

This is a translation of the original documents in Japanese language for convenience purposes only, and in the event of any discrepancy, the Japanese language shall prevail.

To Our Shareholders

Other Matters to Be Provided
Electronically for the 58th Annual
General Meeting of Shareholders
(Matters Omitted in the Document to
Be Delivered)

BUSINESS REPORT

Current Status of Canon Marketing Japan and its consolidated subsidiaries
(the “Group”)

(1) Status of Assets and Earnings

(2) Main Business

(3) Main Location of Operations

Status of Shares of the Company

Status of Accounting Auditor

Stock Acquisition Rights etc. of the Company

Systems for Ensuring Appropriateness of Business Operations and Outline of
Implementation Activities

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders’ Equity

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

Non-Consolidated Statements of Shareholders’ Equity

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Canon Marketing Japan Inc.

BUSINESS REPORT

Current Status of Canon Marketing Japan and its consolidated subsidiaries (the “Group”)

(1) Trend in Assets and Earnings (consolidated)

(Millions of yen, except per share data (Yen))

	54th Fiscal Year (Jan. 1, 2021 to Dec. 31, 2021)	55th Fiscal Year (Jan. 1, 2022 to Dec. 31, 2022)	56th Fiscal Year (Jan. 1, 2023 to Dec. 31, 2023)	57th Fiscal Year (Jan. 1, 2024 to Dec. 31, 2024)	58th Fiscal Year (Jan. 1, 2025 to Dec. 31, 2025)
Net sales	¥552,085	¥588,132	¥609,473	¥653,919	¥679,799
Operating income	39,699	49,947	52,495	53,123	58,188
Ordinary income	41,096	50,991	53,585	54,393	59,839
Net income attributable to owners of parent	29,420	35,552	36,493	39,315	41,458
Net income attributable to owners of parent per share	226.88	274.16	281.41	319.79	381.46
Total assets	526,418	543,740	557,366	524,591	564,426
Equity	374,676	400,372	435,509	383,701	413,814

Note: Net income attributable to owners of parent per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the fiscal year.

(2) Main Business

Segment	Business
Consumers	Provides Canon products such as digital cameras and inkjet printers, as well as IT products under brands other than Canon, primarily to individual customers.
Enterprise	Provides IT solutions and Canon products that contribute to solving business problems in each industry and business type, primarily for major corporations, quasi-major corporations, and upper-medium-sized businesses.
Area	Provides IT solutions and Canon products that help customers solve business problems, primarily for small and medium-sized businesses in Japan.
Professional	Provides products and solutions for customers in each area. (Production Printing) Provides high-speed continuous feed printers and high-speed sheetfed (cut sheet) printers to the printing industry, and solutions related to POP production to the distribution and retail industries. (Industrial Equipment) Provides products such as semiconductor manufacturing systems and inspection and measurement devices mainly to semiconductor manufacturers and other electronics device manufacturers. (Healthcare) Provides construction, implementation, support, and other services for medical information systems primarily to hospitals, clinics, dispensing pharmacies, and medical centers.

**(3) Main Location of Operations
The Company**

Headquarters	Tokyo
Konan Office	
Makuhari Office	Chiba
Sapporo Branch	Hokkaido
Sendai Branch	Miyagi
Nagoya Branch	Aichi
Osaka Branch	Osaka
Hiroshima Branch	Hiroshima
Fukuoka Branch	Fukuoka

Principal Subsidiaries

Canon IT Solutions Inc.	Tokyo
Canon System & Support Inc.	
Canon Production Printing Systems Inc.	
Primagest, Inc.	

Status of Shares of the Company

(1) Total Number of Authorized Shares 299,500,000 shares

(2) Total Number of Issued Shares, Common Stock, Number of Shareholders

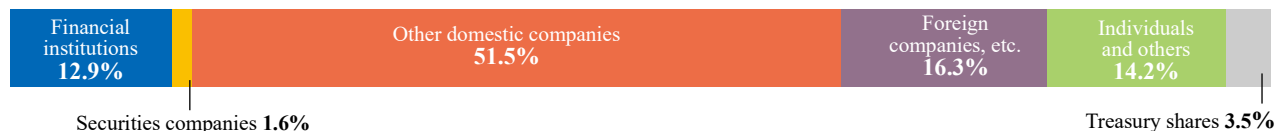
	As of December 31, 2024	Change for the year	As of December 31, 2025
Total number of issued shares (shares)	111,079,972	-	111,079,972
Capital stock (yen)	73,303,082,757	-	73,303,082,757
Number of shareholders (persons)	11,002	Increase of 829	11,831

(3) Major Shareholders

Name of Shareholders	Number of Shares Held (thousands of shares)	Shareholding Ratio (%)
Canon Inc.	55,708	52.0
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	7,243	6.8
Canon Marketing Japan Group Employee Stock Ownership Association	4,915	4.6
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	3,708	3.5
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505001	1,807	1.7
Canon Marketing Japan Group Business Partner Stock Ownership Association	1,236	1.2
CEPLUX- THE INDEPENDENT UCITS PLATFORM 2	1,036	1.0
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,001	0.9
The Bank of New York, Treaty JASDEC Account	866	0.8
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. 385781	673	0.6

Note: The shareholding ratio is calculated by deducting the number of treasury shares (3,866,617 shares) from the total number of issued shares.

(4) Shareholding Ratio by Category



(5) Other Important Items Concerning Shares

- Based on the resolution passed at the Board of Directors meeting held on July 23, 2025, the Company acquired 202,700 shares of treasury stock for a total amount of 1,066,202,000 yen on July 24, 2025 through off-auction own share repurchase trading (ToSTNeT-3) of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.
- Based on the resolution passed at the Board of Directors meeting held on October 24, 2025, the Company acquired 1,492,800 shares of treasury stock for a total amount of 9,999,455,500 yen through market purchases on the Tokyo Stock Exchange during the period from October 27, 2025 to December 19, 2025.
- Based on the resolution passed at the Board of Directors meeting held on January 28, 2026, the Company plans to conduct a share split in the proportion of two shares for one share, with the record date set as March 31, 2026 and the effective date set as April 1, 2026.

Status of Accounting Auditor

(1) Name of Accounting Auditor

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

(2) Remuneration and Other Amounts to Accounting Auditor for the Year Ended December 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Amount
(i) Remuneration and other amounts payable by the Company for the services defined in Paragraph 1, Article 2 of the Certified Public Accountants Act	¥143
(ii) Total amount of cash and other financial benefits payable by the Group to the Accounting Auditor	219

- Notes: 1. In the audit agreement between the Company and the Accounting Auditor, remuneration amounts are determined on a lump-sum without breakdown into a separate remuneration amount for auditing in accordance with the Companies Act and in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. Accordingly, the amounts shown in (i) above represent total amounts of remuneration and other amounts for both of these auditing services.
2. The Company pays consideration for work concerning operational evaluation of systems for customers to accounting auditors, as work other than the work specified in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act (non-audit services). In addition, subsidiaries of the Company also pay consideration for procedures related to application for special approval concerning levies under the feed-in tariff (FIT) system for renewable energy, as non-audit services.
3. Reason that the Audit & Supervisory Board reached an agreement regarding the remuneration to Accounting Auditor: The Audit & Supervisory Board has received necessary documents and reports from the Directors, related internal divisions, and the Accounting Auditor, in addition to confirming the audit plan, status of the performed audit for the previous fiscal year, and the estimated remuneration for this fiscal year. As a result, the Audit & Supervisory Board reached an agreement regarding the remuneration to Accounting Auditor, upon judging it to be a rational level for maintaining and improving audit quality.

(3) Policy Regarding Decision on Either Dismissal or Non-Reappointment of the Accounting Auditor

The Audit & Supervisory Board, by unanimous agreement, as needed, will dismiss the Accounting Auditor when confirmed that the Accounting Auditor falls under any Item of Paragraph 1, Article 340 of the Companies Act.

In addition to the above, should anything occur to negatively impact the qualifications or independence of the Accounting Auditor, making it unlikely that the Accounting Auditor will be able to properly perform an audit, the Audit & Supervisory Board will decide the contents of the item to be proposed at a General Meeting of Shareholders regarding the dismissal or non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditor.

Stock Acquisition Rights etc. of the Company

- Stock Acquisition Rights Granted as Compensation for Execution of Duties That Are Held by the Directors (Excluding Outside Directors) of the Company as of December 31, 2025

Name	Fair value of stock acquisition rights (1 unit is 100 shares)	Exercise price (per share)	Exercise period	Holder, number of holders, number of units, and class and number of shares to be acquired
Stock Acquisition Rights granted in April of 2022	260,600 yen	1 yen	April 29, 2022 to April 28, 2052	Director 4 persons, 72 units, 7,200 shares of common stock
Stock Acquisition Rights granted in April of 2023	314,900 yen	1 yen	April 29, 2023 to April 28, 2053	Director 4 persons, 46 units, 4,600 shares of common stock
Stock Acquisition Rights granted in April of 2024	407,600 yen	1 yen	April 27, 2024 to April 26, 2054	Director 4 persons, 56 units, 5,600 shares of common stock
Stock Acquisition Rights granted in April of 2025	467,500 yen	1 yen	April 26, 2025 to April 25, 2055	Director 4 persons, 50 units, 5,000 shares of common stock

- Stock Acquisition Rights Granted for the Year Ended December 31, 2025 to the Executive Officers Who Are in the Positions of Vice Presidents or Higher (Excluding Persons Serving Concurrently as Directors) of the Company as Compensation for Execution of Duties

Name	Fair value of stock acquisition rights (1 unit is 100 shares)	Exercise price (per share)	Exercise period	Grantee, number of grantees, number of units, and class and number of shares to be acquired
Stock Acquisition Rights granted in April of 2025	467,500 yen	1 yen	April 26, 2025 to April 25, 2055	Executive officers who are in the positions of vice presidents or higher 6 persons, 51 units, 5,100 shares of common stock

[Main Conditions for the Exercise of Stock Acquisition Rights]

In principle, in accordance with the provisions of the stock acquisition rights agreement between the Company and a holder of the stock acquisition rights, the number of granted stock acquisition rights that may be exercised by such holders is adjusted (range from 0% to 100% of granted) based on the level of consolidated net income before taxes for the year that stock acquisition rights was granted and the holder of the stock acquisition rights shall be entitled to exercise the number of exercisable stock acquisition rights only in a lump sum within a period of 10 days (or the next business day, if the tenth day is a holiday) from the day immediately following the day when they cease to hold any position as Executive Officers who are in the positions of Vice Presidents or higher (including persons serving concurrently as Directors) of the Company.

(Note) About Stock Acquisition Rights adjusted in April of 2025

Holder, Number of Holders, number of units, and class and number of shares to be acquired after adjustment above.

Director	4 persons	35 units	3,500 shares of common stock
Executive officers who are in the positions of vice presidents or higher	6 persons	36 units	3,600 shares of common stock

Systems for Ensuring Appropriateness of Business Operations and Outline of Implementation Activities

The content of the resolution of the Board of Directors regarding the systems necessary to ensure the appropriateness of the Company's operations (basic policy) as well as the outline of implementation activities for the aforementioned systems, are as follows:

<p>Systems for Ensuring Appropriateness of Operations (the "Internal Control System")</p>	<p><u>Content of Basic Policy Resolution</u> To ensure the appropriateness of operations and to work for continuous improvement in corporate value, Canon Marketing Japan Inc. (the "Company") and the enterprises consisting of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (the "Group"), shall foster a sound corporate culture based on the Spirit of "Three Self" (Self-motivation, Self-management, and Self-awareness) – guiding principles of Canon Group (Canon Inc., parent company of the Company, and its subsidiaries). The Group shall also work to foster a law-abiding awareness through the "Canon Group Code of Conduct." Furthermore, the Group shall firmly strive to ensure management transparency through clearly defined approval processes of important matters of the Group.</p>
<p>1. System for Compliance (Item 6, Paragraph 4, Article 362 of the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act"), and Item 4, Paragraph 1, Article 100 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Companies Act)</p>	<p><u>Content of Basic Policy Resolution</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Board of Directors, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Board of Directors (the "Regulations of the Board of Directors"), shall make decisions on important the Group managerial matters after careful deliberation. Additionally, the Board of Directors shall have representative directors, executive directors and executive officers (collectively the "Officers") give reports regarding their execution of duties. (2) The Company shall thoroughly instill compliance awareness through training and other programs geared towards new employees, managers, and newly-appointed board members and executive officers, utilizing the "Canon Group Code of Conduct," as a standard to be adhered to in the execution of duties. (3) As a part of the Company's risk management system, the Company shall put in place business procedures/checking systems that prevent violation of laws and regulations and the Company's articles of incorporation in the course of daily business. It shall also maintain a compliance education system. (4) The internal audit office of the Company, which has the authority to audit all executions of duties, shall also conduct audits regarding the status of compliance with laws and regulations and the Company's articles of incorporation. (5) If an act that violates laws and regulations, or the Company's articles of incorporation is discovered in the Group, employees have the ability to report such fact by means of a whistleblowing system. Additionally, the Company shall prohibit any disadvantageous treatment of any whistleblower. <p><u>Outline of Implementation Activities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) During this year, 13 Board of Directors meetings were held. At these meetings, in addition to deliberating and deciding on important matters, the Board of Directors received reports from Directors in charge of major divisions concerning the execution of business. (2) Compliance training that follows the "Canon Group Code of Conduct" was implemented. (3) The activity is described in 2 Outline of Implementation Activities, (1) below. (4) The internal audit office conducts audits of each division and subsidiaries for various themes. The results of these audits have been then reported to the President, the Board of Directors, the executive officers in charge, and each Audit & Supervisory Board Member, and when necessary, proposals for improvement are given. (5) The rules on use of the whistleblowing system, including the explicit prohibition of the disadvantageous treatment of whistleblowers, are disseminated via the intranets of the Company, along with information on the contact counter for reporting internal problems. In this year, there were no whistleblower reports relating to serious violations of laws and regulations, or the like.

<p>2. System for Risk Management (Item 2, Paragraph 1, Article 100 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Companies Act)</p>	<p><u>Content of Basic Policy Resolution</u></p> <p>(1) The Company shall conduct various measures with regard to improving the risk management system in accordance with the regulations regarding risk management. These measures include the system for grasping any significant risks (violation of laws and regulations, misstatement of financial reporting, quality issues, work-related injuries, disasters, etc.) that the Group may face in the course of business. Additionally, the Company shall evaluate the status of design and implementation of the risk management system and report its findings to the Board of Directors.</p> <p>(2) The Company established the Management Committee, and the Committee shall carefully deliberate items in case it is considered important even if items are not submitted to the Board of the Directors.</p>
	<p><u>Outline of Implementation Activities</u></p> <p>(1) The Group categorized the risks which may cause significant impact on the Group into 4 risks of Laws and Regulations Violation risk, Disaster and Pandemic risk, Financial risk and Business risk, in accordance with the “Regulations of Risk and Crisis Management.” The Group conducted various measures with regard to the risk management system. Additionally, the Company evaluated the status of design and implementation of the risk management system based on the activity plan approved by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>(2) The Management Committee was held 10 times in this year, and important matters were deliberated. In addition to the Directors in charge of executing business operations, Audit & Supervisory Board Members also attended, as necessary, and provided their opinions.</p>
<p>3. System for Efficient Execution of Duties (Item 3, Paragraph 1, Article 100 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Companies Act)</p>	<p><u>Content of Basic Policy Resolution</u></p> <p>(1) Based on regulations regarding approval processes of important matters and the division of duties adopted by the Board of Directors, the Directors and other officers shall execute shared duties under the supervision and direction of the President.</p> <p>(2) The Company shall formulate Long-Term Management Objectives as 5-year management goals and 3-year priority measures, contained in Mid-Term Management Plan (Three-Year Management Plan) at its Management Committee. Based upon these plans, the Company shall manage operations from a unified group approach.</p>
	<p><u>Outline of Implementation Activities</u></p> <p>(1) The Officers have executed the duties allocated to them in accordance with the related rules.</p> <p>(2) The Company decides on a mid-term management plan and the necessary measures, which is decided based on discussions such as held at the Management Committee attended by the Officers of the Company and the executive officers of the major subsidiaries, and ensures the cohesion of the Group’s corporate management.</p>

<p>4. System for Group Management (Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 100 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Companies Act)</p>	<p><u>Content of Basic Policy Resolution</u></p> <p>The Company strengthens the internal control system by requiring subsidiaries to follow the respective items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to obtain prior approval from the Company or report to the Company important decisions in accordance with the “Regulations of Important Matters Approval of Canon MJ Group Companies,” prescribed by the Board of Directors, b) to grasp significant risks that the subsidiary may face in the course of business and to verify and evaluate the status of design and implementation of the risk management system and report their findings to the Company in accordance with the regulations regarding risk management, c) to design an appropriate organization under the governing law of incorporation and to clearly define approval processes and authorities of executive officers, d) in addition to thoroughly instilling compliance awareness through the “Canon Group Code of Conduct,” to put in place business procedures/checking systems that prevent violation of laws and regulations and subsidiaries’ articles of incorporation in the course of daily business and prepare a compliance education system as a part of subsidiaries’ risk management system, and e) to establish a whistleblowing system and prohibit any disadvantageous treatment of any whistleblower.
	<p><u>Outline of Implementation Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Company received reports from subsidiaries or provided prior approval in accordance with the “Regulations of Important Matters Approval of Canon MJ Group Companies.” b) In order to conduct evaluation of the status of design and implementation of the risk management system described in 2 Content of Basic Policy Resolution, (1) above, the subsidiaries being evaluated implemented evaluation of the respective targeted risks. c) Each subsidiary performs, as appropriate, a review of the appropriateness of organizational design, and approval criteria and processes in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and the nature of business and other factors. d) In addition to the activities of 2 Outline of Implementation Activities, (1) above, each subsidiary establishes places for training and discussion as necessary and ensures utmost compliance. e) Each subsidiary establishes an in-house hotline system and totally prohibits any disadvantageous treatment of any whistleblower.
<p>5. System for Storing and Managing Information (Item 1, Paragraph 1, Article 100 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Companies Act)</p>	<p><u>Content of Basic Policy Resolution</u></p> <p>Information related to the execution of duties of Officers, including meeting minutes of the Board of Directors and approval documents, shall be maintained and managed by respective divisions in charge of such management in accordance with laws and regulations, the “Regulations of the Board of Directors,” and other related rules. Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members have the ability to inspect this information at any time.</p>
	<p><u>Outline of Implementation Activities</u></p> <p>Whenever deemed necessary, Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and members of the internal audit office inspect or obtain copies of minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, minutes of the Management Committee, and other records such as approvals by the President.</p>

<p>6. System for Auditing by Audit & Supervisory Board Members (Paragraph 3, Article 100 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Companies Act)</p>	<p><u>Content of Basic Policy Resolution</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Although the Company does not assign a dedicated full-time employee or set an organization to assist the duties of Audit & Supervisory Board Members, the internal audit office, the legal division and other divisions will consult and assign an employee to assist the works of Audit & Supervisory Board Members (the “Assisting Employee”), on matters requested by Audit & Supervisory Board Members. The Assisting Employee shall give priority to execute the duties requested by Audit & Supervisory Board Members. Any change in the Assisting Employee shall require the prior consultation of the Audit & Supervisory Board. (2) Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall grasp the execution of duties by Director and other officers, by attending not only meetings of the Board of Directors, but also other important meetings such as meetings of the Management Committee. (3) The administrative divisions of the headquarters, such as human resources, finance & accounting, and legal affairs, shall hold meetings with Audit & Supervisory Board Members and report on the execution of duties in a timely manner. Additionally, if any material breach of laws and regulations occurs, the relevant division shall immediately report this to Audit & Supervisory Board Members. (4) Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall be reported from accounting auditors periodically and upon necessity. (5) Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall hold periodic meetings with counterparts of domestic subsidiaries and work to improve the auditing system from a unified group perspective by sharing information. Additionally, Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall grasp the execution of duties by Directors and other officers of subsidiaries, by auditing major subsidiaries in and outside Japan as necessary. (6) The Company prohibits any disadvantageous treatment of any person that reports to Audit & Supervisory Board Members. The Company also seeks its subsidiaries to prohibit any disadvantageous treatment. (7) For expenses that are required in the execution of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members duties, they shall be borne by the Company as requested by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members. <p><u>Outline of Implementation Activities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Company assigned the Assisting Employee from the legal division, and the Assisting Employee executed the duties as requested by Audit & Supervisory Board Members. Change to the Assisting Employee, were decided upon prior consultation with the Audit & Supervisory Board. (2) Audit & Supervisory Board Members, including Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members, attended Board of Directors meetings and important meetings such as the Management Committee meetings, and the executive officers meetings. (3) The administrative divisions of the headquarters held periodic meetings with the Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and reported the status of execution of business operations. In addition, the internal audit office reported the results of audits to the President, the Board of Directors, the executive officers in charge, and the Audit & Supervisory Board Members as well. (4) Audit & Supervisory Board Members, in addition to periodically receiving reports from the Accounting Auditor on the results of the audit of this year in accordance with laws and regulations, they also hold hearings with the Accounting Auditor to inquire on the status of audits as necessary. (5) Audit & Supervisory Board Members, as necessary, held meetings with audit & supervisory board members of domestic subsidiaries and exchanged information. In addition, Audit & Supervisory Board Members audited the major subsidiaries. (6) In addition to 1 Outline of Implementation Activities, (5) above, the Company did not treat any person that reported to Audit & Supervisory Board Members disadvantageously. (7) In this year, there were no situations of shortfalls in the budget allocated for the implementation of audits in accordance with the audit plan.
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Note: The amount and the number of shares described in this report are rounded down to the nearest number of the units indicated. Net income attributable to owners of the parent per share are rounded off to two decimal places.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

From January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

(Amounts less than one million yen are truncated)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as of beginning of the year	¥73,303	¥82,710	¥200,928	¥ (9,303)	¥347,637
Changes during the year					
Cash dividends	-	-	(16,336)	-	(16,336)
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	-	-	41,458	-	41,458
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(11,073)	(11,073)
Disposition of treasury stock	-	(2)	-	12	9
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus	-	2	(2)	-	-
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in the year	-	-	25,119	(11,061)	14,058
Balance as of end of the year	¥73,303	¥82,710	¥226,048	¥(20,365)	¥361,696

	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)					Stock acquisition rights	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Defined retirement benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)			
Balance as of beginning of the year	¥6,954	¥ 86	¥508	¥27,578	¥35,128	¥ 86	¥849	¥383,701
Changes during the year								
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,336)
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,458
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,073)
Disposition of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	85
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26)	(26)
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	2,094	79	(33)	13,820	15,961	25	8	15,995
Net change in the year	2,094	79	(33)	13,820	15,961	25	67	30,113
Balance as of end of the year	¥9,049	¥166	¥475	¥41,398	¥51,089	¥112	¥917	¥413,814

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Notes on important items forming the basis of financial statements)

1. Scope of consolidation

(1) Consolidated subsidiaries 16 (as of December 31, 2025)

Major consolidated subsidiaries Canon IT Solutions Inc., Canon System & Support Inc., Canon Production Printing Systems Inc., Primagest, Inc.

TCS Inc. has been merged with Canon IT Solutions Inc. and thus is excluded from the scope of consolidation from the current year.

(2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries None

2. Application of equity method

(1) Affiliates subject to equity method None

(2) Affiliates not subject to equity method None

3. Fiscal years for consolidated subsidiaries

Closing dates for all consolidated subsidiaries are the same as the consolidated closing dates (December 31).

4. Accounting policies

(1) Valuation standards and methods for key assets

(i) Securities

Held-to-maturity securities Amortized cost (straight-line method)

Other securities

Securities other than shares, etc. that

do not have a market price Fair value

(Valuation differences included in total net assets, cost of products sold calculated based on moving-average method)

Shares, etc. that do not have a

market price At cost based on moving-average method

(ii) Inventory assets

Merchandise At cost based on monthly moving-average method

(Carrying amounts on balance sheet calculated to include write-downs due to decreased profitability)

Repair parts At cost based on monthly moving-average method

(Carrying amounts on balance sheet calculated to include write-downs due to decreased profitability)

Work in process At cost based on specific identification method

Supplies Last-purchase price method

(Carrying amounts on balance sheet calculated to include write-downs due to decreased profitability)

(2) Method of depreciation for key depreciable assets

(i) Property, plant and equipment

(Excluding Leased assets, net) Based on declining-balance method

Rental assets and selected consolidated subsidiaries are depreciated by the straight-line method.

Buildings acquired on or after April 1, 1998 (excluding furniture and fixtures), and related furniture, fixtures and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016, are depreciated by the straight-line method.

Useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and structures, net	3 years to 75 years
Furniture and fixtures, net	2 years to 20 years
Rental assets, net	3 years

(ii) Intangible assets

(Excluding Leased assets, net) Based on straight-line method

Software for sale is amortized based on the larger of the amortization amount based on expected sales volume or expected sales revenue or the equally allocated amount over the expected effective period (up to 3 years). In-house software is depreciated the straight-line method based on the length of in-house durability (5 years).

Customer-related intangible assets are generally amortized by the straight-line method based on the period when they are estimated to be generated income from recorded date.

(iii) Leased assets, net Lease assets, net are depreciated by the straight-line method based on their useful life, which is lease period, with zero residual value.

(3) Standards for recording key allowances

(i) Allowance for doubtful receivables To cover possible losses on collection, general accounts receivables are calculated based on the actual rate of uncollected receivables, and doubtful account receivables based on individually estimated uncollectible amounts for specific items.

(ii) Accrued bonuses The estimated payable for current year's portion of employees' bonus is recorded based on the next round payment.

(iii) Accrued directors' bonuses The estimated payable for current year's portion of directors' bonus is recorded based on the next round payment.

(iv) Accrued product warranties Costs arising from a one-year free warranty contract for consumer products are recorded based on the actual cost of free repairs.
To cover payment of free product maintenance and repairs for selected consolidated subsidiaries, the estimated amount of future costs is recorded based on actual figures for previous years for costs generally expected to occur, and the expected loss anticipated to occur in future periods is recorded for items where the amounts can be reasonably estimated individually.

(v) Accrued loss on order received The estimated amount of losses from the following fiscal year onwards is recorded for order contracts as of the end of the current fiscal year, in cases that are expected to result in a loss in the future (as of the end of the current fiscal year) and in which it is possible to reasonably estimate the relevant losses, in order to cover future losses on order received.

(vi) Allowance for long-term continuous service rewards The estimated amount payable is recorded in order to cover payment of rewards to employees in accordance with internal regulations on long-term continuous service.

(4) Accounting methods for retirement benefits

(i) Method of aligning estimated retirement benefits

Retirement benefit obligations are calculated based on standard benefit calculation formula, to align the estimated amount of retirement benefits with the relevant period as of the end of the year.

(ii) Method of recording actuarial differences and prior service costs

Prior service costs are generally expensed using the straight-line method based on a certain number of years within the average remaining years of service for the relevant employee at the time of incurring costs. Actuarial differences are generally expensed from the next year, using the straight-line method based on a certain number of years within the average remaining years of service for the relevant employee at the time of incurring costs.

(iii) Using simplified methods for small companies, etc.

For some subsidiaries, simplified methods are applied in order to calculate retirement benefit liabilities and costs. This entails listing retirement benefit obligations as the amount payable in retirement benefits as of the end of the year, based on the relevant company's circumstances.

(5) Standards for recording key revenue and expenses

The details of the main performance obligations in key businesses related to revenue from contracts with the Group's customers and the usual timing at which the Group typically satisfies these performance obligations (when it typically recognizes revenue) are as described below.

In addition to sale of Canon products and provision of related services, the Group sells products and provides services in fields such as IT solutions, industrial equipment and healthcare. In the case of sale of a product that does not require inspection by the customer, usually at the time of delivery of the product, the legal title and physical possession of the product and significant risks and economic value associated with the ownership of the product transfer to the customer, and the Group is entitled to receive payment of consideration for the transaction from the customer. Therefore, the Group judges that performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of the product to the customer at this point of time, and recognizes revenue at the time of the delivery of product. Additionally, in the case of sale of a product that requires inspection by the customer, at the time of completion of inspection by the customer, the legal title and physical possession of the product and significant risks and economic value associated with the ownership of the product transfer to the customer, and the Group is entitled to receive payment of consideration for the transaction from the customer. Therefore, the Group judges that performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of the product to the customer at this point of time, and recognizes revenue at the time of completion of inspection by the customer. Provision of services consists mainly of business equipment maintenance contracts, which are routine or recurring, and therefore the Group judges that the performance obligations are satisfied over time as services are provided to customers in accordance with the contracts and recognizes revenue equally over a given period based on the terms and conditions of the contract with the customers. In the case of contracts where the Group is entitled to receive consideration from the customer for the portion of the performance obligation satisfied according to product usage, the Group judges that the customer enjoys benefits according to the usage, and recognizes revenue based on an amount multiplied by a unit price stipulated in the contract according to the usage. Furthermore, consideration for transactions is generally settled within a short period of time following the time when performance obligations are satisfied, and the amount of consideration promised does not include a significant financing component. For some of the sale of products and the provision of services, the Group receives consideration for transaction in the form of advance payments.

Conditions peculiar to each reporting segment are as described below. The Enterprise segment and the Area segment are combined due to the similarity of the products sold and services provided in these two segments.

(Consumers)

The transaction price received by the Group in exchange for products sold includes variable considerations such as rebates based on the achievement of a specified milestone or other targets. Variable considerations such as rebates are mainly related to products sold for which the main customer base is retailers. Variable considerations such as rebates are deducted from the transaction price, and rebates are estimated using the expected value method based on actual figures in previous years and other factors.

(Enterprise and Area)

For maintenance and operation services/outsourcing for IT solutions, services are provided to customers in a uniform manner over the contract duration, and therefore the Group judges that the performance obligations are satisfied over time and recognizes revenue equally over a given period based on the terms and conditions of the contract with the customers. In the case of contracts where the Group is entitled to receive consideration from the customer for the portion of the performance obligation satisfied according to factors such as hours, workload, etc., the Group judges that customer enjoys benefits according to the hours and workload involved in the service and recognizes revenue based on an amount multiplied by a unit price stipulated in the contract according to hours, workload, etc. involved in the service.

For SI services that provide custom development of software, if reasonable estimates of progress can be made, since deliverables are transferred to the customer as progress is made on development, the Group recognizes revenue over the development period in accordance with the progress of development. The Group judges that costs incurred are proportional to the progress of development and recognizes revenue using the input method based on costs incurred (cost-to-cost method) to estimate progress. Additionally, if reasonable estimates of progress cannot be made, in the case that expenses involved in the amount of progress made are recoverable, the Group recognizes revenue based on the cost recovery method.

(Professional)

For SI services that provide custom development of systems in the healthcare field, etc., please refer to the relevant performance obligations detailed in the Enterprise and Area segments.

(6) Key hedge accounting methods

(i) Hedge accounting method Appropriation accounting is applied to foreign currency denominated payables subject to forward exchange contracts in line with accounting requirements.

(ii) Hedging instrument and subject

Hedging instrument Forward exchange contracts

Subject of hedging Foreign currency denominated payables

(iii) Hedging policy Measures are taken to hedge against the risk of cash flow fluctuations due to exchange rate fluctuations in the future, in relation to foreseeable foreign currency denominated payables up to a certain amount.

(iv) Method of evaluating effectiveness of hedging . . .

For forward exchange contracts, the same amount is appropriated on the same date in the same currency, in accordance with the Company's hedging policy. The effectiveness is not evaluated on the date of settlement of accounts because it is guaranteed to correlate with subsequent exchange rate fluctuations.

(7) Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized over a maximum of 20 years using straight-line method.

(8) Other important items forming the basis of consolidated financial statements

Application of the group tax sharing system

The Company and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries apply the group tax sharing system, and implement accounting and disclosure for corporate and local income taxes as well as tax effect accounting in accordance with the "Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System" (PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021).

(Notes on changes in accounting policies)

(Application of the "Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes," etc.)

From January 1, 2025, the Group has applied the "Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes" (ASBJ Statement No. 27, revised on October 28, 2022; hereinafter referred to as the "Revised ASBJ Statement in 2022").

Regarding the amendment related to the classification of current income taxes (taxation on other comprehensive income), the Group complies with the transitional treatment prescribed in the proviso to Paragraph 20-3 of the Revised ASBJ Statement in 2022, as well as the transitional treatment prescribed in the proviso to Paragraph 65-2 (2) of the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting" (ASBJ Guidance No. 28, revised on October 28, 2022; hereinafter referred to as the "Revised ASBJ Guidance in 2022"). These changes in accounting policies have no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

From January 1, 2025, the Group has applied the Revised ASBJ Guidance in 2022, regarding the treatment of sales of subsidiary share. These changes in accounting policies have no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(Application of the "Accounting for and Disclosure of Current Taxes Related to the Global Minimum Tax Rules")

From January 1, 2025, the Group has applied the "Accounting for and Disclosure of Current Taxes Related to the Global Minimum Tax Rules" (the Practical Solution No. 46, March 22, 2024). These changes in accounting policies have no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(Notes on accounting estimates)

Evaluation of goodwill and customer-related intangible assets

1. Account and amount recorded as of December 31, 2025

Goodwill as of December 31, 2025 was ¥20,774 million and customer-related intangible assets as of December 31, 2025 was ¥16,779 million. Goodwill (¥16,876 million) and customer-related intangible assets (¥13,823 million) related to acquisition of Primagest, Inc and its subsidiaries is included in the balance above.

2. Other information for the understanding of the details of accounting estimates

Goodwill for Primagest, Inc. and its subsidiaries represents the anticipated future excess earning power expected from the acquired companies' future business development. The amount is recorded as the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value of identifiable assets and assumed liabilities of the acquired companies as of the date of the business combination. Customer-related intangible assets are calculated as the present value of the excess earnings expected to be generated from ongoing relationships with existing customers. Both goodwill and customer-related intangible assets are amortized systematically over the period during which their effects are expected to last. The unamortized balances are subject to impairment test.

In identifying indications of impairment for goodwill and customer-related intangible assets, the Company evaluates whether there has been a significant decline in excess earning power by comparing the business plans at the time of stock acquisition with actual performance.

If indicators are identified, the Company compare total amount of undiscounted expected future cash flows with book value. For impairment test, the Company uses assumptions of discount rate, future sales growth rate, decline rate of existing customers, future cash flows generated by customer-related intangible assets and others. Since these key assumptions involved uncertainty in estimates, if significant change occurred and excess earning power is deteriorated for the next year, it may result in the recognition of impairment losses on goodwill and customer-related intangible assets.

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

1. Account and amount recorded as of December 31, 2025

Deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2025 was ¥302 million.

2. Other information for the understanding of the details of accounting estimates

The Group estimates the deferred tax assets amounts for future temporary differences for which the timing of realization is reasonably estimated. This is because stable taxable income has been achieved during the current year, and the Group forecasts as of December 31, 2025 that the subsequent business environment is unlikely to significantly change in the near future. The Company and selected domestic consolidated subsidiaries apply the group tax sharing system and carry out tax allocation for the application of the group tax sharing system.

The Group considers the estimated future taxable income and business environment to be appropriate as they are determined based on the best estimate and judgement by management. However, they may be affected by changes in future business plans and economic environment as well as revision and promulgation of related laws and regulations. If any need arises for reviews regarding estimated future taxable income and business environment for the next year, the amount to be recognized in the financial statements may be affected.

(Additional information)

Revision of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to changes in corporate income tax rates

The Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 13 of 2025) was enacted by the Diet on March 31, 2025, and the "special defense corporate tax" will be imposed from the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026.

Accordingly, for deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to temporary differences expected to be reversed in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, the statutory effective tax rate has been changed from 31% to 32% for calculation purposes.

As a result of this change, deferred tax liabilities (the amount after deducting deferred tax assets) increased by ¥536 million in the current fiscal year, and defined retirement benefit plans, unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, and income taxes-deferred decreased by ¥530 million, ¥124 million, and ¥118 million, respectively.

(Notes on balance sheets) (Millions of yen)

1. Accumulated depreciation on property, plant and equipment	¥82,216
2. Guarantee liabilities	
Guarantees for employees' housing loans	¥0
3. Receivable from contracts with customers and contract assets, respectively, are as follows.	
Notes receivable-trade	¥10,274
Accounts receivable-trade	100,921
Contract assets	14,201
4. Contract liabilities included in "Other current liabilities" under current liabilities	¥21,851

(Notes on statements of income) (Millions of yen)

1. Revenue from contracts with customers included in net sales	¥670,346
2. Impairment loss	

In principle, the Company and subsidiary are accounting unit for impairment loss. Building and land located in Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture was reduced to recoverable amount and recorded impairment loss of ¥275 million as extraordinary loss for the decision of sales will be made. Rental assets held in Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture was reduced to recoverable amount and recorded impairment loss of ¥219 million as extraordinary loss due to deteriorating profitability..

(Notes on statements of shareholders' equity)

1. Class and total number of issued shares as of December 31, 2025	Common stock	111,079,972 shares
2. Dividends paid from retained earnings for the year ended December 31, 2025		

Resolution	Class of share	Total dividends (millions of yen)	Dividends per share (yen)	Base date	Date effective
March 27, 2025 Annual General shareholders' meeting	Common stock	¥8,712	¥80	December 31, 2024	March 28, 2025
July 23, 2025 Board of Directors' meeting	Common stock	¥7,623	¥70	June 30, 2025	August 25, 2025

3. Dividends for which the base date falls within the current year, and the date effective in the next year

Discussion	Class of share	Funds used to pay dividends	Total dividends (millions of yen)	Dividends per share (yen)	Base date	Date effective
March 26, 2026 Annual General shareholders' meeting	Common stock	Retained earnings	¥10,721	¥100	December 31, 2025	March 27, 2026

4. Number of shares subject to stock acquisition rights issued by the Company as of December 31, 2025

Common stock

32,825 shares

(Notes on financial instruments)

1. Status of financial instruments

(1) Policies for financial instruments

As the Group, we limit asset management to financial instruments characterized as very safe, and believe that financing should mainly be conducted through the use of group funds whenever necessary. We enter into derivative transactions to hedge against foreign exchange fluctuation risks, but have a policy of not engaging in speculative transactions.

(2) Details of financial instruments, risks, and systems to control risks

Operating receivables, consisting of notes and accounts receivable, are exposed to customer credit risks. We aim to mitigate such risks through strict credit control, based on credit data provided by external credit agencies, and through credit insurance and other risk-hedging measures.

Securities and investments in securities consist primarily of held-to-maturity debt securities and shares in companies with business ties to the Group, and are exposed to market price fluctuation risks. To counter such risks, we regularly monitor fair values and the financial condition of companies issuing shares (business counterparties). For securities other than held-to-maturity debt securities, we continuously review the status of our holdings, taking into consideration market conditions and relationships with business counterparties.

Trade payables, consisting of notes and accounts payable, are mainly those due within 6 months.

Loans are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk as they bear variable interest rates.

Derivative transactions consist of forward exchange contracts to hedge against the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency denominated trade payables. With regard to hedge accounting, notes on important items forming the basis for compiling the aforementioned consolidated accounting documents are outlined under “4. Accounting policies

(6) Key hedge accounting methods.”

(3) Supplementary explanation of fair values of financial instruments

Values may vary depending on different assumptions, due to the fact that variables are factored into the calculation of fair values of financial instruments.

2. Fair values of financial instruments

Book value on balance sheet and their corresponding fair value as of December 31, 2025, and the difference between the two are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Book value on consolidated balance sheets	Fair value	Difference
(1) Investments in securities	¥16,492	¥16,492	—
Total assets	¥16,492	¥16,492	—
(2) Long-term loans (*3)	¥1,699	¥1,699	—
Total liabilities	¥1,699	¥1,699	—
(3) Derivative transactions (*4)	¥244	¥244	—

*1. Cash and deposits, notes and accounts receivable-trade, securities, notes and accounts payable-trade, and short-term loans are omitted, because they are comprised of cash and are to be settled in the short term, meaning that their fair values approximate their book values.

*2. As unlisted shares (book value on balance sheets: ¥4,330 million) do not have a market value, they are not included in “(1) Investments in securities” above. As funds from investment partnerships are not subject to fair value disclosure in accordance with paragraph 24-16 of the Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021), funds from investment partnerships (book value on balance sheets: ¥1,147 million) are not included in “(1) Investments in securities” above.

*3. Current portion of long-term loans is included in “(2) Long-term loans” above.

*4. Assets and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are indicated in net amounts, whereas items that amount to a net liability are shown in parentheses.

3. Fair value input hierarchy

Input for financial instruments is classified into the following three levels according to the observability and materiality used to measure fair value.

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities
- Level 2: Inputs other than Level 1 inputs that are observable directly or indirectly
- Level 3: Significant inputs are unobservable

If significant multiple inputs are used to fair value measurement, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the level of the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

(1) Financial instruments measured at fair value as of December 31, 2025 are as follows.

Classification	Fair value (millions of yen)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in securities				
Other securities				
Stocks	¥16,412	—	—	¥16,412
Others	—	—	¥80	80
Derivative transactions				
Forward exchange contracts	—	¥244	—	244
Total assets	¥16,412	¥244	¥80	¥16,736
Long-term loans (including current portion of long-term loans)	—	¥1,699	—	¥1,699
Total liabilities	—	¥1,699	—	¥1,699

(Note) 1. A description of the valuation technique(s) and inputs used in the fair value measurements Investments in securities

Fair values of shares are based on prices at listed security exchanges. As shares are traded in active markets, their inputs are classified as Level 1.

Others consist of stock acquisition rights for unlisted shares. As it uses significant unobservable inputs, the fair value is classified as Level 3.

Derivative transactions

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is calculated based on quotations obtained from counterparty financial institutions and is classified as Level 2.

Long-term loans

The fair value of long-term loans bearing variable interest rate is considered to approximate book value because book value is reflected short term market interest rate and is classified as Level 2.

(Note) 2. Information regarding Level 3 fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on the balance sheet is omitted due to immaterial.

(Notes on rented and other real estate)

Not disclosed due to immaterial.

(Notes on revenue recognition)

1. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers for the year ended December 31, 2025 are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segment					Other (Note)	Total
	Consumers	Enterprise	Area	Professional	Total		
IT solutions business							
SI services	¥ 3	¥ 77,232	¥ 8,125	¥19,148	¥104,510	—	¥104,510
Maintenance and operations services / outsourcing	1	61,771	12,255	548	74,576	¥4,932	79,509
Systems and IT products	40,562	50,143	62,623	12	153,341	3	153,345
Other businesses	104,215	56,139	144,833	27,774	332,962	20	332,982
Revenue from contracts with customers	144,781	245,286	227,837	47,484	665,390	4,956	670,346
Other revenue	0	8,223	1,229	—	9,453	—	9,453
Total	¥144,782	¥253,509	¥229,066	¥47,484	¥674,843	¥4,956	¥679,799

(Note) The "Other" is a business segment that is not included in the reportable segments and includes shared service businesses.

2. Useful information in understanding revenue

Useful information in understanding revenue is as presented in “(Notes on important items forming the basis of consolidated financial statements), 4. Accounting policies, (5) Standards for recording key revenue and expenses.”

3. Information for understanding revenue for the current and subsequent years

(1) Contract asset and contract liability balances

(Millions of yen)

	Amount
Receivables from contracts with customers (beginning balance)	¥105,878
Receivables from contracts with customers (ending balance)	111,195
Contract assets (beginning balance)	11,870
Contract assets (ending balance)	14,201
Contract liabilities (beginning balance)	20,825
Contract liabilities (ending balance)	21,851

(Note) Contract assets primarily relate to the right of the Group to consideration for goods or services provided, mainly in the custom development of software, for which performance obligations have been satisfied in part or in full, but an invoice has not yet been issued as of December 31.

Once the Group has an unconditional right to consideration, it reclassifies contract assets to receivables from contracts with customers.

Contract liabilities primarily relate to advances received from customers as payment for products or payment for unfulfilled services in the case of services that are continuously provided.

Contract liabilities are reversed upon recognition of revenue.

The amount of revenue recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025 that was included in contract liability as of January 1, 2025 was ¥12,060 million.

The amount of revenue recognized from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous years was immaterial.

(2) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The Group has applied the practical expedient to the notes on transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations, and does not disclose contracts with an original expected duration of one year or less.

The revenue expected to be recognized in the future years related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of December 31, 2025 was as follows .

	(Millions of yen)
	Amount
Within 1 year	¥10,109
Between 1 year and 2 years	4,320
Between 2 year and 3 years	1,864
Between 3 year and 4 years	1,082
Between 4 year and 5years	395
Over 5 years	78
Total	¥17,851

(Note) Of the contracts which are mainly business equipment maintenance contracts, those for which revenue is recognized based on an amount multiplied by a unit price stipulated in the contract according to usage are not disclosed.

(Notes on information per share)

1. Net assets per share	3,850.13 yen
2. Net income attributable to owners of parent per share	381.46 yen

(Notes on significant subsequent events)

(Acquisition of treasury stock)

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on January 28, 2026, the Company has resolved to acquire treasury stock according to its articles of incorporation, as stated in Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act.

1. Reason for the acquisition of treasury stock

The Company will acquire treasury stock to increase shareholder returns and enhance capital efficiency.

2. Details of matters concerning the acquisition of treasury stock

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Class of shares to be acquired: | Common stock |
| (2) Total number of shares to be acquired: | 5,000,000 shares (maximum)*
(4.66% of the total number of shares outstanding (excluding treasury stock)) |
| (3) Total value of shares to be acquired: | ¥30,000 million (maximum) |
| (4) Period of acquisition: | From February 2, 2026 to October 30, 2026 |
| (5) Method of acquisition: | Repurchase on the Tokyo Stock Exchange |

* As described in “(Share split)” below, the Company has also resolved to conduct a share split at the meeting of its Board of Directors held on January 28, 2026. The total number of shares for the acquisition shown in (2) above after the effective date of the share split (April 1, 2026) will be 10,000,000 shares (maximum).

(Share split)

The Company has resolved to conduct share split at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on January 28, 2026.

1. Purpose of share split

The purpose of the share split is to reduce the investment unit of the Company's common stock, thereby creating an environment that encourages investors to invest in shares of the Company, increasing the liquidity of the shares, and expanding the investor base.

2. Overview of share split

(1) Method of share split

The Company will split the shares of its common stock owned by the shareholders recorded on the final register of shareholders as of March 31, 2026, the record date, in the proportion of two shares for one share.

(2) Number of shares to be increased by share split

Total number of issued shares before the share split:	111,079,972 shares
Number of shares to be increased by this share split:	111,079,972 shares
Total number of issued shares after the share split:	222,159,944 shares
Total number of shares authorized to be issued after the share split:	299,500,000 shares

(3) Timetable

Date of public notice of the record date (scheduled):	March 16, 2026
Record date:	March 31, 2026
Effective date:	April 1, 2026

(4) Other

The above share split will not result in a change to the amount of share capital and to the Articles of Incorporation.

3. Impact on per share information

Per share information, assuming that the share split had been conducted at the beginning of the current consolidated fiscal year, is as follows:

(1) Net assets per share:	1,925.07 yen
(2) Net income attributable to owners of the parent per share:	190.73 yen

NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Amounts less than one million yen are truncated)

	As of Dec. 31, 2025	As of Dec. 31, 2024		As of Dec. 31, 2025	As of Dec. 31, 2024
Assets			Liabilities		
Current assets	¥259,166	¥255,050	Current liabilities	¥125,379	¥120,985
Cash and deposits	126,832	76,456	Electronically recorded obligations - operating	98	112
Notes receivable-trade	215	572	Accounts payable-trade	43,319	41,305
Electronically recorded monetary claims - operating	9,602	10,201	Short-term loans payable	43,200	37,500
Accounts receivable-trade	75,408	70,288	Accounts payable - other	2,583	2,500
Contract assets	4,263	4,439	Accrued expenses	12,630	13,128
Certificates of deposit due within three months	500	1,500	Accrued income taxes	4,651	7,397
Merchandise and service parts	31,128	32,013	Consumption taxes payable	3,419	3,444
Supplies	252	266	Contract liabilities	10,882	10,828
Advance payment - trade	3,078	2,269	Advances received	0	0
Prepaid expenses	1,057	976	Deposits received	3,035	3,101
Short-term loans receivable	2,200	52,400	Accrued bonuses	1,310	1,381
Accounts receivable - other	4,132	3,272	Accrued directors' bonuses	59	56
Forward exchange contracts	244	125	Accrued product warranties	188	223
Other current assets	300	293	Other current liabilities	-	4
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(50)	(24)	Long-term liabilities	13,440	16,430
Non-current assets	196,643	189,096	Provision for retirement benefits	10,212	13,283
Property, plant and equipment	48,897	48,169	Allowance for long-term continuous service rewards	372	399
Buildings, net	11,589	11,353	Other long-term liabilities	2,856	2,747
Structures, net	409	420	Total liabilities	138,820	137,416
Machinery, net	51	58	Equity		
Furniture and fixtures, net	1,671	1,784	Shareholders' equity	312,349	301,687
Rental assets, net	7,276	6,652	Common stock	73,303	73,303
Land	27,899	27,899	Capital surplus	85,198	85,198
Intangible assets	11,578	5,874	Legal capital surplus	85,198	85,198
Software	11,467	5,763	Retained earnings	174,216	152,493
Facility utilization rights	110	110	Legal retained earnings	2,853	2,853
Other intangible assets	0	1	Other retained earnings	171,363	149,639
Investments and other assets	136,167	135,052	Reserve for specific purpose	149	48
Investments in securities	11,060	12,344	Retained earnings brought forward	171,214	149,591
Shares of subsidiaries and associates	105,288	105,571	Treasury stock	(20,368)	(9,307)
Investments in other securities of subsidiaries and associates	3,453	1,783	Valuation and translation adjustments	4,528	4,955
Claims provable in bankruptcy, claims provable in rehabilitation and other	198	117	Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	4,362	4,869
Long-term prepaid expenses	3,498	2,796	Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	166	86
Prepaid pension costs	1,016	-	Stock acquisition rights	112	86
Deferred tax assets	9,613	10,353	Total equity	316,989	306,730
Lease deposits	1,144	1,113	Total liabilities and equity	¥455,810	¥444,146
Other investments and other assets	1,119	1,119			
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(226)	(147)			
Total assets	¥455,810	¥444,146			

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

(Amounts less than one million yen are truncated)

	From January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025	From January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024
Net sales	¥449,237	¥439,566
Cost of sales	322,225	311,094
Gross profit	127,011	128,471
Selling, general and administrative expenses	96,665	99,108
Operating income	30,346	29,363
Non-operating income	16,666	17,818
Interest income	434	356
Dividend income	15,281	16,780
Insurance income	452	446
Gain on investments in partnership	274	-
Foreign exchange gains	23	115
Other, net	200	119
Non-operating expenses	540	461
Interest expenses	351	162
Share related expenses	57	56
Commission for purchase of treasury stock	5	53
Loss on investments in partnership	-	82
Other, net	125	106
Ordinary income	46,472	46,721
Extraordinary income	1,687	3,023
Gain on sales of long-lived assets	0	0
Gain on sales of investments in securities	1,687	-
Gain on sales of shares of subsidiaries and associates	-	3,023
Extraordinary losses	256	83
Loss on sales and disposal of long-lived assets	131	83
Impairment loss	81	-
Loss on impairment of investments in securities	40	-
Loss on sales of investments in securities	2	-
Net income before income taxes	47,903	49,662
Current	9,006	9,881
Deferred	835	535
Net income	¥ 38,061	¥ 39,245

Non-Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

From January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

(Amounts less than one million yen are truncated)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus			Retained earnings
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Legal retained earnings
Balance as of beginning of the year	¥73,303	¥85,198	-	¥85,198	¥2,853
Changes during the year					
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Net income attributable to owners of parent	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-
Disposition of treasury stock	-	-	¥(2)	(2)	-
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus	-	-	2	2	-
Provision of reserve for specific purpose	-	-	-	-	-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of end of the year	¥73,303	¥85,198	-	¥85,198	¥2,853

	Shareholders' equity				
	Retained earnings			Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
	Other retained earnings		Total Other retained earnings		
	Reserve for specific purpose	Retained earnings brought forward			
Balance as of beginning of the year	¥ 48	¥149,591	¥152,493	¥ (9,307)	¥301,687
Changes during the year					
Cash dividends	-	(16,336)	(16,336)	-	(16,336)
Net income attributable to owners of parent	-	38,061	38,061	-	38,061
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(11,073)	(11,073)
Disposition of treasury stock	-	-	-	12	9
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus	-	(2)	(2)	-	-
Provision of reserve for specific purpose	100	(100)	-	-	-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in the year	100	21,622	21,723	(11,061)	10,661
Balance as of end of the year	¥149	¥171,214	¥174,216	¥(20,368)	¥312,349

	Valuation and translation adjustments			Stock acquisition rights	Total equity
	Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Balance as of beginning of the year	¥4,869	¥ 86	¥4,955	¥ 86	¥306,730
Changes during the year					
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(16,336)
Net income attributable to owners of parent	-	-	-	-	38,061
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	(11,073)
Disposition of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	9
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Provision of reserve for specific purpose	-	-	-	-	-
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	(507)	79	(427)	25	(401)
Net change in the year	(507)	79	(427)	25	10,259
Balance as of end of the year	¥4,362	¥166	¥4,528	¥112	¥316,989

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(Notes regarding key accounting policies)

1. Asset valuation standards and methods

(1) Valuation standards and methods for securities

Held-to-maturity securities	Amortized cost (straight-line method) Shares
in subsidiaries and affiliates	At cost based on moving average method
Other securities	
Securities other than shares, etc. that do not have a market price	Fair value (valuation differences included in total net assets, cost of products sold calculated based on moving-average method)
Shares, etc. that do not have a market price	At cost based on moving-average method.
Investments in other securities of subsidiaries and associates	Investments in limited liability partnerships and similar partnerships (deemed securities under Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) are stated at the net value equivalent to equity interest based on the most recent available financial statements according to the financial reporting dates set forth in the partnership agreements.

(2) Valuation standards and methods for inventory assets

Merchandise	At cost based on monthly moving-average method (Carrying amounts on balance sheet calculated to include write- downs due to decreased profitability)
Repair parts	At cost based on monthly moving-average method (Carrying amounts on balance sheet calculated to include write- downs due to decreased profitability)
Supplies	Last-purchase price method (Carrying amounts on balance sheet calculated to include write- downs due to decreased profitability)

2. Method of depreciation for long-term assets

(1) Property, plant and equipment

(Excluding Lease assets, net)	Based on declining-balance method Rental assets are depreciated by the straight-line method. Buildings acquired on or after April 1, 1998 (excluding furniture and fixtures), and related furniture, fixtures and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016, are depreciated by the straight-line method. Useful lives are as follows:
	Buildings and structures, net 3 years to 50 years
	Furniture and fixtures, net 2 years to 20 years
	Rental assets, net 3 years

(2) Intangible assets

(Excluding Lease assets, net)	Based on straight-line method Software for sale is amortized based on the larger of the amortization amount based on expected sales volume or expected sales revenue or the equally allocated amount over the expected effective period (up to 3 years). In-house software is depreciated the straight-line method based on the length of in-house durability (5 years).
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(3) Lease assets, net Lease assets are depreciated by the straight-line method based on
their useful life, which is lease period, with zero residual value.

3. Standards for recording allowances

- (1) Allowance for doubtful receivables To cover possible losses on collection, general accounts receivable are calculated based on the actual rate of uncollected receivables, and doubtful account receivables based on individually estimated uncollectible amounts for specific items.
- (2) Accrued bonuses The estimated payable for current year's portion of employees' bonus is recorded based on the next round payment.
- (3) Accrued directors' bonuses The estimated payable for current year's portion of director's bonus is recorded based on the next round payment.
- (4) Accrued product warranties Costs arising from a one-year free warranty contract for consumer products are recorded based on the actual cost of free repairs.
- (5) Accrued loss on contracts The estimated amount of losses from the following fiscal year onwards is recorded for orders contracts as of the end of the current fiscal year, in cases that are expected to result in a loss in the future (as of the end of the current fiscal year) and in which it is possible to reasonably estimate the relevant losses, in order to cover future losses on order contracts.
- (6) Accrued pension and severance costs The estimated amount of benefit obligations and pension assets as of the end of the year is recorded in order to cover retirement benefits payable to employees.
Retirement benefit obligations are calculated based on standard benefit calculation formula, to align the estimated amount of retirement benefits with the relevant period as of the end of the year. Prior service costs are expensed using the straight-line method based on a certain number of years within the average remaining years of service for the relevant employee at the time of incurring costs. Actuarial differences are expensed from the next year, using the straight-line method based on a certain number of years within the average remaining years of service for the relevant employee at the time of incurring costs.
- (7) Allowance for long-term continuous service rewards The estimated amount payable is recorded in order to cover payment of rewards to employees in accordance with internal regulations on long-term continuous service.

4. Standards for recording revenue and expenses

The details of the main performance obligations in key businesses related to revenue from contracts with the Company's customers and the usual timing at which the Company typically satisfies these performance obligations (when it typically recognizes revenue) are as described below.

In addition to sale of Canon products and provision of related services, the Company sells products and provides services in fields such as IT solutions and industrial equipment. In the case of sale of a product that does not require inspection by the customer, usually at the time of delivery of the product, the legal title and physical possession of the product and significant risks and economic value associated with the ownership of the product transfer to the customer, and the Company is entitled to receive payment of consideration for the transaction from the customer. Therefore, the Company judges that performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of the product to the customer at this point of time, and recognizes revenue at the time of the delivery of product. Additionally, in the case of sale of a product that requires inspection by the customer, at the time of completion of inspection by the customer, the legal title and physical possession of the product and significant risks and economic value associated with the ownership of the product transfer to the customer, and the Company is entitled to receive payment of consideration for the transaction from the customer. Therefore, the Company judges that performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of the product to the customer at this point of time, and recognizes revenue at the time of completion of inspection by the customer. Provision of services consists mainly of business equipment maintenance contracts, which are routine or recurring, and therefore the Company judges that the performance obligations are satisfied over time as services are provided to customers in accordance with the contracts and recognizes revenue equally over a given period based on the terms and conditions of the contract with the customers. In the case of contracts where the Company is entitled to

receive consideration from the customer for the portion of the performance obligation satisfied according to product usage, the Company judges that the customer enjoys benefits according to the usage, and recognizes revenue based on an amount multiplied by a unit price stipulated in the contract according to the usage. Furthermore, consideration for transactions is generally settled within a short period of time following the time when performance obligations are satisfied, and the amount of consideration promised does not include a significant financing component. For some of the sale of products and the provision of services, the Company receives consideration for transaction in the form of advance payments.

Conditions peculiar to each reporting segment are as described below. The Enterprise segment and the Area segment are combined due to the similarity of the products sold and services provided in these two segments.

(Consumers)

The transaction price received by the Company in exchange for products sold includes variable considerations such as rebates based on the achievement of a specified milestone or other targets. Variable considerations such as rebates are mainly related to products sold for which the main customer base is retailers. Variable considerations such as rebates are deducted from the transaction price, and rebates are estimated using the expected value method based on actual figures in previous years and other factors.

(Enterprise and Area)

For maintenance and operation services/outsourcing for IT solutions, services are provided to customers in a uniform manner over the contract duration, and therefore the Company judges that the performance obligations are satisfied over time and recognizes revenue equally over a given period based on the terms and conditions of the contract with the customers. In the case of contracts where the Company is entitled to receive consideration from the customer for the portion of the performance obligation satisfied according to factors such as hours, workload, etc., the Company judges that customer enjoys benefits according to the hours and workload involved in the service and recognizes revenue based on an amount multiplied by a unit price stipulated in the contract according to hours, workload, etc. involved in the service.

For SI services that provide custom development of software, if reasonable estimates of progress can be made, since deliverables are transferred to the customer as progress is made on development, the Company recognizes revenue over the development period in accordance with the progress of development. The Company judges that costs incurred are proportional to the progress of development and recognizes revenue using the input method based on costs incurred (cost-to-cost method) to estimate progress. Additionally, if reasonable estimates of progress cannot be made, in the case that expenses involved in the amount of progress made are recoverable, the Company recognizes revenue based on the cost recovery method.

5. Key hedge accounting methods

- (1) Hedge accounting method Appropriation accounting is applied to foreign currency denominated payables subject to forward exchange contracts in line with accounting requirements.
- (2) Hedging instrument and subject
 - Hedging instrument Forward exchange contracts
 - Subject of hedging Foreign currency denominated payables
- (3) Hedging policy Measures are taken to hedge against the risk of cash flow fluctuations due to exchange rate fluctuations in the future, in relation to foreseeable foreign currency denominated payables up to a certain amount.
- (4) Method of evaluating effectiveness of hedging For forward exchange contracts, the same amount is appropriated on the same date in the same currency, in accordance with the Company's hedging policy. The effectiveness is not evaluated on the date of settlement of accounts because it is guaranteed to correlate with subsequent exchange rate fluctuations.

6. Other important items forming the basis of financial statements

- Retirement benefit accounting Different methods of accounting are used for unrecognized actuarial differences and unrecognized prior service costs in relation to retirement benefits, as opposed to accounting methods used for consolidated financial statements.

(Notes on changes in accounting policies)

(Application of the “Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes,” etc.)

From January 1, 2025, the Company has applied the “Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes” (ASBJ Statement No. 27, revised on October 28, 2022; hereinafter referred to as the “Revised ASBJ Statement in 2022”). These changes in accounting policies have no impact on the Company’s financial statements.

(Notes on accounting estimates)

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

1. Account and amount recorded as of December 31, 2025

Deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2025 was ¥9,613 million

2. Other information that contributes to the understanding of the details of accounting estimates

Information is omitted as the same information is provided in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(Notes on non-consolidated balance sheets) (Millions of yen)

1. Accumulated depreciation on property, plant and equipment	¥54,420
2. Guarantee liabilities	
Guarantees for employees’ housing loans	¥0
3. Receivables from and payable from affiliates	
Short-term monetary receivables	¥11,668
Short-term monetary payables	69,413
Long-term monetary receivables	1
Long-term monetary payables	613

(Notes on non-consolidated statements of income) (Millions of yen)

Transactions with affiliates

Net sales	¥49,827
Purchasing	197,953
Other business transactions	7,518
Non-business transactions	15,506

(Notes on non-consolidated statements of shareholders’ equity)

Class and total of treasury stock owned as of December 31, 2025 Common stock 3,866,617 shares

(Notes on tax allocation)

1. Breakdown of main causes of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 are as follows. (Millions of yen)

Deferred tax assets	
Accrued pension and severance costs	¥ 8,920
Additions to deemed dividends	1,202
Recording of estimated future variable consideration	787
Excess amortization of software	617
Loss on disposal and devaluation of inventories	466
Excess depreciation of long-lived assets	451
Accrued bonuses	435
Accrued business tax and business office tax	433
Asset retirement obligations	389
Loss on impairment of investments in securities	230
Allowance for long-term continuous service rewards	117
Allowance for doubtful receivables	78
Accrued product warranties	58
Other	1,120
<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross deferred tax assets	15,309
Less: valuation allowance	(2,173)
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred tax assets	¥13,136
Deferred tax liabilities	
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	¥ 2,052
Reserve for tax purpose reduction entry of non-current assets	1,321
Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	78
Other	70
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Total deferred tax liabilities	3,522
<hr/>	<hr/>
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 9,613

2. Accounting for corporate and local income taxes or tax effect accounting related to these taxes

The Company applies the group tax sharing system. In addition, the Company conducts accounting and disclosure for corporate and local income taxes as well as tax effect accounting related to these taxes in accordance with the “Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System” (PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021).

3. Revision of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to changes in corporate income tax rates

The Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 13 of 2025) was enacted by the Diet on March 31, 2025, and the “special defense corporate tax” will be imposed from the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2026. Accordingly, for deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to temporary differences expected to be reversed in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, the statutory effective tax rate has been changed from 31% to 32% for calculation purposes.

As a result of this change, deferred tax assets (the amount after deducting deferred tax liabilities) increased by ¥188 million in the current fiscal year, and income taxes-deferred and unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities decreased by ¥252 million and ¥64 million, respectively.

(Notes on transactions with related parties)

1. Parent company (Transactions for the year ended December 31, 2025 and related balance as of December 31, 2025)

Category	Name of company	Address	Investments in capital (millions of yen)	Business contents or occupation	Percentage possession of voting rights (%)	Relationship with related party	Contents of transactions		Transaction amount (millions of yen)	Accounts	Balance as of December 31, 2025 (millions of yen)
Parent company	Canon Inc.	Ohta-ku, Tokyo	¥174,761	Development, manufacturing, sales and services in printing, medical, imaging, industrial and other fields	(Ownership in the Company) Direct: 52.1 Indirect: 0.0	Production of the Company's merchandise	Operating transactions	Purchases of products (*1)	¥155,425	Accounts payable-trade	¥15,490
								Sales of office equipment and consumables, and other inventories (*2)	¥5,316	Accounts receivable-trade and others	¥2,942
							Non-operating transactions	Collection of loans (*3)	¥50,000	-	-

Of the above figures, "value of transaction" does not include consumption tax, etc. But balance of receivables and payables include consumption tax, etc.

Terms of transactions and policy for determining terms, etc.

(*1) When purchasing merchandise, the Company sets out its preferred price, taking into account market prices, and then enters into price negotiations to determine a final price.

(*2) When selling consumables for office equipment, the Company takes into account market prices and its cost, etc., and then enters into price negotiations to determine a final price.

(*3) When lending funds, a reasonable loan rate is determined by taking into account market rates.
There is no provision for security.

2. Subsidiaries (Transactions for the year ended December 31, 2025 and related balance as of December 31, 2025)

Category	Name of company	Address	Investments in capital (millions of yen)	Business contents or occupation	Percentage possession of voting rights (%)	Relationship with related party	Contents of transactions		Transaction amount (millions of yen)	Accounts	Balance as of December 31, 2025 (millions of yen)
Subsidiary	Canon IT Solutions Inc.	Minato-ku, Tokyo	¥3,617	SI and consulting, IT service and development and sale of various software	(Ownership in the Company) Direct: 100.0	Software development contract and outsourcing of system operation Concurrent Officers: 2	Non-operating transactions	Loans of capital (*3)	¥2,100	Short-term loans payable	¥7,000
Subsidiary	Canon System & Support Inc.	Minato-ku, Tokyo	¥4,561	Provision of consulting, IT environment construction, operation and maintenance services through Canon products and related solutions	(Ownership in the Company) Direct: 100.0	Sale of the Company's merchandise and service agreement Concurrent Officers: 2	Operating transactions	Payment of service charges for business equipment, etc. (*1)	¥26,998	Accounts payable-trade	¥4,854
								Sales of office equipment and consumables, and other inventories(*2)	¥35,339	Accounts receivable-trade and others	¥3,178
							Non-operating transactions	Loans of capital (*3)	¥2,000	Short-term loans payable	¥29,600

Of the above figures, "value of transaction" does not include consumption tax, etc. But balance of receivables and payables include consumption tax, etc.

Terms of transactions and policy for determining terms, etc.

(*1) When making payment of service charges for office equipment, prices are determined through negotiation,

- based on the price calculated by the Company.
- (*2) When selling office equipment and its consumables, prices are determined through negotiation, based on the price calculated by the Company.
- (*3) When lending funds, a reasonable loan rate is determined by taking into account market rates.
There is no provision for security.

(Notes on revenue recognition)

Useful information in understanding revenue

Useful information in understanding revenue is as presented in “(Notes regarding key accounting policies), 4. Standards for recording revenue and expenses.”

(Notes on information per share)

1. Net assets per share	2,955.58 yen
2. Net income per share	350.21 yen

(Notes on significant subsequent events)

(Acquisition of treasury stock)

Information is omitted as the same information is provided in “(Acquisition of treasury stock)” under “(Notes on significant subsequent events)” in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(Share split)

Information on the purpose of share split and overview of share split is omitted as the same information is provided in “(Share split)” under “(Notes on significant subsequent events)” in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Per share information, assuming that the share split had been conducted at the beginning of the current fiscal year, is as follows:

1. Net assets per share	1,477.79 yen
2. Net income per share	175.11 yen