.

(2) Management strategy, etc.

(i) AX Business

The AX business is developed on two pillars: the establishment of a stable stock-based revenue foundation through IT Management AX services, and the creation of new growth areas through Industry AX services.

"OPTiM Biz," which is the core source of the Group's earnings, has continued to increase the number of licenses and sustain growth. On the other hand, in light of the recent maturity of the MDM market, the Group is working to establish new pillars that will drive the next stage of growth.

Specifically, in addition to conventional mobile device management (MDM) functions, the Group will focus on expanding sales of "OPTiM Biz Premium," an all-in-one service integrating asset management functions such as SaaS management and ID management. By leveraging the high level of convenience and cost advantages provided by a single platform and by strongly promoting upselling through both direct sales and sales partners, the Group aims to improve net sales per customer and further increase net sales.

In addition, as responses to issues differ by industry and there are risks of imitation arising from the rapid technological advances in AI and digital transformation (DX), the Group places importance on further addressing industry-specific characteristics and strengthening its business foundation. The Group will accurately identify increasingly sophisticated needs based on actual business operations and position the incorporation of such needs as an important strategy, thereby realizing the provision of services that are closely integrated with customers' business processes.

(ii) Agritech Business

The Agritech business is developed with the objective of contributing to enhanced productivity and improved profitability across the agricultural sector, as well as supporting the realization of sustainable agriculture. As the business transitions from the development investment phase to the service expansion phase, the Group is working to improve its earnings structure and achieve early profitability through strategic resource allocation.

In light of intensifying competition accompanying the advancement of agriculture DX led by national and local governments, changes in the competitive environment are anticipated, including new entrants such as major corporations, making sustained differentiation and profitability increasingly important. Starting with the ‘Drone-based Pesticide Spraying AX Service,’ the Group is promoting the accumulation of operational track records and regional expansion. Leveraging strong operational performance supported by high retention rates and on-site responsiveness, the Group aims to build a producer-oriented framework to enhance differentiation and profitability.

In addition, taking into account seasonality, climate change, and policy changes, the Group will promote service sophistication through the accumulation of operational data and know-how. By diversifying crop coverage and spraying targets to expand revenue sources, and by strengthening collaboration with JAs and local governments through data utilization, the Group will establish a business foundation resilient to environmental changes.

Furthermore, the Group provides ‘Agri Buddy,’ a service that supports each stage of agriculture in an integrated manner, offering comprehensive support from cultivation to sales, thereby contributing to overall efficiency and profitability improvements in agriculture. By delivering value-added services that go beyond individual functions and contributing to the monetization of both producers and the agricultural sector as a whole, the Group aims to continuously create social value.

(3) Objective indicators for judging the achievement of management goals, etc.

In order to maintain and further strengthen a solid management foundation that enables continued growth investment, the Group places importance on revenue growth as an objective indicator for assessing the achievement of its management targets.

In the core AX business, the Group will place the highest priority on the steady accumulation of stock-based revenues, primarily from licenses, and will work to expand a stable earnings base. In the Agritech business, the Group aims to achieve early profitability by increasing revenue through proactive expansion of business scale.

By driving the growth of each of these businesses, the Group will realize sustained overall business growth and aim to enhance corporate value over the medium to long term.

(4) Business environment

Recently, driven by labor shortages, aging workforces, and the need for operational efficiency across all industries, demand for DX and AX has continued to expand. In addition, in various industries, support through government policies and the promotion of technology adoption are advancing, and market growth is expected. Meanwhile, the competitive environment continues to intensify.

In this context, the Group’s business environment is characterized by the simultaneous expansion of growth opportunities and changes in the competitive landscape, requiring business development that accurately captures technological trends, customer needs, and the policy environment.

Under its vision of ‘Creating the future of every industry with AI,’ the Group will not only address the operational requirements of each industry through the provision of proprietary technologies, but will also promote management that enhances the overall social value of industries.

(5) Business and financial issues to be addressed as a priority

The main issues to be addressed by the Group are as follows.

(i) Expansion of sales

The Group aims to achieve sustainable growth and enhance corporate value in the expanding DX and AX markets by securing stable revenues based on a highly predictable stock-based business model, while appropriately controlling the balance between growth investments and profitability.

In the AX business, the Group will promote market share expansion by continuously enhancing its core service, ‘OPTiM Biz,’ which boasts high profitability and retention rates. In addition, the Group will further expand sales of ‘OPTiM Biz Premium’ as a new strategic pillar, which integrates various services such as SaaS management, device management, and ID management, thereby improving usability through stronger functional linkage and reducing implementation costs. Furthermore, against the backdrop of the growing adoption of generative AI, the Group anticipates monetization and further growth of AI services tailored to various industries.

In the Agritech business, the Group will position the smart agriculture service ‘Agri Buddy’ at the core of its growth strategy and promote the transformation of the agricultural production model itself. ‘Agri Buddy’ virtually consolidates the Group’s

service platform, which covers more than 30,000 hectares developed through the provision of smart agriculture services, into a large-scale “Super Farm.” This facilitates a transition from the conventional “vertically integrated cultivation model,” in which a single producer handles all processes, to a “horizontally specialized cultivation model,” in which specialized personnel share and collaborate on each process. As a result, while restraining individual capital expenditures, the Group will provide all producers with cost competitiveness equivalent to or exceeding that of large-scale agricultural corporations, thereby maximizing agricultural profitability.

Through these initiatives, the Group will strive to enhance its medium- to long-term corporate value.

(ii) Securing and Developing Human Resources, and Enhancing Productivity Through AI.

As DX and AX continue to advance rapidly across various industries, there is a growing need to respond promptly to diverse and evolving user needs. The Group is working to enhance productivity through proactive utilization of AI and, in terms of new hiring, will transition to a recruitment policy that emphasizes efficiency while keeping pace with the speed of business expansion.

At the same time, the Group will strengthen its organizational capabilities by providing training programs and workshops for existing employees, as well as by improving personnel and compensation systems to enhance employee retention, thereby reinforcing the structure of each department.

(iii) Strengthening of intellectual property strategy

Since its establishment, the Group has been actively engaged in research and development activities and positions technology-driven innovation as a key foundation of its management. The intellectual property rights held by the Company are regarded as important management assets that link these technologies to business competitiveness and form the core of differentiation from other companies. Accordingly, the Group has been continuously working to acquire and utilize intellectual property rights in alignment with its business development as a fundamental policy.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Group held 606 registered patents (428 in Japan and 178 overseas). During the fiscal year, the Group actively filed patent applications primarily for smart agriculture and generative AI-related services, focusing on core technologies of each service. Some of these have already been granted, steadily building a foundation of intellectual property that underpins business competitiveness.

In the next fiscal year, the Group plans to actively pursue patent applications not only for core technologies but also for peripheral technologies, including functional enhancements, usage methods, operation user interfaces, and operational processes. By constructing a multi-layered patent portfolio centered on core technologies, the Group aims to reduce imitation risks while enhancing the flexibility of business development and ensuring medium- to long-term business stability.

(iv) Management that is conscious of cost of capital and stock price

As of the end of March 2026, the Company’s market capitalization of tradable shares fell below the Tokyo Stock Exchange Prime Market listing maintenance criterion of 10 billion yen, and the Company has entered the improvement period. The Company takes this situation very seriously and will focus on the following measures to achieve compliance with the criteria by the end of March 2027 and to expand market capitalization on a sustainable basis.

Sustainable growth and enhancement of market valuation: The Company will strive to improve business performance by accelerating growth strategies, including in the Agritech business, strengthen IR activities (such as enhancing earnings presentation materials and expanding dialogue with investors), and consider and implement measures to improve the liquidity of tradable shares, thereby aiming to achieve appropriate market valuation and enhance capital efficiency.

Enhancement of shareholder returns: While comprehensively considering future business development, internal reserves, and incentives for human resources, the Company will endeavor to enhance flexible shareholder returns and increase total shareholder returns through optimal capital policy.

2. Sustainability Philosophy and Initiatives

The Group's sustainability philosophy and initiatives are as stated below.

The forward-looking statements in the document are based on the judgment of the Group as of the end of the consolidated fiscal year under review.

Basic policy

As expressed in its management philosophy, the Group operates its business for the purpose of creating universal technologies, services, and business models that will have a significantly positive impact on people around the world. The Group has identified the material issues (materialities) as follows based on its belief that continuing to create new value using AI, IoT, Cloud, Mobile, and Robotics as well as promoting DX in all industries itself will contribute to the realization of a prosperous and sustainable future for all people.

- Realization of a sustainable society

By promoting the pinpoint time spraying service in Agritech, the Group aims to realize a sustainable society from an environmental perspective by replacing conventional pest control carried out by helicopters with drones in order to promote reduction of the use of fossil fuels and pesticides.

- Contribution to local communities by providing innovation

The “Municipal Official Super App,” a super app platform that consolidates all apps provided by local governments, has received high praise from the media and external organizations. Based on this track record, we are promoting its expansion to local governments nationwide. This initiative will improve access to administrative services for more residents, reduce the workload of administrative staff, and contribute to local communities.

- Establishment of a compliance system

The Group will regularly conduct in-house training to establish a more robust compliance system to provide its stakeholders with safe, secure, and stable services from a legal and regulatory perspective.

The Group also believes that in order to realize its material issues, it is essential to provide its employees, who are the source of providing value to society and its customers, with support for diverse human resources, support for learning that encourages them to demonstrate their abilities, and the establishment of a foundation that enables them to work comfortably for long periods to facilitate their active roles. For details regarding the “Strategy” and “Metrics and Targets” related to human capital, please refer to “5. Status of Employees, etc. (1) Basic Policy on Human Resources Strategy, etc.”

Governance

Sustainability initiatives are one of the main discussion themes of the Board of Directors, and relevant information collected from all divisions, mainly through the coordination of the Corporate Management Division and the Corporate Planning Division, is reported to the Board of Directors as needed in a condensed format. Based on the progress of initiatives and other reported information, such as information on significant risks and opportunities, and also on considering changes in the external environment, the Board of Directors discusses and makes decisions on matters such as the verification of the current targets and benefits of initiatives and any necessary changes to policies.

Risk management

To respond to the various risks that the Company faces, including sustainability risks, the Company has established the Risk Management Regulations and holds Risk Management Committee meetings to identify various types of risks and conduct assessments. These risks are reported to the Board of Directors, which provides response measures, guidance, and supervision related to such risks.

The Company has also established an in-house whistleblower contact office (staffed by its full-time Corporate Auditor), where its employees, including non-regular employees, can report any violations of laws or regulations. In addition, the Company has established internal regulations that prohibit any prejudicial treatment of whistleblowers.

3. Business and Other Risks

Matters related to the business and accounting conditions described in this document that may have a material effect on investors' decisions include the following. In addition, even if such risk factors are not necessarily applicable, matters that are considered important for investors' investment decisions are disclosed below from the viewpoint of proactive information disclosure to investors. While it is the Group's policy to be fully aware of the possibility of the occurrence of these risks and to endeavor to avoid their occurrence and to respond to them if they do occur, the Group believes that investment decisions regarding the Company's shares should be made after careful consideration of this section and other items in this document.

Forward-looking statements in the document are based on the judgment of our Group as of the date of submission of this document, and do not cover all possible risks that may arise in the future.

(1) Risks Related to the Business Environment and Market Structure

I. Impact of the Competitive Environment and Market Trends

A) AX Business

i. IT Management AX Services

The Group provides IT Management AX services consisting of device management, ID management, SaaS management, and IT support, which support corporate IT operations. These services generate a certain level of stock-based revenue through a subscription-based business model.

On the other hand, in the IT Management AX services segment, as the market matures, competition from other companies continues in terms of functional enhancements and pricing. Additionally, alternative solutions provided by cloud service providers and integrated IT management services are expanding. While the Group is advancing integrated service offerings that consolidate multiple IT systems-related functions, if competitors provide similar integrated services, or if changes in customer needs and technological trends prevent the Group from maintaining sufficient competitive advantages, it may become difficult to expand usage and maintain pricing levels as expected, which could affect the Group's business and performance.

ii. AX Services for Various Industries

The Group positions AX services for various industries utilizing technologies such as AI, IoT, and robotics as a growth area, and is promoting the development of solutions that contribute to operational efficiency, resolution of labor shortages, and productivity improvement in each industry. These AX services utilize 'OPTiM AIR (OPTiM AI IoT Robotics Platform),' which aggregates functions common to DX and AX services, such as authentication, data management, and device management. By leveraging these common functions across services, the Group has established a structure that reduces the workload and time required for launching services compared to developing solutions for each industry from scratch.

However, since AX services for various industries operate in differing market environments depending on the industry, variations remain in the time required for market introduction and in technology development costs, and there is inherent uncertainty in recovering research and development investments. Furthermore, if market penetration does not proceed as expected or competition intensifies, delays in monetization and failure to recover upfront investments as planned could adversely affect the Group's business and performance.

B) Agritech Business

The Group provides smart agriculture services utilizing AI, IoT, and drones. However, as the market environment in agriculture and agricultural product distribution varies significantly depending on regional characteristics, crop characteristics, and the business practices of existing operators, there is a possibility that business development may not progress as planned. In addition, the procurement prices and production volumes of agricultural products are influenced by external factors such as weather conditions, which may cause fluctuations in profitability. Furthermore, if initial investments in agricultural machinery or the utilization rates of such machinery fall below expectations, there is a risk that investment recovery may not proceed as planned. As a result, these factors may have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

II. Performance weighted toward the second half of the fiscal year

Since the Group develops software and builds systems for its corporate clients, budgets are determined at the beginning of the fiscal year and the Group completes its products, etc., within the same fiscal year, so there is a tendency that clients tend

to receive more of the products, etc., in the second half of the year. Therefore, if the timing of sales recognition is postponed due to delays in acceptance of products, etc., the Group's business and earnings may be affected.

(2) Risks Related to Business Strategy and Growth Investments

(i) Business Investments and Research and Development

The Group engages in business investments, including M&A and investments in new businesses, as well as research and development investments, with the aim of promoting a well-balanced portfolio management that is resilient to changes in the business environment. However, these initiatives involve uncertainties, and if the outcomes of research and development or business investments do not materialize as expected, they may have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

With regard to business investments, the Group considers and executes acquisitions or investments in companies or businesses based on its business strategy and affinity with related business areas. In implementing these investments, if post-acquisition integration does not proceed as planned or if the performance of the investee falls below initial expectations, it may affect the Group's business and performance.

Regarding research and development investments, the Group develops and deploys services in-house; however, if the direction of such development diverges from user needs or the Group's business strategy, or if development does not progress as planned due to technical challenges, the outcomes may not be sufficiently commercialized or monetized. Furthermore, the upfront increase in research and development expenses associated with the development of new businesses and services may also have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

(ii) Impairment of software

The Group capitalizes software (including software in progress) that is deemed certain to generate future revenue or reduce costs. However, if the Group's large-scale software projects were to change plans, or if the Group's ability to generate revenue or reduce costs were to be impaired due to a review of usage conditions or other factors, and the assets needed to be written off or impaired, the Group's business and earnings could be affected.

(iii) Group management

The Company aims to achieve management that generates synergies through collaboration with its consolidated subsidiaries, and therefore requires close business coordination. As a result, some of the Company's directors and employees concurrently serve as officers of these subsidiaries. The financial results of consolidated subsidiaries are incorporated into the Group's consolidated financial statements and may affect the Group's financial position and operating results.

In addition, the value of investments in consolidated subsidiaries may fluctuate depending on their business conditions. If the subsidiaries perform poorly and incur significant losses, resulting in a decline in investment value, the Group may not be able to realize the expected investment effects, which could have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

(3) Risks Related to Products, Technologies, and Service Provision

(i) Risks Related to System Failures and Information Security

The Group's business relies on the internet communications network as the foundation of its services. Therefore, if the internet communications network is disrupted due to natural disasters or accidents, the Group may be unable to provide its services. In addition, the Group's services may be suspended due to temporary server downtime caused by unexpected surges in access, or due to defects in the hardware or software of the Group or its business partners. If such problems occur and result in a situation where the functions cannot be fully utilized, it may have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

Furthermore, there is a risk of computer virus infections, unauthorized access to systems through illicit external means, or deletion or unauthorized acquisition of important data due to human error by officers or employees. Should such incidents occur, they may cause direct or indirect damage to the Group and undermine trust in the Group's services, which could have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

(ii) Intellectual Property Rights

In the Group's business domain, if third-party patents are granted, there is a risk that the Group's business development may be hindered, which could affect its business performance. Conversely, if the Group's patents are infringed by third parties, this may also have an impact on the Group's performance. In addition, there is a possibility that services may become commoditized after the expiration of patent protection.

(iii) Safety Risks Related to Business Equipment such as Drones and Agricultural Machinery

The Group strives to realize drones that can coexist safely with people without causing accidents. However, in the unlikely

event that a drone used in the Group's services were to crash and cause damage to persons or property, it could result in substantial compensation payments, additional costs, and a loss of social credibility, which may have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

In addition, the Group operates not only drones but also various types of agricultural machinery and equipment in the provision of its agriculture-related services. These agricultural machines may also cause personal injury or damage to agricultural products or surrounding property due to mechanical failure, operational errors, or unexpected behavior resulting from external environmental factors.

Ensuring the safety of all such equipment necessary for business operations is a critical issue. In the event of an accident, compensation liabilities, repair or replacement costs for equipment, and suspension of service provision may arise, which could have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

(4) Risks Related to Customers, Partners, and Business Relationships

(i) Dependence on Specific Transactions and Business Partners

In the Group's AX service platform (OPTiM Biz), in addition to direct sales, a significant portion of revenue is generated through OEM provision and sales via distribution partners. In the current consolidated fiscal year, sales to KDDI Corporation, a major OEM partner, accounted for 28.5% of total revenue.

The Group makes efforts to maintain relationships with OEM partners and sales partners by regularly confirming their needs and strengthening its responsiveness and support systems. However, if OEM partners or sales partners discontinue handling the Group's products due to switching to competitors or changes in their sales strategies, this may have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

(ii) Contracts with Platform Providers

Some of the services provided by the Group are offered through major platform providers, such as Apple Inc. and Google Inc., based on contracts with or agreement to the terms and conditions of such platform providers. Therefore, if the Group becomes unable to provide its services due to changes in the business strategies or policies of these platform providers, it may have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

(5) Risks Related to Human Resources, Organization, and Management

(i) Securing and Developing Skilled Human Resources

In the Group's business development, including the provision of new services, highly skilled personnel are required for software development and system construction. Accordingly, the Group creates opportunities to connect with talented students and programmers by conducting various initiatives such as internships, programming workshops, and information exchange events, thereby enhancing the efficiency of its recruitment activities. In addition, the Group provides training programs to enable employees to acquire skills that keep pace with the speed of technological innovation, and secures necessary personnel partly through the use of temporary staff.

However, if the securing and development of talented personnel do not proceed as planned, if qualified temporary staff cannot be secured, or if dispatch costs fluctuate, this may have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

(ii) Strengthening of Internal Management Systems

The Group recognizes that effective corporate governance is essential for the continuous enhancement of corporate value. Accordingly, the Group has been working to ensure the proper operation of internal control systems that secure the appropriateness of operations and the reliability of financial reporting, as well as to enforce compliance based on sound ethical standards, while making ongoing reviews and improvements as necessary.

However, if the rapid expansion of the business results in a situation where the development of sufficient internal management systems cannot keep pace, it may become difficult to maintain appropriate business operations, which could have an impact on the Group's business and performance.

(6) Risks Related to Legal Regulations, Finance, and Other Factors

(i) Legal and Regulatory Risks

The Group's businesses are primarily subject to various laws and regulations, including the Act on Specified Commercial Transactions, the Installment Sales Act, the Act on the Protection of Personal Information, the Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations (the "Premiums and Representations Act"), and the Consumer Contract Act. In addition, depending on the nature of its business activities and the form of services provided, the Group may also be subject to the Medical

Practitioners Act, the Medical Care Act, the Act on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products Including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (the “Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Act”), the Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Act, the Act on the Quality Control of Fertilizers (the “Fertilizer Control Act”), the Civil Aeronautics Act, the Act on Prevention of Improper Use of Mobile Voice Communications Services by Mobile Voice Communications Carriers (the “Unauthorized Use Prevention Act”), the Telecommunications Business Act, and other relevant laws and regulations.

In order to comply with these laws and regulations, the Group endeavors to develop and strengthen its compliance framework. However, in the event of any violation of applicable laws or regulations, or if new regulations are introduced due to amendments to existing laws, restrictions may be imposed on the Group’s business operations, which could have an adverse effect on the Group’s operating results.

Furthermore, the Group may expand into overseas markets or increase its involvement with such markets in the future. When conducting business activities overseas or providing products and services through agents or other channels, it will be necessary to appropriately respond to the laws, regulations, social conditions, and user needs of each country.

Moreover, as the Group provides its products under a licensing model, if users move overseas with products installed, such products may become subject to different legal and regulatory requirements in the destination country. If the Group is unable to respond adequately to these circumstances, it may have an impact on its performance.

(ii) Dilution of shares due to the exercise of stock acquisition rights

The Group has adopted a stock option plan for its Board Directors and employees to raise their motivation and morale in order to improve the Company's business performance. If stock options are exercised, the total number of outstanding shares will increase, which dilutes the value of each share and may have an impact on the Company's stock price.

4. Management's Analysis of Financial Position, Operating Results and Status of Cash Flows

(1) Overview of operating results

The following is a summary of the financial position, operating results, and cash flows (hereinafter referred to as "operating results") of our group (the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries) for the current consolidated fiscal year.

(i) Status of financial position and operating results

Until now, the Group has operated as a single segment, the "Optimal Business"; however, in response to the significant growth of the Agritech field and the increasing importance thereof, and in order to appropriately disclose the substance of its business, the Group has changed its reportable segments to two segments—the "AX (AI Transformation) (*1) Business" and the "Agritech Business"—from the current consolidated fiscal year.

Service categories are as follows:

- AX Business
 - IT Management AX Services (OPTiM Biz, OPTiM Biz Premium, OPTiM AIRES, OPTiM Collaboration Portal, etc.)
 - Construction & Civil Engineering AX Services (OPTiM Geo Scan, etc.)
 - Healthcare AX Services (OPTiM AI Hospital, etc.)
 - Office AX Services (OPTiM Document Management, OPTiM Contract, OPTiM Electronic Bookkeeping, etc.)
 - Communication AX Services (Official municipal super app, OPTiM Support & Growth Portal, etc.)
 - Other Services (including general consumer-oriented services and single-year spot projects, etc.)
- Agritech Business
 - Smart Agriculture Services (Agri Buddy, etc.)

In light of the above, the results by segment for the current consolidated fiscal year are as follows:

(1) AX Business

Various AX services are growing steadily.

IT Management AX services have grown steadily, making a significant contribution to both revenue and profit.

The number of licenses has expanded, centered on "OPTiM Biz," an MDM service with the No.1 domestic market share for 15 consecutive years (*2), significantly contributing to increased net sales.

With an overwhelming market share of over 180,000 companies (*3) and a stock-based business model, the service generates high profit margins.

In addition, the Group has launched "OPTiM Biz Premium," a service that enhances efficiency and automation of all IT Management systems operations while providing security.

This service integrates SaaS management, device management, ID management, and other services provided by the Group, and is built on a single platform, which is a key strength. It provides users with a unified dashboard, a consistent user experience, login via a common ID, seamless integration of functions, and reduced implementation costs, thereby offering enhanced convenience and effectiveness.

This service is also designed to be easily upsold (*4) by "OPTiM Biz" sales partners, and preparations for partner-based sales are progressing.

In the Construction & Civil Engineering AX services, the number of licenses for "OPTiM Geo Scan" has been increasing steadily.

With "OPTiM Geo Scan," millimeter-level positioning accuracy in location measurement has newly been achieved. As a result, surveying and positioning tasks that previously required multiple workers and expensive specialized equipment can now be performed using only a smartphone, and 3D data can also be generated. These technologies are highly beneficial for the construction industry, where labor shortages and the decline in skilled workers are becoming increasingly serious, and future growth is expected.

In the Medical AX services, the healthcare industry is facing a challenging situation, including worsening labor shortages and deficit operations due to rising personnel costs and inflation. Under such circumstances, government-led DX (*5)

initiatives have begun to advance as a solution. With tailwinds such as the inclusion of generative AI (*6) requirements in the 2026 revision of medical service fees, the business is beginning to capture growth opportunities.

In healthcare settings, a large volume of document creation and management tasks occur. “OPTiM AI Hospital,” which can significantly reduce the workload associated with document creation and management, has had its effectiveness published in internationally peer-reviewed papers and has received extremely high evaluations from third-party organizations. This service is currently undergoing PoC (*7) trials at multiple hospitals toward full-scale implementation and has also been highly evaluated by healthcare professionals. The adoption rate following PoC is very high, and as DX initiatives are finally entering full-scale implementation in the healthcare industry, the service is attracting attention and has strong growth potential.

In the Office AX services, generative AI-powered services such as “OPTiM Document Management,” “OPTiM Contract,” and “OPTiM Electronic Bookkeeping” continue to grow, supported by the spread of DX and AX within enterprises.

In the Communication AX services, the Group provides services that digitize and enable AX in communication between companies and their customers, as well as between municipalities and their residents, steadily accumulating results.

The integrated resident portal application, the “Official Municipal Super App,” has been adopted by multiple municipalities, including Hashikami Town in Aomori Prefecture and Kanzaki City in Saga Prefecture, and is expanding its reach. In addition, this service has been listed in the Digital Service Catalog for Regional Revitalization by the Digital Agency. This indicates that the service meets the model specifications defined by the Digital Agency and complies with national standards, thereby enhancing credibility with municipalities. Furthermore, the AI customer portal “OPTiM Support & Growth Portal,” which enables both improved customer satisfaction and revenue expansion by allowing AI to create and automate the operation of customer portal sites, has begun to be adopted by many companies due to its significant effectiveness.

While the Company continues to grow with a focus on AX, revenue from Other Services (including general consumer-oriented services and single-year spot projects) that have fallen outside the focus areas has been declining.

(2) Agritech Business

The Group provides smart agriculture services aimed at realizing “enjoyable, stylish, and profitable agriculture” by solving issues in the production, collection, processing, and distribution processes of crops and achieving AX across the entire agricultural sector.

Smart agriculture services, in particular the drone-based spraying AX service for rice cultivation, have grown into Japan’s largest drone pesticide spraying service, driven by the increase in pests and diseases due to climate change and the shift from helicopters to drones.

During the current consolidated fiscal year, the pest control (*8) usage of the drone pesticide spraying AX service for crops such as rice, wheat, and soybeans reached 134 municipalities across 25 prefectures, covering 133,000 fields (*9) and 32,000 hectares (320 km²), which is equivalent to approximately 15% of the total area of Tokyo Metropolis and about half the size of the Tokyo 23 wards.

In addition, 98% of producers who used the service during the current consolidated fiscal year have expressed their intention to continue using the service in the next fiscal year, reflecting very high evaluations from producers, JA, and Zen-Noh (National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations). Furthermore, the service is expanding horizontally, with pest control applications for other crops such as green onions and citrus fruits and adaptation to new crops progressing.

In addition, during the current consolidated fiscal year, a new drone-based shading and heat-shielding agent spraying AX service was launched. This service applies special materials to rooftops using drones to prevent indoor temperature increases. This service is also attracting attention due to the effects of climate change, and applications from customers wishing to use the service have been received since its announcement.

The “OPTiM Cloud IoT OS,” which has been developed over many years as the platform for providing the above AX services and smart agriculture services, has been further advanced and rebranded as a new service platform, “OPTiM AIR (AI IoT Robotics Platform),” embodying the Group’s corporate philosophy of “We make the Net as simple as breathing.” This enables faster service development than ever before, reduction of development costs, and facilitation of cross-selling (*10) among the Group’s services simultaneously.

The Group has been making investments in the development of new AI services and new functionalities, in the AI development framework, and in human resources.

During the current consolidated fiscal year, the following new AI services were launched, and efforts have continued to focus on adding new functionalities and promotional activities after their release. These services achieved significant growth during the current consolidated fiscal year.

FY 03/ 26	Civil ReSnap	A close-range visual inspection support service. During inspection work for structures such as bridges, users can check while comparing with past images, and inspection reports can be generated and organized directly using AI.
	OPTiM Collaboration Portal	A portal site creation service that enables AI to automatically generate, update, and manage all types of business manuals. Not only generation but also updates can be carried out based on AI instructions, allowing anyone to operate it.
	OPTiM Support & Growth Portal	An AI customer portal service that automatically creates and operates customer portal sites, enabling both improved customer satisfaction and revenue expansion. In addition to customer support, it visualizes customer needs and issues, thereby increasing sales opportunities.
	Poishot	A customer acquisition service in which AI enables store promotion simply by taking photos. It automates text creation and information dissemination to social media, improving marketing efficiency.

In addition, by introducing AI coding assistants to all engineers and ensuring company-wide usage, development efficiency improved significantly compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year. Code quality also improved, achieving productivity that significantly exceeds the cost of AI operation.

As an investment in human resources, the Group implemented increases in starting salaries for new graduates and improvements in compensation and benefits for existing employees. Through these measures, the Group aims to strengthen its competitiveness in recruitment while creating an environment in which each employee can continue working with peace of mind over the medium to long term.

Furthermore, during the current consolidated fiscal year, the Group introduced a shareholder benefit program and conducted share repurchases with the objectives of enhancing shareholder returns and improving capital efficiency.

*1 AX… Abbreviation for AI Transformation. A concept that refers to transforming business by leveraging AI to advance automation and optimization of operations, thereby improving overall organizational productivity.

*2 Source: Deloitte Tohmatsu MIC Economic Research Institute
 “Current Status and Outlook of the Cloud Services Market: 2013 Edition,” IT Asset Management (including MDM) Market, “Total Revenue,” FY2011–FY2012 Actual Results (published in 2013),
 “Market Outlook for Collaboration/Content and Mobile Management Package Software: 2014 Edition,” MDM Market Trends: “Number of MDM Shipments (including SaaS and ASP)” FY2013 Results (published in 2014),
 “Market Outlook for Collaboration/Content and Mobile Management Package Software,” MDM Market Trends: “Number of MDM Shipments (including SaaS and ASP)” FY2014–FY2017 Results (published 2015–2018),
 “Market Outlook for Collaboration and Mobile Management Software” MDM Market “MDM Shipment ID Count (including SaaS and ASP)” FY2018–FY2024 Results and FY2025 Forecast (published 2019–2025).

- *3 As of June 25, 2019, according to our research.
- *4 Upsell: A sales approach that proposes higher-tier or higher value-added products than those the customer is considering purchasing or has already purchased, thereby increasing the average sales price.
- *5 DX: Digital transformation. The concept is that the widespread adoption of IT will improve people's lives in every aspect, meaning that companies will use technology to fundamentally change the performance and scope of their business.
- *6 Generative AI: A general term for AI technology that generates new content such as text, images, videos, and audio by leveraging patterns and relationships learned from data.
- *7 PoC: Abbreviation for Proof of Concept. Refers to the stage of verifying the feasibility of a new idea or technology.
- *8 Pest Control: Efforts to prevent, appropriately suppress, and manage the occurrence of pests, diseases, and weeds that cause damage to crops.
- *9 As of January, 2026, according to our research.
- *10 Cross-selling: A sales approach that proposes related products to those the customer is considering purchasing or has already purchased, thereby increasing the average sales price.

As a result, the financial position and operating results for the current fiscal year were as follows.

a. Financial Position

(Assets)

The balance of total assets at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year amounted to 12,431,249 thousand yen, an increase of 1,337,176 thousand yen compared with the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year. This was mainly due to increases in cash and deposits of 1,270,885 thousand yen and in merchandise and finished goods of 1,734,889 thousand yen, while notes and accounts receivable – trade and contract assets decreased by 1,533,090 thousand yen and investment securities decreased by 482,725 thousand yen.

(Liabilities)

The balance of total liabilities at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year amounted to 3,053,011 thousand yen, an increase of 478,223 thousand yen compared with the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year. This was mainly due to an increase in short-term borrowings of 1,250,000 thousand yen, while notes and accounts payable – trade decreased by 542,997 thousand yen and accounts payable – other decreased by 301,668 thousand yen.

(Net assets)

The balance of total net assets at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year amounted to 9,378,238 thousand yen, an increase of 858,952 thousand yen compared with the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year. This was mainly due to an increase in retained earnings of 1,114,311 thousand yen resulting from profit attributable to owners of parent.

b. Operating results

Consolidated operating results for the current fiscal year were as follows: net sales of 11,731,804 thousand yen (up 10.9% year on year), operating profit of 1,969,897 thousand yen (up 0.8% year on year), ordinary profit of 1,950,172 thousand yen (up 4.7% year on year), and profit attributable to owners of parent of 1,114,311 thousand yen (down 5.4% year on year).

(ii) Cash flow status

Cash and cash equivalents (hereinafter referred to as “funds”) at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year increased by 1,270,885 thousand yen compared with the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year, to 3,005,680 thousand yen.

The status of cash flows and their main factors during the current fiscal year are as follows.

(Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities)

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to 1,594,331 thousand yen (net cash provided of 2,111,097 thousand yen in the same period of the previous fiscal year). This was mainly due to increases in funds from profit before income taxes of 1,742,865 thousand yen and depreciation of 1,364,571 thousand yen, as well as an increase in funds due to a decrease in trade receivables of 1,526,981 thousand yen, while a decrease in funds resulted from an increase in inventories of 1,741,892 thousand yen and a decrease in trade payables of 542,994 thousand yen.

(Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities)

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to 1,291,446 thousand yen (net cash used of 1,966,100 thousand yen in the same period of the previous fiscal year). This was mainly due to expenditures of 1,539,121 thousand yen for the acquisition of intangible assets and proceeds of 330,000 thousand yen from the redemption of investment securities.

(Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities)

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to 968,000 thousand yen (net cash used of 312,955 thousand yen in the same period of the previous fiscal year). This was mainly due to proceeds of 2,000,000 thousand yen from short-term borrowings and expenditures of 750,000 thousand yen for the repayment of short-term borrowings.

(iii) Records of production, orders received and sales

a. Production

Since there are no items applicable to production, there are no relevant items concerning production records.

b. Orders received

Since there are not manufacture products on a make-to-order basis, there are no relevant items concerning records of orders received.

c. Sales

Sales results for the current consolidated fiscal year by segment are as follows.

Name of Segment	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	
	Sales (1,000 yen)	Year on year (%)
AX Business	9,092,348	102.7
Agritech Business	2,639,456	152.7
Total	11,731,804	110.9

(Note) Sales results by major customer and percentage of such sales results to total sales results for the current consolidated fiscal year

Customer	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)		Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	
	Sales (1,000 yen)	Percentage (%)	Sales (1,000 yen)	Percentage (%)
KDDI Corporation	3,268,793	30.9	3,339,438	28.5

(2) Analysis and discussion from the viewpoint of management regarding the operating results and others

The following is our recognition, analysis, and discussion regarding the status of the Group's operating results, etc., from the management's point of view.

The forward-looking statements in this document are based on judgments made as of the end of the current fiscal year.

(i) Recognition, analysis and discussion regarding the status of financial position and operating results

a. Operating results, etc.

1) Financial position

For an analysis of financial position, please refer to "(1) Overview of operating results, etc., (i) Status of financial position and operating results, a. Financial position."

2) Operating results

(Net sales)

Net sales for the current consolidated fiscal year were 11,731,804 thousand yen, an increase of 10.9% compared with the previous fiscal year. This was mainly attributable to the steady growth of stock revenues in the AX business and an increase in net sales in the Agritech business to 2,639,456 thousand yen, an increase of 52.7% compared with the previous fiscal year.

(Cost of sales)

Cost of sales for the current consolidated fiscal year was 6,343,015 thousand yen, an increase of 18.4% compared with the previous fiscal year, mainly reflecting an increase in cost of sales associated with higher revenue in the Agritech business.

As a result, gross profit was 5,388,789 thousand yen, an increase of 3.2% compared with the previous fiscal year.

(Selling, general and administrative expenses)

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the current consolidated fiscal year amounted to 3,418,892 thousand yen, an increase of 4.6% compared with the previous fiscal year, mainly reflecting an increase in research and development expenses despite a decrease in outsourcing expenses.

As a result, operating profit was 1,969,897 thousand yen, an increase of 0.8% compared with the previous fiscal year.

(Non-operating expenses (income))

Non-operating income for the current consolidated fiscal year was 72,053 thousand yen, an increase of 115.3% compared with the previous fiscal year, mainly reflecting compensation income received and gains on investments in investment partnerships.

Non-operating expenses for the current consolidated fiscal year were 91,778 thousand yen, a decrease of 26.9% compared with the previous fiscal year, mainly reflecting equity in losses of affiliates and loss on disposal of non-current assets.

As a result, ordinary profit was 1,950,172 thousand yen, an increase of 4.7% compared with the previous fiscal year.

(Extraordinary loss (income))

Extraordinary income for the current consolidated fiscal year was 31,089 thousand yen, an increase of 686.9% compared with the previous fiscal year, mainly reflecting subsidies.

Extraordinary losses for the current consolidated fiscal year were 238,396 thousand yen, an increase of 8,203.1% compared with the previous fiscal year, mainly reflecting loss on valuation of investment securities and loss on reduction entry of non-current assets.

As a result, income before income taxes and minority interests was 1,742,865 thousand yen, a decrease of 6.5% compared with the previous fiscal year.

(Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent)

Total income taxes for the current consolidated fiscal year were 628,859 thousand yen (684,878 thousand yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year), a decrease of 56,018 thousand yen compared with the previous fiscal year, mainly reflecting a decrease in deferred income taxes due to a reduction in deductible temporary differences.

As a result, profit attributable to owners of parent was 1,114,311 thousand yen, a decrease of 5.4% compared with the previous fiscal year.

b. Recognition and discussion of the status of operating results, etc.

Major factors that may affect the Group's management include changes in market trends associated with the expansion of the DX and AX markets, as well as the need to respond to technological innovations, including AI technologies.

The Group's revenue structure is primarily composed of stable and highly predictable stock-type revenues. Under its vision of "creating the future of all industries through AI," the Group will make investments to drive innovation in the rapidly expanding DX and AX markets and achieve significant growth. At the same time, in each of its business domains, namely the "AX Business" and the "Agritech Business," the Group will further strengthen its response to technological innovations and, through the acquisition of intellectual property rights and other measures, diversify risk factors that may have a material impact on its financial performance, suppress the occurrence of such risks, and respond to them appropriately.

Factors that may have a significant impact on the Group's operating results are described in Section 2. Business Conditions, 3. Business and Other Risks.

c. Management policies, management strategies, objective indicators for judging the achievement of management objectives, etc.

In order to maintain and further strengthen a solid management foundation that enables continued growth investment, the Group places importance on the increase in net sales as an objective indicator for assessing the achievement of its management targets.

Net sales for the current consolidated fiscal year were 11,731,804 thousand yen.

In the core AX business, the Group will place the highest priority on the steady accumulation of stock revenues, primarily from licenses, and will work to expand a stable earnings base. In the Agritech business, the Group aims to achieve early profitability by increasing net sales through proactive expansion of business scale. By promoting the growth of each of these businesses, the Group aims to achieve continuous business growth as a whole and enhance its corporate value over the medium to long term.

(ii) Analysis and discussion of the status of cash flows and information related to the financial resources of capital and the liquidity of funds

Overview of operating results For an analysis of the Group's cash flows for the current fiscal year, please refer to (1) Overview of operating results, (ii) Cash flow status.

Capital resources and liquidity of funds

The Group's major demand for funds is for personnel expenses, subcontracting expenses, outsourcing expenses, and so forth for the purpose of R&D investments.

The Group's basic policy is to use its own funds obtained through operating activities as a source of working capital, but it will raise funds by borrowing from financial institutions depending on the situation.

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the current fiscal year amounted to 3,005,680 thousand yen, accounting for 24.2% of total assets.

(iii) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions used in making such estimates

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan. Their preparation requires management's selection and application of accounting policies and estimates that affect the reporting amounts and disclosures of assets and liabilities and revenues and expenses. Management makes these estimates based on reasonable judgments in consideration of past performance, but actual results may differ from these estimates due to the uncertainties inherent in estimates.

The accounting policies that are important for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described in Section 5. Status of Accounting, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements, etc., (1) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Important matters that form the basis for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements).

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are described in Section 5. Status of Accounting, 1. Consolidated Financial Statements, etc., (1) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Important accounting estimates).

5. Important Contracts, etc.,

(1) Contracts for products and services

Name of Segment	Name of the other party	Name of the contract	Contents of contract	Contract period
AX Business	KDDI Corporation	Distributor agreement	Contract for SaaS-type Internet service SMSM	From October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026(Automatic renewal)
Common	Apple Inc.	iOS Developer Program License Agreement	Terms and conditions for distribution and sale of applications for iOS-based devices	There is no fixed contract term.
	Google Inc.	Market developer sales/distribution agreement	Terms and conditions for distribution and sale of applications for Android-based devices	There is no fixed contract term.

6. Research and Development Activities

The Group's R&D activities are focused on research and development of new services and activities to enhance the functionality of existing services. The total amount of R&D expenses spent by the Group in the current consolidated fiscal year was 792,831 thousand yen. Note that research and development expenses under selling, general and administrative expenses totaled 728,986 thousand yen. This was due to the fact that contract income related to research and development was treated as a deduction from selling, general and administrative expenses.

Research and development activities by segment are as follows.

(1) AX Business

The Group conducts research and development aimed at advancing platforms for managing IoT devices and services, research and development of new AI-related technologies such as large language models (LLMs), and research and development utilizing hardware to address various challenges.

Research and development expenses for the current consolidated fiscal year amounted to 515,266 thousand yen.

(2) Agritech Business

The Group conducts research and development in cultivation technologies, new smart agriculture services, and solutions utilizing hardware to address various challenges.

Research and development expenses for the current consolidated fiscal year amounted to 167,134 thousand yen.

Research and development expenses not allocated to individual reportable segments amounted to 46,585 thousand yen, mainly representing expenses related to research and development activities not attributable to any specific reportable segment.

3. Status of Facilities

1. Summary of Capital Investment, etc.

Total capital expenditures for the current consolidated fiscal year amounted to 110,436 thousand yen. Capital expenditures by segment are as follows:

(1) AX Business

Major capital expenditures for the current consolidated fiscal year consisted primarily of the acquisition of personal computers, communication devices, and surveying instruments, with total investment amounting to 23,031 thousand yen.

There were no significant disposals or sales of equipment.

(2) AgriTech Business

Major capital expenditures for the current consolidated fiscal year consisted primarily of the acquisition of agricultural machinery for the expansion of smart agriculture services, as well as the development of agriculture-related facilities, with total investment amounting to 64,263 thousand yen.

There were no significant disposals or sales of equipment.

(3) Corporate (Common)

Major capital expenditures for the current consolidated fiscal year consisted primarily of the acquisition of personal computers and communication devices by the submitting company, with total investment amounting to 23,141 thousand yen.

There were no significant disposals or sales of equipment.

2. Status of Major Facilities

Major facilities in the Group are as follows.

(1) Submitting company

As of March 31, 2026

Office name (Location)	Description of facilities	Book value (1,000 yen)						Number of employees (persons)
		Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Software, etc.	Other	Total	
OPTiM TOKYO (Tokyo)	AX Business Agritech Business	228,230	25,151	54,414	3,821,572	35,360	4,164,729	372 [43]
OPTiM SAGA (Saga)	AX Business Agritech Business	5,554	0	9,438	48	91	15,132	14 [32]
OPTiM KOBE (Hyogo)	AX Business Agritech Business	10,539	-	575	-	-	11,115	12 [7]

(Notes) 1. There are no major facilities currently idle.

2. "Software, etc." includes software and software in progress.

3. The building is leased and the annual rent is 387,895 thousand yen.

4. "Others" in the book value is the total of vehicles, telephone subscription rights, and patent rights, and does not include construction in progress.

5. The number of employees is the number of full-time employees, and the number of temporary employees (temporary and part-time employees) is the average number of employees during the year, which is shown in [] as a supplemental figure.

(2) Domestic subsidiaries

As of March 31, 2026

Company name	Office name (Location)	Description of facilities	Book value (1,000 yen)					Number of employees (persons)	
			Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Software	Other		Total
OPTiM AGRI MICHINOKU Corp.	Head office (Aomori)	Office	209	1,097	268	-	-	1,575	- [-]
OPTiM Bank Technologies Corp.	Head office (Saga)	Office	368	-	-	-	--	368	- [-]
YURASCOPE Corp.	Head office (Tokyo)	Office	-	-	418	-	--	418	10 [-]
OPTiM Farm Corporation	Head office (Tokyo)	Office	0	0	0	-	0	0	9 [2]

(Notes) 1. There are no major facilities currently idle.

2. The building is leased and the annual rent is 5,524 thousand yen.

3. The number of employees is the number of full-time employees, and the number of temporary employees (temporary and part-time employees) is the average number of employees during the year, which is shown in [] as a supplemental figure.

3. Plans for New Installation, Retirement, etc. of Facilities

(1) New establishment, etc. of important facilities

Not applicable.

(2) Retirement, etc. of important facilities

Not applicable.

4. Status of the Submitting Company

1. Status of Shares, etc.

(1) Total number of shares, etc.

(i) Total number of shares

Type	Total number of shares authorized (shares)
Common shares	195,712,000
Total	195,712,000

(ii) Number of issued shares

Type	Number of shares issued as of the end of the fiscal year (shares) (March 31, 2026)	Number of issued shares as of the date of submission (shares) (June 26, 2026)	Name of listed financial instruments exchange or registered and licensed financial instruments business association	Details
Common shares	54,598,528	54,598,528	Tokyo Stock Exchange Prime Market	The number of shares per unit is 100 shares. This is the standard stock of the Company with full voting rights and no restrictions on the content of rights.
Total	54,598,528	54,598,528	-	-

(Note) Number of issued shares as of the date of submission does not include the number of shares issued upon exercise of stock acquisition rights from June 1, 2026, to the date of submission of this Annual Securities Report.

(2) Status of stock acquisition rights, etc.

(i) Details of the stock option plan

The stock acquisition rights issued in accordance with the Companies Act are as follows.

A. The 6th series of stock acquisition rights

Date of resolution	October 24, 2024
Classification and number of grantees (persons)	Board Director, 3 Management-level employees, 5
Number of stock acquisition rights (rights)*	270 (Notes) 1
Class, description and number of shares to be issued upon exercise of stock acquisition rights (shares)*	Common shares 27,000 (Notes) 1
Amount to be paid-in upon exercise of the new share subscription rights (yen)*	630 (Notes) 2
Exercise period of stock acquisition rights*	From November 15, 2029 to October 23, 2034
Issue price and amount paid into capital when shares are issued upon exercise of stock acquisition rights (yen)*	Issue Price 630 Paid in Capital 315
Terms and conditions for exercise of stock acquisition rights*	(Notes) 3
Matters concerning the transfer of stock acquisition rights*	Any transfer of stock acquisition rights shall require approval by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company.
Matters concerning the issuance of stock acquisition rights in connection with reorganization*	(Notes) 4

* Information stated here is as of the end of the current fiscal year (March 31, 2026). As of the end of the month prior to the submission date (May 31, 2026), there have been no changes to these matters.

(Notes) 1. The number of shares underlying each stock acquisition right shall be 100 shares.

However, if the Company conducts a stock split or reverse stock split after the allotment date of the stock acquisition rights, the number of shares to be granted shall be adjusted using the following formula. Any fractional shares resulting from the adjustment that are less than one share shall be rounded down.

Adjusted number of granted shares = Number of shares before adjustment × Ratio of split or consolidation

2. If the Company conducts a stock split or reverse stock split after the allotment date of stock acquisition rights, the paid-in amount shall be adjusted according to the following formula, and any fraction less than one yen resulting from the adjustment shall be rounded up.

$$\text{Paid-in amount after adjustment} = \text{Paid-in amount before adjustment} \times \frac{1}{\text{Ratio of split and consolidation}}$$

In the event that the Company issues new shares or disposes of treasury stock at a price below the market value after the allotment date of stock acquisition rights, the amount to be paid in shall be adjusted in accordance with the following formula, and any fraction less than one yen resulting from the adjustment shall be rounded up.

$$\text{Paid-in amount after adjustment} = \text{Paid-in amount before adjustment} \times \frac{\text{Number of shares already issued} \times \text{Number of newly issued shares} \times \text{Paid-in amount per share}}{\text{Market value per share} \times (\text{Number of shares already issued} + \text{Number of newly issued shares})}$$

3. The conditions for exercising the stock acquisition rights are as follows.

- (i) Stock acquisition rights may be exercised by the stock acquisition right holders who have received allotment of stock acquisition rights at the time of issuance.
- (ii) Those who are Board Directors, Corporate Auditors or employees of the Company at the time of issuance of stock acquisition rights must also be Board Directors, Corporate Auditors or employees of the Company, its subsidiaries or affiliates at the time of exercising the stock acquisition rights. However, this shall not apply in cases where the Board of Directors of the Company recognizes that there is a justifiable reason, such as retirement from office due to expiration of term of office or mandatory retirement age.
- (iii) In the event of the death of a stock acquisition right holder, his or her heirs shall not inherit the stock acquisition rights.
- (iv) Other conditions for the exercise of stock acquisition rights shall be determined by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company issuing the stock acquisition rights.

4. Matters concerning the issuance of the stock acquisition rights in conjunction with the reorganization are as follows.

- (i) If the Company receives approval at a General Meeting of Shareholders (or a Board of Directors resolution if General Meeting of Shareholders approval is not required) for a merger contract in which the Company becomes the

extinguished company, a division contract or division plan in which the Company becomes the divided company, or a share exchange contract or share transfer plan in which the Company becomes a wholly owned subsidiary, the Company may acquire all of the stock acquisition rights without consideration on a date separately determined by the Board of Directors.

- (ii) If the person allocated the stock acquisition rights no longer meets the conditions for exercising the rights as specified in (Note) 4 above, the Company may acquire the stock acquisition rights without consideration.

(ii) Details of the rights plan

Not applicable.

(iii) Status of other stock acquisition rights, etc.

Not applicable.

(3) Status of exercise of bonds with stock acquisition rights subject to exercise price revision, etc.

Not applicable.

(4) Changes in total number of issued shares, share capital, etc.

Period	Increase or decrease in the number of issued shares (Shares)	Balance of total number of issued shares (Shares)	Increase or decrease in share capital (1,000 yen)	Balance of share capital (1,000 yen)	Increase or decrease in legal capital surplus (1,000 yen)	Balance of legal capital surplus (1,000 yen)
From April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022 (Notes) 1	11,232	55,139,520	269	444,018	269	408,518
From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023 (Notes) 1	4,448	55,143,968	106	444,125	106	408,625
From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024 (Notes) 1	19,264	55,163,232	462	444,587	462	409,087
From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025 (Notes) 1	35,296	55,198,528	847	445,435	847	409,935
March 13, 2026 (Notes) 2	(600,000)	54,598,528	-	445,435	-	409,935

(Notes) 1. The increase is due to the exercise of stock acquisition rights.

2. The decrease is due to the cancellation of treasury shares.

(5) Status by shareholder

As of March 31, 2026

Classification	Status of shares (Number of shares per unit: 100 shares)								Status of shares less than one unit (Shares)
	Government and local public organizations	Financial institutions	Financial instruments traders	Other corporations	Foreign corporations, etc.		Individuals and others	Total	
					Other than individuals	Individuals			
Number of shareholders (persons)	-	10	21	78	82	34	13,657	13,882	-
Number of shares held (Unit)	-	52,488	9,387	43,735	10,884	509	428,609	545,612	37,328
Percentage of shares held (%)	-	9.62	1.72	8.02	1.99	0.09	78.56	100.00	-

(Note) 99,888 shares of treasury stock are included in 998 units in "Individuals and others" and 88 shares in "Status of shares less than one unit."

(6) Status of major shareholders

As of March 31, 2026

Name	Address	Number of shares held (Shares)	Ratio of the number of shares held to the total number of shares issued (excluding treasury stock) (%)
Shunji Sugaya	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	30,402,160	55.79
NTT EAST, Inc.	3-19-2 Nishi-shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	3,200,000	5.87
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (Trust Account)	1-3-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	2,584,500	4.74
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	1-8-1 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	1,945,200	3.57
FUJIFILM Holdings Corporation	2-26-30 Nishiazabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo	589,280	1.08
Nomura Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. (Trust Account)	2-2-2 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	363,100	0.67
Shuhei Morofuji	Sawara-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka	350,000	0.64
Koichiro Nonomura	Ota-ku, Tokyo	303,328	0.56
Seiji Tokuda	Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa	277,408	0.51
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	1-8-12 Harumi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	271,200	0.50
Total	-	40,286,176	73.92

(Notes) According to the amendment report of the large shareholding report made available for public inspection as of December 25, 2025, it is stated that Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. and its joint holder, Asset Management One Co., Ltd., held the following shares as of December 18, 2025. However, as the Company is unable to confirm the actual number of shares beneficially owned by Asset Management One Co., Ltd. as of March 31, 2026, such shares are not included in the above major shareholders.

The details of the amendment report of the large shareholding report are as follows.

Name	Address	Number of shares held (Shares)	Ratio of the number of shares held to the total number of shares issued (excluding treasury stock) (%)
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	1-3-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	2,700,000	4.89
Asset Management One Co., Ltd.	1-8-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	372,700	0.68

(7) Status of voting rights

(i) Number of issued shares

As of March 31, 2026

Classification	Number of shares (shares)	Number of voting rights (rights)	Details
Shares without voting rights	-	-	-
Shares with restricted voting rights (treasury stock, etc.)	-	-	-
Shares with restricted voting rights (other)	-	-	-
Shares with full voting rights (treasury stock, etc.)	(Shares owned by the Company) Common shares 99,800	-	-
Shares with full voting rights (other)	Common shares 54,461,400	544,614	-
Shares less than one unit	Common shares 37,328	-	Shares less than one unit (100 shares)
Total number of issued shares	54,598,528	-	-
Total number of voting rights of shareholders	-	544,614	-

(ii) Treasury stock, etc.

As of March 31, 2026

Owner's name	Owner's address	The number of shares owned under the name of the Company (Shares)	The number of shares owned under the name of others (Shares)	Total shares held (Shares)	Ratio of the number of shares owned to the total number of issued shares (%)
(Shares owned by the Company) OPTiM CORPORATION	1 Honjomachi, Saga City, Saga Prefecture	99,800	-	99,800	0.18
Total	-	99,800	-	99,800	0.18

2. Status of Acquisition of Treasury Stock, etc.

[Type of shares, etc.] Acquisition of common shares pursuant to Article 155, Item 3 of the Companies Act.

(1) Status of acquisition by resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders

Not applicable.

(2) Status of acquisition by resolution of the Board of Directors

Classification	Number of shares (shares)	Total value (1,000 yen)
Resolution at the Board of Directors Meeting (held on February 13, 2026) (Acquisition period: February 16, 2026)	700,000	357,000
Treasury shares acquired prior to the current fiscal year	-	-
Treasury shares acquired during the current fiscal year	600,000	282,000
Total number and total amount of shares remaining under the resolution	100,000	75,000
Percentage of unexercised portion as of the end of the current fiscal year (%)	14.3	21.0
Treasury shares acquired during the current period	-	-
Percentage of unexercised portion as of the filing date (%)	14.3	21.0

(Notes) 1. Acquisition through off-auction own share repurchase transactions (ToSTNeT-3) on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

2. The acquisition of treasury shares pursuant to the resolution was completed on February 16, 2026.

(3) Details of items not based on resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders or the Board of Directors

Not applicable.

(Note) Treasury shares acquired during the current period do not include shares purchased as fractional share acquisitions from June 1, 2026 to the filing date of the Securities Report.

(4) Status of disposal and holding of acquired treasury shares

Classification	Current fiscal year		This period	
	Number of shares (shares)	Total amount of disposal value (1,000 yen)	Number of shares (shares)	Total amount of disposal value (1,000 yen)
Acquired treasury shares for which subscribers were solicited	-	-	-	-
Acquired treasury shares disposed of for cancellation	600,000	306,563	-	-
Acquired treasury shares transferred in connection with a merger, share exchange, share grant, or company split.	-	-	-	-
Other (-)	-	-	-	-
Number of treasury stock held	99,888	-	99,888	-

(Note) The number of treasury shares held during this period does not include shares less than one unit purchased and sold from June 1, 2026 to the date of submission of this Annual Securities Report.

3. Dividend Policy

Our basic policy is to distribute profits appropriately, while comprehensively taking into account future business development and other factors, and paying attention to dividends as a return of profits to shareholders, retained earnings to strengthen the company's structure to respond quickly to business opportunities, and incentives for Officers and employees to revitalize management.

On the other hand, the Company has not paid dividends from surplus since its establishment because it is currently in the process of growth and is at a stage where it is necessary to enhance retained earnings for future business expansion. The Company's policy is to make future decisions based on comprehensive consideration of factors such as business performance, dividend payout ratio, and future growth strategies, but at this time, the possibility of paying dividends and the timing of such payment have not yet been determined.

The Company plans to use retained earnings to strengthen its management structure to respond to anticipated changes in the business environment and to invest in business expansion.

The Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the Company may pay dividends from surplus twice a year, an interim dividend and a year-end dividend, and may pay an interim dividend with a record date of September 30 of each year by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

The decision-making bodies for the distribution of surplus are the Board of Directors for interim dividends and the General Meeting of Shareholders for year-end dividends.

4. Status of Corporate Governance, etc.

(1) Outline of Corporate Governance

(i) Basic approach to corporate governance

The Company believes it is important to ensure the transparency and soundness of management and to conduct appropriate management in order to increase corporate value, which is the original purpose of a company.

(ii) Outline of corporate governance system and reasons for adopting such a system

A. Basic Description of the Company's Organization

a. Board of Directors

The Company's Board of Directors consists of six Board Directors (two of whom are Outside Board Directors). In accordance with the Board of Directors Regulations, in addition to regular monthly meetings, extraordinary meetings of the Board of Directors are held flexibly as necessary to execute business operations and to mutually supervise the execution of duties among the Board Directors. In addition, three Corporate Auditors attend the meetings of the Board of Directors and state their opinions as necessary.

The Board of Directors mainly discusses the progress status of the management plan and the formulation of future management plans, improving corporate governance, sustainability initiatives, and the operating effectiveness of the internal control system, including compliance and risk management.

Status of activities of the Board of Directors

During the current fiscal year, the Company held 17 meetings of the Board of Directors, and the attendance of each Board Director at these meetings was as follows:

Name	Number of meetings held	Number of attendances
Shunji Sugaya	17 times	17 times
Genta Taniguchi	17 times	17 times
Takeshi Kyusaka	17 times	17 times
Akihiro Hayashi	17 times	17 times
Rikihei Egawa	17 times	17 times
Yuichiro Takezaki	17 times	17 times

b. Board of Corporate Auditors

The Board of Corporate Auditors of the Company consists of one full-time and two part-time Corporate Auditors, and three Corporate Auditors are outside Corporate Auditors. Each Corporate Auditor attends meetings of the Board of Directors and, when necessary, regular meetings of business operations to monitor the execution of duties by the Board Directors in general.

In accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Corporate Auditors, the Board of Corporate Auditors meets once a month in principle to exchange opinions on the status of the Company's operations, etc. and to discuss and resolve important matters related to audit policies, audit plans, and audits.

c. Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee

The Company has established the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, the majority of whose members are from outside the Company, as voluntary committees of the Board of Directors for the purpose of ensuring objectivity in determining the composition of the Board of Directors and remuneration.

The principal matters considered by the Nomination Committee are the appointment of Director candidates and the dismissal of Directors, on which the Committee deliberates and provides recommendations to the Board of Directors. The principal matters considered by the Remuneration Committee are those related to the remuneration of Directors. The Committee deliberates on the amount of individual remuneration for Directors calculated based on the Company's standards and provides recommendations to the Board of Directors.

The members of the Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee as of the date of submission are Rikihei Egawa (Outside Board Director), Yuichiro Takezaki (Outside Board Director), and Shunji Sugaya (President). The Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee are chaired by Rikihei Egawa.

During the current fiscal year, the Nomination Committee held 2 meetings and the Remuneration Committee held 2 meetings. The attendance of each Board Director at these meetings was as shown in the table below.

In addition, the Nomination Committee exchanged views on the criteria for the appointment and dismissal of Directors and Corporate Auditors, as well as the qualifications for successors, the basic direction of the future Board structure, including the appointment of independent outside directors and female directors, and proposals regarding the composition of Corporate Auditors for the next fiscal year, including substitute Corporate Auditors.

The Remuneration Committee deliberated on matters including the remuneration of Directors and the policy for determining individual remuneration of Directors. In addition, based on executive compensation for the current consolidated fiscal year and the results for the same period, the Committee also deliberated on the future issuance of stock acquisition rights to directors and employees.

Name	Nomination Committee		Remuneration Committee	
	Number of meetings held	Number of attendances	Number of meetings held	Number of attendances
Shunji Sugaya	2 times	2 times	2 times	2 times
Rikihei Egawa	2 times	2 times	2 times	2 times
Yuichiro Takezaki	2 times	2 times	2 times	2 times

d. Special Committee

The Company has established a Special Committee consisting of two Independent Outside Board Directors who are independent of the controlling shareholder as a voluntary committee of the Board of Directors for the purpose of ensuring fairness, transparency, and objectivity with respect to transactions and actions with the controlling shareholder. The Special Committee holds a meeting as necessary when an important transaction or action that conflicts with the interests of controlling shareholders and minority shareholders or the possibility thereof arises in order to discuss the merits and demerits of it. The Committee deliberates and examines the necessity and rationality, the appropriateness of the conditions, and the fairness of such a transaction or action, and makes a report to the Board of Directors.

The members of the Special Committee as of the date of submission are Rikihei Egawa (Outside Board Director) and Yuichiro Takezaki (Outside Board Director). The Special Committee is chaired by Rikihei Egawa.

In the current fiscal year, the Special Committee held 4 meetings to discuss related party transactions between the Company and its controlling shareholder, namely Shunji Sugaya, President of the Company. Specifically, the Committee deliberated the details and appropriateness of the payment of consideration for intellectual property invented by Shunji Sugaya, President of the Company.

The attendance of each Board Director at the meeting was as follows:

Name	Special Committee	
	Number of meetings held	Number of attendances
Rikihei Egawa	4 times	4 times
Yuichiro Takezaki	4 times	4 times

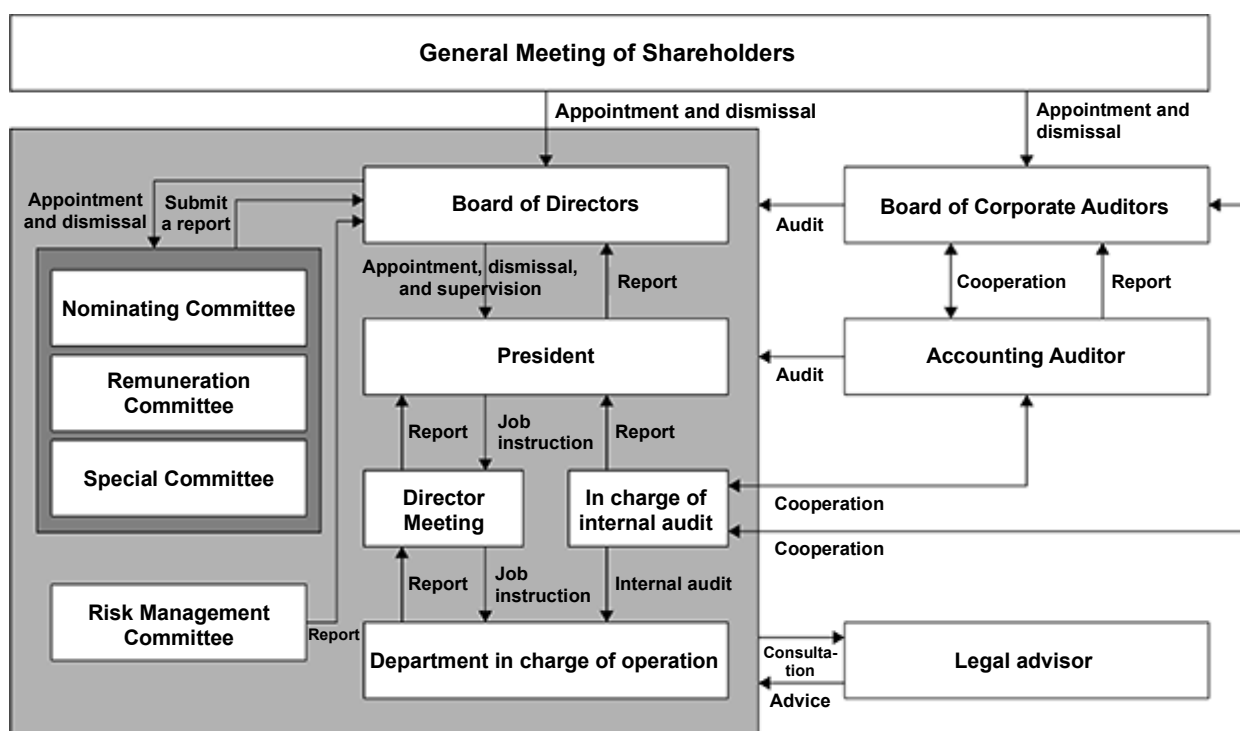
e. Directors' Meeting

The Directors' Meeting is held once a month and consists of four Board Directors (excluding Outside Board Directors), one Full-time Corporate Auditor, and three Directors. The Directors Meeting mainly discusses matters related to business operations, and examines and decides on basic matters concerning the execution of management operations, excluding matters to be resolved by the Board of Directors, in order to improve the efficiency of business operations.

The members of each body are as follows (◎ denotes the chairperson).

Job title	Name	Board of Directors	Board of Corporate Auditors	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Special Committee	Directors' Meeting
President	Shunji Sugaya	◎		○		◎
Board Director	Genta Taniguchi	○				○
Board Director	Takeshi Kyusaka	○				○
Board Director	Akihiro Hayashi	○				○
Outside Board Director	Rikihei Egawa	○		◎	◎	
Outside Board Director	Yuichiro Takezaki	○		○	○	
Outside Corporate Auditor (full-time)	Takayuki Kojima		◎			○
Outside Corporate Auditor	Yoshinori Isagai		○			
Outside Corporate Auditor	Kayoko Hashiguchi		○			

B. Relationship between the Company's organization and internal control



C. Status of development of the internal control system

The Company has established the system to ensure the appropriateness of operations, which is the basic policy for establishing internal control, by resolution of the Board of Directors. Specifically, these include systems to ensure that the execution of duties by Board Directors and employees complies with laws, regulations, and the Articles of Incorporation, as well as rules for managing the risk of loss and other systems.

In order to embody what is stipulated in this policy, the Company periodically reviews the Rules of Administrative Authority and other rules related to control, and establishes an internal control system under the leadership of the internal audit staff.

D. Status of internal audits and audits by Corporate Auditors

The Company has neither a dedicated department for internal audits nor a dedicated internal audit staff. Instead, internal audits are conducted by two internal audit staff members appointed by the President. Internal audits are conducted from the viewpoint of operational efficiency, regulations, control based on authority of duties, and compliance and cover all offices, all divisions, and 4 subsidiaries, in principle with semi-annual audits and follow-up audits. In addition, the Company works with Corporate Auditors and auditing firms as necessary to strengthen internal control.

In addition, Corporate Auditors conduct audits based on the audit plan and attend major meetings to monitor the execution of business by the Board of Directors and the legality of corporate management.

E. Reasons for adopting the said system

We are a company with a Board of Auditors that includes Outside Auditors with a wealth of management experience and professional insight, and we believe that the current system enables us to adequately perform audits and supervision, which in turn ensures the fairness and transparency of our management.

In addition, two Outside Board Directors have been appointed to strengthen the auditing of business execution.

(iii) Status of risk management system

The Company's risk management system is based on the Risk Management Regulations, which are designed to prevent risks and minimize company losses. In addition, a Risk Management Committee chaired by the President and consisting of four Board Directors (excluding Outside Board Directors) has been established, and the committee holds a meeting at least once every half year. The Risk Management Committee identifies potential risks to the company, examines and discusses countermeasures, and feeds back decisions to the entire company.

(iv) Number of Board Directors

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the Company shall have no more than seven Board Directors.

(v) Requirements for resolution for election of Board Directors

The Articles of Incorporation stipulate that resolutions for the election of Board Directors shall be adopted by a majority of the voting rights of shareholders present at a meeting where at least one-third of shareholders holding voting rights are entitled to exercise their voting rights, and that cumulative voting shall not be used for such resolution.

(vi) Requirements for special resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders

With respect to the requirements for special resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders stipulated in Article 309, Paragraph 2 of the Companies Act, the Company stipulates in its Articles of Incorporation that such resolutions shall be adopted by two-thirds or more of the votes of shareholders present at the meeting where one-third or more of the shareholders who are entitled to exercise voting rights are present. The purpose of this measure is to facilitate the smooth operation of the General Meeting of Shareholders by relaxing the quorum for special resolutions at the General Meeting of Shareholders.

(vii) Outline of liability limitation agreements of Outside Board Directors and Outside Corporate Auditors

Pursuant to Article 427, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the Company stipulates in its Articles of Incorporation that it may enter into an agreement to limit liability for damages as stipulated in Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, and has entered into liability limitation agreements with each Outside Board Director and each Outside Corporate Auditor.

The maximum amount of liability for damages under such agreements is the minimum liability amount stipulated in Article 425, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, provided that the Outside Board Director or Outside Corporate Auditor has performed his or her duties in good faith and without material negligence.

(viii) Matters that are subject to resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders may be resolved by the Board of Directors and the reasons for such resolutions

Pursuant to Article 454, Paragraph 5 of the Companies Act, the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the Company may, by resolution of the Board of Directors, pay interim dividends with a record date of the last day of September each year. This is to enable flexible return of profits to shareholders. In addition, pursuant to Article 165, Paragraph 2 of the Companies Act, the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the Company may, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, acquire treasury stock through market transactions, etc. to enable flexible implementation of management policies, including financial policies, in response to changes in economic conditions.

(ix) Establishment of the system to ensure the appropriateness of operations of subsidiaries of the submitting company

The Company designates a Director to be in charge of each subsidiary, and each Director collects information on the status of the subsidiary and reports the same to the Board of Directors. The Company has established a system to ensure the appropriateness of operations of its subsidiaries. For example, the internal audit staff visit the subsidiaries to conduct audits based on interviews and monitoring, just as they do at the Company.

(x) Summary of contents of Directors and Officers Liability Insurance Contract

The Company has concluded a Directors and Officers Liability Insurance (D&O insurance) Contract with an insurance company, insuring the Board Directors and Corporate Auditors of the Company and its subsidiaries, as defined in Article 430-3, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act.

The Company pays all premiums, including the special contract portion, and there is virtually no premium burden on the insured.

The policy provides for compensation for damages that may arise from the insured Officer, etc. being held liable for the performance of his or her duties or being subject to a claim for such liability. However, there are certain exemptions, such as the fact that damages caused by acts committed with the knowledge that the acts are in violation of laws and regulations will not be compensated.

The policy has a provision for a deductible amount and does not cover damages up to such deductible amount.

The contract is scheduled to be renewed in December 2026 with the same terms and conditions.

(2) Status of Officers

(i) List of Officers

Male: 8 Female: 1 (Ratio of female Officers 11.1 %)

Job title	Name	Date of birth	Career summary	Term of office	Number of shares held (Shares)
President	Shunji Sugaya	June 13, 1976	June 2000 Established the Company Appointed as President of the Company (current position)	(Notes) 3	30,402,160
Board Director In charge of technology	Genta Taniguchi	February 10, 1982	April 2006 Joined the Company June 2020 Appointed as Board Director in charge of technology of the Company (current position)	(Notes) 3	38,648
Board Director In charge of sales	Takeshi Kyusaka	August 4, 1984	April 2009 Joined the Company June 2020 Appointed as Board Director in charge of sales of the Company (current position)	(Notes) 3	14,960
Board Director In charge of administration	Akihiro Hayashi	October 22, 1973	April 1996 Joined Shohkoh Fund & Co., Ltd. July 2004 Joined Galia Plus January 2006 Joined Clearstone Co., Ltd. June 2007 Appointed as Board Director of the company April 2010 Joined the Company June 2011 Appointed as Board Director in charge of administration of the Company (current position)	(Notes) 3	16,280
Board Director	Rikihei Egawa	January 6, 1945	April 1968 Joined Hayakawa Electric Industry Co., Ltd. (currently Sharp Corporation) April 2006 Joined NTT Electronics Corporation September 2015 Appointed as Board Director of the Company (current position)	(Notes) 3	6,400
Board Director	Yuichiro Takezaki	July 9, 1979	April 2003 Joined Morgan Stanley Japan Securities Co., Ltd. November 2006 Perry Capital Senior Analyst October 2009 Silver Lake Partners, in charge of Japan July 2013 CFO of Telepathy Japan Inc. August 2019 Executive Officer, CSO of Fairy Devices Inc. December 2020 Appointed as Board Director of the company (current position) June 2022 Appointed as Board Director of the Company (current position)	(Notes) 3	0
Corporate Auditor (Full-time)	Takayuki Kojima	March 3, 1942	April 1966 Assistant, Kagoshima University November 1971 Associate Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Saga University May 1989 Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Saga University April 1995 Member of the University's Board of Trustees, Saga University February 2002 Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, Saga University April 2004 Director of the University's Board of Trustees, Saga University April 2007 Head of Saga Study Center, The Open University of Japan April 2008 Advisor, Kyushu Electric Power Company, Incorporated September 2018 Board of Trustees of Nishikyushu University (current position) June 2019 Appointed as full-time Corporate Auditor of the Company (current position)	(Notes) 4	800

Job title	Name	Date of birth	Career summary	Term of office	Number of shares held (Shares)
Corporate Auditor	Yoshinori Isagai	June 9, 1964	<p>April 1987 Joined Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.</p> <p>April 1994 Joined Isagai Corporation</p> <p>August 1996 Appointed as Managing Board Director of the company</p> <p>October 2000 Appointed as Visiting Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Engineering, Saga University</p> <p>April 2005 Appointed as Assistant Professor, Faculty of Environment and Information Studies, Keio University</p> <p>July 2005 Appointed as Vice President, Non-profit Organization HOSUUN SCHOOLS</p> <p>April 2008 Appointed as Associate Professor, Faculty of Policy Management, Keio University Committee Member of Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University (current position)</p> <p>June 2008 Appointed as Corporate Auditor of the Company (current position)</p> <p>March 2014 Appointed as President, Non-profit Organization HOSUUN SCHOOLS (current position)</p> <p>April 2014 Professor, Faculty of Policy Management, Keio University Appointed as Professor, Faculty of Policy Management, Keio University (current position)</p> <p>October 2015 Appointed as Executive Director, Keio Research Institute at SFC</p>	(Notes) 4	32,000
Corporate Auditor	Kayoko Hashiguchi	June 29, 1970	<p>April 2014 Joined Nishijin Iwataya Co., Ltd.</p> <p>January 2000 Joined Hashiguchi Electric Co., Ltd.</p> <p>April 2010 Appointed Managing Director of the Company</p> <p>April 2013 Appointed Representative Director and Executive Vice President, the Company</p> <p>April 2015 Appointed Representative Director and President of the Company (current position)</p> <p>June 2026 Appointed as Corporate Auditor of the Company (current position)</p>	(Notes) 4	12,800
Total					30,524,048

- (Notes) 1. Board Directors Rikihei Egawa and Yuichiro Takezaki are Outside Board Directors.
2. Corporate Auditors Takayuki Kojima, Yoshinori Isagai, and Kayoko Hashiguchi are Outside Auditors.
3. The term of office of Board Directors will begin at the close of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 and end at the close of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2028.
4. The term of office of Corporate Auditors will begin at the close of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 and end at the close of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2030.
5. The Company has elected one substitute Corporate Auditor pursuant to Article 329, Paragraph 3 of the Companies Act in preparation for a situation where the number of Corporate Auditors falls below the number required by laws and regulations. The career summary of the substitute Corporate Auditor is as follows.

Name	Date of birth	Career summary	Number of shares held (Shares)
Tetsuhisa Kamiya	February 14, 1986	<p>April 2012 Joined Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited</p> <p>November 2014 Joined ABeam Consulting Ltd.</p> <p>May 2018 Joined the Company</p> <p>September 2020 Director of the Corporate Planning Division (current)</p> <p>August 2023 Appointed Deputy Director of the Corporate Management Division (current)</p>	2,000

(ii) Status of Outside Officers

Outside Board Directors and Outside Corporate Auditors

The Company has two Outside Board Directors and three Outside Corporate Auditors.

The Company believes that Outside Board Directors fulfill the Board's corporate governance function and role of making decisions on important business and legal matters and supervising the execution of duties by speaking from an objective

standpoint and based on their extensive experience in corporate management and high-level insight. The Company currently has two Outside Board Directors out of six Board Directors, which we believe is sufficient to ensure the effective functioning of the Board of Directors as well as the Nominating Committee, the Remuneration Committee, and the Special Committee, which are important bodies in the corporate governance system.

Outside Board Director Rikihei Egawa has 6,400 shares of the Company but has no personal or business relationship with the Company. He was elected as an Outside Board Director based on the expectation that he can, for the management of the Company in general, make the most of his business experience at business companies and his expertise.

Outside Board Director Yuichiro Takezaki has no personal or business relationship with the Company. He was elected as an Outside Board Director based on the expectation that he can, for the management of the Company in general, make the most of his long-standing experience in and knowledge of M&A and corporate finance, as well as his extensive experience as a senior management executive at IT companies.

Outside Corporate Auditor Takayuki Kojima has 800 shares of the Company but has no personal or business relationship with the Company. He was elected as an Outside Corporate Auditor based on the expectation that he can, for the oversight of the management of the Company, make the most of his extensive knowledge of and his abundant experience in corporate management acquired through his deep involvement in the management of incorporated educational institutions while holding important positions at multiple university corporations, including a national university corporation.

Outside Corporate Auditor Yoshinori Isagai has 32,000 shares of the Company but has no personal or business relationship with the Company. He was elected as an Outside Corporate Auditor based on the expectation that he can, for the oversight of the management of the Company, make the most of his insight in business administration, which is his field of study, and his experience at a nonprofit organization.

Outside Corporate Auditor Kayoko Hashiguchi has 12,800 shares of the Company but has no personal or business relationship with the Company. She was elected as an Outside Corporate Auditor based on the expectation that she can, for the oversight of the management of the Company, make the most of her extensive management experience in operating companies and her expertise in corporate accounting.

With respect to the criteria and policies for independence of Outside Board Directors or Outside Corporate Auditors, the Company selects the independence standards, etc., stipulated by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. as the Company's standards.

(iii) Supervision or auditing by Outside Board Directors or Outside Corporate Auditors, internal audits, mutual cooperation between audits by Corporate Auditors and accounting audits, and their relationship with the Internal Control Division

Outside Board Directors, Outside Corporate Auditors, the Internal Audit Department and Accounting Auditors exchange information as necessary, including regular meetings for audit reports, etc., to strengthen mutual cooperation.

(3) Audit results

(i) Status of audits by Corporate Auditors

There are three Corporate Auditors, all of whom are Outside Corporate Auditors, and one of whom is a full-time Corporate Auditor.

Each Corporate Auditor attends meetings of the Board of Directors and, when necessary, regular meetings of business operations to monitor the execution of duties by the Board Directors in general. In principle, the Board of Corporate Auditors meets once a month to exchange opinions on the status of the Company's operations, etc., and to discuss and resolve important matters related to audit policies, audit plans, and audits.

The Board of Corporate Auditors held 14 meetings during the fiscal year under review, and the attendance of individual Corporate Auditors is as follows.

Name	Number of meetings held	Number of attendances
Takayuki Kojima	14 times	14 times
Katsuo Yoshidomi (Note) 1	14 times	14 times
Yoshinori Isagai	14 times	14 times

Kayoko Hashiguchi (Note) 2	1 time	1 time
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(Note) 1. Katsuo Yoshidomi retired upon the expiration of his term of office at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 25, 2026; accordingly, his attendance at Meetings of the Board of Corporate Auditors is presented for the period up to his retirement.

2. Kayoko Hashiguchi was newly elected at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 25, 2026 and assumed office on the same date; accordingly, her attendance at Meetings of the Board of Corporate Auditors is presented for the period after her appointment.

The main tasks of the Board of Corporate Auditors are to receive reports, hold discussions, and make resolutions on important matters related to audits in accordance with laws, regulations, the Articles of Incorporation, and the Regulations of the Board of Corporate Auditors.

The activities of the full-time Corporate Auditor include attending Directors' Meetings and other important meetings within the Company. In addition to holding regular meetings and interviews with the President, each Board Director and Director, the Company also conducts three-way audits in cooperation with internal audit staff and the auditing firm.

(ii) Status of internal audits

Although the Company does not have an independent Internal Audit Office, two internal audit staff members conduct operational audits covering the entire Company, excluding the division to which they belong.

The internal audit staff monitors accounting matters within the internal control system, which also covers the subsidiaries. For non-accounting matters, they conduct independent audits within the internal control system required by the Companies Act and report the results of the audits to the President and the Board of Corporate Auditors.

The internal audit staff strives to share information internally by exchanging opinions with the Corporate Auditors about once a month on matters detected when conducting the internal audits. In addition, the internal audit staff exchanges opinions with the Corporate Auditors and the audit firm regularly once every six months and also as necessary on matters detected when conducting the audits in order to ensure the effectiveness of the audits. The internal audit staff regularly reports the audit results to the Representative Director and the Board of Directors.

(iii) Status of accounting audit

A. Name of the auditing firm

Grant Thornton Taiyo LLC

B. Continuous audit period

6 years

C. Certified Public Accountants who have performed services

Motoki Ishikawa and Youhei Oniyanagi

D. Composition of assistants for the audit

5 Certified Public Accountants, 15 others

E. Criteria and reasons for the selection of Accounting Auditors

The Board of Corporate Auditors comprehensively evaluates the Accounting Auditors and makes a decision on the selection of Accounting Auditors after confirming the status of quality control, independence and expertise of the Accounting Auditors, the establishment of an audit system, the specific audit plan and if the audit remuneration are reasonable and appropriate, and audit results, in accordance with the "Practical Guidelines for Corporate Auditors Regarding Evaluation and Selection Standards for Accounting Auditors" issued by Japan Audit & Supervisory Board Members Association.

The Board of Corporate Auditors will deliberate on proposals to the General Meeting of Shareholders for dismissal or non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditor if a change in the Accounting Auditor is necessary, taking into consideration the execution of duties by the Accounting Auditor and other circumstances.

In addition, the Board of Corporate Auditors will dismiss the Accounting Auditor with the unanimous consent of the Corporate Auditors if the Accounting Auditor is deemed to fall under any of the items of Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act. In this case, the Corporate Auditor selected by the Board of Corporate Auditors shall report the dismissal of the Accounting Auditor and the reasons thereof at the first General Meeting of Shareholders to be convened after the dismissal.

F. Evaluation of the auditing firm by Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors

Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors have evaluated the auditing firm and have confirmed that the accounting audit by the said firm has been properly conducted.

(iv) Details of audit remuneration, etc.

A. Remuneration to Certified Public Accountants, etc.

Classification	Previous consolidated fiscal year		Current consolidated fiscal year	
	Remuneration based on audit certification services (1,000 yen)	Remuneration based on non-audit services (1,000 yen)	Remuneration based on audit certification services (1,000 yen)	Remuneration based on non-audit services (1,000 yen)
Submitting company	26,850	-	26,850	-
Consolidated subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Total	26,850	-	26,850	-

B. Remuneration to the same networks as the Certified Public Accountants, etc. (member firms of Grant Thornton) (excluding A.)

Not applicable.

C. Details of remuneration based on other significant audit certification services

Not applicable.

D. Policy for determining audit remuneration

The Company's policy for determining remuneration to the Certified Public Accountants, etc. who perform audits of the Company is to determine the amount of remuneration based on the hours of work required for the audit as presented by the auditing firm.

E. Reasons for the Board of Corporate Auditors' consent to the remuneration, etc. to the Accounting Auditors

With respect to the remuneration, etc., proposed by the Board of Directors to the Accounting Auditors, the Board of Corporate Auditors of the Company, after necessary verification of the appropriateness of the content of the audit plan of the Accounting Auditors, the status of performance of duties of the accounting audits, and the basis for calculation of the remuneration estimate, has determined that the amount of this audit remuneration is an appropriate level for the Accounting Auditors to perform an appropriate audit. The Board of Corporate Auditors has therefore decided to give its consent as stipulated in Article 399, Paragraph 1, of the Companies Act.

(4) Remuneration, etc. of Officers

- (i) Matters concerning the policy for determining the amount of remuneration, etc. of Officers or the method for calculating the amount of remuneration, etc.

The date of the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders regarding the remuneration of Board Directors of the Company was June 28, 2018, and the content of the resolution was to limit the total annual remuneration of Board Directors to 600 million yen (excluding employee salaries for Board Directors who are also employees of the Company. The number of Board Directors stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation shall be no more than seven (7). As of the date of submission of this annual securities report, there are six Board Directors). In addition to the total annual remuneration, at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 27, 2024, the amount of stock option remuneration was set at no more than 90 million yen per year (excluding Outside Directors). The resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders regarding remuneration, etc. for Corporate Auditors were passed on June 8, 2000 and June 26, 2009, and the content of the resolutions was to set the maximum amount of total annual remuneration, etc. for Corporate Auditors at 13 million yen (including 3 million yen as a bonus for Corporate Auditors). The number of Corporate Auditors stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation shall be four or less. Three as of the date of submission of this Annual Securities Report).

The amount of remuneration for the Company's Corporate Auditors or the method of calculation thereof is determined by a resolution of the Board of Corporate Auditors.

The Company has revised its policy for determining the content of remuneration for individual Directors (hereinafter referred to as the determination policy) as of June 27, 2024, as per the resolution approved at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 27, 2024. The revision of the said policy was resolved by the Board of Directors following the report from the Remuneration Committee, which is outlined as follows.

1) Outline of the details of the determination policy

a. Basic policy

The Company's basic policy is to link the remuneration of the Company's Board Directors to the interests of shareholders so that the remuneration system will fully function as an incentive to continuously increase corporate value, and to set an appropriate level by comprehensively considering the position and duties of each Board Director when determining the remuneration of each Board Director. Specifically, the remuneration of Executive Board Directors shall consist of base remuneration as fixed remuneration, performance-linked remuneration, and stock option grants as non-monetary remuneration.

Outside Board Directors who are responsible for the supervisory function shall be paid only the basic remuneration in view of their duties.

b. Policy regarding the determination of the amount of remuneration, etc., for each individual for basic remuneration (monetary remuneration) (including policy regarding the determination of the timing or conditions of granting remuneration, etc.)

The remuneration shall be fixed monthly, and shall be determined by the Board of Directors based on the report of the Remuneration Committee, which shall take into consideration the role and contribution of each Board Director, as well as performance and other factors.

c. Policy regarding determination of the details and calculation method of the amount or number of performance-linked and non-monetary remuneration, etc. (including policy regarding determination of the timing or conditions of granting remuneration, etc.)

Bonuses are paid to Board Directors as performance-linked remuneration.

Performance-linked compensation is based on consolidated operating profit, which serves as one of the indicators for measuring the achievement of management targets, in order to raise awareness of performance improvement for each fiscal year. In light of the nature of our business, we selected this performance indicator as it clearly reflects the results of our core operations. The method for calculating the amount of performance-linked compensation takes into account not only the achievement of the consolidated operating profit target, but also factors such as balance with employee compensation and shareholder returns. For the current fiscal year, the consolidated operating profit of our group was 1,969 million yen. Bonuses are granted at a fixed time each year. As for non-monetary compensation, stock options are granted within the limits and maximum number approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders, as an incentive to enhance the medium- to long-term performance and corporate value of the Group. The timing of stock option grants is determined by resolution of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall make the decision based on the report of the Remuneration Committee in accordance with the above policy.

d. Policy on determining the ratio of the amount of monetary remuneration, performance-linked remuneration, etc., or non-monetary remuneration, etc., to remuneration, etc., for each individual Board Director

The basic remuneration and the ratio of performance-linked remuneration and non-monetary remuneration to the amount of remuneration for each individual shall be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee on a voluntary basis to ensure that the level of remuneration is appropriate in light of the above policy, based on a comprehensive review of the role and contribution of each Board Director and the Company's business performance. The Board of Directors shall determine the details of the remuneration, etc. for each individual Board Director within the range of the percentage of remuneration by type based on the report of the voluntary Remuneration Committee.

2) Matters concerning delegation of authority to determine the details of remuneration, etc., of individual Board Directors

The amount of remuneration for each individual Board Director shall be determined specifically by the Board of Directors based on the report of the voluntary Remuneration Committee within the total amount of remuneration for Board Directors approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

(ii) Total amount of remuneration, etc., by Officer category, total amount of remuneration, etc., by type of remuneration, etc., and number of Officers subject to such remuneration, etc.

Classification of Officers	Total amount of remuneration, etc. (1,000 yen)	Total amount of remuneration, etc., by type (1,000 yen)			Number of Officers to be covered (persons)
		Basic remuneration	Performance-linked remuneration, etc.	Non-monetary remuneration, etc.	
Board Director (Excluding Outside Board Directors)	62,700	41,800	20,900	-	4
Corporate Auditor (Excluding Outside Corporate Auditors)	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Officer	9,840	9,840	-	-	5

(iii) Total amount, etc. of consolidated remuneration, etc. by Officer

Not stated as there is no person whose total amount of consolidated remuneration, etc. is 100 million yen or more.

(iv) Significant employee salaries of Officers concurrently serving as employees

Total amount (1,000 yen)	Number of Officers to be covered (persons)	Details
53,030	3	Salaries (including bonuses) for the employee portion of Officers who concurrently serve as employees.

(5) Status of shareholdings

(i) Criteria and approach to classification of equity securities

The Company classifies equity securities into two categories: equity securities held solely for the purpose of earning profits from changes in the value of the shares or receipt of dividends are classified as "pure equity securities" and other shares are classified as "equity securities held for purposes other than pure investment" (policy shares).

(ii) Equity securities held for purposes other than pure investment

A. Methods of verifying holding policies and rationale for holding shares, and details of verification by the Board of Directors, etc. regarding the appropriateness of holding individual issues.

The Company may hold shares of other companies from a medium- to long-term perspective for the purpose of facilitating collaborations based on a business alliance or other arrangements. The Company's holding policy is to continue to hold such shares provided that it is beneficial for the Company to hold such shares as the holdings are expected to enhance the corporate value of the Company and to benefit the shareholders of the Company. As for policy shares, the Board of Directors of the Company determines whether it is appropriate to hold them after comprehensively considering matters such as the appropriateness of the holding purpose and the benefits and risks associated with the holdings. Policy shareholdings are subject to a review in response to future changes in circumstances and may be reduced if the Company determines that there is no justifiable reason for holding them. The Company will exercise the voting rights of policy shares after examining whether each proposal is consistent with the holding policy of the Company in view of the holding purpose of the Company and whether it contributes to the efficient and sound management of the issuer and ultimately to enhancing the corporate value of the issuer and the Company.

B. Number of stocks and amount on the balance sheet

	Number of stocks (Stock)	Total amount on the balance sheet (1,000 yen)
Unlisted stocks	1	-
Stocks other than unlisted stocks	-	-

(Stock names whose shares held by the Company increased during the current fiscal year)

Not applicable.

(Stock names whose shares held by the Company decreased during the current fiscal year)

Not applicable.

(iii) Equity securities held for pure investment purposes

Category	Current fiscal year		Previous fiscal year	
	Number of issues (issues)	Total amount recorded on the balance sheet (1,000 yen)	Number of issues (issues)	Total amount recorded on the balance sheet (1,000 yen)
Unlisted shares	-	-	-	-
Shares other than unlisted shares	1	113,763	1	230,643

Category	Current fiscal year		
	Total dividend income (1,000 yen)	Total amount of gain or loss on sales (1,000 yen)	Total amount of valuation gain or loss (1,000 yen)
Unlisted shares	-	-	-
Shares other than unlisted shares	-	-	186,228

(iv) Changes made during the current fiscal year to the purpose of holding investment securities from pure investment purposes to purposes other than pure investment

Not applicable.

(vi) Changes made during the current fiscal year and the previous four fiscal years to the purpose of holding investment securities from purposes other than pure investment to pure investment purposes

Stock name	Number of shares	Amount recorded on the balance sheet (1,000 yen)	Fiscal year of change
Gurunavi, Inc.	779,200	113,763	Fiscal year ending March 2025

< Reasons for the Change and Policy Regarding the Holding or Sale of Shares After the Change >

Upon receiving the allocation of the above-mentioned shares from the issuing company, our company entered into a pledge agreement with the issuing company on December 21, 2022. In this agreement, we agreed that, during the two-year period starting from the allocation date of January 30, 2023, if we were to transfer all or part of the acquired shares (hereinafter referred to as “the Shares”), we would promptly report the details of such transfer to the issuing company in writing. As the two-year period expired on January 29, 2025, the term of the above pledge has ended. Accordingly, on January 30, 2025, we entered into a confirmation letter with the issuing company stating that there are no longer any restrictions on the transfer or disposal of the Shares, and that our purpose for holding the Shares is purely for investment. With regard to future transactions involving the Shares, our policy is to make decisions after thorough internal consideration, taking into account factors such as market conditions, the issuing company’s performance, and stock price trends.

5. Status of Employees, etc.

(1) Policies on human resource development, including diversity, and policies on the development of the internal work environment (strategy)

The Company's philosophy and main initiatives on supporting the active roles of human resources are as follows:

- Securing diverse, excellent human resources

The Company recruits excellent human resources, whether new graduates or mid-career hires, who will become sources of value provision to society and to customers. As stated in its management philosophy, the Company actively hires people with any attributes (age, gender, etc.) provided that they are excellent human resources, and it intends to maintain this policy going forward.

- Supporting learning to enable employees to demonstrate their abilities

The Company supports self-improvement by employees to help them demonstrate their abilities to the maximum extent by holding in-house training sessions, study meetings, and training camps related to the development of products and services and offering programs to assist their participation in external seminars and purchase of books to gain the knowledge and skills necessary for them to execute their business duties. Its new employee training includes IT training for inexperienced employees to learn the basics of engineering. Even inexperienced employees with willingness and aptitude can pursue a career as engineer. The Company helps diverse human resources play active roles through such learning support.

- Creating a foundation that helps employees continue to play active roles over the long term without a sense of insecurity

The Company has introduced and encourages the use of programs including a work-from-home program, a shorter-working-hour program, and a childbirth and childcare leave program in order to ensure that excellent human resources, regardless of their attributes, can play active roles across changes in their life stages in a flexible manner and without a sense of insecurity.

We are also actively engaged in the continuous improvement of our personnel and compensation systems, as well as the consideration and implementation of new initiatives, to create an environment where talented employees can build fulfilling careers and thrive with peace of mind over the long term.

(ii) Policy for Determining the Amount and Details of Employee Compensation and Other Benefits

The amounts and details of employee compensation and other benefits of the Group are determined in accordance with the basic policy.

(iii) Indicators, targets and results related to policies on human resource development, including diversity, and the development of the internal work environment

Indicators	Targets	Results (current fiscal year)
Ratio of female workers among managers	4.8% by March 31, 2030	6.3%
Ratio of women among new graduates hired	15% each year	12.5%

* As for the group-wide efforts regarding the policy and the targets shown above, specific measures are taken and related data for the indicators are managed by the Company, but not by all companies belonging to the consolidated group. For this reason, it is difficult for us to provide disclosure on a consolidated group basis. Therefore, the targets and results pertaining to the indicators shown above are those of the submitting company, which carries out the main business of the consolidated group.

5. Status of Employees

(1) Status of consolidated companies

As of March 31, 2026

Name of Segment	Number of Employees (persons)	
AX Business	282	[73]
Agritech Business	75	[26]
Corporate (Common)	60	[11]
Total	417	[110]

(Notes) 1. The number of employees is the number of full-time employees (excluding employees transferred from the Group to outside the Group and including employees transferred from outside the Group to the Group). The number of temporary employees (dispatched employees and part-timers) shown in [] is a supplemental figure representing the average number of employees during the year.

2. Corporate (Common) consists of employees engaged in corporate management and corporate planning functions, among others.

(2) Status of the submitting company

As of March 31, 2026

Number of employees (persons)	Average age (years old)	Average years of service (years)	Average annual salary (1,000 yen)	Year-on-year change rate in average annual salary (%)
398[108]	33.4	5.7	6,229	2.81

As of March 31, 2026

Name of Segment	Number of Employees (persons)	
AX Business	272	[73]
Agritech Business	66	[24]
Corporate (Common)	60	[11]
Total	398	[108]

(Notes) 1. The number of employees is the number of full-time employees (excluding employees transferred from the Company to outside the Company and including employees transferred from outside the Company to the Company). The number of temporary employees (dispatched employees and part-timers) shown in [] is a supplemental figure representing the average number of employees during the year.

2. Average annual salary includes bonuses and surplus wage.

3. Corporate (Common) consists of employees engaged in corporate management and corporate planning functions, among others.

4. The year-on-year change rate in average annual salary increased by 2.81% compared with the previous fiscal year, mainly reflecting base salary increases implemented in accordance with the policy described in “(1) Basic Policies on Human Resource Strategy, etc., (ii) Policy for Determining the Amount and Details of Employee Compensation and Other Benefits.

(3) Status of labor unions

No labor union has been formed, but labor-management relations are amicable.

(4) The ratio of female workers among managers, the ratio of male workers who have taken childcare leave, and the wage difference between male and female workers

Submitting company

Current fiscal year				
Ratio of female workers among managers (%) (Notes 1)	Ratio of male workers who have taken childcare leave (%) (Notes 2)	Wage difference between male and female workers (%) (Notes 1)		
		All workers	Regular permanent workers	Part-time and non-permanent workers
6.3	100.0	68.9	84.5	169.8

(Notes) 1. Calculated based on the provisions of the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Act No. 64 of 2015)

2. Calculated as a percentage of employees who have taken childcare leave as defined in Article 71-6, item (i) of the Ordinance For Enforcement of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Ordinance of the Ministry of Labor No. 25 of 1991) based on the provisions of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Act No. 76 of 1991).
3. It is difficult to state the actual data for the consolidated group because data management of actual results is not conducted by all companies in the consolidated group, although it is conducted by the Company. For this reason, the above results are based solely on the data of the submitting company, which operates the main business in the consolidated group.
4. For employees working reduced hours, the average annual salary is calculated based on the number of employees converted to full-time employees using the prescribed working hours of regular employees (8 hours per day).

(5) Details of Stock Acquisition Rights Granted Exclusively to Employees, etc.

Details of stock acquisition rights granted exclusively to employees, etc. are described in “1. Status of Shares, etc., (2) Status of stock acquisition rights, etc., (i) Details of the stock option plan.

5. Status of Accounting

1. Method of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statements

(1) The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Concerning Terms, Forms and Preparation Method of Consolidated Financial Statements" (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 28 of 1976).

(2) The Company's Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Concerning Terms, Forms and Preparation Method of Financial Statements" (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 59 of 1963: hereinafter referred to as "Regulation on Financial Statements").

The Company falls under the category of a company filing non-consolidated financial statements under special rules and prepares its non-consolidated financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Article 127 of the Regulation on Financial Statements.

2. Audit certification

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 193-2, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, the Consolidated Financial Statements for the consolidated fiscal year (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026) and the Financial Statements for the fiscal year (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026) have been audited by Grant Thornton Taiyo LLC.

3. Special efforts to ensure the appropriateness of Consolidated Financial Statements, etc.

The Company takes special measures to ensure the appropriateness of its Consolidated Financial Statements. Specifically, the Company is a member of the Financial Accounting Standards Foundation (FASF) in order to appropriately grasp the content of accounting standards, etc., and to establish a system that enables it to accurately respond to changes in accounting standards, etc.

1. Consolidated Financial Statements, etc.

(1) Consolidated Financial Statements

(i) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	1,734,795	3,005,680
Notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets	*1 3,485,478	*1 1,952,388
Merchandise and finished goods	64,251	1,799,140
Work in process	5,965	13,262
Raw materials and supplies	6,741	6,446
Other	178,853	285,112
Total current assets	5,476,085	7,062,031
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures, net	272,141	244,902
Machinery, equipment and vehicles, net	*2 60,823	*2 59,920
Other, net	66,514	*2 65,206
Total property, plant and equipment	*3 399,478	*3 370,029
Intangible assets		
Software	3,351,738	3,599,204
Software in progress	214,771	219,401
Other	41,589	35,452
Total intangible assets	3,608,099	3,854,057
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	647,188	164,463
Shares of subsidiaries and associates	*4 260,482	*4 216,661
Leasehold and guarantee deposits	346,416	347,504
Deferred tax assets	257,829	296,152
Other	98,492	120,349
Total investments and other assets	1,610,409	1,145,132
Total non-current assets	5,617,988	5,369,218
Total assets	11,094,073	12,431,249

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable - trade	823,893	280,896
Short-term borrowings	-	*5 1,250,000
Accounts payable	466,999	165,330
Income taxes payable	337,701	403,626
Contract liabilities	334,963	411,248
Provision for bonuses	236,247	270,389
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	21,633	21,741
Other	213,250	109,137
Total current liabilities	2,434,689	2,912,370
Non-current liabilities		
Asset retirement obligations	140,098	140,640
Total non-current liabilities	140,098	140,640
Total liabilities	2,574,787	3,053,011
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	445,435	445,435
Capital surplus	729,566	423,003
Retained earnings	7,366,524	8,480,835
Treasury shares	(75,599)	(51,036)
Total shareholders' equity	8,465,925	9,298,237
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(39,247)	(13,317)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	(39,247)	(13,317)
Share acquisition rights	329	1,345
Non-controlling interests	92,278	91,972
Total net assets	8,519,286	9,378,238
Total liabilities and net assets	11,094,073	12,431,249

(ii) Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

[Consolidated Statements of Income]

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Net sales	*1 10,580,636	*1 11,731,804
Cost of sales	5,358,028	6,343,015
Gross profit	5,222,608	5,388,789
Selling, general and administrative expenses	*2, *3 3,268,261	*2, *3 3,418,892
Operating profit	1,954,346	1,969,897
Non-operating income		
Interest income	2,938	11,353
Commission income	17,963	8,590
Insurance claim income	3,288	4,751
Subsidy income	6,050	3,449
Compensation income	--	21,962
Gain on investments in investment partnerships	-	16,384
Other	3,229	5,561
Total non-operating income	33,470	72,053
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	829	10,181
Share of loss of entities accounted for using equity method	73,217	32,937
Loss on investments in investment partnerships	19,826	-
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	28,952	38,350
Other	2,663	10,309
Total non-operating expenses	125,489	91,778
Ordinary profit	1,862,328	1,950,172
Extraordinary income		
Gain on change in equity	1,996	-
National subsidies	1,954	31,089
Total extraordinary income	3,950	31,089
Extraordinary losses		
Impairment loss	-	*4 29,867
Loss on reduction of non-current assets	1,954	31,089
Loss on valuation of investment securities	*5 917	*5 173,072
Loss on liquidation of affiliates	-	*6 4,367
Total extraordinary losses	2,871	238,396
Profit before income taxes	1,863,407	1,742,865
Income taxes - current	613,462	685,215
Income taxes - deferred	71,416	(56,355)
Total income taxes	684,878	628,859
Profit	1,178,528	1,114,005
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	178	(306)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	1,178,350	1,114,311

[Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income]

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Profit	1,178,528	1,114,005
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(3,227)	25,930
Total other comprehensive income	*1 (3,227)	*1 25,930
Comprehensive income	1,175,300	1,139,936
(Comprehensive income attributable to)		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	1,175,122	1,140,242
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	178	(306)

(iii) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of period	444,587	728,719	6,188,174	(75,500)	7,285,980
Changes during period					
Issue of new shares (Exercise of share acquisition rights)	847	847			1,694
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent			1,178,350		1,178,350
Acquisition of treasury shares				(99)	(99)
Cancellation of treasury shares					-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during period	847	847	1,178,350	(99)	1,179,944
Balance at end of period	445,435	729,566	7,366,524	(75,599)	8,465,925

	Accumulated other comprehensive income		Share acquisition rights	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at beginning of period	(36,019)	(36,019)	-	92,100	7,342,061
Changes during period					
Issue of new shares (Exercise of share acquisition rights)					1,694
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent					1,178,350
Acquisition of treasury shares					(99)
Cancellation of treasury shares					-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	(3,227)	(3,227)	329	178	(2,720)
Total changes during period	(3,227)	(3,227)	329	178	1,177,224
Balance at end of period	(39,247)	(39,247)	329	92,278	8,519,286

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of period	445,435	729,566	7,366,524	(75,599)	8,465,925
Changes during period					
Issue of new shares (Exercise of share acquisition rights)					-
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent			1,114,311		1,114,311
Acquisition of treasury shares				(282,000)	(282,000)
Cancellation of treasury shares		(306,563)		306,563	-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during period	-	(306,563)	1,114,311	24,563	832,311
Balance at end of period	445,435	423,003	8,480,835	(51,036)	9,298,237

	Accumulated other comprehensive income		Share acquisition rights	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at beginning of period	(39,247)	(39,247)	329	92,278	8,519,286
Changes during period					
Issue of new shares (Exercise of share acquisition rights)					-
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent					1,114,311
Acquisition of treasury shares					(282,000)
Cancellation of treasury shares					-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	25,930	25,930	1,016	(306)	26,640
Total changes during period	25,930	25,930	1,016	(306)	858,952
Balance at end of period	(13,317)	(13,317)	1,345	91,972	9,378,238

(iv) Consolidated statements of cash flows

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Profit before income taxes	1,863,407	1,742,865
Depreciation	1,109,895	1,364,571
Impairment loss	-	29,867
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	(192)	107
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	11,888	34,142
Interest income and dividend income	(2,938)	(11,354)
Interest expenses	829	10,181
Share of loss (profit) of entities accounted for using equity method	73,217	32,937
Loss (gain) on investments in investment partnerships	19,826	(16,384)
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	28,952	38,350
Gain (loss) on liquidation of affiliates	-	4,367
Loss (gain) on valuation of investment securities	917	173,072
Loss (gain) on change in equity	(1,996)	-
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	(994,219)	1,526,981
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(18,213)	(1,741,892)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	494,140	(542,994)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable - other	198,155	(293,854)
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	7,581	76,285
Other, net	(23,257)	(212,567)
Subtotal	2,767,992	2,214,681
Interest and dividends received	2,922	11,354
Interest paid	(707)	(11,496)
Income taxes paid	(659,109)	(620,208)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,111,097	1,594,331
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(67,661)	(149,104)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,571,625)	(1,539,121)
Purchase of investment securities	(330,000)	-
Proceeds from redemption of investment securities	-	330,000
Proceeds from liquidation of investments in affiliates	-	6,515
Payments of leasehold and guarantee deposits	-	(1,057)
Proceeds from refund of leasehold and guarantee deposits	11	69
Subsidies received	1,954	31,089
Other, net	1,220	30,162
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,966,100)	(1,291,446)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	2,000,000
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(314,550)	(750,000)
Purchase of treasury shares	(99)	(282,000)
Proceeds from issuance of shares resulting from exercise of share acquisition rights	1,694	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(312,955)	968,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(167,957)	1,270,885
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,902,753	1,734,795
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	*1 1,734,795	*1 3,005,680

[Notes]

(Important matters to be basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements)

1. Matters concerning scope of consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries, 4 companies

Name of major consolidated subsidiaries

OPTiM AGRI MICHINOKU Corp.

OPTiM Bank Technologies Corp.

YURASCOPE Co., Ltd.

OPTiM Farm Corporation

(Changes in scope of consolidation)

During the current consolidated fiscal year, the Company conducted an absorption-type merger in which the Company was the surviving entity and OPTiM Digital Construction Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was the absorbed entity. As a result, the company has been excluded from the scope of consolidation.

(2) Names of major unconsolidated subsidiaries

Not applicable.

2. Matters concerning application of equity method

Number of affiliates accounted for by the equity method, 4 companies

D'PULA Medical Solutions Corporation

Digital Transformation Fund Investment Limited Partnership No. 1

NTT e-Drone Technology Corporation

Net Resource Management, Inc.

(Changes in scope of equity method)

During the current consolidated fiscal year, DXGoGo Corporation was excluded from the scope of application of the equity method due to the completion of its liquidation.

3. Matters concerning fiscal year of consolidated subsidiaries

The fiscal year end of all consolidated subsidiaries is the same as the consolidated fiscal year end.

4. Matters concerning accounting policies

(1) Valuation standards and methods for significant assets

(i) Marketable securities

Other available-for-sale securities

- Assets other than stocks with no market price, etc.

Stated at fair value method.

(All valuation gains or losses are treated as a component of net assets, and costs of securities sold are calculated by the moving average method.)

- Stocks with no market price, etc.

Stated at the cost determined by the moving-average method.

Investments in limited liability investment partnerships (deemed as securities under Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) are accounted for by the net amount of the Company's equity based on the most recent Financial Statements available as of the financial reporting date stipulated in the partnership agreement.

(ii) Inventories

A. Merchandise and finished goods, raw materials and supplies

Stated at the cost method based on the moving-average method (the amount stated in the Balance Sheet was calculated by writing down the book value of assets due to a decline in profitability).

B. Work in process

Stated at the cost method based on the specific identification method.

(2) Cost method based on the specific identification method

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Stated at the declining-balance method. However, building fixtures acquired on or after April 1, 2016 are depreciated by the straight-line method.

The major useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and structures, 3 to 18 years

Machinery, equipment and vehicles, 2 to 7 years

(ii) Intangible assets

For software intended for sale on the market, the larger of amortization based on estimated sales revenue or equal distribution over the remaining effective period (within 3 years) is recorded.

Software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life (5 years or less).

(3) Basis for recognition of significant provisions

(i) Provision for bonuses

To provide for the payment of bonuses to employees, an amount accrued for the current consolidated fiscal year among the estimated bonuses to be paid is recorded.

(ii) Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)

To provide for the payment of bonuses to Officers, an amount accrued for the current consolidated fiscal year among the estimated bonuses to be paid is recorded.

(4) Basis for recording significant revenues and expenses

1. Revenue arising from contracts with customers

Details about the main obligations in important businesses that need to be fulfilled with regard to revenues arising from contracts signed with the customers of the Group and the usual time points at which those obligations are to be fulfilled (or those revenues are to be recognized) are provided in the following paragraphs.

a. Stock-type revenue

Contracts in stock-based income are obligated to provide services over the contract period. The Group recognizes revenue for license sales contracts in accordance with the volume of use of a license as the control over the service is transferred to the customer as the customer uses the license. The Group recognizes revenue for other maintenance service contracts over the service provision period stipulated in each contract as the control over the service is transferred to the customer over the period.

(b. Flow-type revenue

For flow-type revenue contracts, contract work agreements require us to develop software and other deliverables based on the contract and to provide goods and services to customers. Quasi-delegation agreements require us to perform development and other services over the contract period and to provide goods and services to customers in accordance with the contract. Sales contracts for goods and products obligate us to deliver goods and products to customers based on the terms of the contract.

Revenue is recognized for contract work and quasi-delegation agreements based on the progress toward fulfilling the performance obligation over a certain period. The progress is estimated using the ratio of actual costs incurred to the total estimated costs (input method). However, in cases where the period from the start of the transaction to the expected completion of the performance obligation is extremely short, such as in certain contract work agreements, revenue is not recognized over time but is instead recognized at the point when the performance obligation is fully satisfied. For sales contracts of goods and products, revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is deemed fulfilled, which occurs when the goods or products are delivered to the customer or accepted by the customer. However, for domestic sales of goods and products, if the period from shipment to the transfer of control to the customer falls within the normal range, revenue is recognized at the time of shipment.

2. Accounting standards for revenue from finance lease transactions

The Company recognizes revenue and cost of sales on the date the lease transaction commences.

(5) Translation of significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into Japanese yen

Monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into yen at the spot exchange rates as of the Consolidated Balance Sheet date. The difference resulting from such translation is treated as income or loss.

(6) Scope of funds in consolidated statements of cash flows

It consists of cash on hand, deposits that can be withdrawn on demand, and short-term investments with maturities of 3 months or less at the time of acquisition that can be easily converted into cash and carry little risk of price fluctuations.

(Significant accounting estimates)

Reasonableness of capitalization of software

(1) Amount recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the current fiscal year

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Software	3,351,738	3,599,204
Software in progress	214,771	219,401

(2) Information on the details of significant accounting estimates for identified items

Software and software in progress consist mainly of software for internal use for the provision of services, and they are capitalized after assessing their value based on the estimated license revenue plan within 5 years if it is determined to be certain that they will generate revenues in the future. Such estimates may be affected by uncertain future changes in economic conditions, etc., and if the actual amount of license revenue incurred differs from the estimates, it may have a significant impact on the amount of software and software in progress recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the next consolidated fiscal year.

(Unapplied accounting standards, etc.)

- Accounting Standard for Leases (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No. 34, issued on September 13, 2024)
- Guidance on the Application of Accounting Standard for Leases (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Guidance No. 33, issued on September 13, 2024)

Revisions to other related accounting standards, application guidance, practical response reports, and transition guidelines

(1) Overview

Similar to international accounting standards, this standard establishes treatment for recognizing assets and liabilities for all leases of the lessee.

(2) Effective date

The standard is expected to be effective as of the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 2028.

(3) Impact of applying the accounting standard

The impact is currently being evaluated at the time of preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(Consolidated Balance Sheets)

*1 Among notes receivable, accounts receivable, and contract assets, the amounts of claims and contract assets arising from contracts with customers are shown in "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (matters related to revenue recognition) 3. (1) Balances of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc."

*2 Amounts of reduction entry

The amounts of reduction entry deducted from the acquisition costs of machinery and vehicles due to government subsidies, etc., are as follows.

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Tools, furniture and fixtures	- thousand yen	100 thousand yen
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	1,954 thousand yen	30,989 thousand yen
Total	1,954 thousand yen	31,089 thousand yen

*3 Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	509,281 thousand yen	587,643 thousand yen

*4 Items related to affiliated companies are as follows.

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Shares of subsidiaries and associates	260,482 thousand yen	216,661 thousand yen

*5 Overdraft agreement

To efficiently procure working capital, we have entered into overdraft agreements with our banks.

The unused balance of borrowings under these agreements at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year is as follows.

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Maximum overdraft limit	1,500,000 thousand yen	4,000,000 thousand yen
Executed borrowing balance	- thousand yen	1,250,000 thousand yen
Net amount	1,500,000 thousand yen	2,750,000 thousand yen

(Consolidated Statements of Income)

*1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenues are not separately presented for revenues from contracts with customers and other revenues. The amount of revenue from contracts with customers is presented in "1. Information on disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers" in the Notes (matters related to revenue recognition) to Consolidated Financial Statements.

* 2 The major items and amounts of selling, general and administrative expenses

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Salary and allowance	825,057 thousand yen	819,221 thousand yen
Provision for bonuses	115,667 thousand yen	122,243 thousand yen
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	21,633 thousand yen	21,741 thousand yen
Research and development expenses	605,254 thousand yen	728,986 thousand yen
Outsourcing Expenses	344,771 thousand yen	285,369 thousand yen

3 Total research and development expenses included in general and administrative expenses and current manufacturing costs

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
605,254 thousand yen	728,986 thousand yen

*4 Impairment Loss

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

The Group has recognized impairment losses on the following asset groups.

(1) Overview of asset groups for which impairment losses were recognized

Location	Use	Type
Minato-ku, Tokyo, and others	Assets for business use	Buildings and structures, machinery, equipment and vehicles, and others

(2) Background to the Recognition of Impairment Loss

With respect to the business-use assets of OPTiM Farm Corporation, a consolidated subsidiary, as the recoverability of the investment is no longer expected due to a decline in profitability and other factors, the carrying amount has been reduced to the recoverable amount, and the amount of such reduction has been recognized as an impairment loss.

(3) Amount of Impairment Loss and Breakdown by Major Class of Property, Plant and Equipment

Type	Amount
Buildings and structures	1,607 thousand yen
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	28,081 thousand yen
Others	178 thousand yen

(4) Method for Grouping Assets Related to the Asset Group

The Group classifies assets into groups based on the smallest units that generate cash flows that are largely independent from other assets or asset groups.

(5) Method of Calculating Recoverable Amount

Recoverable amount is measured based on value in use. Assets with a negative value in use are measured at zero as their recoverable amount.

*5 Loss on valuation of investment securities

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

This represents impairment losses recognized on securities classified as 'other securities' held by the Company, whose fair value has declined significantly.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

This represents impairment losses recognized on securities classified as 'other securities' held by the Company, whose fair value has declined significantly.

*6 Loss on liquidation of affiliates

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

This represents a loss arising from the liquidation of DXGoGo Corporation, an affiliate.

(Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income)

*1 Reclassification adjustments and tax effects related to other comprehensive income

(1,000 yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities		
Amount accrued in the current period	(5,403)	(129,019)
Reclassification adjustment	7	172,982
Before income taxes and tax adjustments	(5,395)	43,962
Corporate income tax and tax benefits	2,167	(18,032)
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(3,227)	25,930
Total other comprehensive income	(3,227)	25,930

(Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity)

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

1. Matters concerning the class and total number of outstanding shares and the class and number of treasury shares

	Number of shares at beginning of period (shares)	Number of shares increased (shares)	Number of shares decreased (shares)	Number of shares at end of period (shares)
Number of issued shares				
Common shares (Notes) 1	55,163,232	35,296	-	55,198,528
Total	55,163,232	35,296	-	55,198,528
Treasury shares				
Common shares (Notes) 2	95,347	4,541	-	99,888
Total	95,347	4,541	-	99,888

(Notes) 1. The increase of 35,296 common shares issued and outstanding is due to the exercise of stock options.

2. The increase of 4,541 shares of common stock held as treasury stock is due to the acquisition of restricted stock without compensation (4,400 shares) and the purchase of shares of less than one unit (141 shares).

2. Matters Related to Stock Acquisition Rights, etc.

Company Name	Breakdown	Type of shares to be subscribed	Number of shares to be subscribed (shares)				Balance at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year (thousand yen)
			Balance at the beginning of the current consolidated fiscal year	Increase	Decrease	Balance at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year	
Submitting Company	6th Stock Acquisition Rights	-	-	-	-	-	329
Total			-	-	-	-	329

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

1. Matters concerning the class and total number of outstanding shares and the class and number of treasury shares

	Number of shares at beginning of period (shares)	Number of shares increased (shares)	Number of shares decreased (shares)	Number of shares at end of period (shares)
Number of issued shares				
Common shares	55,198,528	-	600,000	54,598,528
Total	55,198,528	-	600,000	54,598,528
Treasury shares				
Common shares (Notes) 1, 2	99,888	600,000	600,000	99,888
Total	99,888	600,000	600,000	99,888

(Notes) 1. The decrease of 600,000 shares in the number of issued shares of common stock was due to the cancellation of treasury shares.

2. The increase of 600,000 shares of treasury shares of common stock was due to the acquisition of treasury shares.

3. The decrease of 600,000 shares of treasury shares of common stock was due to the cancellation of treasury shares.

2. Matters Related to Stock Acquisition Rights, etc.

Company name	Details	Type of shares	Number of shares to be targeted				Balance at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year (thousand yen)
			Beginning of the current consolidated fiscal year	Increase	Decrease	End of the current consolidated fiscal year	
Submitting Company	6th Series of Stock Acquisition Rights	-	-	-	-	-	1,345
Total			-	-	-	-	1,345

(Consolidated statements of cash flows)

*1 Relationship between the balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period and the amount of items recorded in the consolidated balance sheets.

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Cash and deposits	1,734,795 thousand yen	3,005,680 thousand yen
Cash and cash equivalents	1,734,795 thousand yen	3,005,680 thousand yen

(Lease transactions)

Operating lease transactions

(Borrower)

Future lease payments under non-cancelable leases in operating lease transactions

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Balance of future lease payments at end of period		
Within 1 year	370,378	370,378
Over 1 year	-	-
Total	370,378	370,378

(Financial instruments)

1. Matters concerning status of financial instruments

(1) Policy for financial instruments

The Group's policy is to invest surplus funds in highly safe financial assets as a general rule and not to engage in speculative transactions, except when there is a rational reason to do so. The Company's financing policy is to use its own funds for working capital and small capital investments in principle, and to borrow mainly from banks and other financial institutions for other investments that require large amounts of funds.

(2) Details of financial instruments and their risks

Trade notes and accounts receivables, which are operating receivables, are exposed to the credit risk of customers.

Investment securities mainly consist of shares of companies with which we have business relationships and contributions to investment partnerships, exposing us to the credit risk of the issuers (business partners). Among these, listed shares are exposed to market price fluctuation risks.

There is a risk that a portion or the entire amount of leasehold and guarantee deposits related to real estate leases and other properties may not be collected due to the financial failure of the recipients of the leasehold and guarantee deposits.

Trade notes and accounts payable, which are operating payables, are mostly due within 1 month.

(3) Risk management system for financial instruments

(i) Management of credit risk (risk related to nonperformance of contracts by counterparties, etc.)

In accordance with the Credit Management Regulations, the Group regularly monitors the status of major customers and manages due dates and outstanding balances by counterparty in order to early identify and mitigate potential collection risks due to deterioration of financial conditions and other factors. The Company also periodically monitors the status of counterparties with respect to leasehold and guarantee deposits.

(ii) Management of market risk (fluctuation risk of exchange rates and interest rates, etc.)

For investment securities, we regularly monitor the market value and financial condition of the issuers (business partners) and continuously review our holdings considering our relationships with the business partners.

(iii) Management of liquidity risk (risk of being unable to make payments on due dates) related to fund procurement

The Group manages liquidity risk by preparing and updating funding plans in a timely manner by the department in charge based on reports from each department and by maintaining liquidity on hand.

(4) Supplementary explanation of matters concerning fair value, etc., of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments includes values based on market prices as well as reasonably calculated values in cases where market prices are not available. Since variable factors are incorporated in the calculation of the fair value of financial instruments, such values may vary according to different assumptions adopted and other factors.

2. Matters concerning fair value, etc., of financial instruments

Consolidated Balance Sheet amounts, fair values, and their differences are as follows.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

	The Consolidated Balance Sheet amount (1,000 yen)	Fair value (1,000 yen)	Differences (1,000 yen)
Investment securities	230,643	230,643	-
Leasehold and guarantee deposits	346,416	286,594	(59,822)
Total assets	577,059	517,237	(59,822)

(Notes) 1. "Cash and deposits," "Notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets," "Notes and accounts payable - trade," "Accounts payable - other," "Short-term borrowings" and "Income taxes payable" are omitted as they are cash and their fair value approximates their book value due to their short maturities.

2. Stocks with no market price, etc. are not subject to fair value disclosure. The carrying amounts of such financial instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows.

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

Classification	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)
Investments in limited liability investment partnerships (*1)	107,211
Unlisted stocks (*2)	569,816

*1 Investments in limited liability investment partnerships are not stated in accordance with Paragraph 24-16 of the Guidance on Accounting Standards for Fair Value Calculation (ASBJ Guidance No. 31) because they do not have market prices.

*2 Unlisted stocks are not stated because they do not have market prices.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

	The Consolidated Balance Sheet amount (1,000 yen)	Fair value (1,000 yen)	Differences (1,000 yen)
Investment securities	113,763	113,763	-
Leasehold and guarantee deposits	347,504	266,649	(80,855)
Total assets	461,267	380,412	(80,855)

(Notes) 1. "Cash and deposits," "Notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets," "Notes and accounts payable - trade," "Accounts payable - other," "Short-term borrowings" and "Income taxes payable" are omitted as they are cash and their fair value approximates their book value due to their short maturities.

2. Stocks with no market price, etc. are not subject to fair value disclosure. The carrying amounts of such financial instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows.

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

Classification	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Investments in limited liability investment partnerships (*1)	70,266
Unlisted stocks (*2)	197,094

*1 Investments in limited liability investment partnerships are not stated in accordance with Paragraph 24-16 of the Guidance on Accounting Standards for Fair Value Calculation (ASBJ Guidance No. 31) because they do not have market prices.

*2 Unlisted stocks are not stated because they do not have market prices.

3. Redemption schedule of monetary claims after the Consolidated Balance Sheet date

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

	Within 1 year (1,000 yen)	Over 1 year Within 5 years (1,000 yen)	Over 5 years Within 10 years (1,000 yen)	Over 10 years (1,000 yen)
Cash and deposits	1,734,795	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable – trade, and contract assets	3,485,478	-	-	-
Total	5,220,274	-	-	-

Leasehold and guarantee deposits are not included in the above table, as the redemption schedule cannot be clearly determined.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

	Within 1 year (1,000 yen)	Over 1 year Within 5 years (1,000 yen)	Over 5 years Within 10 years (1,000 yen)	Over 10 years (1,000 yen)
Cash and deposits	3,005,680	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable – trade, and contract assets	1,952,388	-	-	-
Total	4,958,068	-	-	-

Leasehold and guarantee deposits are not included in the above table, as the redemption schedule cannot be clearly determined.

4. Amount of short-term borrowings scheduled to be repaid after the Consolidated Balance Sheet date

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

	Within 1 year (1,000 yen)	Over 1 year Within 2 years (1,000 yen)	Over 2 years Within 3 years (1,000 yen)	Over 3 years (1,000 yen)
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

	Within 1 year (1,000 yen)	Over 1 year Within 2 years (1,000 yen)	Over 2 years Within 3 years (1,000 yen)	Over 3 years (1,000 yen)
Short-term borrowings	1,250,000	-	-	-
Total	1,250,000	-	-	-

3. Matters concerning the breakdown of financial instruments by market value level, etc.

The fair value of financial instruments is classified into the following three levels based on the observability and materiality of the inputs related to calculate fair value.

Level 1 fair value: Fair value calculated based on market prices for assets or liabilities subject to the calculation of such fair value that are formed in an active market among the inputs for the calculation of observable fair value

Level 2 fair value: Fair value calculated using inputs for the calculation of observable fair value other than Level 1 inputs among the inputs for the calculation of observable fair value

Level 3 fair value: Fair value calculated using inputs for calculating unobservable fair value

When multiple inputs that have a significant impact on the calculation of fair value are used, fair value is classified to the level with the lowest priority in the calculation of fair value among the levels to which each of those inputs belongs.

(1) Financial instruments recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Classification	Fair value (1,000 yen)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities	230,643	-	-	230,643
Total assets	230,643	-	-	230,643

(Note) Explanation of valuation techniques used in the calculation of fair value and inputs related to the calculation of fair value
Listed stocks are valued at market prices. Because listed stocks are transacted in an active market, market prices are classified as level 1.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Classification	Fair value (1,000 yen)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities	113,763	-	-	113,763
Total assets	113,763	-	-	113,763

(Note) Explanation of valuation techniques used in the calculation of fair value and inputs related to the calculation of fair value
Listed stocks are valued at market prices. Because listed stocks are transacted in an active market, market prices are classified as level 1.

(2) Financial instruments other than those recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Classification	Fair value (1,000 yen)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Leasehold and guarantee deposits	-	286,594	-	286,594
Total assets	-	286,594	-	286,594

(Note) Explanation of valuation techniques used in the calculation of fair value and inputs related to the calculation of fair value
The fair value of leasehold and guarantee deposits is calculated based on the present value of future cash flows discounted at the risk-free rate and classified as Level 2 fair value.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Classification	Fair value (1,000 yen)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Leasehold and guarantee deposits	-	266,649	-	266,649
Total assets	-	266,649	-	266,649

(Note) Explanation of valuation techniques used in the calculation of fair value and inputs related to the calculation of fair value
The fair value of leasehold and guarantee deposits is calculated based on the present value of future cash flows discounted at the risk-free rate and classified as Level 2 fair value.

(Investment securities)

1. Other available-for-sale securities

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Classification	The Consolidated Balance Sheet amount (1,000 yen)	Fair value (1,000 yen)	Differences (1,000 yen)
Consolidated Balance Sheet amounts do not exceed their acquisition cost			
Investment securities	230,643	299,992	(69,348)
Total	230,643	299,992	(69,348)

Investments in limited liability investment partnerships (carrying amount on the consolidated balance sheet: 86,365 thousand yen), convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights (carrying amount on the consolidated balance sheet: 330,000 thousand yen), and unlisted equity securities (carrying amount on the consolidated balance sheet: 179 thousand yen) are not presented as they do not have market prices.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Classification	The Consolidated Balance Sheet amount (1,000 yen)	Fair value (1,000 yen)	Differences (1,000 yen)
Consolidated Balance Sheet amounts do not exceed their acquisition cost			
Investment securities	113,763	127,009	(13,246)
Total	113,763	127,009	(13,246)

Investments in limited liability investment partnerships (carrying amount on the consolidated balance sheet: 50,610 thousand yen) and unlisted equity securities (carrying amount on the consolidated balance sheet: 89 thousand yen) are not presented as they do not have market prices.

2. Securities for which impairment losses were recognized

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

An impairment loss of 917 thousand yen was recognized on investment securities (917 thousand yen on equity securities classified as other securities).

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

An impairment loss of 173,072 thousand yen was recognized on investment securities (173,072 thousand yen on equity securities classified as other securities).

3. Other securities redeemed

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Classification	Redemption amount (1,000 yen)	Total redemption gains (1,000 yen)	Total redemption losses (1,000 yen)
Corporate bonds	330,000	-	-
Total	330,000	-	-

(Stock options, etc.)

1. Amount of expenses recorded for stock options and account title

	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Selling, general and administrative expenses	329 thousand yen	1,016 thousand yen

2. Details and size of stock options and their changes

(1) Details of stock options

	No. 6 Stock acquisition rights
Classification and number of grantees	Board Director of the Company, 3 persons Employees of the Company, 5 persons
Number of stock options by type of stock	Common shares, 27,000 shares
Grant date	November 15, 2024
Vesting conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stock acquisition rights may be exercised by the stock acquisition right holders who have received allotment of stock acquisition rights at the time of issuance. 2. Those who are Board Directors, Corporate Auditors or employees of the Company at the time of issuance of stock acquisition rights must also be Board Directors, Corporate Auditors or employees of the Company, its subsidiaries or affiliates at the time of exercising the stock acquisition rights. However, this shall not apply in cases where the Board of Directors of the Company recognizes that there is a justifiable reason, such as retirement from office due to expiration of term of office or mandatory retirement age. 3. In the event of the death of a stock acquisition right holder, his or her heirs shall not inherit the stock acquisition rights. 4. Other conditions for the exercise of stock acquisition rights shall be determined by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company issuing the stock acquisition rights.
Covered period of service	There is no set period of covered service.
Exercise period	November 15, 2029 – October 23, 2034

(2) Size of stock options and its changes

Stock options that existed during the current fiscal year (ending March 31, 2026) are included, and the number of stock options is converted into the number of shares.

(i) Number of stock options

	No. 6 Stock acquisition rights
Date of resolution	October 24, 2024
Pre-vesting (shares)	
End of the previous consolidated fiscal year	-
Grant	27,000
Invalidation	-
Vested rights	-
Unsettled balance	27,000
After vesting (shares)	
End of the previous consolidated fiscal year	-
Vested rights	-
Exercise of right	-

Invalidation	-
Unexercised balance	-

(ii) Unit price information

	No. 6 Stock acquisition rights
Date of resolution	October 24, 2024
Price of exercising rights (yen)	630
Average share price at the time of exercise (yen)	-
Fair valuation unit price on the grant date (yen)	303

3. Estimation method of the number of stock options vested

Basically, since it is difficult to reasonably estimate the number of future lapses, the Company uses a method that reflects only the actual number of lapses.

(Tax effect accounting)

1. Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by major cause

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Deferred tax assets		
Tax loss carryforwards (Note)	53,692 thousand yen	69,405 thousand yen
Provision for bonuses	72,395 thousand yen	85,318 thousand yen
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	6,399 thousand yen	6,587 thousand yen
Asset retirement obligations	44,158 thousand yen	44,329 thousand yen
Accrued enterprise tax	18,783 thousand yen	21,960 thousand yen
Shares of subsidiaries and associates	36,950 thousand yen	34,057 thousand yen
Accrued expenses	26,683 thousand yen	30,068 thousand yen
Investment securities	12,047 thousand yen	64,137 thousand yen
Excess depreciation	144,591 thousand yen	134,249 thousand yen
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	21,858 thousand yen	4,207 thousand yen
Other	41,244 thousand yen	52,963 thousand yen
Deferred tax assets, Subtotal	478,807 thousand yen	547,286 thousand yen
Valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards (Note)	(53,692) thousand yen	(69,405) thousand yen
Valuation allowance for the total of temporary differences deductible in the future, etc.	(106,967) thousand yen	(125,626) thousand yen
Valuation allowance, Subtotal	(160,660) thousand yen	(195,032) thousand yen
Deferred tax assets, Total	318,146 thousand yen	352,254 thousand yen
Deferred tax liabilities		
Removal costs corresponding to asset retirement obligations	(34,277) thousand yen	(31,437) thousand yen
Reserve for investment loss	(19,061) thousand yen	(19,621) thousand yen
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(3,793) thousand yen	- thousand yen
Other	(3,184) thousand yen	(5,042) thousand yen
Deferred tax liabilities, Total	(60,317) thousand yen	(56,102) thousand yen
Deferred tax assets, net	257,829 thousand yen	296,152 thousand yen

(Changes in Presentation)

“Investment securities,” which had been included in “Other” under “Deferred tax assets” in the previous consolidated fiscal year, are presented separately from the current consolidated fiscal year due to their increased materiality. In order to reflect this change in presentation, the notes for the previous consolidated fiscal year have been reclassified.

As a result, 53,292 thousand yen previously presented as “Other” in the previous consolidated fiscal year has been reclassified as “Investment securities” of 12,047 thousand yen and “Other” of 41,244 thousand yen.

(Note) Tax loss carryforwards and the amount of their deferred tax assets by expiration date

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 2 years	Over 2 years Within 3 years	Over 3 years Within 4 years	Over 4 years Within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Tax loss carryforwards	-	-	-	-	-	53,692	53,692
Valuation allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(53,692)	(53,692)
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tax loss carryforwards are the amount multiplied by the statutory tax rate.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 2 years	Over 2 years Within 3 years	Over 3 years Within 4 years	Over 4 years Within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Tax loss carryforwards	-	-	-	-	-	69,405	69,405
Valuation allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(69,405)	(69,405)
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tax loss carryforwards are the amount multiplied by the statutory tax rate.

2. Significant differences between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate after the application of tax effect accounting, by major item that caused the differences

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Statutory effective tax rate	30.6%	30.6%
(Adjustment)		
Entertainment expenses and other items not permanently deductible for income tax purposes	0.1%	0.2%
Per capita inhabitant tax	0.4%	0.5%
Tax on retained surplus	6.5%	8.3%
Change in valuation allowance	(0.1)%	(0.3)%
Share of loss of entities accounted for using equity method	1.2%	0.6%
Tax credits	(2.2)%	(3.3)%
Other	0.3%	(0.5)%
Effective rate of Corporate tax rate after applying tax effect accounting	36.8%	36.1%

(Business Combinations, etc.)

The information is omitted as it is immaterial.

(Asset retirement obligations)

Asset retirement obligations recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets

(1) Outline of the asset retirement obligations

Obligations for restoration to the original state in connection with real estate lease contracts for the Tokyo Head Office and other offices.

(2) Calculation method of the amount of such asset retirement obligations

The amount of asset retirement obligations is calculated by estimating the expected period of use to be 15 years from acquisition and using a discount rate of 0.065% to 0.400% based on yields on government bonds.

(3) Increase/decrease in the total amount of such asset retirement obligations

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Balance at beginning of period	139,557 thousand yen	140,098 thousand yen
Increase due to purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Increase due to change in estimate	-	-
Adjustments due to passage of time	540 thousand yen	542 thousand yen
Decrease due to fulfillment of asset retirement obligations	-	-
Balance at end of period	140,098 thousand yen	140,640 thousand yen

(Matters related to revenue recognition)

1. Information that disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers

The Group has changed its segment classification from the current consolidated fiscal year, and the segment information for the previous consolidated fiscal year has been prepared based on the revised segment classification.

Details of the change in reportable segments are described in “(Segment information, etc.) Segment Information 1. Overview of Reportable Segments.”

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Reportable segments		Total
	AX Business	Agritech Business	
Net sales			
Stock-type revenues	7,110,443	4,200	7,114,643
Flow-type revenues	1,653,568	1,721,550	3,375,119
Revenue from contracts with customers	8,764,012	1,725,750	10,489,762
Other income	88,025	2,848	90,873
Net sales to external customers	8,852,038	1,728,598	10,580,636

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Reportable segments		Total
	AX Business	Agritech Business	
Net sales			
Stock-type revenues	7,396,478	840	7,397,318
Flow-type revenues	1,611,079	2,636,606	4,247,685
Revenue from contracts with customers	9,007,557	2,637,446	11,645,004
Other income	84,790	2,009	86,800
Net sales to external customers	9,092,348	2,639,456	11,731,804

(Changes in Presentation)

In light of the change in segment classification, the Group has reviewed the presentation of revenue classification from the perspective of enhancing its management control framework and improving information disclosure to investors.

As a result of this review, revenue from the “Drone-based agricultural chemical spraying AX service,” which had been included in “stock-type revenue” in the previous consolidated fiscal year, is presented under “flow-type revenue” from the current consolidated fiscal year, in order to more appropriately reflect the nature of such revenue.

Accordingly, 354,661 thousand yen related to the “Drone-based agricultural chemical spraying AX service” for the previous consolidated fiscal year has been reclassified as “flow-type revenue.”

This change relates solely to the presentation of revenue classification, and there is no change in the timing of revenue recognition.

2. Information that provides a basis for understanding revenues

Basic information for understanding revenues from contracts with customers is described in "Important matters to be basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements 4. Matters concerning accounting policies (4) Basis for recording significant revenues and expenses."

3. Information that provides a basis for understanding revenues and the amount of revenues for the current and subsequent consolidated fiscal years

(1) Balance of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc.

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Notes receivable	91,585	69,359
Accounts receivable	2,287,770	3,372,778
Claims arising from contracts with customers (beginning balance)	2,379,356	3,442,137
Notes receivable	69,359	46,647
Accounts receivable	3,372,778	1,854,377
Claims arising from contracts with customers (ending balance)	3,442,137	1,901,025
Contract assets (beginning balance)	111,902	43,341
Contract assets (ending balance)	43,341	51,363
Contract liabilities (beginning balance)	327,382	334,963
Contract liabilities (ending balance)	334,963	411,248

Contract assets are rights to consideration for revenue recognized based on the fulfillment of performance obligations in flow-type revenue contracts which have not yet been billed. These are transferred to receivables arising from contracts with customers when the rights to consideration become billable.

Contract liabilities are advance payments received from customers for stock-type revenue services and are reduced as revenue is recognized over the contract period. Payment terms vary by individual contract.

Of the revenue recognized in the previous consolidated fiscal year, the amount included in the beginning balance of contract liabilities was 242,165 thousand yen.

In the previous consolidated fiscal year, the main reason for the decrease in contract assets was that the increase arising from contracts for unbilled flow-type revenues for which revenue should be recognized was outweighed by the decrease resulting from transfers to receivables arising from contracts with customers.

The main reason for the increase in contract liabilities was that, accompanying the expansion of stock-type revenue services, the decrease resulting from revenue recognition was outweighed by the increase resulting from the receipt of advance payments.

Of the revenue recognized in the current consolidated fiscal year, the amount included in the beginning balance of contract liabilities was 268,298 thousand yen.

In the current consolidated fiscal year, the main reason for the increase in contract assets was that the increase arising from contracts for unbilled flow-type revenues for which revenue should be recognized exceeded the decrease resulting from transfers to receivables arising from contracts with customers.

The main reason for the increase in contract liabilities was that, accompanying the expansion of stock-type revenue services, the decrease resulting from revenue recognition was outweighed by the increase resulting from the receipt of advance payments.

(2) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

The Group applies the practical expedient in noting the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations, and does not include transactions where revenue is recognized based on the amount the Group has the right to bill for fixed amounts according to the period of provided services, as well as royalties of intellectual property license agreements based on sales or usage, in the notes. For royalties with a specified period, it is expected that revenue will generally be recognized within one year.

Additionally, there are no significant transactions that exceed one year, which is initially expected, except for the above transactions, so information on remaining performance obligations is omitted by applying the practical expedient.

(Segment information, etc.)

[Segment information]

1. Overview of Reportable Segments

(1) Method of determining reportable segments

The Group's reportable segments are components of the Company for which separate financial information is available and which are regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors for the purpose of determining the allocation of management resources and evaluating performance.

The Group is composed of segments classified based on the nature of its services, and has two reportable segments: the "AX Business" and the "Agritech Business."

(2) Types of products and services belonging to each reportable segment

The AX Business provides services centered on license sales based on platform businesses such as "OPTiM Biz" and "OPTiM AIR." The Agritech Business provides smart agriculture services that cover all processes from crop cultivation to sales.

(3) Changes in Reportable Segments, etc.

The Group's reportable segment had previously consisted of a single segment, the "Optimal Business." However, due to the significant growth of the Agritech field and its increasing importance, the Group has changed its reportable segments to two segments, the "AX Business" and the "Agritech Business," from the current consolidated fiscal year in order to appropriately disclose the substance of its business. Segment information for the previous consolidated fiscal year is presented based on the revised classification of reportable segments.

2. Method of calculating amounts of net sales, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other items by reportable segment

The accounting methods applied to the reported business segments are generally consistent with those described in "Significant matters forming the basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements."

Segment profit is measured on an operating profit basis. Intersegment sales and transfers are determined based on prevailing market prices.

3. Information on net sales, profit or loss, and other items by reportable segment

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Reportable segments			Adjustments	Total
	AX Business	Agritech Business	Total		
Net sales					
Net sales to external customers	8,852,038	1,728,598	10,580,636	-	10,580,636
Intersegment sales or transfers	-	1,238	1,238	(1,238)	-
Total	8,852,038	1,729,837	10,581,875	(1,238)	10,580,636
Segment profit (loss)	4,650,813	(402,692)	4,248,120	(2,293,773)	1,954,346
Other items					
Depreciation	61,721	13,973	75,694	1,034,201	1,109,895
Extraordinary losses (impairment loss)	-	-	-	-	-

(Note) 1. Adjustments for the previous consolidated fiscal year are as follows:

(1) Included in the adjustment to segment profit (loss) of (2,293,773) thousand yen are depreciation of internally developed software not allocated to each reportable segment of (995,216) thousand yen and corporate expenses of (1,298,556) thousand yen. Corporate expenses consist mainly of general and administrative expenses not attributable to any reportable segment.

(2) The adjustment to depreciation under other items represents depreciation of corporate expenses not allocated to each reportable segment.

2. Segment assets are not presented as business segment assets have not been allocated.

Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Reportable segments			Adjustments	Total
	AX Business	Agritech Business	Total		
Net sales					
Net sales to external customers	9,092,348	2,639,456	11,731,804	-	11,731,804
Intersegment sales or transfers	-	2,033	2,033	(2,033)	-
Total	9,092,348	2,641,489	11,733,837	(2,033)	11,731,804
Segment profit (loss)	4,995,995	(460,121)	4,535,873	(2,565,976)	1,969,897
Other items					
Depreciation	54,580	25,948	80,528	1,284,043	1,364,571
Extraordinary losses (impairment loss)	-	29,867	29,867	-	29,867

(Note) 1. Adjustments for the current consolidated fiscal year are as follows:

(1) Included in the adjustment to segment profit (loss) of (2,565,976) thousand yen are depreciation of internally developed software not allocated to each reportable segment of (1,249,633) thousand yen and corporate expenses of (1,316,343) thousand yen. Corporate expenses consist mainly of general and administrative expenses not attributable to any reportable segment.

(2) The adjustment to depreciation under other items represents depreciation of corporate expenses not allocated to each reportable segment.

2. Segment assets are not presented as business segment assets have not been allocated.

[Related information]

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

1. Information by product and service

The information is omitted as similar information is disclosed in the segment information.

2. Information by region

(1) Net sales

This information is omitted as sales to external customers in Japan account for more than 90% of the net sales in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

(2) Property, plant and equipment

Not applicable since there are no property, plant and equipment located outside Japan.

3. Information by major customer

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

Name of customer	Net sales	Related segments
KDDI Corporation	3,268,793	AX Business

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

1. Information by product and service

The information is omitted as similar information is disclosed in the segment information.

2. Information by region

(1) Net sales

This information is omitted as sales to external customers in Japan account for more than 90% of the net sales in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

(2) Property, plant and equipment

Not applicable since there are no property, plant and equipment located outside Japan.

3. Information by major customer

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

Name of customer	Net sales	Related segments
KDDI Corporation	3,339,438	AX Business

[Information on impairment loss on non-current assets by reportable segment]

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

The information is omitted as similar information is disclosed in the segment information.

[Information on amortization of goodwill and unamortized balance by reportable segment]

Not applicable.

[Information on gain on negative goodwill by reportable segment]

Not applicable.

[Related Party Information]

1. Transactions with related parties

(1) Transactions between the company submitting the Consolidated Financial Statements and related parties

Officers and major shareholders (limited to individuals) of the company submitting consolidated financial statements, etc.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

Not applicable.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

Type	Name of company or individual	Location	Capital or investment (thousand yen)	Business description or occupation	Percentage of voting rights held (or held by) (%)	Relationship with related party	Description of transactions	Transaction amount (thousand yen)	Account	Balance at end of period (thousand yen)
Officers and major shareholders	Shunji Sugaya	-	-	President of the Company	(Held) Direct 55.82	-	Acquisition of treasury shares (Note)	282,000	-	-

(Note) The acquisition of treasury shares was conducted on February 16, 2026 through off-auction own share repurchase trading (ToSTNeT-3) on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors held on February 13, 2026, and the transaction price was based on the closing price on February 13, 2026.

(2) Transactions between consolidated subsidiaries of the company submitting the Consolidated Financial Statements and related parties

Not applicable.

2. Notes on the parent company or significant affiliated companies

Not applicable.

(Per share information)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Net assets per share	152.94 yen	170.37 yen
Basic earnings per share	21.39 yen	20.25 yen
Diluted earnings per share	21.29 yen	- yen

(Note) 1. Diluted profit per share for the current consolidated fiscal year is not presented as there are no potentially dilutive shares.

2. Basis for calculation of net assets per share is as follows.

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Total net assets (1,000 yen)	8,519,286	9,378,238
Amount deducted from total net assets (1,000 yen)	92,607	93,318
(Of which, stock acquisition rights (1,000 yen))	(329)	(1,345)
(Of which, non-controlling interests (1,000 yen))	(92,278)	(91,972)
Net assets related to common stock at the end of the period (1,000 yen)	8,426,678	9,284,920
Number of shares of common stock used to calculate net assets per share of common stock at the end of the period (shares)	55,098,640	54,498,640

3. Number of shares of common stock used in the calculation of net assets per share at the end of the period (shares)

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to owners of parent (1,000 yen)	1,178,350	1,114,311
Amount not attributable to common shareholders (1,000 yen)	-	-
Profit attributable to owners of the parent related to common stock (1,000 yen)	1,178,350	1,114,311
Average number of shares of common stock during the period (shares)	55,090,773	55,026,311
Diluted earnings per share		
Adjustment to profit attributable to owners of parent (1,000 yen)	-	-
Increase in the number of common shares (shares)	253,305	-
(of which stock acquisition rights (shares))	(253,305)	(-)
Summary of diluted shares not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share due to the absence of dilutive effects	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights Number of Stock Acquisition Rights: 270 (27,000 shares of common stock) For details, please refer to “Section 4. Status of the	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights Number of Stock Acquisition Rights: 270 (27,000 shares of common stock) For details, please refer to “Section 4. Status of the

	Submitting Company, 1. Status of Shares, etc., (2) Status of Stock Acquisition Rights, etc.”	Submitting Company, 1. Status of Shares, etc., (2) Status of Stock Acquisition Rights, etc.”
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(Significant subsequent events)

Not applicable.

(v) Consolidated Supplementary Schedule

[Schedule of Bonds]

Not applicable.

[Schedule of Borrowings, etc.]

Classification	Balance at beginning of period (1,000 yen)	Balance at end of period (1,000 yen)	Average interest rate (%)	Repayment date
Short-term borrowings	-	1,250,000	1.15	-
Total	-	1,250,000	-	-

(Note) Average interest rate is the weighted average interest rate for the balance of loans, etc. at the end of the period.

[Schedule of asset retirement obligations]

The schedule of asset retirement obligations is omitted because the items to be presented in this schedule are presented as notes stipulated in Article 15-23 of the Regulations Concerning Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Other

Quarterly information for the current consolidated fiscal year, etc.

(Cumulative period)	Interim consolidated accounting period	Current consolidated fiscal year
Net sales (1,000 yen)	4,971,020	11,731,804
Profit before income taxes (1,000 yen)	857,171	1,742,865
Profit attributable to owners of parent (1,000 yen)	538,843	1,114,311
Basic earnings per share (yen)	9.78	20.25

2. Non-Consolidated Financial Statements, etc.

(1) Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(i) Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (March 31, 2025)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	1,498,155	2,775,820
Notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets	*1 3,425,949	*1 1,935,031
Merchandise and finished goods	57,558	1,789,154
Work in process	2,661	7,680
Raw materials and supplies	5,656	4,894
Prepaid expenses	107,535	103,182
Short-term loans to subsidiaries and affiliates	215,250	35,500
Other	*1 71,658	*1 176,738
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(29,351)	(7,492)
Total current assets	5,355,073	6,820,509
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	271,383	244,324
Machinery and equipment	*2 39,688	*2 50,973
Vehicles	0	*2 7,850
Tools, furniture and fixtures	66,215	*2 64,519
Total property, plant and equipment	377,287	367,666
Intangible assets		
Software	3,357,142	3,602,219
Software in progress	214,771	219,401
Other	41,589	35,452
Total intangible assets	3,613,503	3,857,072
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	647,098	164,373
Shares of subsidiaries and associates	260,424	165,536
Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates	25,100	179,600
Leasehold and guarantee deposits	345,060	346,060
Deferred tax assets	260,833	300,991
Other	98,372	120,140
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(25,100)	(82,779)
Total investments and other assets	1,611,789	1,193,922
Total non-current assets	5,602,580	5,418,662
Total assets	10,957,653	12,239,172

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable - trade	*1 820,047	*1 277,196
Short-term borrowings	-	*3 1,250,000
Accounts payable - other	*1 458,251	*1 150,158
Accrued expenses	77,060	83,427
Income taxes payable	336,863	402,002
Contract liabilities	330,013	406,298
Provision for bonuses	236,430	270,679
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	20,900	20,900
Other	127,175	15,888
Total current liabilities	2,406,741	2,876,551
Non-current liabilities		
Asset retirement obligations	140,098	140,640
Total non-current liabilities	140,098	140,640
Total liabilities	2,546,839	3,017,192
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	445,435	445,435
Capital surplus		
Legal capital surplus	409,935	409,935
Other capital surplus	319,631	13,068
Total other capital surplus	729,566	423,003
Retained earnings		
Other retained earnings		
Reserve for investment loss	43,190	43,190
Retained earnings brought forward	7,307,140	8,373,358
Total other retained earnings	7,350,331	8,416,549
Treasury shares	(75,599)	(51,036)
Total shareholders' equity	8,449,732	9,233,950
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(39,247)	(13,317)
Total valuation and translation adjustments	(39,247)	(13,317)
Share acquisition rights	329	1,345
Total net assets	8,410,814	9,221,979
Total liabilities and net assets	10,957,653	12,239,172

(ii) Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Net sales	*1 10,277,397	*1 11,410,572
Cost of sales	*1 5,129,055	*1 6,125,019
Gross profit	5,148,341	5,285,552
Selling, general and administrative expenses	*1, *2 3,219,485	*1, *2 3,332,914
Operating profit	1,928,855	1,952,637
Non-operating income		
Interest income	*1 5,143	*1 13,268
Commission income	17,963	8,590
Gain on investments in investment partnerships	-	15,303
Outsourcing service income	*1 7,220	*1 6,287
Compensation income	-	21,962
Other	8,360	6,586
Total non-operating income	38,687	71,999
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	392	10,181
Loss on investments in investment partnerships	21,603	-
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	28,952	38,350
Commission expenses	-	8,350
Other	686	1,851
Total non-operating expenses	51,635	58,733
Ordinary profit	1,915,908	1,965,903
Extraordinary income		
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts for subsidiaries and affiliates	34,563	-
National subsidies	-	31,089
Other	-	11,403
Total extraordinary income	34,563	42,493
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on valuation of investment securities	917	173,072
Loss on reduction of non-current assets	-	31,089
Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates	89,805	65,667
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts for subsidiaries and associates	-	35,820
Loss on liquidation of affiliates	-	11,624
Total extraordinary losses	90,722	317,273
Profit before income taxes	1,859,749	1,691,123
Income taxes - current	611,845	683,096
Income taxes - deferred	70,620	(58,190)
Total income taxes	682,466	624,905
Profit	1,177,283	1,066,217

[Cost of Sales Statement]

Classification	Note Number	Previous fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)		Current fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	
		Amount (1,000 yen)	Composition ratio (%)	Amount (1,000 yen)	Composition ratio (%)
I Labor cost		1,604,518	27.8	1,827,555	29.3
II Expenses	*1	4,176,121	72.2	4,406,193	70.6
Total manufacturing costs for the period		5,780,639	100.0	6,233,748	100.0
Inventory of work in process at beginning of period		-		2,661	
Total		5,780,639		6,236,409	
Inventories of work in process at end of period		2,661		7,680	
Transfer to other accounts	*2	2,179,958		2,335,690	
Cost of products manufactured		3,598,019		3,893,039	
Inventories of merchandise and finished goods at beginning of period		43,880		57,558	
Merchandise purchased during the period		1,527,223		3,961,654	
Total		5,169,123		7,912,252	
Inventories of merchandise and finished goods at end of period		57,558		1,791,460	
Transfer to other accounts	*2	1,659		2,166	
III Other		19,150		6,393	
Cost of sales		5,129,055		6,125,019	

(Notes)*1 Major breakdown is as follows.

Item	Previous fiscal year (1,000 yen)	Current fiscal year (1,000 yen)
Outsourcing expenses	1,925,768	1,878,142
Communication expenses	421,976	460,701
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,050,833	1,305,393
Rent expenses on land and buildings	265,864	250,612

*2 Details of transfers to other accounts are as follows.

Item	Previous fiscal year (1,000 yen)	Current fiscal year (1,000 yen)
Research and development expenses	613,122	790,872
Software in progress	1,564,611	1,540,970
Other	3,885	6,013
Total	2,181,618	2,337,856

(Cost accounting method)

The Company's cost accounting method is actual cost accounting based on individual cost accounting.

(iii) Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Shareholders' equity						
	Share capital	Capital surplus			Retained earnings		
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total other capital surplus	Other retained earnings		Total other retained earnings
					Reserve for investment loss	Retained earnings brought forward	
Balance at beginning of period	444,587	409,087	319,631	728,719	43,190	6,129,857	6,173,047
Changes during period							
Issuance of new shares - exercise of share acquisition rights	847	847		847			
Profit						1,177,283	1,177,283
Acquisition of treasury shares							
Cancellation of treasury shares							
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity							
Total changes during period	847	847	-	847	-	1,177,283	1,177,283
Balance at end of period	445,435	409,935	319,631	729,566	43,190	7,307,140	7,350,331

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments		Stock acquisition rights	Total net assets
	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at beginning of period	(75,500)	7,270,854	(36,019)	(36,019)	-	7,234,834
Changes during period						
Issuance of new shares - exercise of share acquisition rights		1,694				1,694
Profit		1,177,283				1,177,283
Acquisition of treasury shares	(99)	(99)				(99)
Cancellation of treasury shares		-				-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity			(3,227)	(3,227)	329	(2,898)
Total changes during period	(99)	1,178,878	(3,227)	(3,227)	329	1,175,979
Balance at end of period	(75,599)	8,449,732	(39,247)	(39,247)	329	8,410,814

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Shareholders' equity						
	Share capital	Capital surplus			Retained earnings		
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total other capital surplus	Other retained earnings		Total other retained earnings
				Reserve for investment loss	Retained earnings brought forward		
Balance at beginning of period	445,435	409,935	319,631	729,566	43,190	7,307,140	7,350,331
Changes during period							
Issuance of new shares - exercise of share acquisition rights							
Profit						1,066,217	1,066,217
Acquisition of treasury shares							
Cancellation of treasury shares			(306,563)	(306,563)			
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity							
Total changes during period	-	-	(306,563)	(306,563)	-	1,066,217	1,066,217
Balance at end of period	445,435	409,935	13,068	423,003	43,190	8,373,358	8,416,549

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments		Stock acquisition rights	Total net assets
	Treasury shares	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at beginning of period	(75,599)	8,449,732	(39,247)	(39,247)	329	8,410,814
Changes during period						
Issuance of new shares - exercise of share acquisition rights		-				-
Profit		1,066,217				1,066,217
Acquisition of treasury shares	(282,000)	(282,000)				(282,000)
Cancellation of treasury shares	306,563	-				-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity			25,930	25,930	1,016	26,946
Total changes during period	24,563	784,217	25,930	25,930	1,016	811,164
Balance at end of period	(51,036)	9,233,950	(13,317)	(13,317)	1,345	9,221,979

[Notes]

(Significant accounting policies)

1. Valuation standards and methods for assets

(1) Valuation standards and methods for securities

(i) Shares of subsidiaries and affiliates

Stated at the cost determined by the moving-average method.

(ii) Other available-for-sale securities

- Assets other than stocks with no market price, etc.

Stated at fair value method.

(All valuation gains or losses are treated as a component of net assets, and costs of securities sold are calculated by the moving average method.)

- Stocks with no market price, etc.

Stated at the cost determined by the moving-average method.

Investments in limited liability investment partnerships (deemed as securities under Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) are accounted for by the net amount of the Company's equity based on the most recent Financial Statements available as of the financial reporting date stipulated in the partnership agreement.

(2) Valuation standards and methods for inventories

(i) Merchandise and finished goods, Raw materials and supplies

Stated at the cost method based on the moving-average method (the amount stated in the Balance Sheet was calculated by writing down the book value of assets due to a decline in profitability).

(ii) Work in process

Stated at the cost method based on the specific identification method.

2. Depreciation method for non-current assets

(1) Property, plant and equipment

Stated at the declining-balance method. However, building fixtures acquired on or after April 1, 2016 are depreciated by the straight-line method.

The major useful lives are as follows:

Buildings: 3 to 15 years

Machinery and equipment: 3 to 7 years

Tools, furniture and fixtures: 2 to 10 years

(2) Intangible assets

For software intended for sale on the market, the larger of amortization based on estimated sales revenue or equal distribution over the remaining effective period (within 3 years) is recorded.

Software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life (5 years or less).

3. Basis for recognition of provisions

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To prepare for bad-debt loss including loans, the collectability of general accounts receivable is examined by using the ratio of actual bad-debt loss, and the collectability of specified accounts receivable including doubtful accounts receivable is examined on a case-by-case basis, and unrecoverable loans are estimated and posted.

(2) Provision for bonuses

To provide for the payment of bonuses to employees, an amount accrued for the current fiscal year among the estimated bonuses to be paid is recorded.

(3) Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)

To provide for the payment of bonuses to Officers, an amount accrued for the current fiscal year among the estimated bonuses to be paid is recorded.

4. Basis for recording revenues and expenses

1. Revenue arising from contracts with customers

Details about the main obligations in important businesses that need to be fulfilled with regard to revenues arising from contracts signed with the customers of the Company and the usual time points at which those obligations are to be fulfilled (or those revenues are to be recognized) are provided in the following paragraphs.

(1) Stock-type revenue

Contracts in stock-based income are obligated to provide services over the contract period. The Group recognizes revenue for license sales contracts in accordance with the volume of use of a license as the control over the service is transferred to the customer as the customer uses the license. The Group recognizes revenue for other maintenance service contracts over the service provision period stipulated in each contract as the control over the service is transferred to the customer over the period.

(2) Flow-type revenue

For flow-type revenue contracts, contract work agreements require us to develop software and other deliverables based on the contract and to provide goods and services to customers. Quasi-delegation agreements require us to perform development and other services over the contract period and to provide goods and services to customers in accordance with the contract. Sales contracts for goods and products obligate us to deliver goods and products to customers based on the terms of the contract.

Revenue is recognized for contract work and quasi-delegation agreements based on the progress toward fulfilling the performance obligation over a certain period. The progress is estimated using the ratio of actual costs incurred to the total estimated costs (input method). However, in cases where the period from the start of the transaction to the expected completion of the performance obligation is extremely short, such as in certain contract work agreements, revenue is not recognized over time but is instead recognized at the point when the performance obligation is fully satisfied. For sales contracts of goods and products, revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is deemed fulfilled, which occurs when the goods or products are delivered to the customer or accepted by the customer. However, for domestic sales of goods and products, if the period from shipment to the transfer of control to the customer falls within the normal range, revenue is recognized at the time of shipment.

2. Accounting standards for revenue from finance lease transactions

The Company recognizes revenue and cost of sales on the date the lease transaction commences.

5. Conversion of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into Japanese yen

Monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are converted into yen at the spot exchange rates as of the end of fiscal year. The difference resulting from such conversion is recognized as income or loss.

(Significant accounting estimates)

Reasonableness of capitalization of software

(1) Amount recorded in the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements for the current fiscal year

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

	Previous fiscal year	Current fiscal year
Software	3,357,142	3,602,219
Software in progress	214,771	219,401

(2) Information on the details of significant accounting estimates for identified items

Software and software in progress consist mainly of software for internal use for the provision of services, and they are capitalized after assessing their value based on the estimated license revenue plan within 5 years if it is determined to be certain that they will generate revenues in the future. Such estimates may be affected by uncertain future changes in economic conditions, etc., and if the actual amount of license revenue incurred differs from the estimates, it may have a significant impact on the amount of software and software in progress recorded in the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements for the next fiscal year.

(Change of presentation method)

Not applicable.

(Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets)

*1 Assets and liabilities of affiliated companies (excluding those presented in separate line items)

	Previous fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Short-term monetary receivables	56,984 thousand yen	31,895 thousand yen
Short-term monetary payable	4,686 thousand yen	2,051 thousand yen

*2 Amounts of reduction entry

The amounts of reduction entry deducted from the acquisition costs of machinery and vehicles due to government subsidies, etc., are as follows.

	Previous fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Machinery and equipment	- thousand yen	23,739 thousand yen
Vehicles	- thousand yen	7,250 thousand yen
Tools, furniture and fixtures	- thousand yen	100 thousand yen
Total	- thousand yen	31,089 thousand yen

*3 Overdraft agreements

To efficiently procure working capital, we have entered into overdraft agreements with our banks.

The unused balance of borrowings under these agreements at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year is as follows.

	Previous fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Maximum overdraft limit	1,500,000 thousand yen	4,000,000 thousand yen
Executed borrowing balance	- thousand yen	1,250,000 thousand yen
Net amount	1,500,000 thousand yen	2,750,000 thousand yen

(Non-Consolidated Statements of Income)

*1 Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

	Previous fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Operating transactions (revenue)	178,791 thousand yen	143,938 thousand yen
Operating transactions (expense)	38,898 thousand yen	53,186 thousand yen
Non-operating transactions (revenue)	56,717 thousand yen	34,545 thousand yen

*2 Major items and amounts of selling, general and administrative expenses and their approximate percentages are as follows.

	Previous fiscal year (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Salary and allowance	812,964 thousand yen	795,870 thousand yen
Provision for bonuses	116,427 thousand yen	122,569 thousand yen
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	20,900 thousand yen	20,900 thousand yen
Depreciation and amortization expense	51,417 thousand yen	44,853 thousand yen
Research and development expenses	605,254 thousand yen	728,986 thousand yen
Outsourcing expenses	348,573 thousand yen	275,796 thousand yen
Approximate ratio		
Selling expenses	9%	10%
General and administrative expenses	91%	90%

(Investment securities)

Shares of subsidiaries and affiliates

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

Book value on the balance sheet of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates with no market price

Classification	Previous fiscal year (1,000 yen)
Shares of subsidiaries	39,500
Shares of associates	220,924

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

Book value on the balance sheet of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates with no market price

Classification	Current fiscal year (1,000 yen)
Shares of subsidiaries	9,500
Shares of associates	156,036

(Tax effect accounting)

1. Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by major cause

	Previous fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for bonuses	72,395 thousand yen	85,318 thousand yen
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	6,399 thousand yen	6,587 thousand yen
Asset retirement obligations	44,158 thousand yen	44,329 thousand yen
Accrued enterprise tax	18,783 thousand yen	21,936 thousand yen
Shares of subsidiaries and associates	149,714 thousand yen	142,348 thousand yen
Accrued expenses	26,501 thousand yen	29,376 thousand yen
Investment securities	11,943 thousand yen	63,980 thousand yen
Excess depreciation	141,727 thousand yen	133,287 thousand yen
Allowance for doubtful accounts	17,163 thousand yen	28,453 thousand yen
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	21,858 thousand yen	4,207 thousand yen
Other	39,266 thousand yen	42,663 thousand yen
Deferred tax assets, Subtotal	549,911 thousand yen	602,489 thousand yen
Valuation allowance	(231,945) thousand yen	(250,438) thousand yen
Deferred tax assets, Total	317,966 thousand yen	352,050 thousand yen
Deferred tax liabilities		
Removal costs corresponding to asset retirement obligations	(34,277) thousand yen	(31,437) thousand yen
Reserve for investment loss	(19,061) thousand yen	(19,621) thousand yen
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(3,793) thousand yen	- thousand yen
Deferred tax liabilities, Total	(57,132) thousand yen	(51,059) thousand yen
Deferred tax assets, net	260,833 thousand yen	300,991 thousand yen

(Changes in Presentation)

“Investment securities,” which had been included in “Other” under “Deferred tax assets” in the previous consolidated fiscal year, are presented separately from the current consolidated fiscal year due to their increased materiality. In order to reflect this change in presentation, the notes for the previous consolidated fiscal year have been reclassified.

As a result, 51,209 thousand yen previously presented as “Other” in the previous consolidated fiscal year has been reclassified as “Investment securities” of 11,943 thousand yen and “Other” of 39,266 thousand yen.

2. Significant differences between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate after the application of tax effect accounting, by major item that caused the differences

	Previous fiscal year (March 31, 2025)	Current fiscal year (March 31, 2026)
Statutory effective tax rate	30.6%	30.6%
(Adjustment)		
Entertainment expenses and other items not permanently deductible for income tax purposes	0.1%	0.2%
Per capita inhabitant tax, etc.	0.4%	0.4%
Tax on retained surplus	6.5%	8.5%
Change in valuation allowance	1.4%	1.1%
Tax credits	(2.3)%	(3.4)%
Other	(0.0)%	(0.5)%
Effective rate of corporate tax rate after applying tax effect accounting	36.7%	37.0%

(Matters related to revenue recognition)

For the basis for understanding revenue from contracts with customers, refer to "(Significant accounting policies) 4. Basis for recording revenues and expenses."

(Significant subsequent events)

Not applicable.

(iv) Supplementary schedules

[Schedule of property, plant and equipment, etc.]

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

Classification	Type of Assets	Balance at beginning of period	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Depreciation or amortization during period	Balance at end of period	Accumulated depreciation
Property, plant and equipment	Buildings	271,383	570	-	27,629	244,324	121,854
	Machinery and equipment	39,688	53,898	23,974	18,638	50,973	110,794
	Vehicles	0	15,100	7,250	-	7,850	975
	Tools, furniture and fixtures	66,215	45,292	185	46,803	64,519	318,397
	Construction in progress	-	195	195	-	-	-
	Total	377,287	115,056	31,605	93,071	367,666	552,022
Intangible assets	Software	3,357,142	1,534,381	38,265	1,251,038	3,602,219	-
	Software in progress	214,771	1,540,970	1,536,340	-	219,401	-
	Other	41,589	-	-	6,137	35,452	-
	Total	3,613,503	3,075,351	1,574,606	1,257,176	3,857,072	-

(Notes) 1. Major items in the increase during the current period are as follows.

Machinery and equipment	Agricultural machinery	53,898 thousand yen
Tools, equipment, and supplies	Computers and communication devices	28,555 thousand yen
Software	Balance transferred from temporary account for software	1,536,340 thousand yen
Software in progress	In-house developed software	1,540,970 thousand yen

2. Major items in the decrease during the current period are as follows.

Machinery and equipment	Agricultural machinery	23,843 thousand yen
Software	In-house developed software	38,265 thousand yen
Software in progress	Amount Transferred to Software	1,536,340 thousand yen

[Schedule of allowance for doubtful accounts]

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

Item	Balance at beginning of period	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Balance at end of period
Allowance for doubtful accounts (current)	29,351	7,492	29,351	7,492
Allowance for doubtful accounts (non-current)	25,100	82,779	25,100	82,779
Provision for bonuses	236,430	270,679	236,430	270,679
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	20,900	20,900	20,900	20,900

(2) Details of major assets and liabilities

Since the Company prepared its Consolidated Financial Statements, this information has been omitted.

(3) Other

Not applicable.

6. Outline of the Submitting Company's Stock Administration

Fiscal year	From April 1 to March 31
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Within 3 months after the end of each fiscal year
Base date	March 31
Base date for distribution of surplus	September 30 March 31
Number of shares per unit	100 shares
Purchase of shares less than one unit	
Place of transaction	1-4-5 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation Corporate Agency Division
Administrator of shareholder registry	1-4-5 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation
Intermediary location	-
Purchase fee	Free of charge
Method of public notice	Public notice shall be made electronically. However, in the event that public notice cannot be made electronically due to an accident or other unavoidable reason, the method of public notice shall be by publication in the Nihon Keizai Shimbun. URL for public notice https://www.optim.co.jp/
Benefits for shareholders	Shareholder benefit vouchers that can be used on the Company's direct management website are granted to shareholders who are recorded or registered in the Company's shareholder register as of the record date of March 31 each year and who hold at least one share unit (100 shares). In addition, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, commemorating the introduction of the shareholder benefit program, such vouchers were also granted to shareholders who are recorded or registered in the Company's shareholder register as of the record date of September 30, 2025 and who hold at least one share unit (100 shares).

(Notes) The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that shareholders holding shares of less than one unit of the Company's stock may not exercise any rights other than the rights listed below with respect to such shares of less than one unit.

- (1) Rights listed in each item of Article 189, Paragraph 2 of the Companies Act
- (2) The right to make a request pursuant to the provision of Article 166, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act
- (3) Right to receive allotment of offered shares and allotment of offered stock acquisition rights in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholder

7. Reference Information on Submitting Company

1. Information on Parent Company, etc. of Submitting Company

The Company has no "parent company" as provided for by Article 24-7, paragraph (1) of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

2. Other Reference Information

The following documents were submitted between the beginning of the current fiscal year and the date of submission of the Annual Securities Report.

(1) Annual Securities Report and its attached documents and Confirmation letter

Business year (25th period) (April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025), Submitted to Director General, Fukuoka Regional Finance Bureau on June 30, 2025.

(2) Internal control report and attached documents

Submitted to Director General, Fukuoka Regional Finance Bureau on June 30, 2025.

(3) Semiannual Reports and Confirmation letters

(The half Quarter of the 26th Period) (From April 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025) Submitted to Director General, Fukuoka Regional Finance Bureau on November 14, 2025.

(4) Status Report on Share Repurchase

Submitted to the Director of the Fukuoka Local Finance Bureau on March 13, 2026.

Section II. Information on the Guarantee Company, etc., of the Submitting Company

Not applicable.

Independent Auditor's Audit Report and Internal Control Audit Report

June 26, 2026

OPTiM CORPORATION

To the Board of Directors of OPTiM CORPORATION

Grant Thornton Taiyo LLC

Tokyo Office

Designated Limited Liability Partner Corporate Executive Partner	Certified Public Accountant	Motoki Ishikawa seal
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Designated Limited Liability Partner Corporate Executive Partner	Certified Public Accountant	Youhei Oniyanagi seal
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<Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements>

Audit opinions

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements of OPTiM CORPORATION listed in the Status of Accounting for the fiscal year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, comprising the Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statements of Income, Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, Significant Accounting Policies for the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements, Other Notes, and Consolidated Supplementary Schedule, for the purpose of providing audit certification in accordance with the provisions of Article 193-2-1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

In our opinion, the above Consolidated Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of OPTiM CORPORATION and consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2026, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the fiscal year ended on that date, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for audit opinion

We have audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibility under the auditing standards is stated in "Auditor's responsibility in auditing the Consolidated Financial Statements." We are independent of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in accordance with the rules of professional ethics in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities as auditors. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence that forms the basis for our opinion.

Major audit considerations

Major audit considerations are those matters that the auditor, as a professional expert, considered to be of particular importance in the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the current fiscal year. The major audit considerations are those matters that were addressed in the course of performing the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole and in forming our audit opinion, and we do not express an opinion on those matters individually.

Reasonableness of capitalization of software	
Details of the major audit considerations and the reasons for the decision	Audit response
<p>As of March 31, 2026, as described in [Notes] (Significant accounting estimates), the Company recorded software of 3,599,204 thousand yen and software in progress of 219,401 thousand yen, which mainly comprise internally used software for providing services.</p> <p>Since its establishment, the Company has actively engaged in research and development activities and positions innovation driven by technology as a key foundation of its management. As a result, the total amount of research and development expenses incurred by the Company for the current consolidated fiscal year amounted to 728,986 thousand yen, as disclosed in (Notes to Consolidated Statements of Income) *3 “Total amount of research and development expenses included in selling, general and administrative expenses and cost of production.”</p> <p>The Company is expanding its service offerings utilizing AI and IoT technologies. Against the backdrop of advancements in AI technologies and the acceleration of digitalization across industries, the Company is transforming its business structure in line with the expansion of its business domains and has organized its operations into two segments: the “AX (AI Transformation) Business” and the “Agritech Business.” In the development of software related to these businesses, costs are capitalized as software when it is deemed certain that future economic benefits will be realized.</p> <p>In determining whether to recognize costs as research and development expenses or capitalize them as software, management judgment is involved, and the assessment of the certainty of future economic benefits requires estimation. Accordingly, there is a risk that research and development costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalization may be recorded as software.</p> <p>Based on the above, we identified this matter as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>In assessing the reasonableness of the capitalization of software, we principally performed the following auditing procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We evaluated the development and operation status of internal control over the aggregation of costs by software development project and its capitalization process. ● We verified that development applications for major development projects have gone through the prescribed approval process, and verified the actual existence of the software and the appropriateness of the timing of recognition. ● We have examined whether the requirements for capitalization of the Company's software are appropriate in light of generally accepted accounting principles and practices in Japan. ● We performed the following audit procedures to verify that the requirements for capitalization of software were met. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We confirmed that the project manager reported to the Director of development that the software was complete in terms of critical functionality and that critical defects had been resolved, and that the software had been entered into the fixed asset management ledger through the prescribed approval process. - We compared the estimated amount of future revenue at the time of the start of use of software produced in the past with the actual amount of future revenue, and confirmed the accuracy of the estimated amount of future revenue. - We confirmed that the estimated future earnings from the use of the software exceeded the production costs and other expenses. - We inspected and verified the evidence supporting the software to ensure that the production costs recorded for the software were incurred from the time the software met the requirements for capitalization to the completion of the production work.

Other statements

Other statements consist of information other than information on the Consolidated Financial Statements, Non-Consolidated Financial Statements, and the Audit Reports thereof, which are included in the Annual Securities Report. Management is responsible for preparing and disclosing other statements. The responsibility of the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors is to monitor the execution of duties by the Board Directors in the preparation and operation of the process for reporting other statements.

Our audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements does not cover other statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Our responsibility in the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements is to read the other statements carefully and, in the course of that reading, to consider whether there are material differences between the other statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, and to pay attention to whether there is any indication of material errors in the other statements other than such material differences.

If, based on the work we have performed, we determine that there are material errors in the other statements, we are required to report those facts.

We have no other matters to report with respect to the other statements.

Responsibility of management, Corporate Auditors, and Board of Corporate Auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with Accounting Standard generally accepted in Japan. This includes the establishment and operation of internal control deemed necessary by management to prepare and properly present the Consolidated Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, either due to fraud or error.

In preparing Consolidated Financial Statements, management evaluates whether it is appropriate to prepare Consolidated Financial Statements based on the premise of going concern, and if it is necessary to disclose matters concerning going concern in accordance with Accounting Standard generally accepted in Japan, management is responsible for disclosing such matters.

The responsibility of the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors is to monitor the execution of duties by the Board Directors in the preparation and operation of the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility in auditing the Consolidated Financial Statements

The auditor is responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, based on the audit performed by the auditor, and for expressing an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements from an independent standpoint in the Audit Report. A misstatement is considered to be material if it could have been caused by fraud or error and, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to affect the decisions of users of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Throughout the audit process, the auditor will exercise professional judgment in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan and will conduct the following with professional skepticism.

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement due to fraud or error. Develop and implement audit procedures that address the risks of material misstatement as well. The selection and application of audit procedures are at the auditor's discretion. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence that forms the basis for the opinion.
- The purpose of an audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control; however, in making those risk assessments, the auditor shall consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies and methods of application thereof adopted by management, the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, and the adequacy of related note disclosures.
- Conclude whether it is appropriate for management to prepare the Consolidated Financial Statements on a going concern basis and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there are material uncertainties regarding events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If a material uncertainty regarding the entity's ability to continue as a going concern exists, we are required to draw attention to the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Audit Report or, if the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are not appropriate with respect to the material uncertainty, to express a modified opinion regarding the Consolidated Financial Statements. Although the auditor's conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the date of the audit report, it is possible that future events or circumstances may make it impossible for the entity to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the presentation and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements conform to Accounting Standards generally accepted in Japan, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements including the related notes, present fairly the underlying transactions and accounting events, as well as the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements that include the related notes.
- In order to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the company and its consolidated subsidiaries, which forms the basis for expressing an opinion on the consolidated financial statements, the auditor plans and conducts the audit of the consolidated financial statements. The auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision, and review of the audit of the consolidated financial statements. The auditor alone bears responsibility for the audit opinion.

The auditor shall report to the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors on the scope and timing of the planned audit, significant audit findings, including material deficiencies in internal controls that have been identified in the course of conducting the audit, and other matters required by the auditing standards.

The auditor shall report to the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors on the auditor's compliance with the provisions of professional ethics in Japan regarding independence, on matters that may reasonably be considered to affect the auditor's independence,

and on measures, if any, taken to remove disincentives or safeguards, if any, applied to reduce disincentives to an acceptable level.

Of the matters discussed with the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors, the auditors shall determine those matters that they consider to be of particular importance in the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the current fiscal year, and shall include such matters in the Audit Report. However, such matters shall not be included in the auditor's report if the disclosure of such matters is prohibited by law or if, although extremely limited, the auditor determines that such matters should not be reported as the disadvantages of reporting such matters in the auditor's report are reasonably expected to outweigh the public interest.

<Internal control audit>

Audit opinions

We have audited the internal control report of OPTiM CORPORATION as of March 31, 2026 for the purpose of providing audit certification in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 193-2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

In our opinion, the above internal control report, in which OPTiM CORPORATION indicated that internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2026 was effective, presents fairly, in all material respects, the assessment results of internal control over financial reporting, in accordance with the assessment criteria for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for audit opinion

We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibility under the auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting is stated in "Auditor's Responsibility for the Internal Control Audit." We are independent of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in accordance with the ethical requirements in Japan (including the provisions applicable to audits of financial statements of entities with high public interest), and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities as auditors. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibility of management, Corporate Auditors, and Board of Corporate Auditors for the internal control report.

Management is responsible for establishing and operating internal control over financial reporting, and preparing and fairly presenting an internal control report in accordance with the evaluation criteria for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

The responsibility of the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors is to monitor and verify the establishment and operation of internal control over financial reporting.

It is possible that internal control over financial reporting will not completely prevent or detect misstatements in financial reporting.

Auditor's Responsibility for Internal Control Audit

The auditor's responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the internal control report is free of material misstatement based on the internal control audit performed by the auditor and to express an opinion on the internal control report from an independent standpoint in the internal control audit report.

Throughout the audit process, the auditor will exercise professional judgment in accordance with auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan and will conduct the following with professional skepticism.

- The auditor shall perform audit procedures to obtain audit evidence regarding the results of the assessment of internal control over financial reporting in the internal control report. Audit procedures for internal control audits are selected and applied at the auditor's discretion, based on the materiality of the effect on the reliability of financial reporting.
- The auditor reviews the presentation of the internal control report as a whole, including the statements made by management regarding the scope of evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, evaluation procedures and evaluation results.
- In order to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the results of the evaluation of internal control over financial reporting in the internal control report, the auditor plans and conducts an audit of internal control. The auditor is responsible for the instruction, direction, supervision, and review of the audit of the internal control report. The auditor alone bears responsibility for the audit opinion.

The auditor shall report to the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors on the scope and timing of the planned internal control audit, the results of the internal control audit, material deficiencies in internal control identified that should be disclosed, the results of their correction, and any other matters required by the standards for internal control audits.

The auditor shall report to the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors on the auditor's compliance with the provisions

of professional ethics in Japan regarding independence, on matters that may reasonably be considered to affect the auditor's independence, and on measures, if any, taken to remove disincentives or safeguards, if any, applied to reduce disincentives to an acceptable level.

<Remuneration-related information>

The amount of remuneration paid to the auditing firm and persons in the same network as the auditing firm based on audit certification services and non-audit services for the Company and its subsidiaries is described in the Status of Corporate Governance, etc. (3) Audit results included in "Status of the Submitting Company."

Conflicts of interest

There are no interests between the Company or its consolidated subsidiaries and our audit firm or its executive partners that should be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Law.

End

(Notes) 1. The above is an electronic version of the matters stated in the original Audit Reports, the original of which is kept separately by the Company (the company submitting the Annual Securities Report).

2. XBRL data is not included in the scope of the audit.

Independent Auditor's Audit Report

June 26, 2026

OPTiM CORPORATION

To the Board of Directors of OPTiM CORPORATION

Grant Thornton Taiyo LLC

Tokyo Office

Designated Limited Liability Partner Corporate Executive Partner	Certified Public Accountant	Motoki Ishikawa
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Designated Limited Liability Partner Corporate Executive Partner	Certified Public Accountant	Youhei Oniyanagi
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<Audit of Financial Statements>

Audit opinions

We have audited the 26th Period Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of OPTiM CORPORATION listed in the Status of Accounting for the fiscal year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 comprising the Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet, Non-Consolidated Statements of Income, Non-Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, Significant Accounting Policies for the Preparation of Non-Consolidated Financial Statements, Other Notes, and Supplementary Schedule, for the purpose of providing audit certification in accordance with the provisions of Article 193-2-1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

In our opinion, the above Non-Consolidated Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of OPTiM CORPORATION as of March 31, 2026, and the results of its operation for the fiscal year ended on that date, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for audit opinion

We have audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibility under the auditing standards is stated in "Auditor's responsibility in auditing the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements." We are independent of the Company in accordance with the rules of professional ethics in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities as auditors. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence that forms the basis for our opinion.

Major audit considerations

Major audit considerations are those matters that the auditor, as a professional expert, considered to be of particular importance in the audit of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements for the current fiscal year. The major audit considerations are those matters that were addressed in the course of performing the audit of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole and in forming our audit opinion, and we do not express an opinion on those matters individually.

Reasonableness of capitalization of software
This information is omitted as it is identical to the major audit consideration (Reasonableness of capitalization of software) included in the Audit Reports on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other statements

Other statements consist of information other than information on the Consolidated Financial Statements, Non-Consolidated Financial Statements, and the Audit Reports thereof, which are included in the Annual Securities Report. Management is responsible for preparing and disclosing other statements. The responsibility of the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors is to monitor the execution of duties by the Board Directors in the preparation and operation of the process for reporting other statements.

Our audit opinion on the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements does not cover other statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Our responsibility in the audit of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements is to read the other statements carefully and, in the course of that reading, to consider whether there are material differences between the other statements and the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, and to pay attention to whether there is any indication of material errors in the other statements other than such material differences.

If, based on the work we have performed, we determine that there are material errors in the other statements, we are required to report those facts.

We have no other matters to report with respect to the other statements.

Responsibility of management, Corporate Auditors, and Board of Corporate Auditors for the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with Accounting Standard generally accepted in Japan. This includes the establishment and operation of internal control deemed necessary by management to prepare and properly present the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, either due to fraud or error.

In preparing Non-Consolidated Financial Statements, management evaluates whether it is appropriate to prepare Non-Consolidated Financial Statements based on the premise of going concern, and if it is necessary to disclose matters concerning going concern in accordance with Accounting Standard generally accepted in Japan, management is responsible for disclosing such matters.

The responsibility of the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors is to monitor the execution of duties by the Board Directors in the preparation and operation of the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility in auditing the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

The auditor is responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, based on the audit performed by the auditor, and for expressing an opinion on the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements from an independent standpoint in the Audit Report. A misstatement is considered to be material if it could have been caused by fraud or error and, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to affect the decisions of users of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements.

Throughout the audit process, the auditor will exercise professional judgment in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan and will conduct the following with professional skepticism.

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement due to fraud or error. Develop and implement audit procedures that address the risks of material misstatement as well. The selection and application of audit procedures are at the auditor's discretion. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence that forms the basis for the opinion.
- The purpose of an audit of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control; however, in making those risk assessments, the auditor shall consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies and methods of application thereof adopted by management, the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, and the adequacy of related note disclosures.
- Conclude whether it is appropriate for management to prepare the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements on a going concern basis and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there are material uncertainties regarding events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If a material uncertainty regarding the entity's ability to continue as a going concern exists, we are required to draw attention to the notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements in the audit report or, if the notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements are not appropriate with respect to the material uncertainty, to express a modified opinion regarding the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements. Although the auditor's conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the date of the audit report, it is possible that future events or circumstances may make it impossible for the entity to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the presentation and notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements conform to Accounting Standards generally accepted in Japan, and whether the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements including the related notes, present fairly the underlying transactions and accounting events, as well as the overall presentation, structure and content of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements that include the related notes.

The auditor shall report to the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors on the scope and timing of the planned audit, significant audit findings, including material deficiencies in internal controls that have been identified in the course of conducting the audit, and other matters required by the auditing standards.

The auditor shall report to the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors on the auditor's compliance with the provisions of professional ethics in Japan regarding independence, on matters that may reasonably be considered to affect the auditor's independence, and on measures, if any, taken to remove disincentives or safeguards, if any, applied to reduce disincentives to an acceptable level.

Of the matters discussed with the Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors, the auditors shall determine those matters that they consider to be of particular importance in the audit of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements for the current fiscal year, and shall include such matters in the Audit Report. However, such matters shall not be included in the auditor's report if the disclosure of such matters is prohibited by law or if, although extremely limited, the auditor determines that such matters should not be reported as the disadvantages of reporting such matters in the auditor's report are reasonably expected to outweigh the public interest.

<Remuneration-related information>

Remuneration-related information is stated in the auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements.

Conflicts of interest

There are no interests between the Company and the audit firm or its executive partners that should be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Law.

End

(Notes) 1. The above is an electronic version of the matters stated in the original Audit Reports, the original of which is kept separately by the Company (the company submitting the Annual Securities Report).

2. XBRL data is not included in the scope of the audit.