

Company	Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd.
Code	5202
Address of Headquarters	5-27, Mita 3-Chome, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan
Representative Executive Officer	Munehiro Hosonuma
For inquiries	Hiroyuki Genkai
Telephone	Director, Investor Relations +81-3-5443-9522

Difference between Actual Results and Previous Forecast for FY2026/3
(Financial Year ending on 31 March 2026)

The NSG Group announces the differences between the actual results and the previous consolidated forecast for FY2026/3, the financial year ending March 2026 (from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026), as set out below.

I. Differences between Actual Results and Previous Consolidated Forecast for FY2026/3
(From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026)

(JPY million)

	Revenue	Operating profit	Profit/(loss) before taxation	Profit/(loss) for the period	Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of parent	Earnings per share – basic
Previous forecast (A)	850,000	31,000	11,000	4,000	2,000	¥ 0.55
Actual (B)	879,462	28,817	378	5,511	4,421	¥ 44.51
Change (B-A)	29,462	(2,183)	(10,622)	1,511	2,421	
Change (%)	3.5	(7.0)	(96.6)	37.8	121.1	
Ref: FY2025/3	840,401	16,491	(8,525)	(13,466)	(13,831)	¥ (173.20)

[Note: Earnings per share in the forecast and FY2025/3 have been shown after considering the effect of dividends related to Class A shares.]

II. Backgrounds for Differences

The Group's revenue was better than the previous forecast, published on 9 May, due largely to the Architectural businesses in Europe and Automotive business in North America, where sales prices were higher than anticipated. Revenue was further boosted by the continued depreciation of Japanese Yen against other currencies. Operating profit was worse than forecast due to weak sales volume and unfavorable production efficiencies, including unfavorable levels of asset utilization. The profit before taxation was negatively impacted by increased exceptional costs, reflecting an impairment of goodwill arising during the final quarter that had not been forecasted. The profit for the period, and the profit attributable to owners of the parent were better than the previous forecast due to the recognition of a one-off increase in deferred tax asset balances in the U.K. following an improvement in profitability in that country.