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Informational Materials for the 78th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

(Items excluded in accordance with laws and regulations and the Company's Articles of Incorporation from paper-based documents delivered in response to a request for delivery of documents stating items subject to measures for electronic provision)

In accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and Article 18 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, these informational materials are excluded from the paper-based documents delivered to the shareholders who have made a request for delivery of such documents

NISSIN FOODS HOLDINGS CO., LTD.

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(From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

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I. Major Business and Principal Offices (As of March 31, 2026)

1. The principal content of business undertakings

The Group is, while centering on the manufacture and sale of instant foods, primarily instant noodles, promoting development toward other food business, distribution business and other related business. The Group is also expanding its business areas globally through manufacturing and sale of instant noodles and others by its local subsidiaries and associates, and through technological assistance to these local corporations.

Reportable segments	Main products
NISSIN FOOD PRODUCTS	“CHICKEN RAMEN,” “CUP NOODLES,” “NISSIN NO DONBEI,” “NISSIN RAOH,” “NISSIN YAKISOBA U.F.O.” and others
MYOJO FOODS	“MYOJO CHARUMERA,” “MYOJO IPPEI-CHAN,” “MYOJO CHUKAZANMAI,” “MYOJO MEGAMI” and others
Chilled, frozen foods and beverages	“NISSIN SPA OH,” “NISSIN MOCHITTO NAMA PASTA,” “GYORETSU NO DEKIRU MISE NO RAMEN,” “TSUKEMEN NO TATSUJIN,” “PILKUL” and others
Confectionery	“GOROGURA,” “KOIKE-YA POTETO CHIPS,” “BonChi-AGE” and others
The Americas	“CUP NOODLES,” “Top Ramen,” “CHOW MEIN,” “Nissin Lāmen” and others
China	“DEMAE ICCHO,” “CUP NOODLES (AIMIDO)” and others
Others	“CUP NOODLES,” “Demaë Rāmen,” and others

2. Principal offices

Osaka Head Office: 1-1, 4-chome, Nishinakajima, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka

Tokyo Head Office: 28-1, 6-chome, Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

Research Institute: NISSIN Global Innovation Center (Tokyo)
NISSIN Global Food Safety Institute (Tokyo)

* The Osaka Head Office is the registered head office, however, operations primarily take place at the Tokyo Head Office.

II. Major Creditors (As of March 31, 2026)

Creditors	Borrowings outstanding (Millions of yen)
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	24,103
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	9,450
Resona Bank, Limited	8,280
The Iyo Bank, Ltd.	4,455
THE SHIZUOKA BANK, LTD.	4,455
The Jyoy Bank, Ltd.	4,455
The Chiba Bank, Ltd.	4,455
The Hokuriku Bank, Ltd.	4,202
The Norinchukin Bank	3,200

III. Status of Employees (As of March 31, 2026)

1. The Group

Business Segment	Number of employees	Change from the previous fiscal year-end
NISSIN FOOD PRODUCTS	2,237	Increase of 77
MYOJO FOODS	614	Increase of 25
Chilled and frozen foods and beverages	953	Increase of 25
Confectionery	1,985	Increase of 117
The Americas	5,500	Increase of 287
China	3,764	Increase of 2
Others	2,935	Decrease of 57
Total	17,988	Increase of 476

(Note) The number of employees indicates the number of regular employees, and the annual average number of temporary employees is 7,974.

2. The Company

Number of employees	Change from the previous fiscal year-end	Average age	Average service years
980	Increase of 50	39.5	8.7

(Notes) 1. The number of employees indicates the number of regular employees.
2. The number of employees indicates only the total number, because all of the Company's employees are included under "Others" in the business segment.

IV. Summary of Contents of Liability Limitation Agreements with Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members

The Company has revised the Articles of Incorporation through the 58th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 29, 2006 and has established a provision regarding liability limitation agreements with Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members. A summary of the contents of the liability limitation agreements is as follows:

1. Liability limitation agreements with Outside Directors

Pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 427, of the Companies Act, the Company has entered into an agreement with Outside Directors to limit their liability for compensation under Paragraph 1, Article 423, of the said Act. The extent of liability under the agreement is ¥12 million or the minimum liability amount stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 425, of the said Act, whichever is higher.

2. Liability limitation agreements with Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 427, of the Companies Act, the Company has entered into an agreement with Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members to limit their liability for compensation under Paragraph 1, Article 423, of the said Act. The extent of liability under the agreement is ¥10 million or the minimum liability amount stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 425, of the said Act, whichever is higher.

V. Summary of Directors and Officers Liability Insurance

The Company has entered into a directors and officers liability insurance policy with an insurance company as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 430-3 of the Companies Act. The scope of insured persons covered under said insurance policy is Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, Executive Officers, etc. of the Company and its global subsidiaries, and insured persons do not bear the premiums. Said insurance policy is intended to cover claims for damages against insured persons, including claims for shareholder lawsuits. However, there are certain exclusions such as damage arising from acts committed with the knowledge that they violate laws or regulations.

VI.Items Regarding Stock Acquisition Rights of the Company

1. Status of stock acquisition rights as of the end of the fiscal year under review

Name	Exercise period	Number of stock acquisition rights	Class and number of shares	Amount paid per share (Yen)	Exercise price per share (Yen)
2nd series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2009 to June 26, 2049	428	Common share 128,400	775	1
3rd series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2009 to June 26, 2049	599	Common share 1,797	892	1
4th series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2009 to June 26, 2049	738	Common share 2,214	892	1
6th series stock acquisition rights	From June 30, 2010 to June 29, 2050	433	Common share 129,900	872	1
7th series stock acquisition rights	From June 30, 2010 to June 29, 2050	2,096	Common share 6,288	1,001	1
8th series stock acquisition rights	From June 30, 2010 to June 29, 2050	1,360	Common share 4,080	1,001	1
9th series stock acquisition rights	From June 30, 2011 to June 29, 2051	466	Common share 139,800	714	1
10th series stock acquisition rights	From June 30, 2011 to June 29, 2051	800	Common share 2,400	871	1
11th series stock acquisition rights	From June 30, 2011 to June 29, 2051	2,535	Common share 7,605	871	1
13th series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2012 to June 28, 2052	536	Common share 160,800	748	1
14th series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2012 to June 28, 2052	1,063	Common share 3,189	903	1
15th series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2012 to June 28, 2052	3,444	Common share 10,332	903	1
17th series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2013 to June 26, 2053	515	Common share 154,500	1,001	1
18th series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2013 to June 26, 2053	1,417	Common share 4,251	1,154	1
19th series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2013 to June 26, 2053	4,119	Common share 12,357	1,154	1
21st series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2014 to June 26, 2054	365	Common share 109,500	1,441	1
22nd series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2014 to June 26, 2054	1,907	Common share 5,721	1,602	1
23rd series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2014 to June 26, 2054	2,978	Common share 8,934	1,602	1
24th series stock acquisition rights	From June 26, 2015 to June 25, 2055	319	Common share 95,700	1,564	1
25th series stock acquisition rights	From June 26, 2015 to June 25, 2055	931	Common share 2,793	1,721	1
26th series stock acquisition rights	From June 26, 2015 to June 25, 2055	2,729	Common share 8,187	1,721	1
28th series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2016 to June 28, 2056	255	Common share 76,500	1,610	1
29th series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2016 to June 28, 2056	850	Common share 2,550	1,774	1
30th series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2016 to June 28, 2056	2,336	Common share 7,008	1,774	1
33rd series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2017 to June 28, 2057	335	Common share 100,500	2,009	1
34th series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2017 to June 28, 2057	3,412	Common share 10,236	2,280	1
35th series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2017 to June 28, 2057	3,386	Common share 10,158	2,280	1
36th series stock acquisition rights	From June 28, 2018 to June 27, 2058	316	Common share 94,800	2,416	1

Name	Exercise period	Number of stock acquisition rights	Class and number of shares	Amount paid per share (Yen)	Exercise price per share (Yen)
37th series stock acquisition rights	From June 28, 2018 to June 27, 2058	3,321	Common share 9,963	2,699	1
38th series stock acquisition rights	From June 28, 2018 to June 27, 2058	3,700	Common share 11,100	2,699	1
40th series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2019 to June 26, 2059	279	Common share 83,700	1,923	1
41st series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2019 to June 26, 2059	2,994	Common share 8,982	2,250	1
42nd series stock acquisition rights	From June 27, 2019 to June 26, 2059	3,162	Common share 9,486	2,250	1
43rd series stock acquisition rights	From June 26, 2020 to June 25, 2060	281	Common share 84,300	2,732	1
44th series stock acquisition rights	From June 26, 2020 to June 25, 2060	2,700	Common share 8,100	3,045	1
45th series stock acquisition rights	From June 26, 2020 to June 25, 2060	4,497	Common share 13,491	3,045	1
48th series stock acquisition rights	From June 26, 2021 to June 25, 2061	239	Common share 71,700	2,338	1
49th series stock acquisition rights	From June 26, 2021 to June 25, 2061	2,479	Common share 7,437	2,629	1
50th series stock acquisition rights	From June 26, 2021 to June 25, 2061	4,453	Common share 13,359	2,629	1
51st series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2022 to June 28, 2062	270	Common share 81,000	2,677	1
52nd series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2022 to June 28, 2062	3,312	Common share 9,936	2,984	1
53rd series stock acquisition rights	From June 29, 2022 to June 28, 2062	5,152	Common share 15,456	2,984	1

(Note) The Company's common share was split on a 3-to-1 basis as of January 1, 2024. Accordingly, the class and number of the shares subject to stock acquisition rights and the amount paid per share are calculated reflecting this stock split.

2. Status of stock acquisition rights held by the officers of the Company as of the end of the fiscal year under review

The status of holdings of the Company's officers is as follows.

	Name	Number of stock acquisition rights	Number of holders
Director (excluding Outside Director)	2nd series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	428	2
	6th series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	433	2
	9th series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	466	2
	13th series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	536	2
	17th series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	515	2
	21st series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	365	2
	24th series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	319	2
	28th series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	255	2
	33rd series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	335	2
	34th series stock acquisition rights (Note 3)	1,795	1
	36th series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	316	2
	37th series stock acquisition rights (Note 3)	1,716	1
	40th series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	279	2
	41st series stock acquisition rights (Note 3)	1,436	1
	43rd series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	281	2
	44th series stock acquisition rights (Note 3)	1,420	1
	48th series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	239	2
	49th series stock acquisition rights (Note 3)	1,232	1
	51st series stock acquisition rights (Note 2)	270	2
	52nd series stock acquisition rights (Note 3)	1,369	1

(Notes) 1. The exercise period of stock acquisition rights, class, details and number of shares subject to stock acquisition rights, amount paid for stock acquisition rights, and amount paid upon the exercise of stock acquisition rights are stated in "1. Status of stock acquisition rights as of the end of the fiscal year under review."

2. Conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights

- (1) Holders of stock acquisition rights may exercise stock acquisition rights only for ten days from the day immediately following the day when they lose all the positions as director in the Company.
- (2) Holders of stock acquisition rights may not exercise stock acquisition rights if they become an officer, employee, or advisor, or take up any other position in a competitor (a company running a competing business against the Company or any of its subsidiaries); provided, however, that this does not apply if holders of stock acquisition rights obtain the Company's prior written approval.
- (3) Holders of stock acquisition rights may not divide a stock acquisition right and exercise part of it.
- (4) Holders of stock acquisition rights may not exercise stock acquisition rights if they commit a serious violation of laws and regulations, violate the articles of incorporation of the Company, or are removed from office as directors.
- (5) Holders of stock acquisition rights may not exercise stock acquisition rights if they offer to waive all or part of their stock acquisition rights. (If they offer to waive part of their stock acquisition rights, they may not exercise that part of stock acquisition rights.)
- (6) In the event of the death of a holder of stock acquisition rights, an heir who succeeds to the stock acquisition rights may exercise the stock acquisition rights regardless of item (1).
- (7) Other conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights shall be stipulated in the stock acquisition right allotment agreement concluded between the Company and each holder of stock acquisition rights.

3. Conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights

- (1) Holders of stock acquisition rights may exercise stock acquisition rights only for ten days from the day immediately following the day when they lose all the positions as director or employee in the Company and all other subsidiaries.
- (2) Holders of stock acquisition rights may not exercise stock acquisition rights if they become an officer, employee, or advisor, or take up any other position in a competitor (a company running a competing business against the Company or any of its subsidiaries); provided, however, that this does not apply if holders of stock acquisition rights obtain the Company's prior written approval.
- (3) Holders of stock acquisition rights may not divide a stock acquisition right and exercise part of it.
- (4) Holders of stock acquisition rights may not exercise stock acquisition rights if they commit a serious violation of laws and regulations, violate the articles of incorporation of the Company or any other subsidiary, or are removed from office or dismissed on disciplinary grounds.
- (5) Holders of stock acquisition rights may not exercise stock acquisition rights if they offer to waive all or part of their stock acquisition rights. (If they offer to waive part of their stock acquisition rights, they may not exercise that part of stock acquisition rights.)
- (6) In the event of the death of a holder of stock acquisition rights, an heir who succeeds to the stock acquisition rights may exercise the stock acquisition rights regardless of item (1).
- (7) Other conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights shall be stipulated in the stock acquisition right allotment agreement concluded between the Company and each holder of stock acquisition rights.

4. Restriction on transfer of stock acquisition rights

The acquisition of stock acquisition rights by assignment shall require the approval of the Company's Board of Directors.

VII. Status of Financial Auditor

1. Name of the financial auditor

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

2. The amount of Remuneration for the financial auditor in relation to the fiscal year under review

- i) Remuneration payable by the Company to the financial auditor for the fiscal year under review
The amount of remuneration and other amounts with regard to services defined under Paragraph 1, Article 2 of the Certified Public Accountants Act: ¥85 million
- ii) Total amount of cash and other economic benefits payable by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries to the financial auditor: ¥181 million

(Notes) 1. In the audit agreement between the Company, its consolidated subsidiaries and the financial auditor, the remuneration amount in regard to audit pursuant to the Companies Act and the remuneration amount in regard to audit pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act are not categorized. As it also cannot be categorized in essence, the amounts shown in i) and ii) represent the total amount of these remuneration amounts.

- 2. As a result of conducting the necessary verification on the appropriateness of the contents of the audit plan of the financial auditor, the status of performance of the financial audit, and the grounds for calculating remuneration, etc., the Audit & Supervisory Board resolved that it is appropriate to approve the amount of remuneration, etc. for the financial auditor.

3. Status of audit at consolidated subsidiaries

Among the Company's consolidated subsidiaries, some of the global subsidiaries are audited by certified public accountants or audit firms (including those who have equivalent certificates in foreign countries) other than the Company's financial auditor.

4. Details of non-auditing services

Other than services defined under Paragraph 1, Article 2 of the Certified Public Accountants Act, the Company pays fees to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC for advisory services related to the presentation and disclosure in financial statements, etc.

5. Policy for deciding dismissal or non-re-election of the financial auditor

If the financial auditor is found to fall under any of the items set forth in Article 340, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the Audit & Supervisory Board shall dismiss the financial auditor with the unanimous agreement of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members. In such cases, an Audit & Supervisory Board Member selected by the Audit & Supervisory Board shall report the fact of the dismissal and the reason to the first General Meeting of Shareholders to be convened following the dismissal. Moreover, the Audit & Supervisory Board shall comprehensively evaluate the suitability, independence, quality control systems, audit systems, and other aspects of the financial auditor's performance of duties, and if an issue is identified, or if it is deemed necessary to change to another financial auditor, the Audit & Supervisory Board shall decide on the contents of a proposal regarding the dismissal or non-re-election of the financial auditor, which is to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

6. Overview of the agreements limiting liability of the financial auditor

Agreements limiting liability have not been concluded between the financial auditor and the Company.

VIII. Systems and Policy of the Company

NISSIN FOODS HOLDINGS CO., LTD. (hereafter referred to as the “Company”) develops systems to ensure that the Directors’ performance of their duties complies with applicable laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, and other systems necessary to ensure the appropriateness of operations (Basic Policy on Construction of Internal Control Systems) as follows.

The Board of Directors of the Company makes efforts to develop more appropriate and efficient systems by conducting reviews, as appropriate, of, and making continuous improvements to, the “Basic Policy on Construction of Internal Control Systems.”

1. Basic policy of business operation

Officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereafter collectively referred to as the “NISSIN FOODS Group”) shall make efforts to be deeply aware of corporate social responsibility, to comply with the relevant laws and regulations, and to commit acting conforming with social ethics when executing their daily duties pursuant to the “NISSIN FOODS Group Code of Ethics” and “NISSIN FOODS Group Rules of Compliance.”

(Basic Philosophy)

- i) Objective of our work is to place customer satisfaction first and to provide products and services which bring happiness to people’s lives.
- ii) We shall make efforts to be aware of corporate social responsibility, comply with laws and regulations and fair business practice, and enhance business activities with transparency.
- iii) We shall be aware that we are corporate citizens, fostering high ethical standards and following common sense.

(Code of Conduct)

Product safety

- i) Employees shall strive to create and develop products and services giving top priority to the health and safety of consumers.
- ii) Such products and services must not endanger the health or property of consumers and Employees shall take sincere and swift actions to settle any problems arising from their quality.
- iii) Employees shall proactively disclose information on products, services and business activities to all stakeholders in a transparent and accurate manner, and aim to improve corporate transparency.
- iv) Employees shall work to further enhance the corporate value by conducting active dialogues with consumers, and reflecting opinions and requests received from these dialogues in business activities.

Considerations for the global environment

- v) Employees shall strive to conserve the global environment and effectively use resources, and shall conduct business activities that respect and give consideration to biodiversity in order to contribute to the establishment of sustainable society.
- vi) Employees shall be committed to making improvements in environmental performance on a continuous basis through increasing the environmental efficiency by proactively adopting latest technologies and reducing waste.
- vii) Employees shall work proactively to reduce food waste.
- viii) Employees shall strive to develop products and services with a low impact on the global environment.

Integrity and fair transactions

- ix) In pursuing profit in the course of carrying out their duties, Employees shall not make decisions or conduct themselves in a manner that is at odds with the social conscience.

- x) Employees shall avoid conflicts between personal interests and corporate interests.
- xi) Employees shall maintain fair and free competition and shall not engage in unfair practices.
- xii) Employees shall work to prevent any form of corruption, including extortion based on abuse of a dominant bargaining position and bribery aimed at gaining or retaining business benefits.
- xiii) When making a donation or other monetary contribution, Employees shall comply with laws and regulations, and social norms as well as internal regulations.

Respect for human rights

- xiv) Employees shall support internationally recognized human rights protection standards. Throughout business activities, they shall respect the basic human rights of all people, and shall not take any actions that impair the dignity of any individual.
- xv) Employees shall not discriminate against anyone on such grounds as nationality, ethnicity, religion, creed, gender, age, social status, disability or the like.
- xvi) Employees shall not engage in harassment based on status, authority, gender or any other factor.

Employee-friendly work environment

- xvii) Employees shall make efforts to maintain and promote their personal physical and mental health, and to develop a working environment where they can work securely and safely.
- xviii) Employees shall strive to realize a work environment where individuals who hold various attributes and values can play an active role.

Coexistence in harmony with society and local communities

- xix) Employees shall endeavor to disclose information on the impact of business activities on the local community transparently and accurately, and shall collaborate and work closely with relevant stakeholders and strive to make active contributions to the local community.
- xx) Employees shall respect rights, cultures and customs of indigenous people and residents of countries and regions where we conduct business activities and shall seek harmony with the local community and the international community.
- xxi) Employees shall support sustainable development of local communities where we conduct business activities, and aim to create value from a long-term perspective.

Responsibility to stakeholders

- xxii) Employees shall maintain fair, impartial and transparent relations with consumers, employees and workers, business partners, shareholders and all other stakeholders, and contribute to the establishment of an inclusive society.
- xxiii) Employees must break off all ties with any anti-social forces or groups that pose a threat to civic social order and security.
- xxiv) Employees shall commit to the disclosure of corporate information and shall not engage in insider-trading or use non-disclosed information to provide benefits or favors to any third party.

Appropriate management of information and assets

- xxv) Employees shall tightly control such information as pertains to corporate secrets including confidential information and personal information, and shall not disclose or divulge such information to others outside the Company, either during their tenure or thereafter.
- xxvi) Employees shall strive to maintain and secure intellectual property rights while respecting the intellectual property rights of third parties.

Establishment of appropriate governance

- xxvii) Employees shall comply with the laws and regulations of each country and region as well as relevant industry laws related to products and services.
- xxviii) Employees shall work on crisis management and measures against natural disasters, cyberattacks, terrorism, and others.

Reporting and consultation

- xxix) If a problem not addressed herein arises, Employees shall judge and act on such problem in accordance with the general principles of this Code.
- xxx) Employees shall observe the code of conduct set out in this section and shall, in the event of discovering any conduct in breach of the Code, immediately submit a report in accordance with the whistle-blowing system set forth separately.

2. System for ensuring the execution of duties of Directors and employees comply with the laws and regulations and the “Articles of Incorporation” / System for ensuring the reliability of financial reporting

- i) For the purpose of compliance with the laws and regulations and the “Articles of Incorporation” and the like, the Company shall develop “NISSIN FOODS Group Code of Ethics” and “NISSIN FOODS Group Rules of Compliance” and shall ensure that officers and employees of NISSIN FOODS Group are made fully aware of them.
- ii) “Compliance Committee” shall be set up with one of the Executive Officers serving as chairman to make efforts to have officers and employees comply with the laws and regulations, “Articles of Incorporation,” and various regulations alike. Furthermore, Compliance Group shall be established within the Governance Division to strengthen measures.
- iii) Each division of NISSIN FOODS Group shall consult with outside specialists including lawyers as necessary upon carrying out its duties for the purpose of avoiding risks of non-compliance with the laws and regulations, “Articles of Incorporation,” and various regulations alike.
- iv) The internal audit department which is under direct control of President & Representative Director, CEO shall audit major business offices of NISSIN FOODS Group on a regular basis and confirm whether the laws and regulations, “Articles of Incorporation,” and various regulations alike are being complied with.
- v) The Company shall establish “NISSIN FOODS Group Internal Reporting Regulations” as a reporting system when a violation of laws and regulations, “Articles of Incorporation,” and various regulations alike occurs, or is about to occur, and shall ensure that officers and employees of NISSIN FOODS Group thoroughly understand. NISSIN FOODS Group shall not dismiss or otherwise disadvantage any person who has made the reporting in question on the grounds of that reporting.
- vi) Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall audit the appropriateness of the execution of duties of Directors pursuant to “Audit & Supervisory Board Regulations,” “Audit Standards of Audit & Supervisory Board Members,” and the like.
- vii) Human resources shall be appropriately placed to develop and promote the construction and administration of internal control systems for the purpose of ensuring the reliability of financial reporting.

3. System relating to storage and management of information in regard to the execution of duties of Directors

The Company shall record legal documents including minutes of General Meeting of Shareholders and Meeting of the Board of Directors and the like, in addition to important information in regard to the execution of duties of Directors such as written approvals, in paper documents or electromagnetic media. It shall appropriately store and manage the information pursuant to the laws and regulations and the “Document Management Regulations,” shall, to the extent necessary, verify the status of storage and management, respond to the inspection requests from the Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and review the regulations as appropriate.

4. Regulations and other systems relating to risk management of losses

- i) The Company shall set up an “Enterprise Risk Management Committee” with Executive Vice President & Representative Director, COO serving as chairman to prevent, identify, manage, and address various risks in regard to NISSIN FOODS Group.
- ii) NISSIN FOODS Group shall set up “Audit Standards of Food Safety” and develop a system primarily conducted by NISSIN Global Food Safety Institute to investigate and verify the safety of food products ranging from raw materials to products, based on its awareness that the most important issue is to constantly ensure safe and reliable food products.
- iii) NISSIN FOODS Group, based on the “NISSIN FOODS Group Code of Risk Management,” shall position PL risk, BCP risk, compliance risk, and information security risk as the Group’s key risks, set up committees, and address said risks.
- iv) The Company shall set up an organization under the “Sustainability Committee” to address environmental risks. In the event a material accident occurs in environmental aspects, pursuant to the manual, the Company shall immediately respond, stabilize, and resolve the situation. In addition, the Company shall review various manuals including “Industrial Waste Treatment Manual” as necessary and confirm the status of the operation on a regular basis.

5. System for ensuring the efficiency of execution of duties of Directors / System for ensuring the execution of duties of employees comply with the laws and regulations and the “Articles of Incorporation”

- i) The Company shall hold “regular meetings of the Board of Directors” on a regular basis and “extraordinary meetings of the Board of Directors” as appropriate when necessary. The meetings shall consist of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members who shall discuss and decide on important matters pursuant to the laws and regulations, “Articles of Incorporation,” and “Board of Directors Regulations.” Furthermore, the members of the meetings shall receive reports in regard to the execution of duties of Directors, and conduct supervision and the like.
- ii) The Company shall hold a meeting of the “Management Committee” twice every month in principle to improve management efficiency. The Committee consists of Directors (excluding Outside Directors) and Managing Executive Officers. The Committee shall discuss matters which are to be resolved by the “Board of Directors,” and shall discuss and decide matters for which authority has been delegated to the Committee by the “Board of Directors” pursuant to the “Approval Regulations,” as well as execute business operations. All of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members (Full-time) and Executive Officers shall attend the meetings and be able to ask and respond to questions and express their opinions as necessary.
- iii) The Company shall hold a “Group Company Strategic Presentation” every year. Reports, proposals, and confirmations in regard to strategies (products, finance, human resources, business and the like) shall be made by each president of the major subsidiaries and each global regional Chief Representative, and the status of execution of duties of subsidiaries shall be supervised.
- iv) The Company shall hold a “Chief Officer Strategy Presentation” every year, and the Presentation shall consist of chief officers. Strategies shall be proposed by each chief officer, and the status of execution of platform duties shall be supervised.
- v) As a preliminary discussion body of the “Board of Directors” and “Management Committee,” the Company shall hold a meeting of the “Investment and Financing Committee” every month in principle. The Committee shall consist of members convened from each platform. The Committee shall perform screenings and reviews of important investment and financing and the like in advance.
- vi) As a preliminary discussion body of the “Board of Directors” and “Management Committee,” the Company shall hold a meeting of the “Personnel Committee” every month in principle and the Committee shall consist of chief officers and the like. Human resource strategy of the Group shall be reviewed.
- vii) The Company holds a meeting of the “Management Advisory Committee,” an advisory body to the “Board of Directors,” composed of the majority of which are Independent Outside Directors, to meet

three times a year in principle, in order to ensure transparency and fairness in nomination, remuneration, and governance.

- viii) The Company shall hold meetings of the “Sustainability Committee” to raise its medium- to long-term corporate value and its sustainable growth by working to address the environmental and social issues through business activities while contributing to the establishment of a sustainable society. In addition, the Company shall establish the “Sustainability Advisory Board,” an advisory body to the “Board of Directors,” in order to understand trends and strengthen promotion efforts with regard to sustainability.
- ix) The Company shall hold meetings of the “Liaison Committee of Independent Outside Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members” comprising Independent Outside Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members three times a year where Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Independent Outside Directors share an understanding of management priorities.
- x) The Company shall establish regulations such as “Administrative Authorities Regulations” and “Division of Responsibilities Regulations” to ensure that appropriate and efficient duties of Directors and employees are executed in order that the authority and responsibility of each officer shall be made clear.
- xi) The term of Directors shall be one (1) year, for the purpose of clarifying their management responsibility, and allowing quick actions to be taken in response to the changes in management environment.

6. System ensuring the appropriateness of operations of the corporate group consisting of the Company and its subsidiaries

- i) “NISSIN FOODS Group Code of Ethics” and “NISSIN FOODS Group Rules of Compliance” shall be the ethical and operational guidelines for business operations in the NISSIN FOODS Group.
- ii) The Company and its subsidiaries shall make regular reports to the responsible department, which serves as the contact point at the Company, regarding the business performance of the NISSIN FOODS Group. Furthermore, pursuant to the “Approval Regulations,” important matters shall be approved by the in-house approving authorities or, if a given matter involving a subsidiary exceeds the scope of their authority, by the “Board of Directors” and the like of the Company.
- iii) Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the internal audit department shall conduct periodical audits including visiting audits to confirm if operations of NISSIN FOODS Group are complying with the laws and regulations, “Articles of Incorporation” and various regulations alike.

7. Matters relating to employees assisting Audit & Supervisory Board Members in the event the Audit & Supervisory Board Members request the placement of employees to assist their duties

The Company set up an Audit & Supervisory Board Office directly under the “Audit & Supervisory Board” and assigned several dedicated employees to assist the duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members. The “Audit & Supervisory Board” has expressed its opinion that, assistance is sufficient.

8. Matters regarding independence of employees assisting the duties of Audit & Supervisory Board Members from Directors, and ensuring the effectiveness of such instruction

- i) Matters regarding personnel such as appointment and transfers of employees assisting the duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall be decided subject to the prior consent of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members (Full-time) in advance. The performance management shall be conducted by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members (Full-time).
- ii) For the purpose of ensuring the effectiveness of instructions given by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members, employees assisting the duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall not concurrently perform duties relating to the business execution of the Company, and shall carry out the duties under the directions of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

9. Reporting system by Directors and employees to Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and other systems related to reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members

- i) In the event facts that may cause significant damage to the NISSIN FOODS Group are discovered, Directors of the NISSIN FOODS Group shall immediately report the relevant facts to the “Audit & Supervisory Board” of the Company.
- ii) In addition to matters prescribed by the laws and regulations, facts that may have a material impact on finance and operations of NISSIN FOODS Group, the decisions and the like shall be immediately reported by Directors and employees of NISSIN FOODS Group to the Company’s Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
- iii) NISSIN FOODS Group shall not treat persons who have made reports concerning the above two items disadvantageously on the grounds of that reporting.
- iv) If expenses necessary to request advice from lawyers, certified public accountants, and other outside specialists, to outsource investigation, analysis and other administrative work for the purpose of conducting audit are requested by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members or the “Audit & Supervisory Board,” Directors, Executive Officers, and employees shall not refuse such requests, except in cases where the expenses under such requests are determined to be unnecessary in the execution of duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

10. Other systems ensuring the effectiveness of audits conducted by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members

- i) “Regular meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board” in which all Audit & Supervisory Board Members attend shall be held on the day before the meeting of the “Board of Directors” or on the day of the meeting in principle, and “extraordinary meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board” shall be held as necessary. Opinions shall be exchanged in regard to Audit & Supervisory Board Members’ opinions and important issues upon auditing between the Audit & Supervisory Board Members. The results shall be reported on a regular basis to the “Board of Directors” as an Audit & Supervisory Board Report.
- ii) Directors or employees shall report monthly performance and financial status on a regular basis to the “Board of Directors” and the “Management Committee” and the like. Various minutes, written approvals and other important documents relating to business operations shall be circulated to, and reviewed by, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members (Full-time). Furthermore, if requested by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members, sufficient explanations shall be provided.
- iii) Audit & Supervisory Board Members, while closely working with the internal audit department and Financial Auditor on an ongoing basis, shall hold regular meetings with them once every two (2) months in principle to exchange information, establishing a system where audits are carried out effectively by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

11. Basic concept toward elimination of antisocial forces and the status toward such elimination

The Basic policy of NISSIN FOODS Group in conducting corporate activities is based on the idea that “Any relationships with antisocial forces and organizations that threaten the order and security of civil society shall be severed.” The policy is stated clearly in the Code of Conduct under the “NISSIN FOODS Group Code of Ethics” and the Company shall ensure that it is thoroughly understood.

The Company shall designate General Affairs Division as its supervisory department to handle antisocial forces. The General Affairs Division plays a key role in continuously gathering information from government bodies and outside specialized organizations, developing a system which will be able to address unexpected situations with prompt cooperation.

12. Report on the operational status of the systems ensuring the appropriateness of operations

The outline of the operational status of systems ensuring that Directors' execution of duties complies with the laws and regulations and the "Articles of Incorporation," and other systems ensuring the appropriateness of operations is as follows:

i) Effectiveness of Internal Audit

- To ensure the effectiveness of internal audit, the Company has maintained the independence of the internal audit department and has established reporting channels of the President & Representative Director, CEO and the "Board of Directors." The internal audit department has verified the effectiveness of internal controls and risk management systems, and has reported its results and important matters to the Board of Directors in a timely and regular manner. During the fiscal year under review, the department submitted four regular reports and an annual summary report.
- The Company has assigned diverse human resources with expertise to the internal audit department to conduct audits utilizing global response and IT tools, information security audits based on international standards, and on-site audits of production quality at domestic and overseas production departments.
- For audit quality, the Company is committed to maintaining and improving standards that comply with global internal audit standards. During the fiscal year under review, internal audits were conducted at 31 global Group business divisions based on the risk-based audit plan. Of these, the audits targeted five Group companies outside Japan in the Americas, China, and Southeast Asia. In addition, thematic audits were conducted concerning the status of measures taken to address key risks of the Group.
- Furthermore, the Company has requested, as necessary, each department and group company to submit documents, provide reports, and offer explanations, and the audited departments to implement corrective and preventive measures, to verify the status of their implementation. In addition, the Company continued to develop its overseas audit framework, and worked to strengthen collaboration through joint meetings, training sessions, and joint audits with the Group's internal audit department.
- For the evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, company-wide evaluations were conducted for 74 companies, of which the operating processes of 11 companies were evaluated.

ii) Compliance

"Compliance Committee" held four meetings during the fiscal year under review and worked to strengthen the compliance framework of the Group. The Committee comprehended and evaluated compliance risks, and worked on risk controls at business offices of the Company and the Group companies, provided instructions for improvement as well as education and training to foster compliance awareness.

In addition, the Committee reported on the number of reports received regarding events raising concern about compliance violations and on other matters to the "Board of Directors."

iii) Risk Management

Through the Risk Management Office established in the General Affairs Division as an office for "Enterprise Risk Management Committee," we identified and evaluated risks, developed countermeasures, and checked the status of the measures taken, in order to identify risks across the entire Group and manage them.

iv) Management of business of subsidiaries

The Company has obtained approval from the Company for important matters of its subsidiaries in compliance with the "Approval Regulations." With regard to each subsidiary's business strategy, business conditions, financial conditions and the like, the Company regularly received reports from respective subsidiaries as necessary at the "Board of Directors" and the "Group Company Strategic Presentation."

v) Execution of duties by Directors

- During the fiscal year under review, the Company held the "Regular Meetings of the Board of Directors" ten times to determine important business matters defined in the laws and regulations, the "Articles of Incorporation" and the "Board of Directors Regulations," and supervised execution of the duties.

- In principle, the Company held meetings of the “Management Committee” twice a month to deliberate beforehand matters to be resolved by the “Board of Directors” and other important business matters and to report on important progress of the business operations.
- During the fiscal year under review, the Company held meetings of the “Management Advisory Committee” five times to discuss the nomination, remuneration, and governance. The committee ensured transparency and fairness in nomination, remuneration, and governance.
- The Company held meetings of the “Liaison Committee of Independent Outside Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members” comprising Independent Outside Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members three times a year where Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Independent Outside Directors share an understanding of management priorities.
- The Company held a “Group Company Strategic Presentation” to let each president of the major subsidiaries and each global regional Chief Representative report on, propose, and confirm each strategy (products, finance, human resources, business and the like), and to supervise status of execution of duties of subsidiaries.
- The Company held “Chief Officer Strategy Presentation” meetings comprising chief officers during the fiscal year under review to let each chief officer propose its strategy, and to review the status of execution of platform duties.
- As a preliminary discussion body of the “Board of Directors” and “Management Committee,” the Company held a meeting of the “Investment and Financing Committee” every month in principle. The committee consists of members convened from each platform. The Committee performed screenings and reviews of important investment and financing and the like in advance.
- As a preliminary discussion body to the “Board of Directors” and “Management Committee,” the Company held a meeting of the “Personnel Committee” every month in principle. The Committee consists of chief officers and the like. Human resource strategy of the Group was reviewed.

vi) Execution of duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members

- The Audit & Supervisory Board Members conducted audits by attending the meetings of the “Board of Directors” and other important meetings, interviewing Directors and employees and other means including on-site inspection concerning matters to be resolved by the “Management Committee” and other important matters for corporate management.
- The Audit & Supervisory Board members, who work closely with the internal audit department and Financial Auditor on a steady basis, held six regular meetings with them during the fiscal year under review to exchange information such as opinions upon auditing and the status of internal control, and secured effective audits.

IX. Basic Policy on Control of the Company

1. Basic policy

The Company is a holding company that has affiliated business companies that conduct food business. Through these business companies, the Company operates manufacturing and selling noodles such as bag-type noodles, cup-type noodles, chilled noodles, frozen noodles and others as its core business as well as confectionary and lactobacillus beverages.

Recognizing four tenets propounded by the founder - “Peace will come to the world when there is enough food,” “Create foods to serve society,” “Eat wisely for beauty and health,” and “Food-related work is a sacred profession” - as enduring founding values, and guided by our Group philosophy, as signified by “EARTH FOOD CREATOR,” to contribute to society and the earth by gratifying people everywhere with the pleasures and delights food can provide, the Company will strive to embody them.

Furthermore, as an integrated foods corporate group, we constantly create and develop No. 1 brands in each category and aim to be a “Branding Corporation” that is formed by grouping together No.1 brands. While working to construct a business foundation that is ever-more secure, we are striving to ensure and enhance the Company’s corporate value and common interests of shareholders.

2. Initiatives to prevent inappropriate control that could harm shareholders’ interests

From the viewpoint of ensuring and enhancing the Company’s corporate value and thus the common interests of shareholders, the Company established its “Basic Policy on Control of the Company” (hereinafter referred to as the “Basic Policy”). According to the Basic Policy, as a part of efforts to prevent inappropriate persons from controlling the Company, the “Countermeasures to the Large-Scale Acquisition of the Company’s Shares (Takeover Defense Measures)” (hereinafter referred to as the “Measures”) were approved by shareholders at the 59th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company held on June 28, 2007, and were introduced. Subsequently, the Measures were renewed every three years.

After the introduction of the Measures, the Company worked proactively to increase corporate value, to enhance shareholder returns, which included stock buybacks and increased dividends, and to strengthen corporate governance. Furthermore, with a focus on the changes to the management environment surrounding the Company following the introduction of the Measures in 2007, and recent trends regarding takeover defense measures, the Board of Directors and Management Advisory Committee carefully discussed the handling of the Measures every year. As a result, from the viewpoint of ensuring and enhancing the Company’s corporate value and thus the common interests of shareholders, it was determined that the Company’s need of the Measures had declined relatively, and the Company abolished the Measures by resolution at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on December 6, 2017.

3. The decision of the Board of Directors in regard to initiatives to prevent control that is detrimental to shareholders’ interests

After the abolition of the Measures, the Company will continue to work to ensure and enhance the Company’s corporate value and thus the common interests of shareholders. In addition, the Company will take appropriate measures in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, the Companies Act, and other related laws and regulations such as requesting persons that attempt to make a large-scale acquisition of the Company’s shares to provide necessary and adequate information for shareholders to make appropriate decisions regarding the pros and cons of the large-scale acquisition, disclosing information including the opinions of the Board of Directors, and working to secure time for shareholders to consider.

X. Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent						
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury shares	Other components of equity			
				Stock acquisition rights to shares	Foreign currency translation differences on foreign operations	Cash flow hedges	Net change in financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Balance at April 1, 2025	25,122	39,662	(31,049)	2,841	12,535	11	25,727
Profit							
Other comprehensive income					23,322	67	13,038
Comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	23,322	67	13,038
Acquisition of treasury shares		(25)	(20,448)				
Disposal of treasury shares			348	(162)			
Cancellation of treasury shares			17,493				
Share-based payment transactions		207					
Cash dividend paid							
Increase (decrease) by business combination							
Changes in the ownership interest in subsidiary without a loss of control		(31)					
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings							(3,952)
Other							
Total transactions with owners of the parent	–	149	(2,605)	(162)	–	–	(3,952)
Balance at March 31, 2026	25,122	39,812	(33,655)	2,679	35,857	78	34,812

	Equity attributable to owners of the parent					Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity			Total	Retained earnings		
	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	Total				
Balance at April 1, 2025	–	18,784	59,899	381,893	475,528	36,372	511,901
Profit			–	45,380	45,380	3,921	49,302
Other comprehensive income	(121)	639	36,946		36,946	1,779	38,726
Comprehensive income	(121)	639	36,946	45,380	82,326	5,701	88,028
Acquisition of treasury shares			–		(20,474)		(20,474)
Disposal of treasury shares			(162)	(150)	36		36
Cancellation of treasury shares			–	(17,493)	–		–
Share-based payment transactions			–		207		207
Cash dividend paid			–	(20,331)	(20,331)	(1,330)	(21,661)
Increase (decrease) by business combination			–		–	2,140	2,140
Changes in the ownership interest in subsidiary without a loss of control			–		(31)	(123)	(155)
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	121	7,460	3,629	(3,629)	–		–
Other			–	(94)	(94)	(111)	(205)
Total transactions with owners of the parent	121	7,460	3,467	(41,698)	(40,687)	574	(40,112)
Balance at March 31, 2026	–	26,885	100,313	385,575	517,168	42,649	559,817

Monetary amounts in this table are shown rounded down to the nearest unit.

XI. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Significant Matters Related to the Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter, IFRS) pursuant to Article 120, paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Corporate Accounting. However, we have omitted some descriptions and notes required by IFRS in accordance with the latter part of the said paragraph.

2. Scope of consolidation

Consolidated subsidiaries (74 companies)

Names of major consolidated subsidiaries

NISSIN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., LTD., MYOJO FOODS CO., LTD., NISSIN CHILLED FOODS CO., LTD., NISSIN FROZEN FOODS CO., LTD., NISSIN CISCO CO., LTD., NISSIN YORK CO., LTD., KOIKE-YA Inc., NISSIN FOODS (U.S.A.) CO., INC., NISSIN FOODS CO., LTD., NISSIN FOODS ASIA CO., LTD., Nissin Foods GmbH

3. Application of the equity method

Companies accounted for by the equity method: 4

Names of companies accounted for by the equity method

Thai President Foods Public Company Limited, Mareven Food Holdings Limited, Nissin-Universal Robina Corp. and Premier Foods plc

Accounting policies

1. Valuation basis and method for financial assets

(1) Non-derivative financial assets

a) Classifications

The Group classifies financial assets other than derivatives into financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hereinafter, “FVTOCI”) and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (hereinafter, “FVTPL”).

(A) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Investments in debt instruments with contractual cash flow which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and which are held in order to collect the contractual cash flows are measured at amortized cost.

(B) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are classified as debt instruments measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met.

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and sell the asset.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(C) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets, other than those measured at amortized cost or debt instruments at FVTOCI, whose subsequent changes in the fair value were irrevocably designated at initial recognition as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at FVTOCI.

(D) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets, other than those measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI, are classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at initial recognition and transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

b) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group recognizes financial assets when the Group becomes a party to the contract provisions for the financial assets.

c) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets are measured according to their classification after initial recognition.

(A) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest incurred is included in finance income or finance costs in the consolidated statements of income.

(B) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

(a) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Changes in the fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income except impairment gain or loss and currency exchange difference until the instruments are derecognized. When the asset is derecognized, the amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

(b) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Changes in the fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the asset is derecognized, or its fair value has significantly decreased, the amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings. Dividends from the financial assets are recognized in profit or loss.

(C) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value after initial recognition and the changes in the fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

d) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flow expire or are transferred, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership are transferred.

Financial assets are derecognized on the date of the sales when sold in normal manner.

e) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for doubtful accounts on expected credit loss of financial assets measured at amortized cost and net change in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(Determining significant increases in credit risks)

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether the credit risks of financial instruments has significantly increased after initial recognition.

The Group determines whether the credit risk has significantly increased based on changes in the risk of a default occurring after initial recognition and in assessing whether there is any change in the risk of default, the Group takes into account the following matters.

- Deterioration of the trade partner's financial condition
- Past due information
- Significant change in a credit rating by third-party agencies

(Expected credit loss approach)

Expected credit losses are the present value of the difference between contractual cash flows the Group has a right to receive pursuant to a contract and the cash flows actually expected to be received by the Group. If the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly after initial recognition, the Group measures the allowance for doubtful accounts for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss. If the credit risk has not increased significantly, the Group measures the allowance for doubtful accounts for that financial asset at an amount equal to a 12-month expected credit loss.

Notwithstanding the above, the Group measures the allowance for doubtful accounts at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

The provision for the allowance for doubtful accounts for financial assets is recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value at the date the contract is entered into, and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

The Group utilizes derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swap contracts to lower risks such as foreign exchange and interest rate risks.

How gain or loss resulting from remeasurement is recognized depends on whether derivatives are designated as hedging instrument and, in case designated, the nature of the hedged item.

The Group designates derivatives as hedging instruments of cash flow hedges (hedging exposure to changes in cash flow from recognized assets or liabilities, or specific risks related to highly probable forecasted transactions).

At the inception of hedges, the Group documents the hedging relationship between a hedging instrument and hedged item to which hedge accounting is applied, and the objectives and strategies of

risk management for undertaking the hedge. When a derivative used for hedging offsets the fair value of a hedged item or changes in cash flows, the Group assesses and documents at the inception of the hedging relationship and on an ongoing basis whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements. The Group performs the ongoing assessment of hedge effectiveness at the end of each reporting period or, if earlier, upon a significant change in the circumstance affecting the hedge effectiveness requirements.

Hedges that qualify for stringent requirements for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

a) Fair value hedges

Gains or losses on hedging instruments are recognized in profit or loss. Gains or losses on hedged items are recognized in profit or loss by adjusting the book value of the hedged items.

b) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of gain or loss on hedging instruments is recognized in other comprehensive income, while the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The amounts of hedging instruments recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss when the transactions of the hedged items affect profit or loss. In cases where hedged items result in the recognition of non-monetary assets or liabilities, the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are accounted for as adjustments to the original carrying amount of nonmonetary assets or liabilities.

When hedged future cash flow is no longer expected to occur, any related cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in equity as other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. When hedged future cash flow is still expected, any related cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in equity as other comprehensive income remains in equity until the future cash flow occurs.

(3) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income mainly consists of interest income, dividend income and derivatives gain (excluding gains on hedging instruments which are recognized in other comprehensive income). Interest income is recognized upon occurrence using the effective interest method.

Finance costs mainly consist of interest expense and derivative loss (excluding losses on hedging instruments which are recognized in other comprehensive income).

2. Valuation basis and method for inventories

The acquisition cost of inventories includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories are measured at the lower of acquisition cost or net realizable value, and the costs are determined by primarily using the weighted-average method. Net realizable value is determined as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3. Method of depreciation of significant depreciable assets

(1) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is measured by using the cost model and is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The acquisition cost includes any costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset; and dismantlement, removal and restoration costs; as well as borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Except for assets that are not subject to depreciation, such as land, assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of major asset items are as follows:

- Buildings and structures: 15 to 50 years
- Machinery: 10 years
- Tools and fixtures: 2 to 22 years

The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each fiscal year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Upon derecognition of property, plant and equipment, net proceeds from disposal (or sales) less book value is recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

Investment property is measured by using the cost model for property, plant and equipment and is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Except for land, assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

(3) Goodwill and intangible assets

a) Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized and is stated at acquisition cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to assets, cash-generating units or group of cash-generating units that are identified according to locations and types of businesses and tested for impairment annually or more frequently if there is any indication for impairment.

Impairment losses on goodwill are recognized in profit or loss and no subsequent reversal is made.

b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured by using the cost model and are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Separately acquired intangible assets are measured at cost at the initial recognition, and the costs of intangible assets acquired in business combinations are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives of major intangible assets with finite useful lives are as follows:

- Software: 5 years
- Trademark: 10 to 20 years

The estimated useful lives and amortization method of intangible assets are reviewed at each fiscal year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but they are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if there is any indication for impairment.

Expenditures on research activities to obtain new scientific or technical knowledge are recognized as expenses when they occurred. Expenditures on development activities are capitalized as intangible assets, if, and only if, they are reliably measurable, they are technically and commercially feasible, it is highly probable that they will generate future economic benefits, and the Group intends and has adequate resources to complete their developments and use or sell them.

(4) Leases as lessee

At the commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the total lease payments, and the right-of-use asset is measured by adding the cost of obligations required on the basis of the lease contract or the like to the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted with the initial direct costs and prepaid lease payments. The lease term is determined by estimating and adjusting the option term that is reasonably certain to be the non-cancellable period based on the lease contract.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and lease terms. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance costs and the reduction of the lease liabilities based on the interest method. Finance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

A right-of-use asset and a lease liability are not recognized for short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and leases with a small amount of underlying assets. Lease payments related to the lease are recognized as expenses over the lease term on a straight-line basis or on another systematic basis.

(5) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each fiscal year whether there is any indication that each asset or the cash-generating unit (or the group of cash-generating units) to which the asset belongs may be impaired. When there is any indication of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The recoverable amount of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are estimated on the same timing of every fiscal year.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is measured at the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

In determining the value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value, using pretax discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs to sell, the Group uses an appropriate valuation model supported by available fair value indicators.

Only if the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit falls below its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized.

The Group assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased, such as there are any changes in assumptions used for the determination of the recoverable amount. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is estimated. In cases where the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit, impairment loss is reversed up to the lower of the estimated recoverable amount, or the carrying amount (net of depreciation) that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior years.

4. Accounting policy for significant provisions

Provisions are recognized if the Group has present obligations (legal or constructive obligations) as a result of past events, if it is probable that settling the obligations will require outflows of resources embodying economic benefits, and if the obligations can be estimated reliably. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provisions is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligations. In calculating the present value, the Group uses the pretax discount rate reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Increases due to passage of time is recognized as finance costs.

(Asset retirement obligations)

Costs for restoration of leased property used by the Group to its original condition or removal of hazardous materials associated with the property are estimated based on historical experience and recognized as a provision for asset retirement obligations. While these costs are expected to be incurred after more than one year, they will be affected by the future business plans.

(Provision for losses on lawsuits)

For provisions for losses due to payment of compensation for damages that could arise as a result of lawsuits, the estimated loss resulting from the payment of compensation for damages is recognized, if a lawsuit is filed and if it is probable that compensation for damages to an outside third party will have to be paid.

5. Employee benefits

(1) Post-employment benefits

The Group has corporate pension fund system, welfare pension fund system and post-retirement benefit as defined benefit pension plans. Also, the Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have defined contribution plans, in addition to defined benefit pension plans.

Regarding defined benefit plans, current service costs are calculated using the projected unit credit method in actuarial calculations made at the consolidated fiscal year-end date, and service costs and net interest are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

As for the discount rate, the discount period is determined based on the period until the expected date of benefit payments in each fiscal year, and the discount rate is determined by reference to market yields on high-quality corporate bonds at the end of the fiscal year corresponding to the discount period.

All of the actuarial gains/losses incurred in the period are recognized in other comprehensive income, and the cumulative amount that is recognized as other components of equity is immediately reclassified to retained earnings.

Net retirement benefit liabilities are the present value of defined benefit obligations less fair value of plan assets.

Regarding defined contribution plans, the amount of contributions by the Group is recognized as expenses at the time employees render services that give entitlement to the benefit.

(2) Other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis, and are recognized as an expense when the related services are rendered.

For bonuses, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments of bonuses, and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made, the estimated amount to be paid is accounted for as a liability.

For the paid absence obligations, when there is a legal or constructive obligation with respect to accumulating paid absence systems and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made, the estimated amount to be paid based on those systems is accounted for as a liability.

6. Revenue from the contracts with customers

The Group recognizes revenue in the amount that reflects a consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods and services to customers, based on the following five-step approach:

Step 1: Identify the contracts with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Group sells consumer products including instant noodles, chilled noodles, frozen noodles, confectionery and beverages. For sales of such products, because the customer obtains control over the products upon delivery, the performance obligation is judged to have been satisfied and revenue is therefore recognized upon delivery of the products.

Revenue is measured at the consideration promised in a contract with a customer, less discounts, rebates, returned products and other items.

7. Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions or an approximation of the rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the end of each reporting period. Differences arising from the translation and settlement are recognized in profit or loss. Nevertheless, differences arising from financial assets measured at FVTOCI and cash flow hedges are recognized as other comprehensive income.

The assets and liabilities (including goodwill recognized in acquisition and adjustment of fair values) of foreign operations are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the end of each reporting period, while income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the functional currency using the average exchange rate for the period, unless there was significant change in the exchange rate during the period. Differences arising from the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of the interest in a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the foreign currency translation difference related to the foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period.

Notes on Accounting Estimates

Significant accounting estimates and judgments which involve estimates made by the Group in preparing the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

- Assessment of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

- (1) Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year under review

The consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year under review include ¥4,447 million of goodwill recognized through the acquisition of KOIKE-YA Inc. and ¥2,920 million of trademark rights allocated to intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

- (2) Other information

The Group tests intangible assets including goodwill for impairment annually or more frequently if there is any indication for impairment. When performing impairment testing of goodwill recognized from the acquisition of KOIKE-YA Inc., the recoverable value was measured using the net sale value based on the transaction price. However, fluctuations in future business performance may have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year.

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

1. Assets pledged as collateral and liabilities secured

(Millions of yen)

(1) Assets pledged as collateral	
Property, plant and equipment	3,817
(2) Liabilities secured	
Borrowings (Current)	592
Borrowings (Non-current)	1,971
Total	2,563

2. Allowance for doubtful accounts directly deducted from the corresponding assets

Trade and other receivables ¥1,808 million

3. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment ¥373,554 million

The accumulated depreciation above includes the accumulated impairment loss.

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

1. Class and number of shares issued and class and number of shares of treasury stock

	Class of shares	Number of shares at beginning of fiscal year under review	Number of shares increased in fiscal year under review	Number of shares decreased in fiscal year under review	Number of shares at end of fiscal year under review
Shares issued	Common shares	302,584,500 shares	–	5,000,000 shares	297,584,500 shares
Treasury stock	Common shares	8,749,072 shares	6,879,893 shares	5,102,760 shares	10,526,205 shares

- (Notes) 1. 5,000,000 shares decrease in the number of common shares issued is due to the cancellation of treasury stock based on a resolution of the Board of Directors.
2. The above treasury stock includes treasury stock held by the trust accounts related to the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).
3. Of increase in the number of common shares in treasury stock, an increase of 6,722,200 shares is due to the acquisition of the Company's own stock based on a resolution of the Board of Directors, an increase of 693 shares is due to the purchase of shares less than one unit, and an increase of 157,000 shares is due to acquisition of the Company's own stock by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).
4. Of decrease in the number of common shares in treasury stock, a decrease of 5,000,000 shares is due to the cancellation of treasury stock based on a resolution of the Board of Directors, a decrease of 88,896 shares is due to the exercise of the stock option by the Company's officers and employees and our subsidiaries' officers, a decrease of 64 shares is due to the sales of shares less than one unit and a decrease of 13,800 shares is due to contributions of the Company's own stock to the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

2. Dividends

(1) Amount of dividend payments

Resolution	Class of shares	Total amount of dividend (Millions of yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2025	Common shares	10,296	35	March 31, 2025	June 27, 2025
Board of Directors Meeting held on November 10, 2025	Common shares	10,064	35	September 30, 2025	November 28, 2025

- (Notes)
1. Total amount of dividend based on the resolution by Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2025 includes dividend of ¥11 million to the Company's stock held by the trust accounts related to Board Benefit Trust (BBT).
 2. Total amount of dividend based on the resolution by Board of Directors Meeting held on November 10, 2025 includes dividend of ¥17 million to the Company's stock held by the trust accounts related to Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

(2) Of dividends whose record date belongs to the fiscal year under review, dividends that take effect in the next fiscal year

The cash dividends are planned to be proposed for resolution as follows.

Proposal for resolution	Class of shares	Total amount of dividend (Millions of yen)	Source of dividend	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 25, 2026	Common shares	10,064	Retained earnings	35	March 31, 2026	June 26, 2026

- (Note) Total amount of dividend based on the resolution by Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 25, 2026 includes dividend of ¥17 million to the Company's stock held by the trust accounts related to Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

3. Stock acquisition rights

Class and number of the shares subject to stock acquisition rights issued by the Company at the end of the fiscal year under review

Common shares 1,728,510 shares

Notes on Financial Instruments

1. Status of financial instruments

(1) Capital management

To ensure sustainable growth and maximize the Group's corporate value, the Group implements capital management based on the financial policies focusing on financial soundness, return on capital and capital efficiency.

(2) Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to various risks such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (foreign exchange and interest rate risks). To hedge the market risk, the Group utilizes derivative instruments such as forward exchange contracts and interest rate swaps. Derivatives transactions shall be entered into in accordance with the internal rules regulating trading authority. The Group has a policy not to enter into any speculative transactions utilizing derivative instruments.

The Group raises necessary funds (mainly through bank borrowings and corporate bonds) in line with the capital expenditure plan. We invest temporary surplus funds in highly secured financial assets, while raising short-term working capital from bank borrowings. As the Group is constantly exposed to financial risks in the course of business activities, it implements risk management to mitigate such financial risks. We make efforts to identify and prevent risks from arising. For any unavoidable risks, we strive to mitigate them.

(3) Credit risk

The Group is exposed to the credit risk of customers arising from notes and accounts receivable, or trade receivables, and other receivables (e.g., accounts receivable - other). According to the internal rules, the sales management department and accounting department regularly monitor the financial status of our major business partners to manage due dates and amounts outstanding per account. They are also making efforts to detect and mitigate possible exposure to doubtful receivables due to the deterioration of their financial conditions. Incidentally, we have no concentration of credit risks on certain business partners.

As the Group is exposed to counterparty risks when utilizing derivative transactions, it is the Group's policy to enter into such transactions only with highly rated financial institutions.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risks is equal to the total of the carrying amount of financial assets, net of accumulated impairment loss, presented on the consolidated financial statements and guarantee obligations outstanding.

(4) Liquidity risk

Trade and other payables, interest-bearing debt and other non-current liabilities are exposed to ~~the~~ liquidity risk. The Group ~~implements~~manages the risk ~~management such as by~~ maintaining sufficient short-term liquidity based on the cash budget prepared and updated on a timely basis.

(5) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

When importing goods denominated in foreign currency, we take measures such as entering into forward exchange contracts to mitigate the foreign exchange risk; however, we may temporarily experience more-than-expected changes in cost as a result of foreign exchange fluctuation. To the Group, a major foreign exchange risk lies in an increase in purchase cost denominated in foreign currency as a result of foreign exchange fluctuation.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Since the Group raises funds through borrowings from financial institutions and corporate bonds, it is exposed to the interest-rate fluctuation risk. As it borrows funds at both fixed and floating rates, the borrowings at floating rate are exposed to the interest rate fluctuation risk. The Group tries to mitigate such risk by maintaining a suitable balance between fixed rate and floating rate borrowings and corporate bonds, as well as utilizing interest rate swaps.

2. Fair value of financial instruments

The following table shows the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities at the end of the fiscal year under review. It is noted that financial assets and liabilities equal to or approximate to their fair value are not presented below.

	Consolidated statements of financial position amount (Millions of yen)	Fair Value (Millions of yen)	Difference (Millions of yen)
Liabilities:			
Corporate bonds	49,870	47,563	(2,307)
Long-term borrowings (Note)	73,472	72,441	(1,031)

(Note) Include current portion of long-term borrowings.

3. Breakdown of fair value of financial instruments by level

Fair value of financial instruments is classified into the following three levels according to the observability and materiality of inputs used for fair value measurement.

- Level 1: Market price (unadjusted) of identical asset or liability in an active market
- Level 2: Fair value calculated using an observable price, other than Level 1 prices, directly or indirectly
- Level 3: Fair value calculated based on valuation techniques including unobservable inputs

(1) Financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

	Level 1 (Millions of yen)	Level 2 (Millions of yen)	Level 3 (Millions of yen)	Total (Millions of yen)
Financial assets:				
Derivative assets	—	116	—	116
Shares	57,103	1	4,440	61,545
Investment trusts	78	162	—	241
Bonds	—	—	—	—
Total	57,182	280	4,440	61,903
Financial liabilities:				
Derivatives liabilities	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

(2) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

	Level 1 (Millions of yen)	Level 2 (Millions of yen)	Level 3 (Millions of yen)	Total (Millions of yen)
Financial liabilities:				
Corporate bonds	—	47,563	—	47,563
Long-term borrowings	—	9,630	62,811	72,441
Total	—	57,193	62,811	120,004

(Note) Explanation of valuation techniques and inputs used to calculate fair value

Shares

For listed shares, because the quoted market price of the stock exchange is deemed as their fair value and they are traded in an active market, the fair value is classified as Level 1 fair value.

Since unlisted shares are assessed with a combination of the book value per share method, the multiple method and the capitalization method, and their fair value is calculated using valuation techniques including unobservable inputs, the fair value is classified as Level 3 fair value.

Under the multiple method, listed companies similar to the relevant company are selected, and the fair value is determined using stock price index of the similar companies. Under the capitalization method, the cost of shareholder's equity of the relevant company is deemed as the capitalization rate, and the fair value is calculated from the income amount of the relevant company.

Investment trusts and bonds

Investment trusts and bonds are calculated based on fair value obtained from the financial institutions, and their fair value is classified as Level 1 or Level 2 fair value.

Derivative assets and derivative liabilities

Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are calculated based on fair value obtained from the financial institutions, and their fair value is classified as Level 2 fair value.

Corporate bonds

Corporate bonds are calculated based on market price, and their fair value is classified as Level 2 fair value.

Long-term borrowings

For borrowings at floating rate, because the interest rate reflects the market interest rate in a short period of time and thus their fair value is nearly equal to the carrying amount, the carrying amount is deemed as the fair value, and the fair value is classified as Level 2 fair value.

For borrowings at fixed rate, since their fair value is calculated by the method where the total sum of principal and interest is discounted using the interest rate assumed to be applied for a new, similar borrowing, the fair value is classified as Level 3 fair value.

Notes on Investment Property

1. Investment property

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries own rental office buildings (including land), etc. in Tokyo and other areas.

2. Fair value of investment property

Consolidated statements of financial position amount (Millions of yen)	Fair Value (Millions of yen)
8,029	8,678

- (Notes)
1. Investment property is presented at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation in the consolidated statement of financial position.
 2. The fair value of investment property is based on appraisals by independent appraisers, including those adjusted with index. The Company requires independent appraisers to be officially certified professionals with designations such as Licensed Real Estate Appraiser, who have recently experienced the appraisal of the same type of properties located in the same region as our properties. These were measured primarily in accordance with the sales comparison approach.

Notes on Per Share Information

1. Equity attributable to owners of the parent per share ¥1,801.61
2. Basic earnings per share ¥157.33

(Note) The number of common shares at the end of the fiscal year under review used to calculate equity attributable to owners of the parent per share, and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the fiscal year under review used to calculate basic earnings per share, exclude shares held in the Company's own name, as well as excluding the Company's stock held in a trust account in relation to the Board Benefit Trust (BBT). These amounted to 486,000 shares at the end of the fiscal year under review, and an average of 424,033 shares during the fiscal year under review, respectively.

Notes on Impairment Losses

In the fiscal year under review, the Group booked impairment losses on the following asset groups.

Segment	Location	Purpose	Class	Impairment losses (Millions of yen)
Chilled and frozen foods and beverages	Hanyu, Saitama	Business assets	Machinery and equipment	38
Confectionery	Kazo, Saitama, etc.	Idle assets	Building Machinery and equipment	3 222
Total				264

For cash-generating units, the Group groups its business assets according to each production base or use and idle assets according to each individual property.

For above assets deemed difficult to recoup the invested amount due mainly to the decreased profitability of assets, the book values are written down to their recoverable values and recorded as impairment losses.

The net sale value was used to measure the recoverable value for business assets.

Notes on Revenue Recognition

1. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

	Reportable segments (Millions of yen)						Others (Millions of yen)	Total (Millions of yen)
	NISSIN FOOD PRODUCTS	MYOJO FOODS	Chilled and frozen foods and beverages	Confec- tionery	The Americas	China		
Instant noodles	217,574	47,758	—	—	161,040	—	53,970	480,343
Chilled and frozen foods	—	543	77,675	—	2,673	—	—	80,892
Beverages	—	—	26,396	—	—	—	348	26,744
Confectionery	—	—	—	95,934	—	—	645	96,579
Hong Kong and others	—	—	—	—	—	28,500	—	28,500
China	—	—	—	—	—	46,444	—	46,444
Others	24,366	—	96	8	—	—	4,155	28,625
Total	241,940	48,302	104,167	95,942	163,713	74,945	59,118	788,131

2. Matters forming the basis for understanding revenue from contracts with customers

Matters forming the basis for understanding revenue from contracts with customers is as described in “6. Revenue from the contracts with customers” of “Accounting policies.”

3. Information on relationship between the satisfaction of performance obligations based on contracts with customers and cash flows from the contracts, and information on amounts of revenue expected to be recognized in the following fiscal year or later from the existing contracts with customers at the end of the current fiscal year and the timing of the revenue recognition.

(1) Contract balances

Receivables from contracts with customers of the Group consists of accounts receivable - trade of ¥112,685 million and notes and accounts receivable of ¥29 million, and the balance of contract liabilities is ¥9,656 million.

(2) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The Group does not have transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations.

(Note) Amounts less than one full unit have been rounded down. However, in respect of basic earnings per share, equity attributable to owners of the parent per share and percentages figures have been rounded to the nearest unit.

XII. Balance Sheet (As of March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

Account Title	Amount	Account Title	Amount
Assets		Liabilities	
Current assets	105,569	Current liabilities	152,253
Cash and deposits	18,657	Accounts payable-trade	37,226
Accounts receivable-trade	37,497	Short-term borrowings	20,000
Raw materials and supplies	6,104	Current portion of long-term borrowings	13,392
Prepaid expenses	541	Commercial papers	22,000
Short-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates	33,547	Lease liabilities within one year	14
Accounts receivable-other	4,551	Accrued payables	7,461
Other	5,064	Accrued expenses	1,743
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(394)	Accrued income taxes	2,211
Fixed assets	362,708	Deposits received	47,468
Property, plant and equipment	16,308	Unearned revenue	103
Buildings	5,829	Other	630
Structures	410	Long-term liabilities	103,690
Machinery and equipment	419	Bonds payable	50,000
Vehicles	0	Long-term borrowings	40,000
Tools, furniture and fixtures	1,650	Lease liabilities beyond one year	17
Land	7,487	Deferred tax liabilities	10,054
Leased assets	39	Deferred tax liabilities on land revaluation	455
Construction in progress	471	Provision for retirement benefits	171
Intangible fixed assets	449	Other	2,991
Trademark right	30	Total liabilities	255,943
Software	266	Equity	
Other	153	Shareholders' equity	183,242
Investments and other assets	345,950	Common stock	25,122
Investments in securities	55,094	Capital surplus	48,370
Shares of subsidiaries and associates	225,872	Legal capital surplus	48,370
Investments in capital of subsidiaries and associates	60,857	Retained earnings	143,570
Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates	2,787	Legal retained earnings	6,280
Other	1,482	Other retained earnings	137,289
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(143)	Reserve for reduction entry of land	2,538
Deferred assets	129	Reserve for improvement of facilities	200
Bond issuance costs	129	Reserve for global market development	200
		Reserve for product development	300
		General reserve	60,300
		Retained earnings brought forward	73,750
		Less: Treasury stock, at cost	(33,820)
		Valuation and translation adjustments	26,542
		Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	33,006
		Deferred gain (loss) on hedges	65
		Land revaluation reserve	(6,528)
		Stock acquisition rights	2,679
		Total equity	212,464
Total assets	468,408	Total liabilities and equity	468,408

XIII. Statement of Income (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

Account Title	Amount	
Revenue		
Revenue from management support services	20,299	
Dividend income from subsidiaries and associates	65,959	
Other revenue	30,437	116,696
Cost of sales		24,328
Gross profit		92,367
Selling, general and administrative expenses		27,667
Operating profit		64,700
Non-operating income		
Interest income	690	
Dividend income	1,625	
Foreign exchange gains	44	
Other	94	2,454
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expense	1,372	
Interest expenses on bonds	531	
Other	122	2,026
Ordinary profit		65,128
Extraordinary gains		
Gain on sales of fixed assets	0	
Gain on sales of investments in securities	5,705	5,705
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	28	
Loss on valuation of investment in securities	499	528
Profit before income taxes		70,304
Income taxes - current	2,628	
Income taxes - deferred	(131)	2,497
Profit		67,807

(Note) Amounts less than presentation units are rounded down.

XIV. Statement of Changes in Equity

(From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity										
	Common stock	Capital surplus		Retained earnings							
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Legal retained earnings	Other retained earnings						
					Reserve for reduction entry of land	Reserve for improvement of facilities	Reserve for global market development	Reserve for product development	Reserve for special account	General reserve	Retained earnings brought forward
Balance at April 1, 2025	25,122	48,370	—	6,280	2,539	200	200	300	125	60,300	43,821
Changes in items during period											
Dividends of surplus											(20,360)
Net income											67,807
Acquisition of treasury stock											
Disposal of treasury stock											(150)
Cancellation of treasury stock											(17,493)
Reversal of reserve for special account									(125)		125
Adjustment to reserve due to change in tax rate					(0)						0
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity											
Total changes in items during period	—	—	—	—	(0)	—	—	—	(125)	—	29,929
Balance at March 31, 2026	25,122	48,370	—	6,280	2,538	200	200	300	—	60,300	73,750

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments				Stock acquisition rights	Total equity
	Treasury stock	Total	Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation reserve	Total		
Balance at April 1, 2025	(31,218)	156,040	24,144	2	(6,528)	17,618	2,841	176,500
Changes in items during period								
Dividends of surplus		(20,360)				–		(20,360)
Net income		67,807				–		67,807
Acquisition of treasury stock	(20,448)	(20,448)				–		(20,448)
Disposal of treasury stock	353	203				–		203
Cancellation of treasury stock	17,493	–				–		–
Reversal of reserve for special account		–				–		–
Adjustment to reserve due to change in tax rate		–				–		–
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity		–	8,861	62	(0)	8,923	(162)	8,761
Total changes in items during period	(2,601)	27,202	8,861	62	(0)	8,923	(162)	35,963
Balance at March 31, 2026	(33,820)	183,242	33,006	65	(6,528)	26,542	2,679	212,464

(Note) Monetary amounts in this table are shown rounded down to the nearest unit.

XV. Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Notes on Significant Accounting Policies

1. Valuation basis and method for assets

(1) Valuation basis and method for marketable securities

a) Shares of subsidiaries and associates

Stated at cost using the moving-average method.

b) Available-for-sale securities

Those other than shares, etc. without available market prices:

Stated at fair value (unrealized gains and losses are included in a separate component of net assets, and cost of sales is determined by the moving-average method).

Shares, etc. without available market prices:

Stated at cost using the moving-average method.

(2) Valuation basis and method for derivatives

Derivatives

Stated at fair value.

(3) Valuation basis and method for inventories

Raw materials and supplies

Mainly stated at cost using the gross average method (balance sheet amounts are determined by the method of writing down book value in accordance with decreased profitability).

2. Method of depreciation of fixed assets

(1) Property, plant and equipment

Amortized using the straight-line method.

The main useful lives are as follows (excluding leased assets).

Buildings	15 to 50 years
Tools, furniture and fixtures	4 to 15 years

(2) Intangible fixed assets

Amortized using the straight-line method.

Purchased software is amortized by the straight-line method over the expected useful life for internal use (5 years) (excluding leased assets).

(3) Leased assets

Leased assets in finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership are depreciated using the straight-line method assuming that lease periods are useful lives and salvage values are zero.

3. Amortization method of deferred assets

Bond issuance costs

Amortized using the interest method over the period until the redemption of corporate bonds.

4. Accounting policy for provisions

(1) Provision for retirement benefits

To prepare for retirement benefits to employees, provision for retirement benefits is provided based on the estimated amount of retirement benefit obligations and plan assets at the end of the fiscal year under review. In the calculation of retirement benefit obligations, the method used to attribute expected retirement benefits to periods up to the fiscal year under review is benefit formula basis.

Actuarial differences are expensed in a lump sum at the end of the fiscal year following the year in which such differences are incurred.

(2) Allowance for doubtful receivables

To prepare for possible losses on uncollectable receivables, for general receivables, an amount is provided based on the allowance rate of grades specified by reference to the historical percentage of uncollectable and for specific receivables for which there is some concern regarding collectability, an estimated amount is recorded by investigating the possibility of collection for each individual account.

5. Revenue recognition

The Company has applied the “Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition” (ASBJ Statement No. 29) and the “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition” (ASBJ Guidance No. 30), and recognizes revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods or services to customers based on the following five-step approach.

Step 1: Identify the contracts with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue of the Company consists mainly of management guidance fees and dividend income from subsidiaries. As for contracts for management guidance, provision of guidance on management, planning, etc. to subsidiaries of the Company has been identified as a performance obligation. Because this performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract period.

6. Major hedge accounting methods

(1) Method of hedge accounting

Accounted for with deferred hedge accounting. However, certain payables denominated in foreign currencies with forward exchange foreign contracts are subject to allocation treatment if they satisfy the requirements of allocation treatment.

(2) Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging instruments..... Forward foreign exchange contracts

Hedged items Payables and forecast transactions denominated in foreign currencies

(3) Hedging policy

In accordance with the basic policy approved by the Company’s Management Committee, Finance and Accounting Division manages and executes transactions, and uses hedging instruments for the purpose of hedging foreign exchange fluctuation risk of hedged items.

(4) Method of assessing hedge effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is deemed to be high as critical terms are the same for the hedging instruments and hedged items, and changes in the cash flow and changes in market values are expected to be completely offset from the start of hedging activities onward.

7. Other significant matters forming the basis of preparation of the non-consolidated financial statements

Accounting method for retirement benefits

The accounting treatment method for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses related to retirement benefits is different from the treatment for the item in the consolidated financial statements.

Notes on Accounting Estimates

Significant accounting estimates and judgments which involve estimates made by the Company in preparing the non-consolidated financial statements are as follows:

- Valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates and investments in capital of subsidiaries and associates

(1) Amount recorded in the non-consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year under review

Shares of subsidiaries and associates	¥225,872 million
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Investments in capital of subsidiaries and associates	¥60,857 million
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(2) Other information

The Company's policy for assessing shares of subsidiaries and associates and investments in capital of subsidiaries and associates with no market prices for impairment is to compare the acquisition cost of each share of subsidiaries and associates and investments in capital of subsidiaries and associates with the net asset value calculated based on net assets of the issuing company. If the net asset value declines 50% or more from the acquisition cost, impairment loss is recognized by writing down to the net asset value.

These items are vulnerable to future economic climates and business conditions of issuing companies and may affect the non-consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year materially.

Notes to Balance Sheet

1. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment

¥17,830 million

2. The land for business use owned by the Company was revaluated under the “Act on Revaluation of Land” and the “Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Revaluation of Land,” and unrealized losses resulting from the revaluation were posted as “land revaluation reserve” in the equity section, after deducting the deferred tax liabilities on land revaluation.

Revaluation method

The value is calculated based on road rate as prescribed in Article 2, Item 4 of “Order for Enforcement of the Act on Revaluation of Land,” with reasonable adjustments being made.

Date of revaluation

March 31, 2002

3. Monetary receivables from and payables to subsidiaries and associates

	(Millions of yen)
Short-term monetary receivables	39,818
Long-term monetary receivables	274
Short-term monetary payables	51,722
Long-term monetary payables	1

4. Guarantee obligations, etc.

(1) Guarantees of borrowings of consolidated subsidiaries from financial institutions

NISSIN FOODS (U.S.A.) CO., INC.	¥2,957 million
Nissin Foods Kft.	¥9,400 million
NISSIN FOODS DE MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.	¥1,844 million
NISSIN FOODS ASIA CO., LTD.	¥3,134 million
INDO NISSIN FOODS PRIVATE LTD.	¥90 million

(2) Letter of awareness issued to financial institutions for borrowings of consolidated subsidiaries

NISSIN YORK CO., LTD.	¥299 million
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(3) Lump-sum payment trust concomitant-type debt assumption at subsidiaries and associates

¥5,328 million

(4) The Company has provided guarantees to the Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China (formerly known as the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation) with regard to direct investment carried out within China by NISSIN FOODS (CHINA) HOLDING CO., LTD. and the transfer of technology to the investment recipient party, to the effect that in the event of non-performance the Company shall act as agent.

At the present time at the end of the fiscal year under review, there are no plans for investment or technology transfer such as would raise any concerns with regard to the above-mentioned performance obligation.

Notes to Statement of Income

Transactions with subsidiaries and associates

	(Millions of yen)
Revenue	113,189
Purchases	1,165
Other operating expenses	1,749
Other transactions	615

Notes to Statement of Changes in Equity

Class and total number of treasury stock

Class of shares	Number of shares at beginning of fiscal year under review	Number of shares increased in fiscal year under review	Number of shares decreased in fiscal year under review	Number of shares at end of fiscal year under review
Common shares	8,749,072 shares	6,879,893 shares	5,102,760 shares	10,526,205 shares

- (Notes)
1. The above treasury stock includes treasury stock held by the trust accounts related to the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).
 2. Of increase in the number of common shares in treasury stock, an increase of 6,722,200 shares is due to the acquisition of the Company's own stock based on a resolution of the Board of Directors, an increase of 693 shares is due to the purchase of shares less than one unit, and an increase of 157,000 shares is due to acquisition of the Company's own stock by the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).
 3. Of decrease in the number of common shares in treasury stock, a decrease of 5,000,000 shares is due to the cancellation of treasury stock based on a resolution of the Board of Directors, a decrease of 88,896 shares is due to the exercise of the stock option by the Company's officers and employees and our subsidiaries' officers, a decrease of 64 shares is due to the sales of shares less than one unit, and a decrease of 13,800 shares is due to contributions of the Company's own stock to the Board Benefit Trust (BBT).

Notes on Tax Effect Accounting

1. Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities

	(Millions of yen)
Deferred tax assets	
Loss on valuation of investments in securities	9,302
Shares of subsidiaries and associates (split company)	4,739
Long-term accrued payable	1,678
Accrued bonuses	201
Accrued payables	257
Depreciation	8
Other	795
Subtotal deferred tax assets	16,984
Valuation allowance	(10,789)
Total deferred tax assets	6,194
Deferred tax liabilities	
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	(15,048)
Reserve for reduction entry of land	(1,168)
Other	(31)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(16,248)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(10,054)

2. Breakdown of major items that cause differences between statutory and effective tax rates and income tax burden after tax effect accounting is applied

Statutory effective tax rate	30.62%
(Adjustments)	
Expenses not deductible permanently such as entertainment expenses	0.27%
Income not taxable permanently such as dividend income	(27.57)%
Change in valuation allowance	0.35%
Others	(0.11)%
Effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting	3.55%

Notes on Transactions with Related Parties

1. Subsidiaries and associates

Type	Name	Capital or investments in capital	Nature of Business or Occupation	Voting rights holding or held	Nature of relationship		Transactions	Transaction amount (Millions of yen) (Note 1)	Account title	Ending balance (Millions of yen) (Note 1)
					Interlocking of officers, etc.	Business relationship				
Subsidiary	NISSIN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., LTD.	¥5,000 million	Manufacture and sale of instant noodles	100.0 % (-)	3 officers	Provision of raw materials, technology support, and fund management, etc.	Fund management	(Note 2)	Deposits received	31,180
							Provision of raw materials (Note 3)	121,267	Accounts receivable-trade	20,936
							Management support fee (Note 4)	18,078		
							Guarantees (Note 7)	4,736	—	—
Subsidiary	MYOJO FOODS CO., LTD.	¥3,143 million	Manufacture and sale of instant noodles	100.0 % (-)	1 officer	Provision of raw materials, technology support, and fund management, etc.	Provision of raw materials (Note 3)	13,477	Accounts receivable-trade	2,393
							Receipt of dividends	18,629	—	—
Subsidiary	NISSIN CHILLED FOODS Co., Ltd.	¥100 million	Manufacture and sale of chilled foods	100.0 % (-)	1 officer	Provision of raw materials, etc.	Provision of raw materials (Note 3)	6,338	Accounts receivable-trade	1,001
Subsidiary	NISSIN FROZEN FOODS Co., Ltd.	¥100 million	Manufacture and sale of frozen foods	100.0 % (-)	1 officer	Provision of raw materials, fund management, etc.	Fund management	(Note 2)	Deposits received	6,175
							Provision of raw materials (Note 3)	5,535	Accounts receivable-trade	964
Subsidiary	Nissin Food Product Packs Co., Ltd.	¥100 million	Manufacture and sale of containers	100.0 % (-)	—	Outsourcing of processing of containers, fund management, etc.	Fund management	(Note 2)	Deposits received	2,207
							Processing outsourcing fees (Note 3)	5,318	Accounts payable-trade	1,505
Subsidiary	NISSIN YORK CO., LTD.	¥870 million	Manufacture and sale of dairy product etc.	100.0 % (-)	1 officer	Fund management, etc.	Loans of funds (Note 5)	10,370	Short-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates	10,370
							Receipt of dividends	11,875	—	—
Subsidiary	NISSIN CISCO CO., LTD.	¥2,600 million	Manufacture and sale of cereal foods and confectionery, etc.	100.0 % (-)	1 officer	Fund management, etc.	Fund management	(Note 2)	Deposits received	1,051
Subsidiary	Nissin Foods Americas, Inc.	US\$8 million	Regional headquarters of the Americas	100.0 % (-)	—	Fund management, etc.	Acquisition of shares through contribution in kind (Note 9)	16,798	—	—
Subsidiary	NISSIN FOODS (U.S.A.) CO., INC.	US\$184 million	Manufacture and sale of instant noodles	100.0 % (-)	—	Fund management, etc.	Loans of funds (Note 5)	673	Short-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates	10,392
							Receipt of interest (Note 5)	495		
Subsidiary	NISSIN FOODS DE MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.	MXN1,340 million	Manufacture and sale of instant noodles	100.0 % (-)	—	Fund management, etc.	Underwriting of capital increase (Note 6)	4,937	—	—
Subsidiary	NISSIN FOODS DO BRASIL LTDA.	BRL702 million	Manufacture and sale of instant noodles	100.0 % (-)	—	Fund management, etc.	Underwriting of capital increase (Note 6)	5,624	—	—
Subsidiary	NISSIN FOODS ASIA CO., LTD.	THB4,877 million	Regional headquarters of Asia	100.0 % (-)	—	Guarantees of the company's borrowings	Guarantees (Note 8)	3,134	—	—

Type	Name	Capital or investments in capital	Nature of Business or Occupation	Voting rights holding or held	Nature of relationship		Transactions	Transaction amount (Millions of yen) (Note 1)	Account title	Ending balance (Millions of yen) (Note 1)
					Interlocking of officers, etc.	Business relationship				
Subsidiary	Nissin Foods Kft.	HUF18,884 million	Manufacture and sale of instant noodles	100.0 % (-)	–	Guarantees of the company's borrowings	Guarantees (Note 8)	9,400	–	–
Subsidiary	NISSIN FOODS TURKEY GIDA ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	TRY1,588 million	Manufacture and sale of instant noodles	100.0 % (-)	–	Fund management, etc.	Underwriting of capital increase (Note 6)	5,780	–	–

- (Notes)
1. Of the amounts above, the transaction amount does not include consumption taxes, and the end balance includes consumption taxes except loans receivable from subsidiaries and associates and deposits received.
 2. The Company has introduced a cash management system by which funds in the group are centrally managed and borrowed and lent among those group companies on a daily basis. Thus the transaction amounts are not recorded. The interest rates are determined by taking into account market interest rates.
 3. Transaction conditions are determined through discussions by referencing general trading conditions.
 4. Management support fee is determined through mutual discussions in consideration of the contents of a business operation.
 5. For interest rates on loans, the Company determines interest rates taking into consideration market interest rates.
 6. The 100% of the capital increase conducted by NISSIN FOODS DE MEXICO S.A. DE C.V., NISSIN FOODS DO BRASIL LTDA., and NISSIN FOODS TURKEY GIDA ANONİM ŞİRKETİ has been underwritten.
 7. Guarantees are underwritten for electronically recorded accrued payables.
 8. Guarantees are underwritten for bank borrowings.
 9. The acquisition of shares through contribution in kind was an acquisition of shares of affiliated companies as part of the Group reorganization on January 30, 2026.

2. Officers and major individual shareholders

Type	Name of company or individual	Voting rights holding or held	Relation with the party	Transactions	Transaction amount (Millions of yen) (Note 1)	Account title	Ending balance (Millions of yen)
Companies, etc. over which officer and its close family member own the majority of the voting rights	Intec Lease Co., Ltd.	—	Lease of assets, etc.	Payment of lease fees, etc. (Note 2)	70	—	—

(Notes) 1. Of the amounts above, the transaction amount does not include consumption taxes.

2. The leasing is performed after obtaining price estimates based on general leasing operations and comparing them with those presented by other leasing companies.

Notes on Per Share Information

1. Total equity per share ¥730.81

2. Net income per share ¥235.08

(Note) The number of common shares at the end of the fiscal year under review used to calculate total equity per share, and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the fiscal year under review used to calculate net income per share, exclude shares held in the Company's own name, as well as excluding the Company's stock held in a trust account in relation to the Board Benefit Trust (BBT). These amounted to 486,000 shares at the end of the fiscal year under review, and an average of 424,033 shares during the fiscal year under review, respectively.

(Note) Amounts less than one full unit have been rounded down. However, in respect of net income per share, total equity per share, and percentages, figures have been rounded to the nearest unit.

XVI. Audit Report of Financial Auditor

(Translation)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

May 13, 2026

To the Board of Directors of
NISSIN FOODS HOLDINGS CO., LTD.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC
Tokyo Office

Designated Limited Liability Partner,
Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant: Masato Shoji
Designated Limited Liability Partner,
Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant: Osamu Hattori

Audit Opinion

Pursuant to Article 436, Paragraph 2, Item 1 of the Companies Act, we have audited the financial statements of NISSIN FOODS HOLDINGS CO., LTD. for the 78th fiscal year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, namely, the balance sheet, the statement of income, the statement of changes in equity, the significant accounting policies, and other notes, and the accompanying supplemental schedules (hereafter referred to as the “financial statements, etc.”).

In our opinion, the financial statements, etc. referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NISSIN FOODS HOLDINGS CO., LTD. as of March 31, 2026, and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Audit Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan (including requirements applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other Information

Other information is found in the business report and the annexed detailed statements thereto. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of other information. Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Directors’ performance of duties within the maintenance and operation of the reporting process for other information.

Other information is not included in the scope of the Auditor’s audit opinion of the financial statements, etc., and the Auditor does not provide an opinion on those other information.

The Auditor’s responsibility in auditing the financial statements, etc. is to read through the other information and during that process to evaluate whether there are significant discrepancies between the other information and the financial statements, etc., or between the knowledge obtained by the Auditor during the auditing process, and to pay attention to signs of significant errors in other information aside from those significant discrepancies.

Where the Auditor deems that there are significant errors in other information based on its auditing work, the Auditor is required to report those facts.

The Auditor has no items to report regarding other information.

Responsibilities of Management, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements, etc. in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing whether it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements with the assumption of a going concern, and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, for disclosing, as necessary, matters related to going concern.

Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Directors' performance of duties within the maintenance and operation of the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibilities are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that expresses our opinion on the financial statements based on our audit from an independent standpoint. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users of these financial statements.

In accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit process to perform the following:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. The selection of audit procedures to be applied is at the auditor's discretion. Obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- When auditing the financial statements, etc., obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances in making risk assessments, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by management and their method of application, as well as the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and related notes thereto.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of preparing the financial statements, etc. with the assumption of a going concern by management, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the notes to the financial statements, etc. or, if the notes to the financial statements, etc. on material uncertainty are inadequate, to express a qualified opinion with exceptions on the financial statements, etc. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease operating as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the presentation of the financial statements, etc. and notes to the financial statements, etc. are in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Japan, as well as evaluate the presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, etc., including the related notes thereto, and whether the financial statements, etc. fairly present the underlying transactions and accounting events.

We report to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit process, and other matters required by auditing standards.

We also provide the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Audit & Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements in Japan regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be deemed to bear on our independence, and where applicable, details of any measures that have been taken to eliminate obstruction factors or any safeguards that have been applied to mitigate obstruction factors to a permissible level.

Conflicts of Interest

We or engagement partners have no interests in the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, which should be stated in compliance with the Certified Public Accountants Act.