



## **Financial Results Briefing Material**

for the Fiscal Year ended March 2023

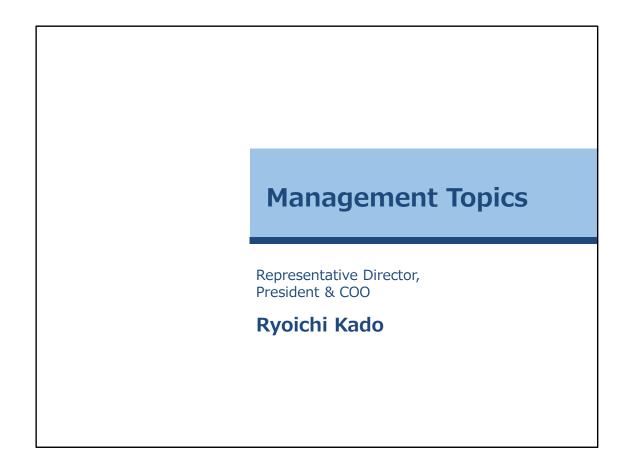
## KAGA ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

TSE Prime Market 8154

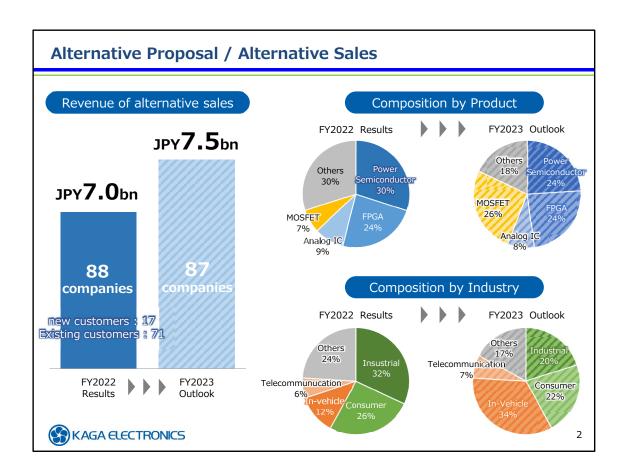
May 25, 2023

KAGA ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.

I am Kado, the President of KAGA ELECTRONICS. Thank you for your continued support and cooperation in our IR activities.



I will now present our management topics for FY2022. The three main topics are: financial results, the medium-term management plan, and the sustainability medium-term management plan.

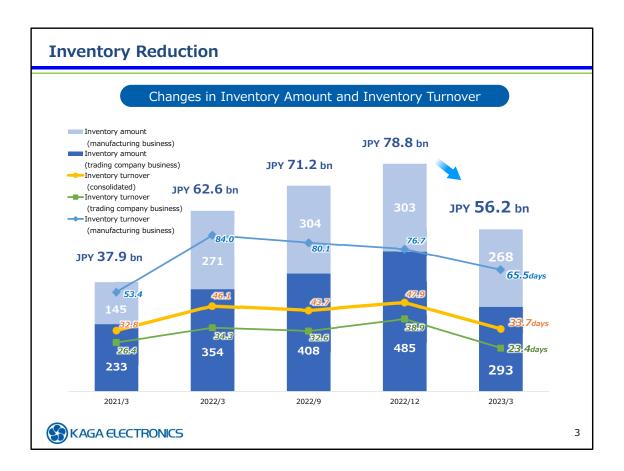


First, I would like to discuss two points regarding FY2022 financial results.

The first is regarding alternative proposals and alternative sales. In previous financial results briefings, we have said that spot sales are a one-time revenue stream and in parallel, we would propose and sell alternative products that lead to sustainable earnings. This page summarizes how many alternative sales there have been.

In FY2022, we made alternative sales to 88 customers. Of these, 71 were existing customers and 17 were new. Total sales amounted to approximately JPY7 billion. In FY2023, we expect to sell approximately JPY7.5 billion to approximately the same number of customers.

The graph on the right shows what products were sold and to what industries. By product, power semiconductors, FPGAs, and analog ICs accounted for the majority of the total. By industry, industrial equipment, consumer electronics, and automotive, in that order, are expected to grow significantly in FY2023.



The second is inventory reduction.

In my presentation at the previous financial briefing, I mentioned that inventory reduction is an urgent management issue. Global shortages of semiconductors and electronic components and longer lead times. In addition, many manufacturers have been reviewing their procurement policies against the backdrop of disruptions in international logistics networks, and have been building up parts inventories over the past year or two.

We are no exception, and in our component sales business, we have had to secure the number of goods as a result of prior and overlapping orders from our customers. In addition, the EMS business experienced an increase in work in the process due to difficulties in procuring some parts and materials, as well as the securing of safety stock as a BCP.

As a result, inventories, which were JPY62.6 billion at the beginning of FY2022, built up to JPY71.2 billion at the end of September and JPY78.8 billion at the end of December. Unfortunately, the inventory at the end of this fiscal year did not reach reduction target, which I said we would normalize to below JPY50 billion, but we were still able to reduce it by over JPY20 billion, bringing it back to JPY50 billion range.

In this graph, our consolidated inventory is broken down into our manufacturing business, mainly EMS, and our trading company business, mainly component sales. As you can see, the trading company business is not hard to hand off, so we were able to drop our position quickly since the end of December. However, the manufacturing business is still somewhat heavy with some work-in-process inventory. We hope to achieve our overall goal of 30 days of turnover by the end of this quarter.

Medium-Term Management Plan 2024 : Targets		
Initial plan (Announced on November 25, 2021)	<b>&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>	Latest outlook (Announced on May 11, 2023)
FY2022~FY2024	Planned year	[No change]
JPY 750 bn  Organic growth : JPY 600 bn  Including new M&As: JPY 150 bn	Net Sales	[No change]
JPY 20 bn	Operating Income	JPY 30 bn or higher
stable <b>8.5</b> % or higher	ROE	stable 10% or higher
KAGA ELECTRONICS		4

Next, I will discuss three points in the medium-term management plan.

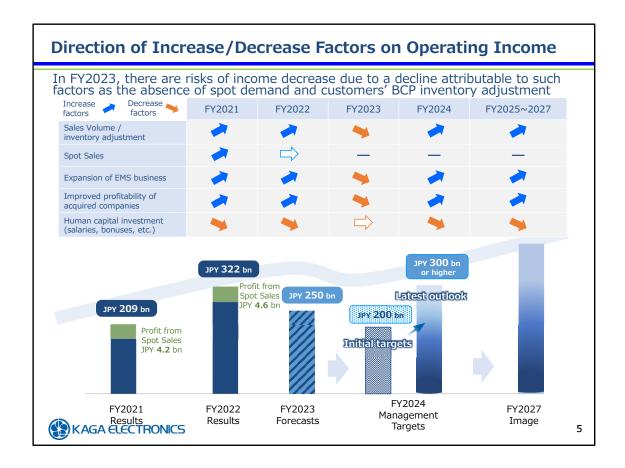
The first is the latest forecast of the medium-term management plan, which was announced on May 11, at the same time as the financial results.

At the previous meeting, I stated that the revision of the operating income target for the medium-term management plan would be disclosed in the announcement of financial results in May. The reasons cited were to determine the final landing of FY2022 earnings, which are expected to be higher, and to improve the accuracy of the FY2023 forecast, which is concerned about downward pressure on earnings due to the elimination of spot sales, inventory adjustments, and other factors.

Based on these upside and downside factors, we have announced this latest outlook for our management targets for FY2024, the final year of the plan. The plan period remains unchanged from FY2022 to FY2024, a three-year plan. There is no change to the original forecast of achieving JPY600 billion in sales through autonomous growth, and JPY750 billion in reflecting new M&A challenges.

Operating income was revised to exceed JPY30 billion or higher. ROE was set at a stable 10% or higher, in line with the revision of operating income.

On the next page, we will discuss the concepts of operating income and ROE in more detail.

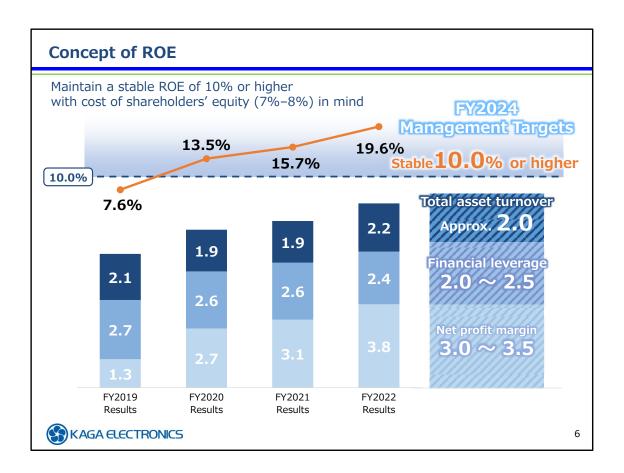


Operating income was set at more than JPY30 billion, based on the expectation that operating income will decline once from the highest income level in FY2022 to FY2023, and then return to the growth phase in FY2024.

As the main indicators on which these assumptions are based, we have indicated the direction of each fiscal year for each of the following factors — sales volume, spot sales, EMS business expansion, PMI, and human investment — with blue arrows indicating factors for increased incomes and red arrows indicating factors for decreased incomes.

Operating income forecast for the components sales business and the EMS business, which had led the Company to four consecutive years of record incomes through FY2022, is lower in FY2023 due to recession risk, the impact of temporary inventory adjustments, and a drop-off in spot sales. After FY2024, there is no change in the medium-term business expansion scenario, such as EVs, 5G, IoT, and AI.

On the other hand, we expect the improvement in profitability of acquired companies to continue. In addition, we will continue to invest in human resources, including salaries and bonuses.



This page is a graphical representation of ROE trends broken down into its three components.

The bottom line is a net income margin of 3% to 3.5%, based on an operating income margin of about 5%.

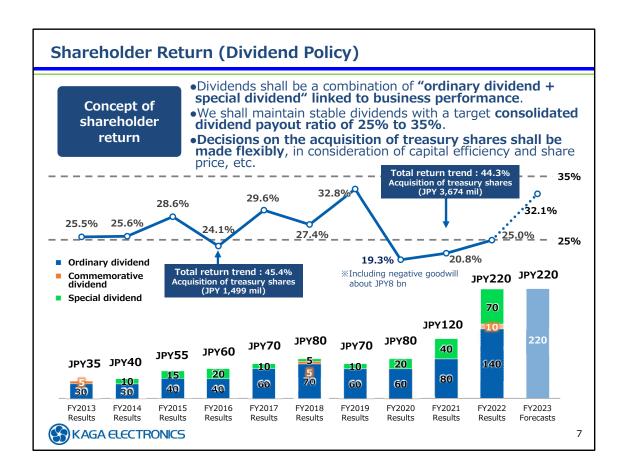
We believe that the key factor in improving ROE is to maintain a high income margin.

Second, financial leverage is 2 to 2.5 times, based on an equity ratio in the range between 40% and 50%.

If we assume the third factor, total asset turnover, to be around the current two times, we believe that ROE will be stable around 12% to 15%.

Based on these estimates, we have now revised our ROE target to a stable 10% or higher.

We recognize that our cost of equity is roughly 7% or 8%, so our message here is to maintain ROE at 10% or higher to consistently exceed that level.



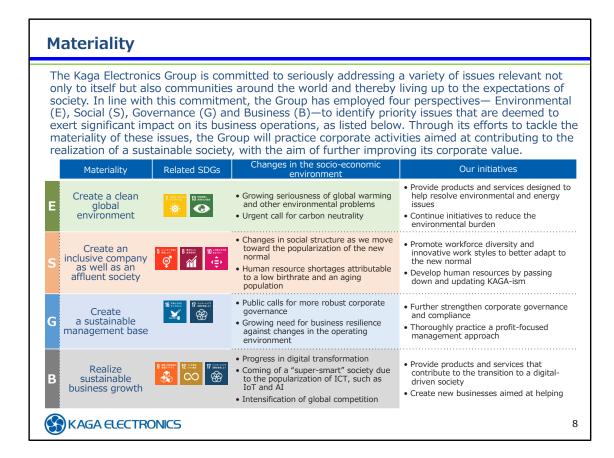
In connection with the medium-term management plan, I would like to mention a few things about shareholder returns.

The dividend for FY2022 was JPY220 per share, which, like our business performance, is a record high. Despite the forecasted decrease in income for FY2023, the dividend forecast remains unchanged at JPY220 per share.

As discussed earlier, although single-year operating results will fluctuate from FY2022 to FY2024, with both increases and decreases, due to the rapidly changing business environment, we have decided that it is desirable to maintain the dividend level for shareholders who will hold our shares for the long term.

In February of this year, we resumed our overseas IR activities for the first time in three years, and met with investors and 11 companies in the UK. In the discussion with them, we were asked what we think of the dividends. There were also discussions among shareholders and new investors alike that dividend cuts are fatal to long—term investors. This real feedback was helpful.

We hope the investors will hold our stocks for the long term with peace of mind, and that is the message we embed here.



Next, I will discuss the progress made in the first year of the sustainability mediumterm management plan.

This page is related to prominent issues of our group, but I have already discussed them previously, so I will omit them here.

## Medium- to long-term sustainability targets Issues to address and issues to examine Key themes Medium-term targets Long-term targets Adoption of renewable energy at domestic sales offices Adoption of renewable energy at domestic manufacturing sites 2024: 40% (1%) 2030: 100% By 2024: Information gathering/analysis and determination of policy •In-house power generation/external procurement •Solar panel/biomass power generation/renewable energy 2030: 50% 2050: 100% Achievement of shift to 100% renewable energy Adoption of renewable energy at overseas manufacturing sites 2030: 30% 2050: 100% businesses Shift to electricity for Switch to electric vehicles for domestic sales vehicles (EV, HV, PHV, FCV) 2024: 85% (78.5%) 2030: 100% company-owned véhicles Percentage of female new graduates in general positions 2028: 40% Percentage of women in Percentage of female new graduates in general positions 2023: 30% (5.8%) Percentage of women in management positions 2024: 15% (13.3%) · Ensuring diversity in core human resources (Women, foreign nationals, mid-career hires) Diversity and human resource management • Initiatives to employ elderly workers and persons with disabilities management positions 2029: 17% • Enhancement of programs such as childcare/family-care and telework 2025: Certification by Work-life management and enhancement of 2022: Implementation of review 2023: Certification outside party 2024 onward: Acquisition of certification as a Health and Productivity Management Organization Continuation of certification productivity Restructuring the governance structure in response to the revision of the Corporate Governance Code and the reorganization of Tokyo Stock Exchange • Independent Outside Directors: at least 1/3 Performed in June 2021 Establishment of Nomination and Compensation Committee Setting of targets in line with next Corporate Governance Code revision G Diversification of the Board of By June 2022: Determination of Further strengthening Directors Full compliance with Corporate the supervisory and oversight functions of top management over Performed in November 2021 Full compilance with Corporate Governance Code for Prime Market Adoption of delegation-based executive officer structure Transition to structure of company with committees April 2022: Enactment By March 2023: Determination of policy business execution KAGA ELECTRONICS \*Numbers in parentheses represent values when the plan was formulated in November 2021. 9

This page shows the medium-term and long-term targets for each theme established in the sustainability medium-to long-term management plan.

From the following pages, I will report on the progress in ESGs per category.



First, the "E" of Environment.

In this category, we are working to achieve 100% renewable energy.

As for major progress in FY2022, we have started designing for the installation of solar panels at our manufacturing sites in Japan.

In addition, at our overseas manufacturing bases, the Hubei Plant in China and the Vietnam Plant have begun to install renewable electricity from solar panels.

These sites are expected to cover 30% to 50% of their annual electricity use.



Next is the "S" of Society.

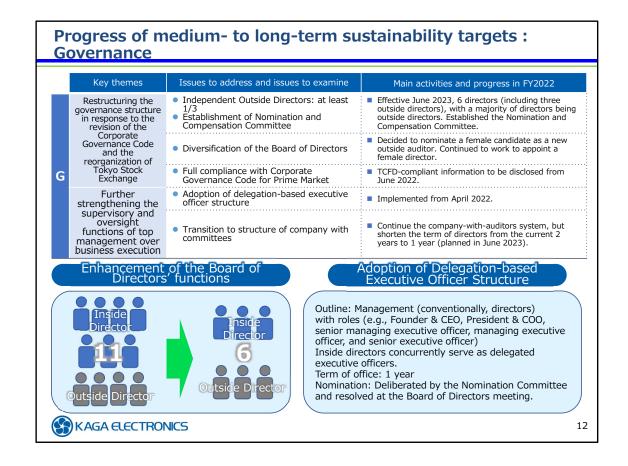
The key theme here is diversity.

Our ultimate goal is to develop and promote women to officers and boards, and as a start, we started working to increase the ratio of female managers and the ratio of female career-track employees.

Progress in FY2022 was as follows: the ratio of female career—track positions increased by 12.3pt from the previous year to 18.1%, and the ratio of female managerial positions increased by 3.2pt from the previous year to 16.5%.

One of our achievements in FY2022 as work-life balance management was the certification of Health & Productivity Management Outstanding Organizations we received in March of this year.

In addition, remote work, which took root during the pandemic, did not go away even in the post-COVID-19 period; instead, it was institutionalized as one of the normal work styles. We estimate the rate of remote workers to be 40% to 60%.



Finally, the "G" of Governance.

An important theme here is the restructuring of the governance structure.

As for the results for FY2022, we will review the number of directors, and from June of this year, the number of directors will be reduced from seven internal and four external, for a total of 11; to three internal and three external, for a total of six. The purpose is to clarify the supervisory and executive functions of management to enhance management transparency and speedy execution of business operations.

On the other hand, with respect to the diversification of the Board of Directors, unfortunately, we were unable to submit a female candidate for the Board of Directors at this year's General Meeting of Shareholders, but we have decided to introduce a female outside corporate auditor with the future transition to a company with an Audit Committee System in mind.

That is all for my explanation. Thank you very much for your attention.

## "Everything we do is for our customers



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