https://www.daiwabo-holdings.com/

Fiscal Year Ended March 2023 Financial Results Materials

May 15, 2023 Daiwabo Holdings Co., Ltd. daiwabo (Stock code: 3107)



- 1. Settlement of Accounts for the Fiscal Year Ended March 2023
- 2. Business Outlook for the Full Term of the Fiscal Year Ending March 2024
- 3. Important Considerations and the System for Consideration of the Formulation of the Next Medium-Term Management Plan

[References]

- Application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition
- Corporate Profile
- Charts for Performance Trend

Daiwabo Holdings Co., Ltd.



Head Office	Nakanoshima Festival Tower West, 3-2-4 Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0005			
Established	Established as Daiwa Boseki April 1, 1941 Establishment of Daiwabo Holdings Co., Ltd. July 1, 2009			
Consolidated employees	5,432 (As of March 31, 2023)			
Capital	21,696,744,900 yen	21,696,744,900 yen		
Stock exchange listing	Listed on the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Stock code: 3107 / Industry: Wholesale < Constituent stock of the JPX Nikkei Index 400 >			
	IT Infrastructure Distribution Business [Core company] Dis Daiwabo Information System Co., Ltd.	Sales of computers, peripherals and software, and logistics services Installation and maintenance of and repair services for computer equipment		
Business profile	[Core company] Daiwabo Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sales of fiber materials for hygienic materials, nonwoven fabrics, industrial materials, textiles for apparel and living products and finished products		
	[Core company] O-M Ltd.	Manufacture and sales of machine tools, automatic machinery and casting products		
	Other Businesses	Insurance Agency Business, Engineering Business		



Settlement of Accounts for the Fiscal Year Ended March 2023

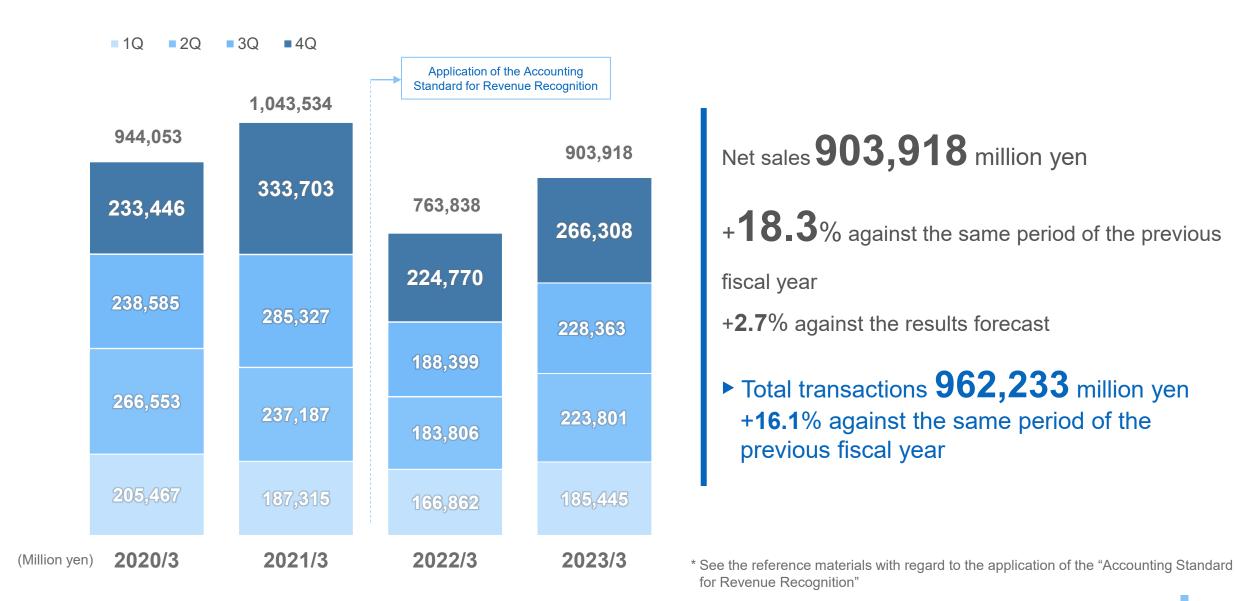


Fiscal Year Ended March 2023 (April 1, 2022 - March 31, 2023)

Acquired demand, especially from companies and government offices, in IT Infrastructure Distribution Business Significant increase in sales and profits compared to the previous term

IT Infrastructure Distribution Business	Business negotiations increased due to the activation of communication with partners, we acquired orders stably in the corporate, government and education sectors, and results trended well centered on PCs and network equipment. Sales to the consumer market exceeded the previous year due to PC and new product proposals at mass retailers.
Fiber Business	Although sales of functional rayon and construction sheets remained strong, the struggle in terms of profits continued due to the rising costs of raw materials and fuel.
Industrial Machinery Business	Sales and profit increased due to sales to a wide range of industries, including wind power generation and other equipment for the energy industry, semiconductors, construction equipment and medical equipment, and the strengthening of the service system.

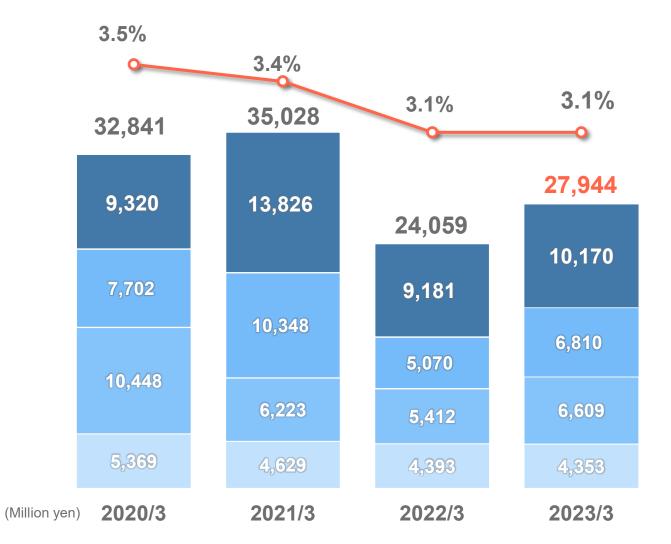




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Operating profit **27,944** million yen

+16.1% against the same period of the

previous fiscal year

Operating profit margin **3.1%**

+1.6% against the results forecast

Consolidated Operating Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 2023



(Million yen)	2022/3	2023/3	Change	Compared to previous term	Results forecast (Revised February 8)	Progress rate
Net sales	763,838	903,918	+140,079	+18.3%	880,000	+2.7%
Operating profit	24,059	27,944	+3,885	+16.1%	27,500	+1.6%
Ordinary profit	24,554	28,608	+4,054	+16.5%	27,900	+2.5%
Profit attributable to owners of parent	16,988	19,059	+2,071	+12.2%	19,000	+0.3%
Net earnings per share (yen)	178.14	202.79				

	2022/3	2023/3
Return on equity (ROE)	12.9%	13.7%
Return on assets (ROA)	6.6%	7.5%
Operating profit margin	3.1%	3.1%

Consolidated Financial Position and Cash Flows During the Fiscal Year Ended March 2023



(Million yen)	2022/3	2023/3	Change	Major reasons for change
Collective assets	356,203	406,688	+50,485	Increase in accounts receivable
Net assets	136,173	143,961	+7,788	Increase in retained earnings
Capital adequacy ratio	38.0%	35.2%		
Net assets per share (yen)	1,422.20	1,529.95		

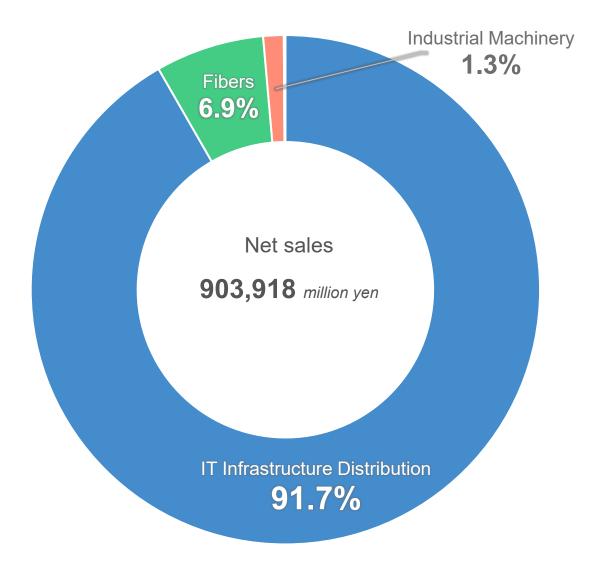
(Million yen)	2022/3	2023/3
Cash flow due to operating activities	28,165	16,958
Cash flow due to investment activities	-2,926	-1,628
Cash flow due to financial activities	-10,724	-10,335
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of BY	46,728	51,923



(Million yen)		2022/3	2023/3	Change	Compared to previous term
	IT Infrastructure Distribution	691,281	828,997	+137,715	+19.9%
	Fibers	58,289	61,980	+3,691	+6.3%
Net sales	Industrial Machinery	11,610	12,170	+560	+4.8%
	Others	2,657	770	-1,886	-71.0%
	Total	763,838	903,918	+140,079	+18.3%
	IT Infrastructure Distribution	21,651	25,394	+3,743	+17.3%
	Fibers	1,617	1,499	-117	-7.3%
Operating profit	Industrial Machinery	656	886	+230	+35.2%
operating prom	Others	130	115	-15	-11.8%
	(Adjustment)	4	48	+44	-
	Total	24,059	27,944	+3,885	+16.1%

Segment Mix





Percentage of net sales

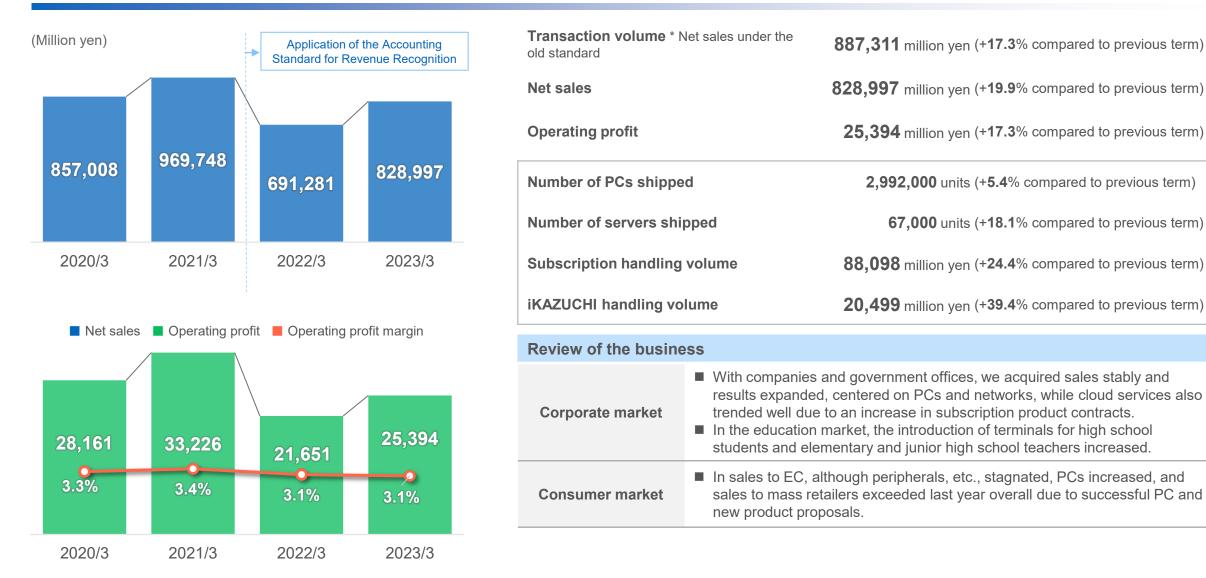
	2022/3	2023/3
IT Infrastructure Distribution	90.5%	91.7%
Fibers	7.6%	6.9%
Industrial Machinery	1.5%	1.3%

Percentage of operating profit

	2022/3	2023/3
IT Infrastructure Distribution	90.0%	90.9%
Fibers	6.7%	5.4%
Industrial Machinery	2.7%	3.2%

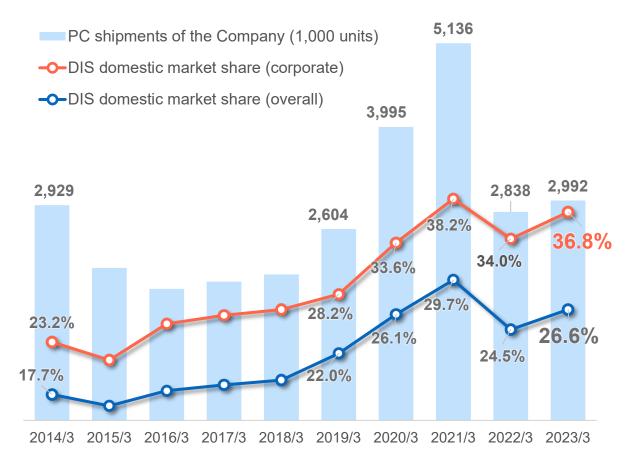
IT Infrastructure Distribution Business







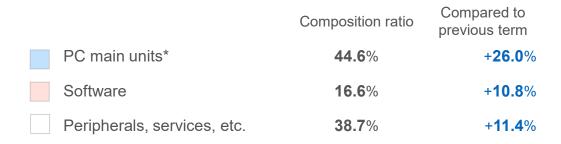
More than **ONE** in **three** PCs used by corporations has ties to US

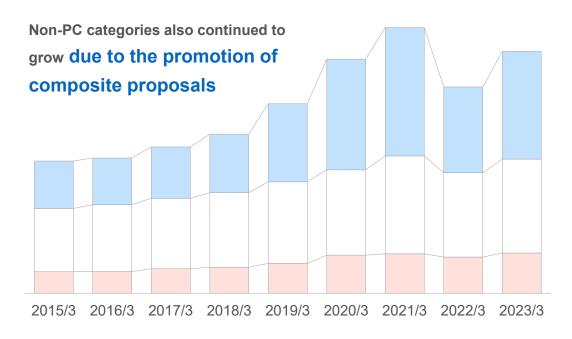


^{*} Calculated based on the results of a survey by MM Research Institute

(As the figure for 2023/3 is based on the survey company's preliminary results, the official figure for share may change)

< Sales trend by DIS category >





*PC main units = the main terminal unit of a PC, server, tablet, smartphone, etc.

Results for Subscription Business





(Million yen)

(Plan)

26,000

2024/3

iKAZUCHI

20,499

2023/3

+**39.4**% compared to previous term

14,708

2022/3

115 vendors

230 services (2023/3)

11,155

2021/3

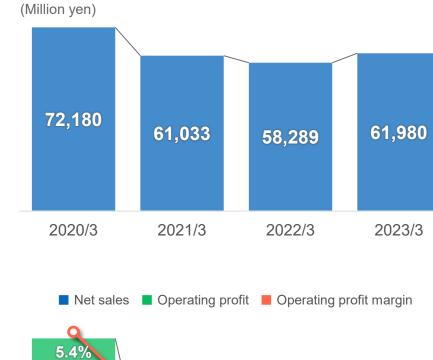
Subscription

Defined as products and services where ongoing revenue can be expected as long as users do not terminate their contracts, regardless of billing type (monthly, annual, pay-as-you-go, etc.)

Expand the subscription business market and strengthen the "foundations" of ongoing revenue

Fiber Business





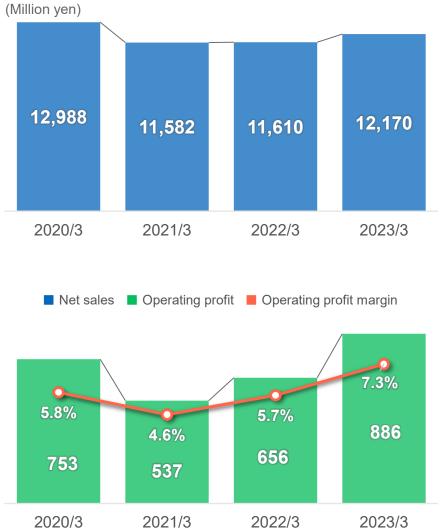


Net sales	61,980 million yen (+ 6.3 % compared to previous term)	
Operating profit	1,499 million yen (- 7.3 % compared to previous term)	
Review of the busine	ess	
Synthetic Fibers and Rayon Divisions	Although sales of low environmental impact functional rayon trended steadily, the recovery in demand for synthetic fiber nonwoven fabrics for cosmetics applications and sterilizing sheets was slow and we also continued to struggle in terms of profits due to soaring raw material and fuel prices	
Industrial Material Division	Sales to electronic parts manufacturers trended steadily due to the establishment of a system for increased production of cartridge filters, and sales and profits increased due to increased sales of construction sheets under the impact of vigorous construction demand.	
Clothing Products Division	Although domestic sales trended steadily, sales to America declined due to rising costs under the influence of the progress of yen depreciation, resulting in lower revenue and profits.	
Reference] Reflecting the effects of inappropriate transactions in 2Q of the term ended March 2021 (disclosed December 11, 2020)		

	20	2022/3	
	Impact	When impact is excluded	Compared to previous term when impact is excluded
Net sales	-640 million yen	61,673 million yen	-5.5%
Operating profit	-2,100 million yen	3,450 million yen	-53.1%

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Industrial Machinery Business



Net sales	12,170 million yen (+ 4.8 % compared to previous term)	
Operating profit	886 million yen (+35.2% compared to previous term)	
Povious of the busine		
Review of the busine	255	
Machine Tools Division	 While total orders received from April to March as reported by the Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association increased 2.3% compared to the previous term, the recovery in core aircraft and railway-related sales is still to come, but revenue and profits increased due to the strengthening of the sales and service systems for a wide range of industries including energy, construction equipment and semiconductors. Orders increased 26.4% compared to the previous term 	
Automatic Machinery Division	 Although the division aimed to increase profitability by strengthening proposals and services in accordance with demand in each industry, customers continue to be cautious about capital investment due to the impact of soaring material costs, resulting in lower revenue and profits Orders increased 4.5% compared to the previous term 	



Consolidated Balance Sheet for the Fiscal Year Ended March 2023 (Summary of Accounts P4-5)



(Million yen)	2022/3	2023/3	Cł	nange			2022/3	2023/3	Change
Current assets	304,134	354,188		+50,053	Cur	rent liabilities	191,564	231,884	+40,319
Cash and deposits	46,963	52,123		+5,160	Notes payable and accounts payable			192,594	+30,735
Notes and accounts receivable	202,408	239,856		+37,447	Sh	ort-term loans payab	le 12,589	12,869	+280
Goods and products	38,478	39,273		+795	Nor	n-current liabilities	28,465	30,842	+2,377
Property, plant and equipment	38,272	37,127		-1,144	Lo	ng-term loans payabl	le 14,895	13,230	-1,665
Intangible fixed assets	2,462	2,081		-381	Total liabilities		220,030	262,726	+42,696
Investments and other assets	11,333	13,291		+1,957	Total net assets		136,173	143,961	+7,788
						Treasury stoc	-2,123	-5,137	-3,013
Total assets	356,203	406,688		+50,485	То	tal liabilities and ne assets	t 356,203	406,688	+50,485
	000 400			050	.07.447				
Notes and accounts receivable		202,408	->				Increase in DIS accounts receivable		
Notes payable and accounts payable		161,859	->	192,		+30,735	Increase in DIS ac	counts payable	
Total loans		27,484	->	26,	099	-1,385			

Consolidated Profit Statement for the Fiscal Year Ended March 2023 (Summary of Accounts P6)



(Million yen)	2022/3		2023/3		Change	Compared to previous term
	Results	Percentage	Results	Percentage		
Net sales	763,838		903,918		+140,079	+18.3%
Gross profit	64,141	8.4%	70,523	7.8%	+6,382	+10.0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	40,081	5.2%	42,579	4.7%	+2,497	+6.2%
Operating profit	24,059	3.1%	27,944	3.1%	+3,885	+16.1%
Ordinary profit	24,554	3.2%	28,608	3.2%	+4,054	+16.5%
Extraordinary profit	527	*	58			
Extraordinary loss	163		475			
Profit attributable to owners of parent	16,988	2.2%	19,059	2.1%	+2,071	+12.2%

Extraordinary loss Loss on sale of fixed assets (**194** million yen), impairment loss (**191** million yen)

* Extraordinary profit in previous term

Gain on sale of investment securities (**414** million yen)



Business Outlook for the Full Term of the Fiscal Year Ending March 2024

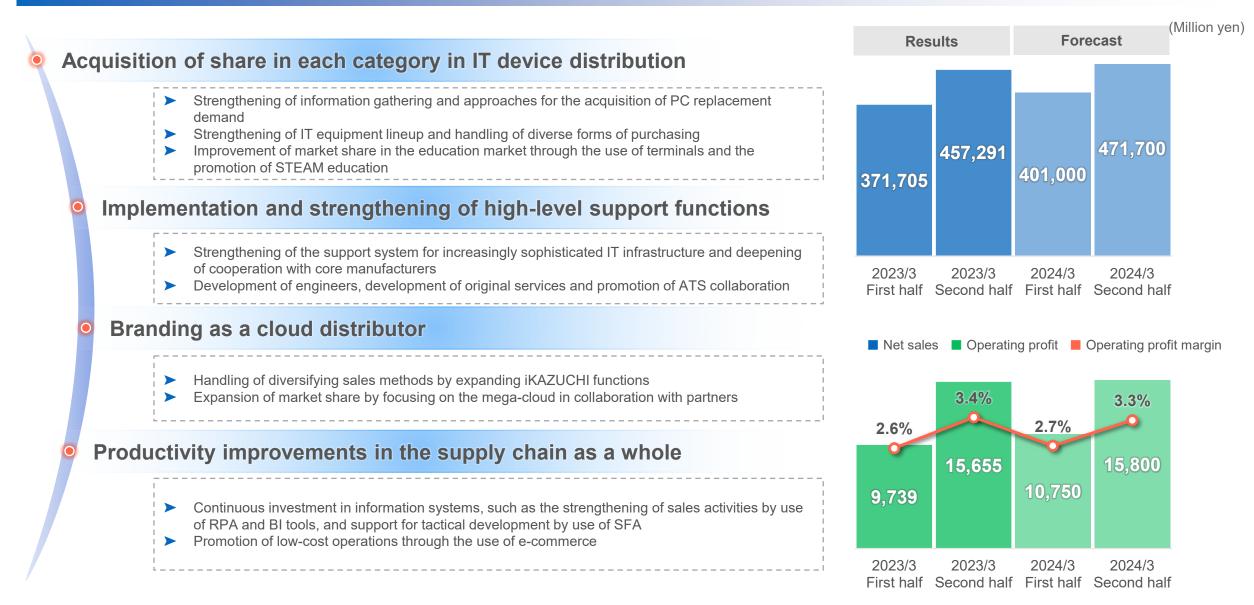
Business Forecast for the Full Term of the Fiscal Year Ending March 2024



(Million yen)	2023/3 (Results))	2024/3 (Forecast)		Change	Compared to previous term
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage		
Net sales	903,918		950,000		+46,081	+5.1%
IT Infrastructure Distribution	828,997		872,700		+43,702	+5.3%
Fibers	61,980		63,680		+1,699	+2.7%
Industrial Machinery	12,170		13,000		+829	+6.8%
Operating profit	27,944	3.1%	30,700	3.2%	+2,755	+9.9%
IT Infrastructure Distribution	25,394	3.1%	26,550	3.0%	+1,155	+4.6%
Fibers	1,499	2.4%	2,955	4.6%	+1,455	+97.0%
Industrial Machinery	886	7.3%	1,150	8.8%	+263	+29.7%
Ordinary profit	28,608	3.2%	31,000	3.3%	+2,391	+8.4%
Profit attributable to owners of parent	19,059	2.1%	20,420	2.1%	+1,360	+7.1%

Focus Measures in IT Infrastructure Distribution Business





iKAZUCHI





Establish a stable earnings base with iKAZUCHI

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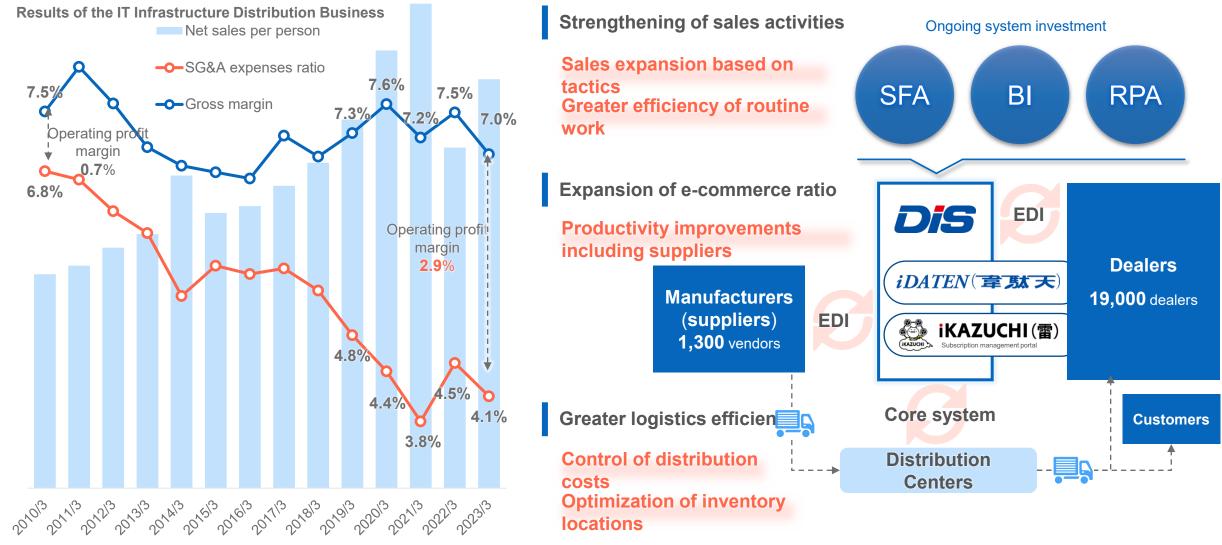
iKAZUCHI





Greater Sales Efficiency and Low-Cost Operation

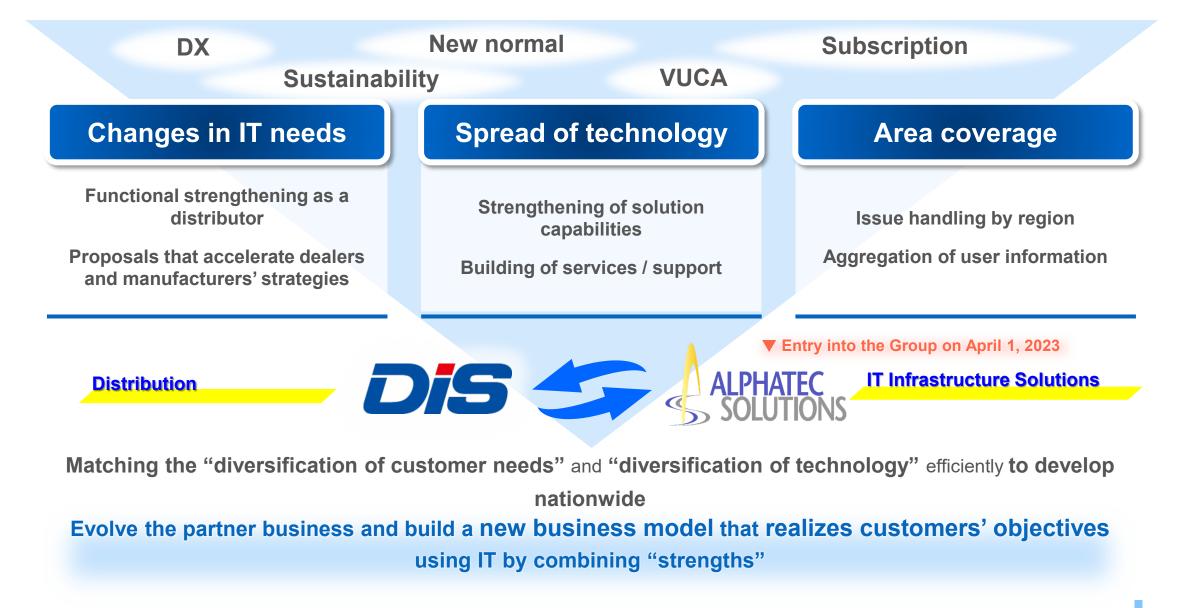




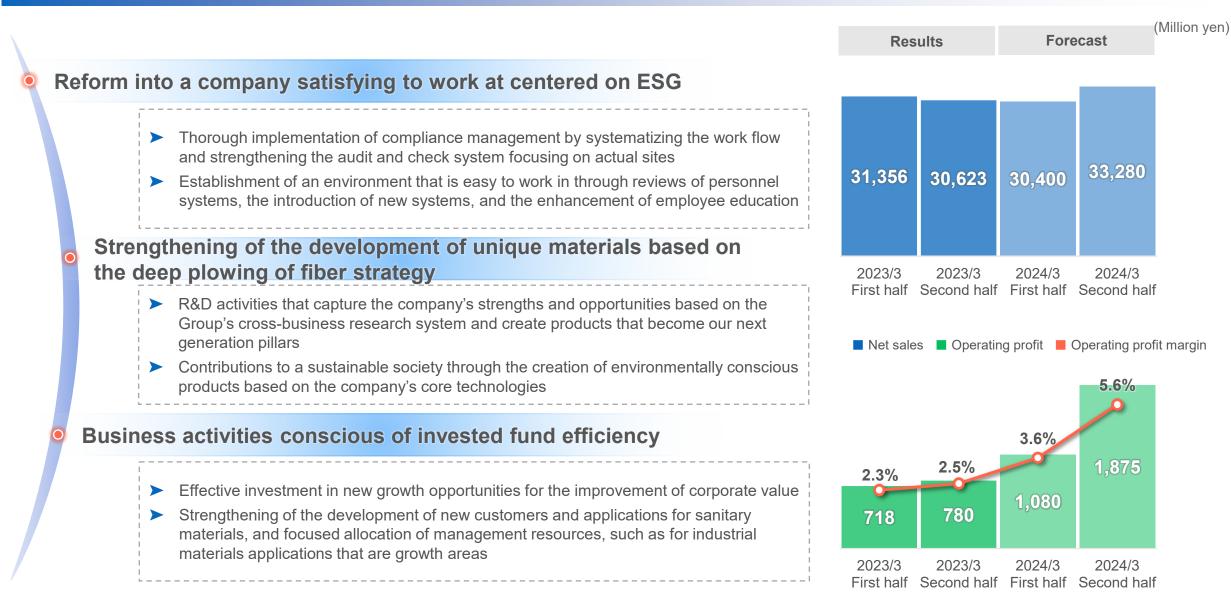
* This is different from segment results because it does not reflect consolidation adjustments

As a Company that Continues to Support All IT Business



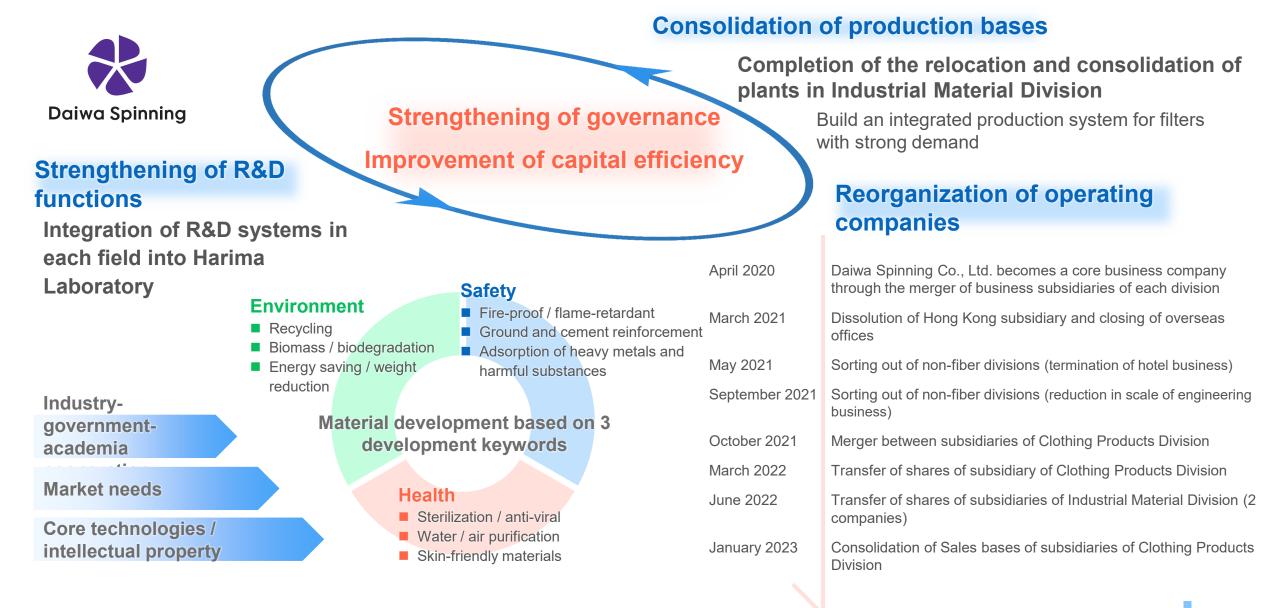




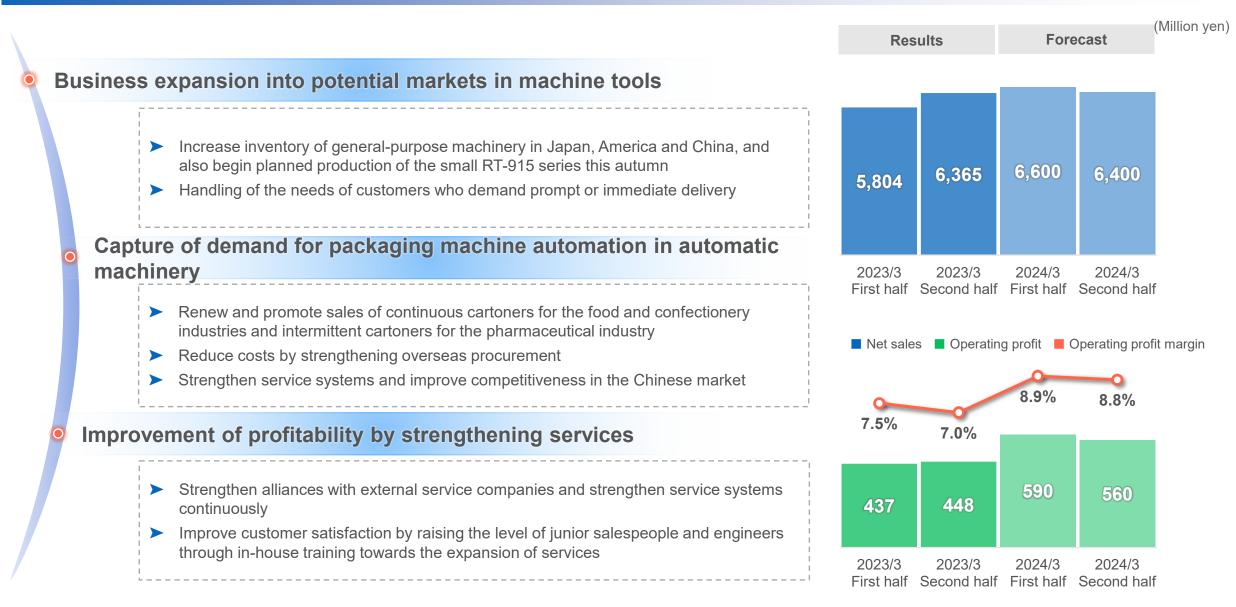


[Textile Business] Continuous Structural Reform











- Fiscal year ended March 2022 to fiscal year ending March 2024 (3-year plan) Period
- Positioning -

-

- "A turning point anticipating development into the future"
 - A period of challenge towards "business model reform" aimed at sustainable growth
 - Contributions to the resolution of social issues through business with an ESG perspective
 - Maximization of the human resource value that will create the future

Basic policy of the group

The creation of next generation growth drivers

02 Contributions to the creation of a new society as a leading company



01

Reform of management foundations

State of Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan < Profit Indicator >

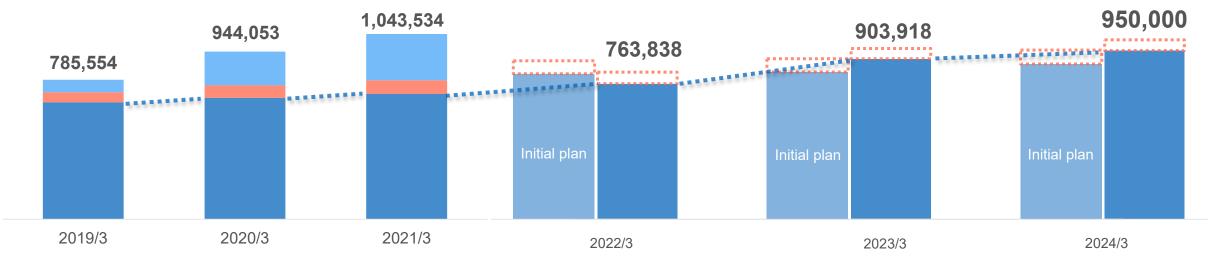


(Million yen)	2022/3		202	3/3	2024/3	
	(Initial plan)	(Results)	(Initial plan)	(Results)	(Plan)	(Results forecast)
Net sales	820,000	763,838	830,000	903,918	875,000	950,000
Operating profit	28,500	24,059	28,600	27,944	31,400	30,700
Operating profit margin	3.5%	3.1%	3.5%	3.1 %	3.6%	3.2%

< Image of the trend in net sales >

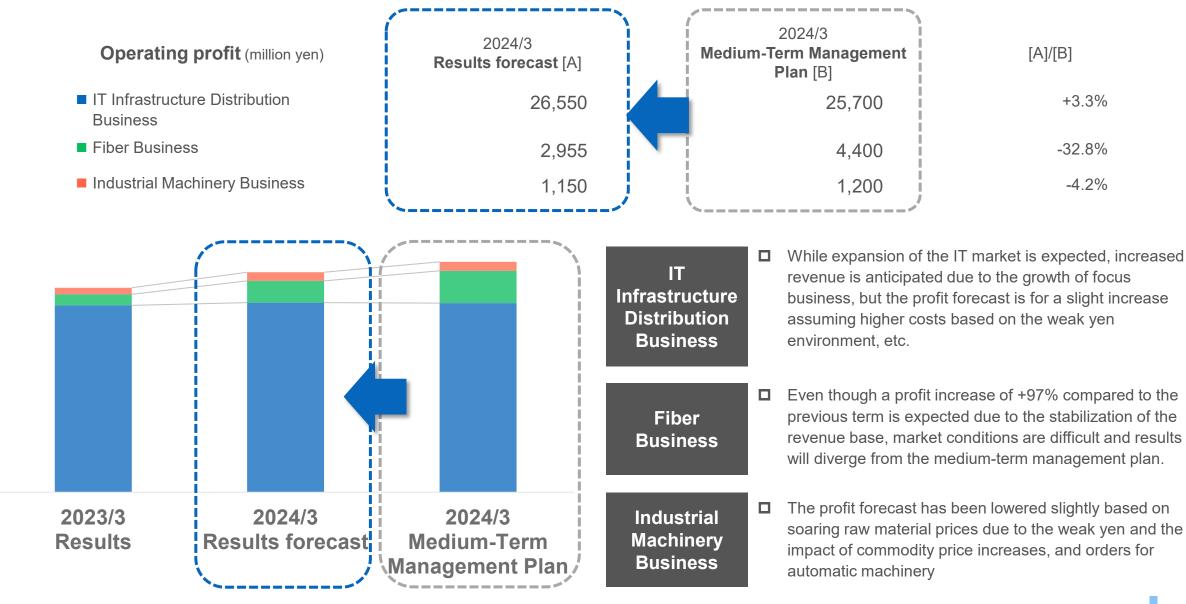
Sales in association with concentrated terminal demand * Estimate based on certain conditions (Windows updates, The GIGA School concept, telework demand, etc.)

Approximate impact values from application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition * Approximate values based on results

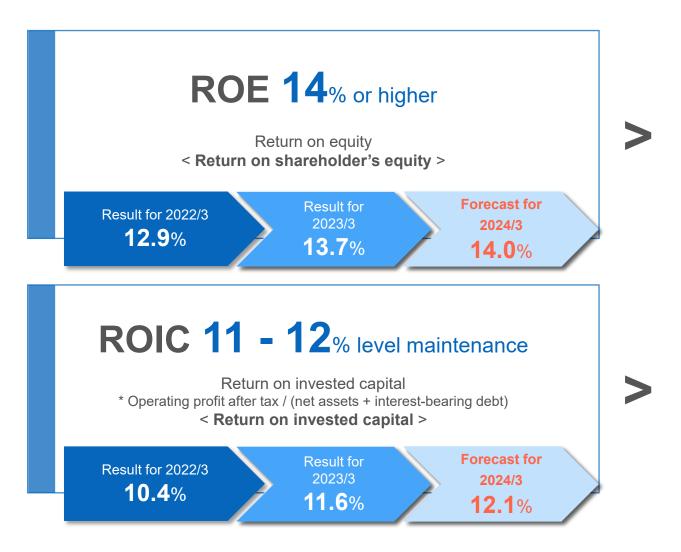


Difference between Medium-Term Management Plan and Results Forecast





State of Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan < Group Management Indicators >



Cost of shareholders' equity **8.6**% (Company recognition of the current situation)

WACC Weighted average capital

cost

7.0%

(Company recognition of the current situation)

Sustainable improveme nt of corporate value



Medium-Term Management Plan - Cash Allocation Policy



- We will aim to enhance shareholder returns appropriately.
- We will make growth investments in new areas while continuing to invest towards the sustainable growth of existing business.
- We will prepare for strategic product procurement and unforeseen circumstances while securing a certain level of liquidity on hand.

< Cash allocations >

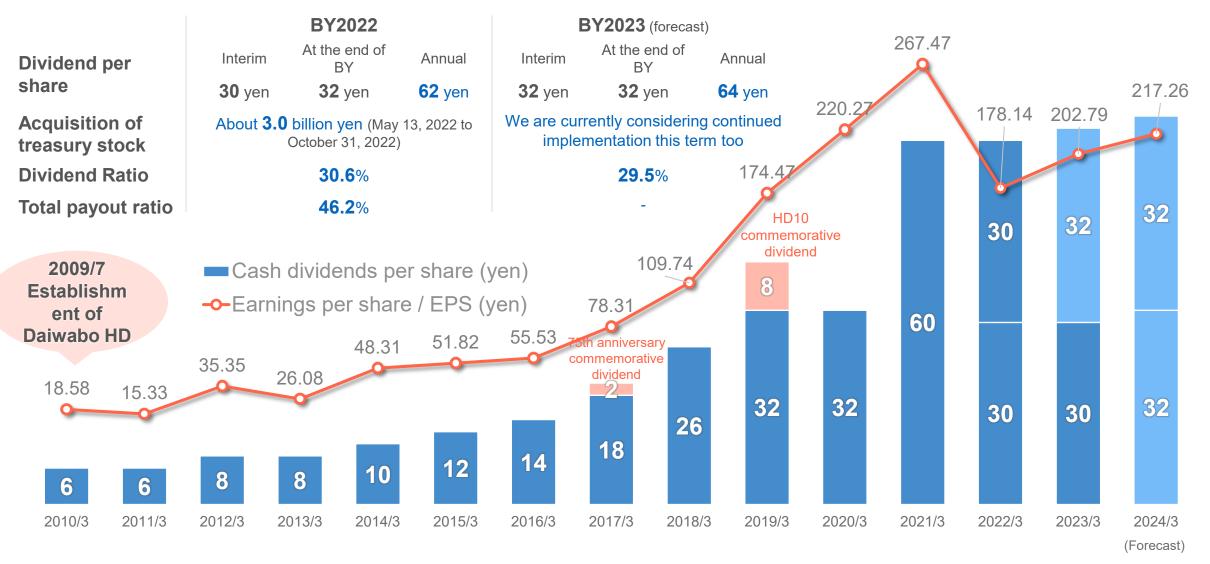
Basic

policy

Dividends	Growth investment in existing areas	Growth investment in new areas	Acquisition of treasury stock	Securing of liquidity on hand
We will make a stable dividend of 60 yen per share (including interim dividends) our basic policy and also consider dividend increases matched to our cash situation.	end of 60 yen per (including m dividends) our policy and alsoequipment towards the sustainable growth of existing business and implement marketing, R&D and the hiring of human resources.		We will consider the flexible acquisition of treasury stock in accordance with the market environment.	Securing of liquidity on hand in readiness for fund demand in association with strategic product procurement in IT Infrastructure Distribution Business
BY2023 Dividend forecast Interim 32 yen + At the end BY 32 yen	of		We are currently considering continued implementation this term too	and unforeseen circumstances

Shareholder Return



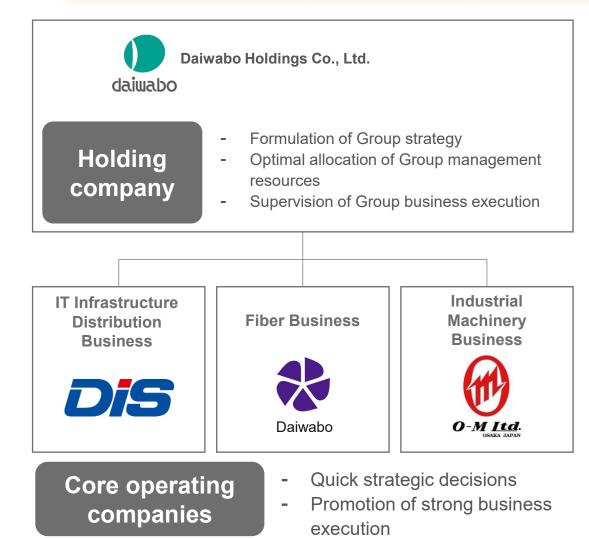


* Figures shown with the reverse stock split (October 1, 2017) and stock split (April 1, 2021) applied retrospectively to past fiscal years.

Group Governance



Clarification of each group company's responsibility and authority



Securing of independence and diversity of Board of

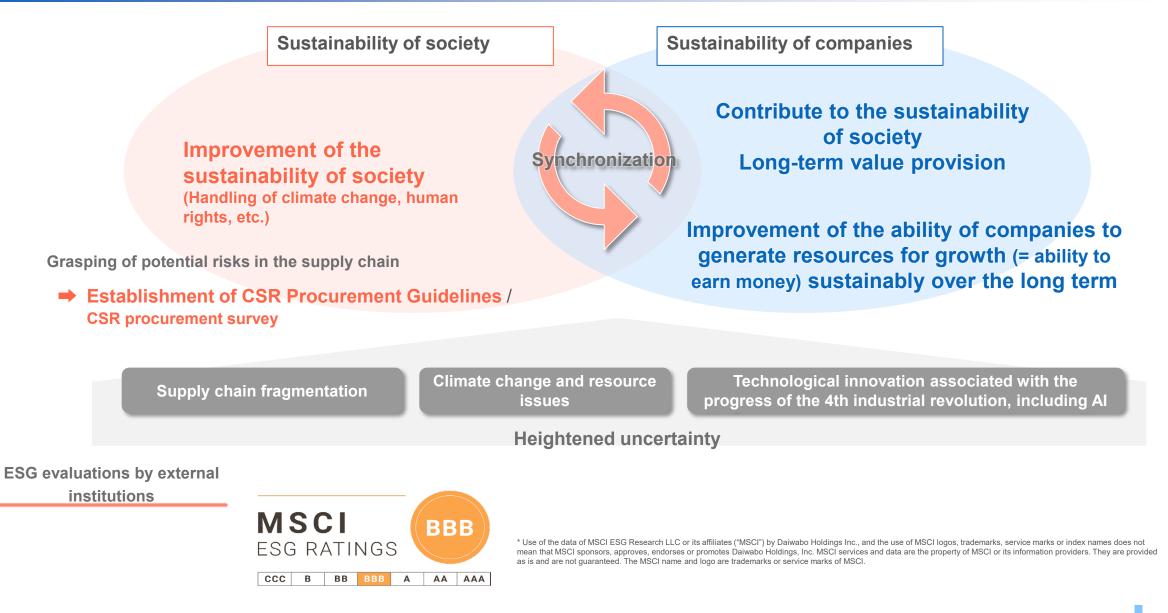
Directors (* after the General Meeting of Shareholders)

We will propose the **election of one new independent Outside Director** Ratio of independent Outside Directors **57%** to *62.5% Ratio of female Directors **29%** to *25%

Skills matrix (published in the notice of convocation)

Overall corporate management	Management planning Management strategy	Legal affairs Compliance Governance	Finance and accounting
Personnel and labor Human resource development Diversity	ICT DX-related	ESG SDGs	Internationalism







Important Considerations and System for Consideration of the Formulation of the Next Medium-Term Management Plan



	We will arrange the important considerations and the system for consideration ahead of the formulation of the next Medium-Term Management Plan scheduled to be announced in May 2024.				
Consideration	S Overview	Current status			
Establishment of company-wide purpe formulation of a g strategy	Se and We will formulate a growth strategy from the perspective of what	report this fiscal year.to We are currently considering growth strategies while verifying which			
Establishment of optimal business pe for the maximizati value of the group	ortfolio on of	 We are currently considering making textile business independent from the group as a strategic option for the maximization of corporate value * We have started specific discussions with Daiwabo and will consider options that would contribute to increasing the value of textile business by a method appropriate for shareholders, employees, business partners, etc. 			
 Realization of the optimization of growth investments and shareholder returns based on capital costs. Optimization of returns Optimization of the allocation of resources - people, things and money - and establishment of a capital policy that can maximize returns to shareholders 		With regard to the policy for the allocation of the revenue generated by each operating company, we are currently considering capital allocation aimed at the maximization of the profitability of the group overall, rather than prioritizing only growth investment for expansion of the results of each respective business.			

The System for Consideration of Important Considerations

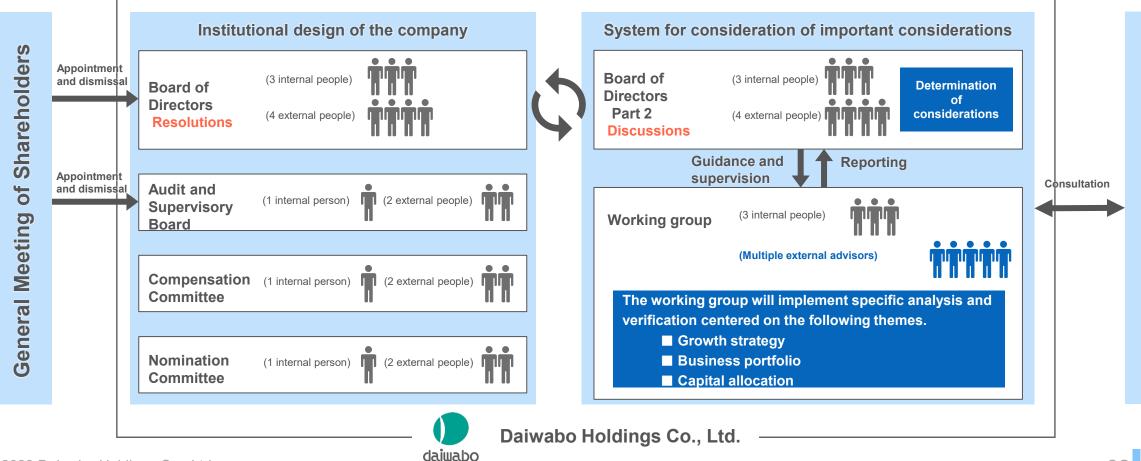


companies

Operating

We will determine the matters to be considered by the Board of Directors, including outside directors, analyze and verify these matters in a working group with the participation of internal directors and external advisors, and then hold discussions and pass resolutions as appropriate at meetings of the Board of Directors.

The results of this consideration are scheduled for disclosure in the next Medium-Term Management Plan to be announced in May 2024, and if there is any action to be taken before then, we will make disclosures as appropriate.



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Background	Overview		
Establishment of the holding system	 2009 Daiwabo and Daiwabo Information System integrated their management structures, and Daiwabo changed its trade name to Daiwabo Holdings. The company then newly established Daiwabo as the core company of its textile business. 2011 Daiwabo Holdings and O-M integrated their management structures to form the current system with three core businesses. Daiwabo transitions from an intermediate holding company into an operating holding company to clarify the responsibilities and authority of each group company. > Each operating company has strengthened its profitability by consolidating, closing, merging and transferring business, and implementing M&A 		
	as appropriate.		
Positioning of the current Medium-Term Management Plan	 We have positioned the Medium-Term Management Plan as "a turning point anticipating development into the future" and incorporated ROIC as a new management indicator, and make assessments for the realization of the sustainable improvement of corporate value. A period of challenging towards "business model reform" for the sustainable growth of the company Contributions to the resolution of social issues through business from an ESG perspective Positive investment in the human resources that will create the future 		
	This fiscal year, we are considering and implementing drastic initiatives for the next Medium-Term Management Plan.		
Initiatives for the next Medium-Term Management Plan	 Establishment of a company-wide purpose and formulation of a growth strategy Establishment of the optimal business portfolio for the maximization of value of the group overall Realization of the optimization of growth investments and shareholder returns 		

Considerations for Optimization of the Business Portfolio

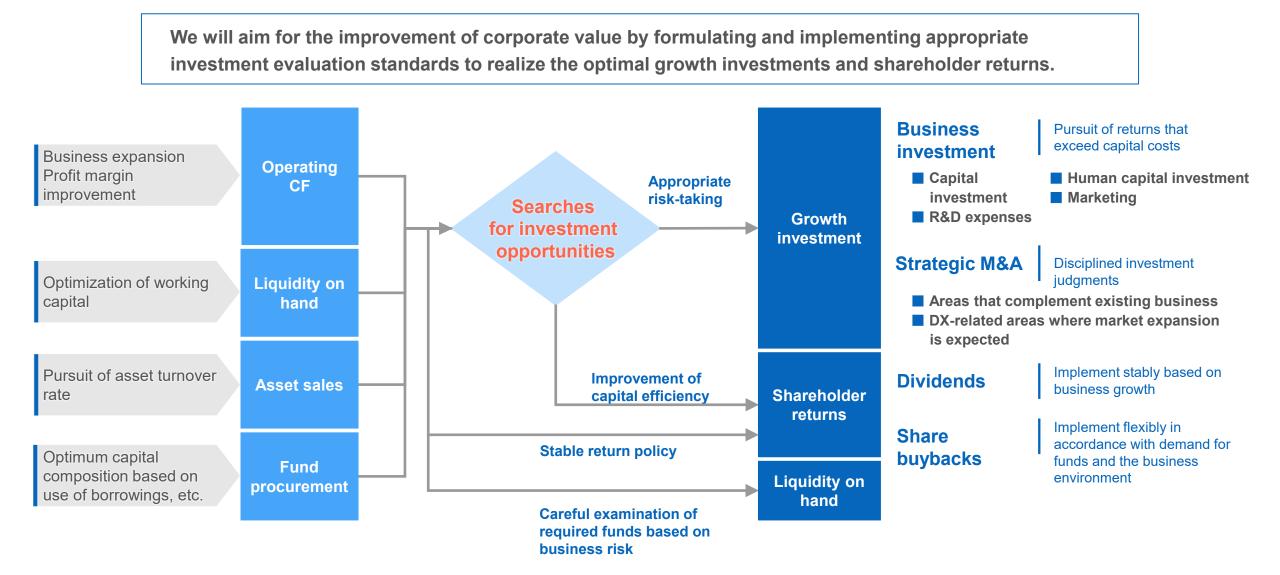


We are currently considering matters concerning existing business using the following points at issue for optimization of the portfolio of businesses that will contribute to the improvement of the group's corporate value.

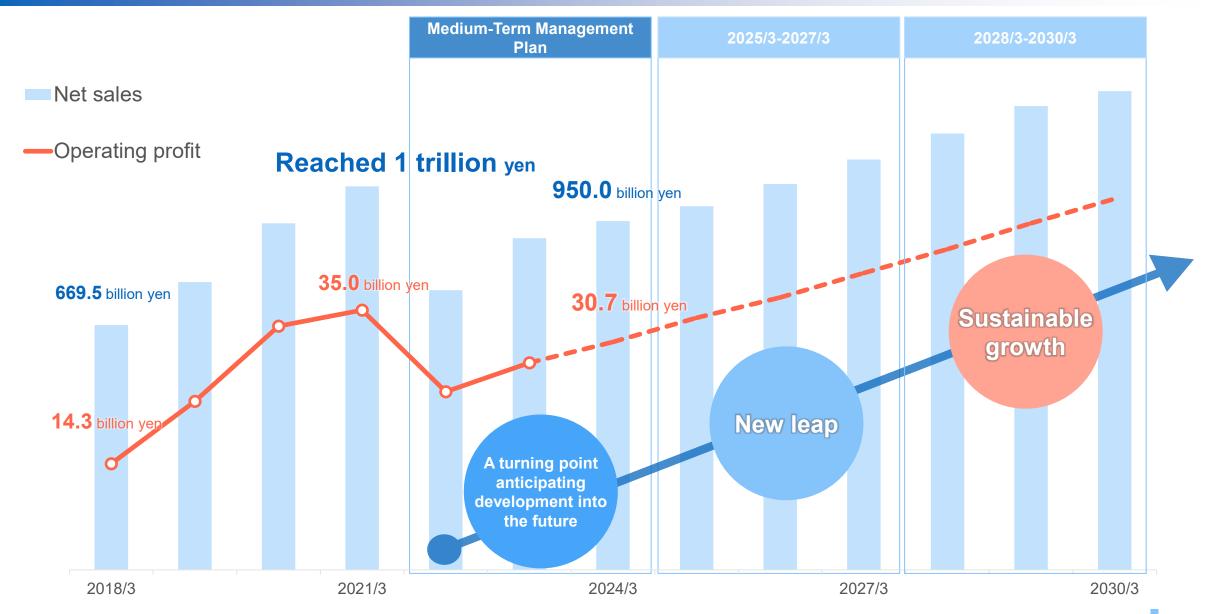
Status	Point at issue	Overview
Verification complete	Who is the best owner?	 The company (Daiwabo Holdings) evaluated the entity (best owner) that would be able to maximize the value of each subject business. Specifically, the company evaluated whether it had been possible to support the maximization of business value through five measures: business synergies; superiority in fund procurement; strategy formulation; headquarters functions and resources; and positive involvement in operations, with regard to each subject business.
	Is sustainable value creation possible?	 The company evaluated each subject business from the perspective of whether it could generate capital profitability in excess of capital costs into the future under the group system. Specifically, we evaluated the business environment surrounding each business (market attractiveness x position in the market), analyzed whether the ROIC of each business would be able to exceed the business-specific WACC over the next five years and evaluated the degree of value generation.
Currently under consideration	Implementation of optimal strategic options	 We are currently advancing considerations also including strategic options that will contribute the most to corporate value (strengthening based on business transfers, stock transfers, spin-offs, implementation of additional M&A, etc.) and plan to execute such measures at the optimal time. We plan to allocate resources appropriately if we will obtain consideration from the implementation of strategic options.

Image of Capital Allocation









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References

- Application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition
- Corporate Profile
- Charts for Performance Trend



The company is applying the "**Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition,**" ASBJ Statement No. 29, from the fiscal year ended March 2022

We have changed the sales recording method for some transactions of IT Infrastructure Distribution Business

(Million yen)		2022/3	2023/3	Change	< Main changes > Revenue recognition related to agency transactions 	
Net sales	[1] Old standard	828,706	962,233	+133,526+16.1%	Because the role of the company in the provision of product and services to customers in regard to some transactions such as sales of maintenance and warranty services and software (ongoing billing, etc.) in IT Infrastructure Distribution Business falls under the category of " agent " in the accounting standard, the method for revenue recognition will change.	
	[2] New standard	763,838	903,918	+140,079+18.3%		
	[2] - [1]	-64,867	-58,314		[Old standard] : Record sale of the total amount of sales consideration (A)	
Operating profit		24,059	27,944	+3,885 +16.1%	Supplier The Customer	
Operating profit margin	[1] Old standard	2.9 %	2.9 %		[New standard]: Record sale of the net amount of sales consideration (A-B)	
	[2] New standard	3.1%	3.1%		Supplier B Customer	



Transaction volume

Transaction Volume

 Calculated under the same standard as net sales up to the fiscal year ended March 2021

(= net sales prior to the change in the accounting standards)

- Continuing to use as "transaction volume" to make an important index in presenting the scale of transactions
- Sales evaluations in management accounting

Transaction volume

Net

sales

Impact due to application of the "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition"

(Net sales from the fiscal year ended March 2022)

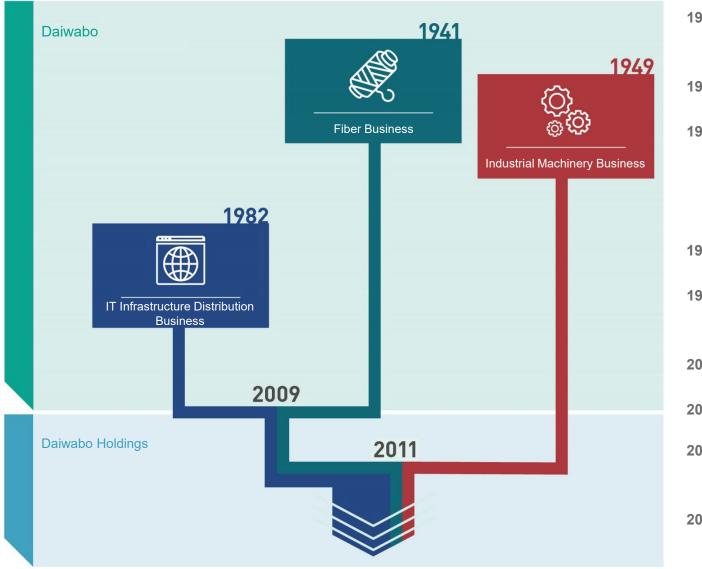
The company records as net sales the net amount of sales consideration for "agency transactions" under the accounting standards for some maintenance and warranty services, software sales due to iKAZUCHI, etc.



- Net sales from the fiscal year ended March 2022
- Sales evaluations in financial accounting

History of the Group





- **1941. 4 Daiwabo** is established through the merger of four companies: Kinka Boseki, Hinode Boshoku, Izumo Seishoku and Wakayama Boshoku
- **1949. 5** Daiwabo is listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
- **1949. 7** Daiwabo spins off its Shinji Plant to establish Daiwa Machinery Co., Ltd. (currently **O-M Ltd.**).
 - -> Subsequently Daiwa Machinery Co., Ltd., merges with Osaka Kikai Seisakusho, a manufacturer of machine tools and spinning machines, for O-M Ltd. to be born in 1960
- **1971.11** O-M Ltd. is listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
- **1982. 4** As part of new business development, Daiwabo establishes **Daiwabo Information System Co., Ltd.** to advance into information-related business
- **2000. 9** Daiwabo Information System Co., Ltd. is listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
- **2009. 3** Daiwabo and DIS integrate their management structures
- 2009. 7 Daiwabo changes its name to Daiwabo Holdings Co., Ltd. and newly establishes Daiwa Spinning Co., Ltd. as the core company in its Fiber Business
- 2011. 7 Daiwabo Holdings Co., Ltd. and O-M Ltd. integrate their management structures => Formed the current structure with 3 core businesses



IT Infrastructure Distribution Business

Japan's largest distributor of IT-related products

It has a large network of business partners through sales activities at 93 locations nationwide with strong ties to local communities

As an independent multi-vendor company that does not specialize in specific vendors, it sells products and services of approximately 1,300 vendors around the world including PCs

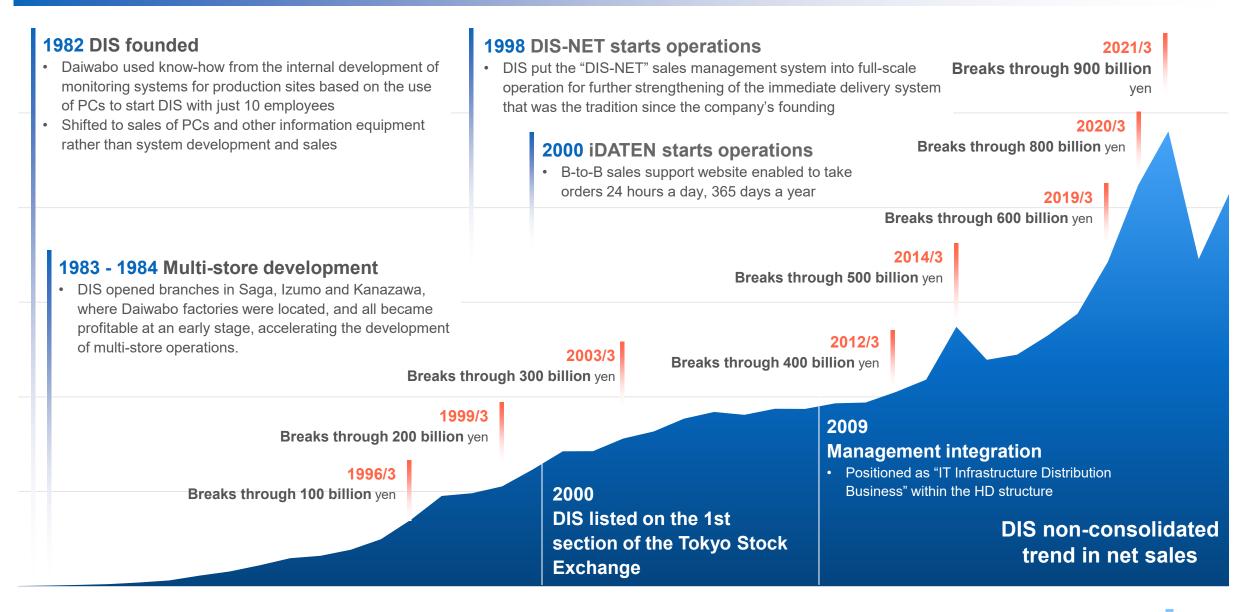
91.7%	90.9%
6.9%	5.4%
1.3%	3.2%
	(BY2022 results)

Percentage of Sales Percentage of Operating Profit

Fiber	Synthetic Fibers and Rayon Divisions	It offers fiber materials and products such as synthetic fiber cotton for use as hygiene materials including paper diapers, and highly biodegradable rayon	
Business	Industrial Material Division	It offers industrial fiber products such as industrial materials, filter products, civil engineering materials, heavy cloth products and rubber products	6.9%
	Clothing Products Division	It develops, manufactures and sells products such as various textile materials and functional innerwear, and manufactures and sells licensed brand clothing	
Industrial Machinery	Machine Tools Division	It has high market share in the domestic manufacturing of "vertical lathes/turning centers," machine tools mainly used by heavy industries such as the aerospace field	1.3%
Business	Automatic Machinery Division	It manufactures and delivers automated packaging and packing machines to a wide range of industries including food and medical products	

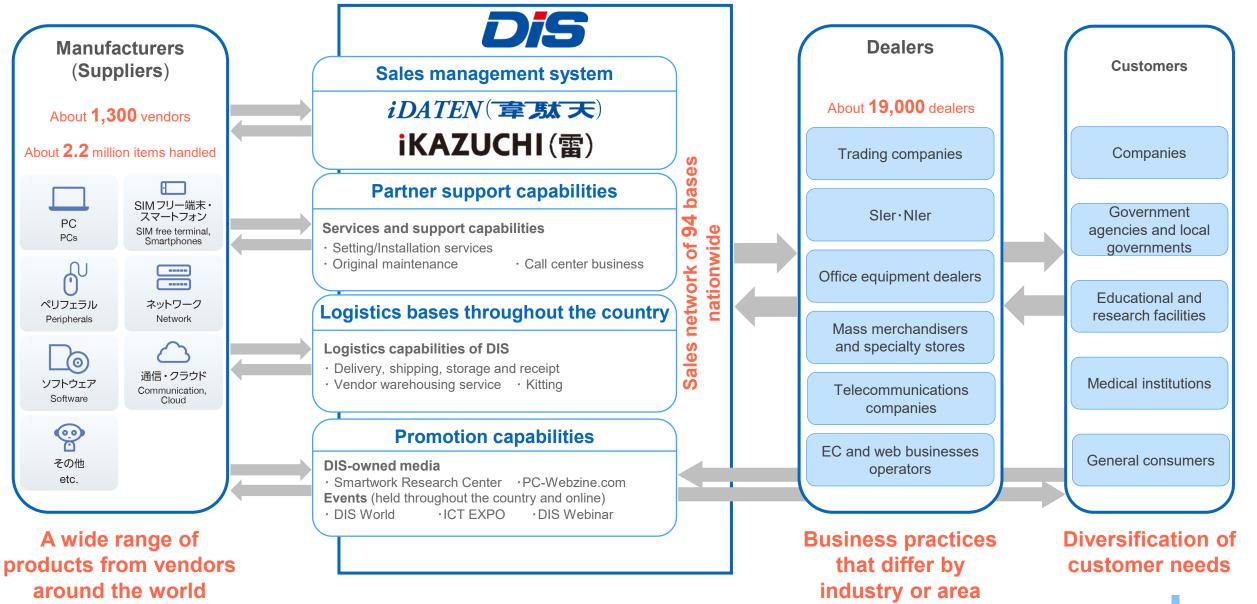
History of Daiwabo Information System (DIS)





The Business Structure of IT Infrastructure Distribution Business

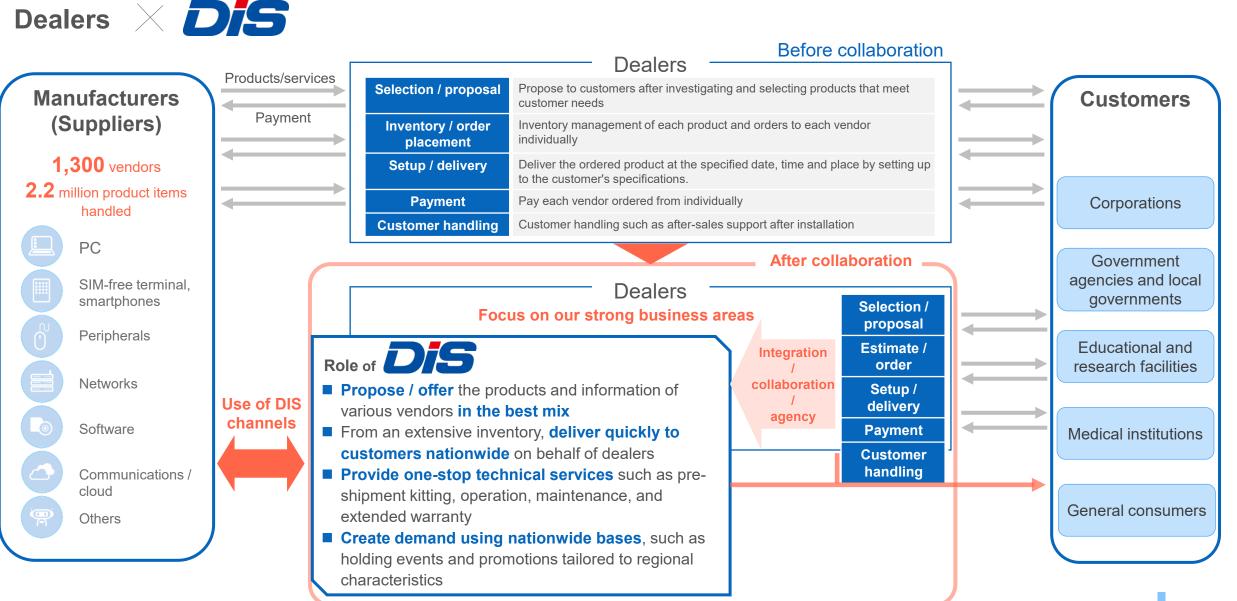




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Value added by distributors





Value added by distributors



Manufacturers (Suppliers) imes Difference

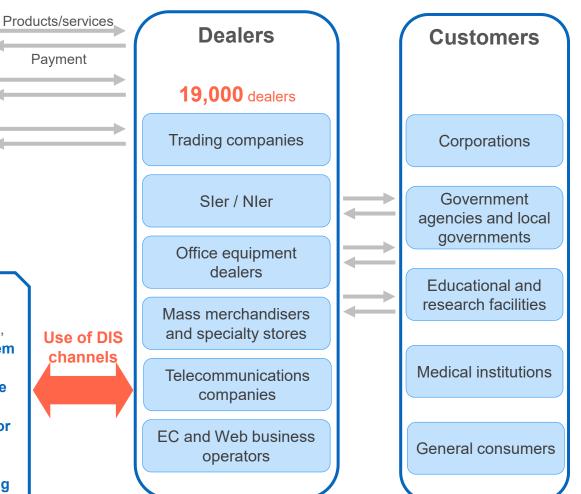


Before collaboration

Vendors			
Vendors			
Product development	Develop products and services based on customer needs through market analysis		
Sales / promotions	Sales activities for individual customers and sales promotion activities for products and services		
Order / production	Handling of orders from customers and production based on demand trends		
Inventory / shipment Inventory management of products and shipment to each sales destination			
Billing / collection	Billing and collection of receivables from each sales destination		

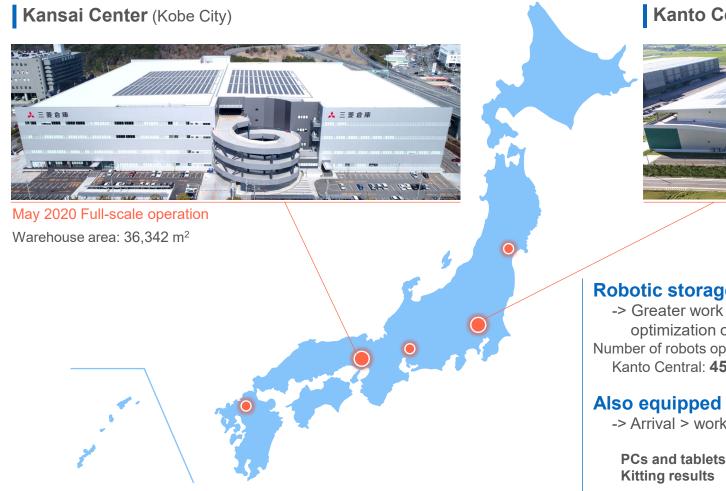
After collaboration





Greater Efficiency of Distribution Centers





Focus on greater efficiency and improvements in productivity centered on eastern and western mega-centers

Kanto Central Center (Yoshimi Town, Saitama Prefecture)



June 2016 Full-scale operation Warehouse area: 44,753 m²

Robotic storage system

-> Greater work efficiency and optimization of space Number of robots operating Kanto Central: 45, Kansai: 30

Also equipped with kitting centers

-> Arrival > work > quick handling for shipment

: **180,000** units a year (2023/3)

Truck booking acceptance system

-> Sharing of incoming and outgoing information and vehicle leveling





Fiber Business - Product Examples -



Synthetic fibers and rayon



Industrial materials



Clothing products



- □ Synthetic fibers used in hygiene products such as paper diapers and feminine hygiene items
- **D** Non-woven fabrics used for baby wipes, antibacterial sheets, face masks and other daily necessities
- **D** Fibers that are used as an asbestos substitute and can self-heal mortar cracks
- □ Non-woven fabrics and clothing made using highly biodegradable rayon produced from wood pulp

- **D** Filters to filter impurities widely used in the chemical, electronic and food industries
- Civil engineering materials such as heavy fabrics used for truck tops and tent warehouses, waterproof sheeting and greening nets
- High-quality rubber sponge products used in a variety of purposes including automotive parts and home appliances
- □ Various industrial sheets such as soundproof sheets and curing meshes at construction sites
- □ Clothing products such as functional innerwear and comfortable outerwear
- Living materials and products
- Licensed brand clothing

"FILA" "T&C" "Prince" "NCAA"

Industrial Machinery Business - Product Examples -



Vertical lathes/ Turning centers



Wheel lathes



Automatic machinery

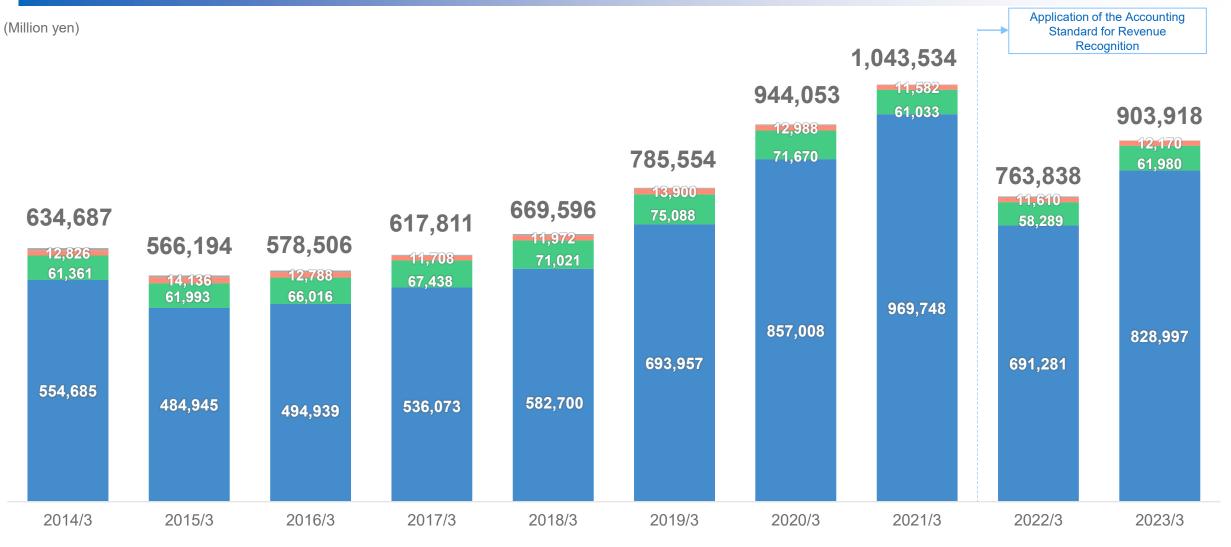


- No. 1 share in Japan for both medium- and large-sized lathes (Cumulative shipments exceeded
 7,500 units)
- □ Highly evaluated as "OM for vertical lathes" in Japan and overseas
- A machine that is used to cut a workpiece by attaching it to a horizontally rotating table. The table diameter ranges from 800 mm to 6,000 mm, and it can be used in a wide variety of production modes. Highly rigid, highly accurate and easy to operate, it is used as a mother machine in all fields including aircraft engine and wind power parts
- □ The picture on the left shows the "RT-915," a small general-purpose machine
- A machine tool specifically used to maintain rolling stock. It contributes to improved railway safety and riding comfort
- **No. 1 share in Japan** for underfloor wheel lathes
- To start domestic production, we had a licensing agreement with Hegenscheidt which manufactured the first wheel lathe in the world and has an excellent delivery record around the world. The design, parts and software are all original
- We manufacture a wide range of automatic machinery including cartoners (cartoning machine), intermediate packaging machines for stacking and packaging products in film and corrugated cardboard casers (The picture on the left is a horizontal continuous cartoner)
- The strengths include technologies and creativity that allow us to flexibly respond to the needs of packaging processes in rapidly changing industries such as foods with short life cycles and remarkable diversification and pharmaceuticals with increasingly strict manufacturing standards

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Consolidated net sales

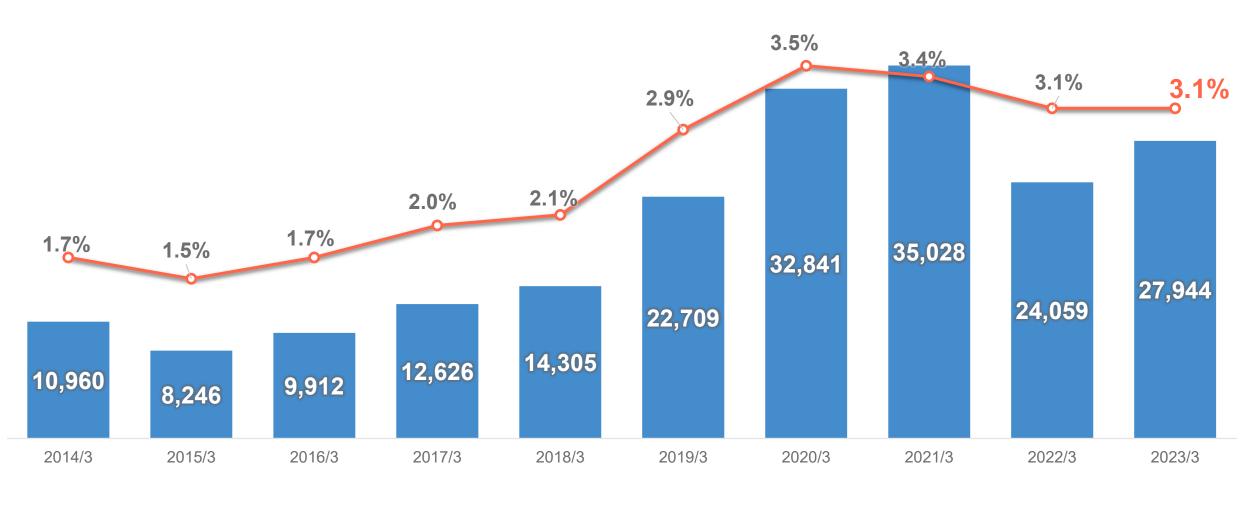




IT Infrastructure Distribution
Fibers
Industrial Machinery
Others

Consolidated operating profit

(Million yen)



Operating profit

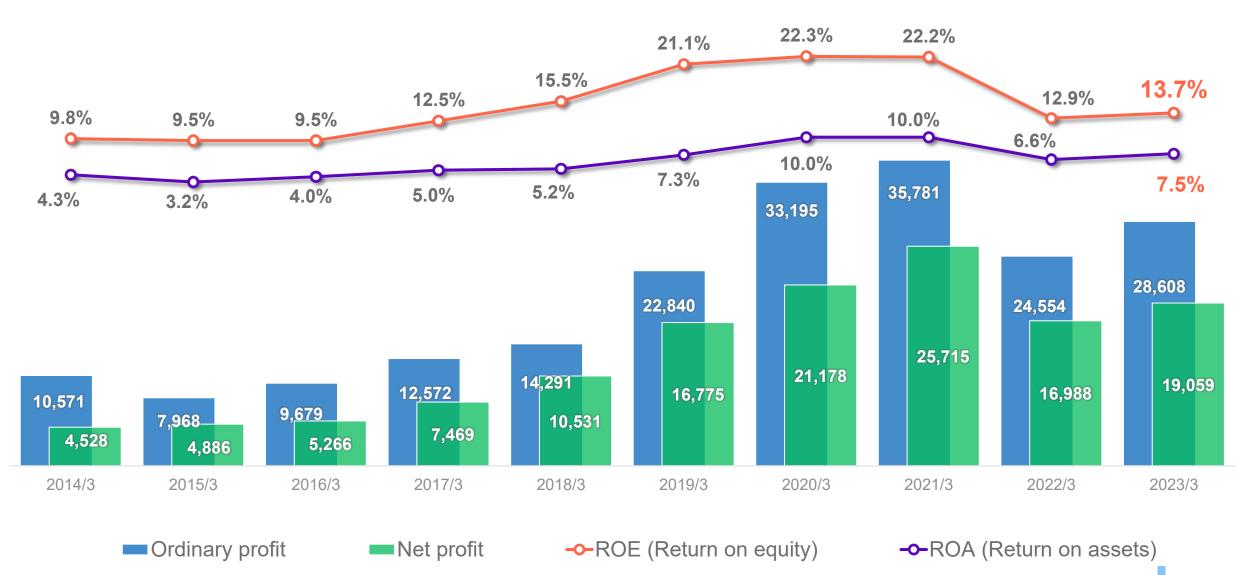
-- Operating profit margin



Consolidated Ordinary Profit and Consolidated Net Profit



(Million yen)



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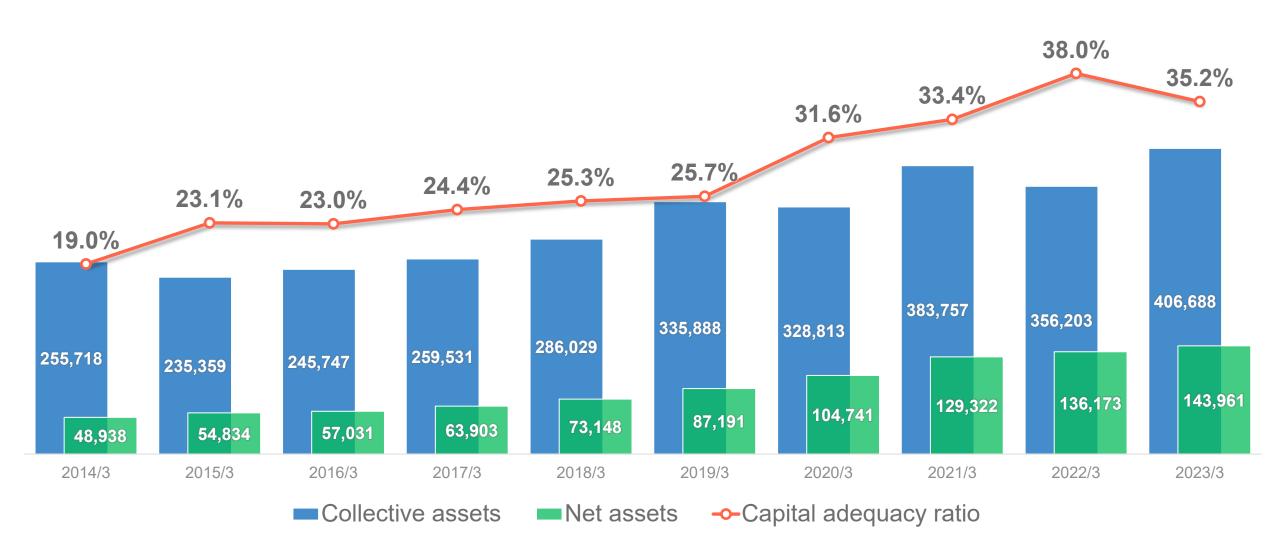
Quarterly Results





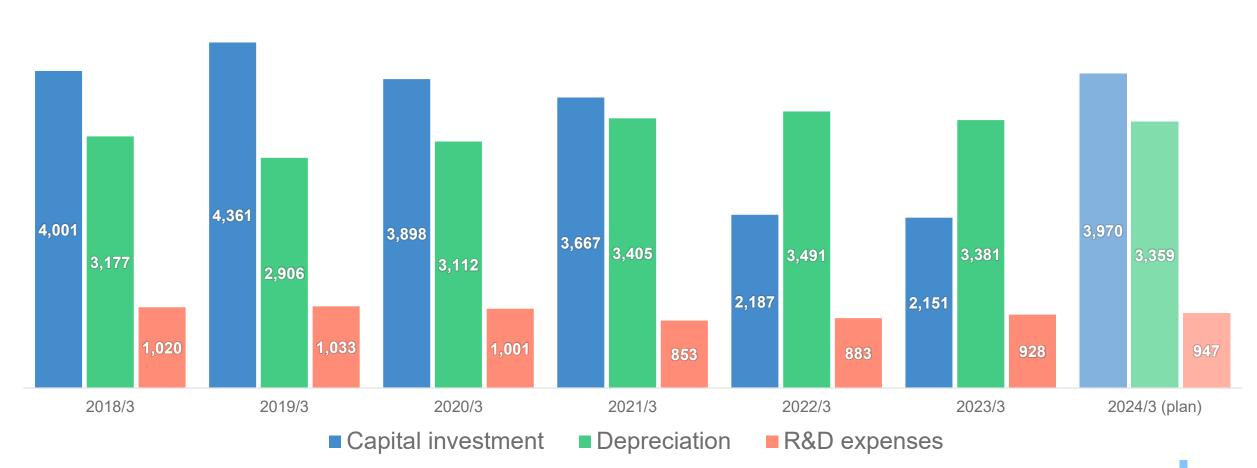
Consolidated Total Assets, Consolidated Net Assets and Capital Adequacy Ratio

(Million yen)



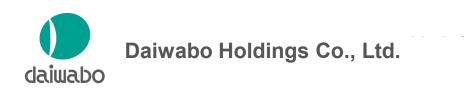
Capital Investment, Depreciation and R&D Expenses

(Million yen)



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daiwabo



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