

**Consolidated Financial Results for the Third Quarter of the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2026  
(Nine Months Ended March 31, 2026)**

[Japanese GAAP]

May 15, 2026

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Scheduled date of payment of dividend: -  
 Preparation of supplementary materials for financial results: None  
 Holding of financial results meeting: None

(All amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen)

**1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Third Quarter of the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2026  
(July 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)**

(1) Consolidated results of operations (Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit attributable to owners of parent	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Nine months ended Mar. 31, 2026	28,035	4.3	1,507	50.4	1,562	48.3	957	41.6
Nine months ended Mar. 31, 2025	26,880	2.3	1,002	17.2	1,053	17.5	676	15.9

Note: Comprehensive income (millions of yen) Nine months ended Mar. 31, 2026: 992 (up 43.5%)  
 Nine months ended Mar. 31, 2025: 691 (up 18.4%)

	Net income per share	Diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
Nine months ended Mar. 31, 2026	124.91	124.84
Nine months ended Mar. 31, 2025	88.60	87.87

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
As of Mar. 31, 2026	12,835	5,606	43.5	728.61
As of Jun. 30, 2025	12,358	5,006	40.5	652.98

Reference: Shareholders' equity (millions of yen) As of Mar. 31, 2026: 5,583 As of Jun. 30, 2025: 4,999

**2. Dividends**

	Dividend per share				
	1Q-end	2Q-end	3Q-end	Year-end	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year ended Jun. 30, 2025	-	16.00	-	34.00	50.00
Fiscal year ending Jun. 30, 2026	-	18.00	-	-	-
Fiscal year ending Jun. 30, 2026 (forecasts)	-	-	-	38.00	56.00

Notes: 1. Revisions to the most recently announced dividend forecast: Yes

2. The Board of Directors of Hirayama Holdings approved a resolution on February 16, 2026 for a 2-for-1 common stock split effective July 1, 2026. The year-end and fiscal year dividend forecasts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, are prior to this stock split and do not show the dividends after the split. For more information, please refer to the press release dated on February 16, 2026 titled "Notice of Stock Split."

**3. Consolidated Earnings Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2026 (July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026)**

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit attributable to owners of parent		Net income per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Full year	37,770	4.3	1,341	5.6	1,349	3.7	883	2.9	115.33

Notes: 1. Revisions to the most recently announced consolidated earnings forecast: None

2. The net income per share for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026 will not be affected by the planned 2-for-1 stock split on July 1, 2026.

\* Notes

(1) Significant changes in the scope of consolidation during the period: Yes

Excluded: 1, FUNtoFUN Inc.

Note: Consolidated subsidiary FUNtoFUN Inc. was excluded from the scope of consolidation since this company was absorbed by the consolidated subsidiary HIRAYAMA Co., Ltd. and subsequently dissolved.

(2) Application of special accounting methods for presenting quarterly consolidated financial statements: None

(3) Changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates, and restatements

1) Changes in accounting policies due to revisions in accounting standards, others: None

2) Changes in accounting policies other than 1) above: None

3) Changes in accounting estimates: None

4) Restatements: None

(4) Number of shares outstanding (common shares)

1) Number of outstanding shares as of the end of the period (including treasury shares)

As of Mar. 31, 2026:	8,156,400 shares	As of Jun. 30, 2025:	8,149,200 shares
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2) Number of treasury shares as of the end of the period

As of Mar. 31, 2026:	492,773 shares	As of Jun. 30, 2025:	492,773 shares
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3) Average number of outstanding shares during the period

Nine months ended Mar. 31, 2026:	7,662,335 shares	Nine months ended Mar. 31, 2025:	7,631,023 shares
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\* Review of the attached quarterly consolidated financial statements by a certified public accountant or auditing firm: None

\* Explanation of appropriate use of earnings forecasts, and other special items

Forecasts of future performance in these materials are based on assumptions judged to be valid and information available to Hirayama Holdings at the time these materials were prepared. These materials are not promises by Hirayama Holdings regarding future performance. Actual results may differ significantly from these forecasts for a number of reasons. Please refer to the section "1. Qualitative Information on Quarterly Consolidated Financial Performance, (3) Explanation of Consolidated Earnings Forecast and Other Forward-looking Statements" of the attachments regarding preconditions or other related matters for the forecasts.

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## 1. Qualitative Information on Quarterly Consolidated Financial Performance

### (1) Explanation of Results of Operations

In the first nine months of the current fiscal year (July 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026), according to the Bank of Japan Tankan released on April 1, 2026, the business sentiment (DI: the difference between the percentages of companies that described conditions as favorable or unfavorable) of large manufacturing companies improved for the fourth consecutive quarter, increasing one point from the December 2025 survey to plus 17. Business sentiment was supported by increasing demand involving AI and in some other sectors. Due to the sharp rise in the cost of energy after the Iran attacks by the United States and Israel, business sentiment for the following three months was down for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. In the large nonmanufacturer sector, the DI was unchanged at plus 36. In the large manufacturer category, business sentiment improved in a broad range of industries as demand involving AI, mainly data centers and semiconductors, was firm. In the hospitality and food and beverage services sector, the DI increased 18 points to plus 34. The retail sector improved by 5 points to plus 26.

The seasonally adjusted February jobs-to-applicants ratio announced by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare on March 31 was 1.19, up 0.01 point from the previous month. The seasonally adjusted new jobs-to-applicants ratio was 2.10, a decrease of 0.01 point. The seasonally adjusted February unemployment rate announced on the same day by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications decreased by 2.6%, down 0.1 percentage points from the previous month, the first downturn in seven months.

Sales and earnings in the first nine months were higher than one year earlier. There is no growth in Thailand's manufacturing sector but demand is increasing in Japan for the Hirayama Group's services due to the recovery of manufacturing activity. In-sourcing (on-site contract work) & temp staffing services were a major source of growth. The main reasons are higher orders from new and current customers and an improvement in production efficiency by using the Hirayama Group's Genba Kaizen expertise.

Net sales increased 4.3% year-on-year to 28,035 million yen and operating profit increased 50.4% to 1,507 million yen. Ordinary profit increased 48.3% to 1,562 million yen, which includes foreign exchange gains of 41 million yen. Profit attributable to owners of parent increased 41.6% to 957 million yen after income taxes of 565 million yen.

Business segment performance was as follows.

#### 1) In-sourcing & temp staffing services

Sales increased mainly because of higher orders in the defense, medical equipment, electronic device, semiconductor manufacturing and automobile (including rubber goods) sectors. In particular, new orders in the electronic device and semiconductor manufacturing sectors increased in the third quarter. Demand remained very strong in the logistics and restaurant sectors. As a result, there were additional orders for temporary staffing from current customers and many orders from new customers.

Earnings improved because most customers understood the need for a rate revision due to the October 2025 minimum wage hike, which raised unit expenses for the temporary placement staff. Segment earnings also benefited from Genba Kaizen activities at all outsourcing locations and from the growth of production in the automobile sector, including rubber goods.

To continue the growth of in-sourcing and temporary staffing, this business strategically used recruiting and other expenses to add people for high-rate projects and to strengthen training programs that give people high-end skills. New business sites, a new training center, and the hiring of recruiting and training personnel also resulted in higher expenses.

New college graduates who were hired in 2025 are now making a contribution to the stability of manufacturing operations. Recruiting expenses increased because higher expenses for recruiting 2026 new graduates and the recruiting environment for people with previous work experience is more difficult than in the previous fiscal year due to the recovery of the service sector. During the first nine months, the Hirayama Group used cost-effective advertising on regional TV stations and other media, social networking services, information about prospective employees from current employees and other measures to continue strengthening recruiting operations as in the previous fiscal year. These activities are also aimed at improving the public perception of the Hirayama Group. Furthermore, the diversification of recruiting channels and other actions are being used to hire more people. Expenses for recruiting

new graduates and people with previous work experience as well as labor expenses in general are increasing because of current inflation, rising wages and other reasons. To reflect these expenses, activities are under way to improve earnings with the understanding of client companies.

Segment sales in the first nine months increased 4.7% year-on-year to 22,855 million yen and segment profit increased 36.4% to 1,891 million yen.

## 2) Engineer placement services

In the transportation system manufacturing and aerospace industries, which are major sources of demand for the Hirayama Group, orders are increasing mainly for embedded control software, manufacturing equipment, and industrial technology operations. In the automobile industry, many companies are forced to alter their product development policies due to reviews of EV development programs and other activities. As a result, there is a widening gap between strong and weak companies. In the IT sector associated with the internet, there is an imbalance between supply and demand in this category caused by an excessive supply of people with no experience and young IT engineers. There are big differences in the supply and demand environment. From an overall perspective, the manufacturing sector is still unable to hire a sufficient number of engineers. The gap between companies with strong and weak sales and earnings is increasing. The Hirayama Group is accurately monitoring market conditions, carefully selecting target customers and placing people in positions where they are most productive. In addition, there are activities to upgrade the skills of engineers in steps.

We are continuing to recruit a large number of people, especially for people with prior work experience, to build a base for medium to long-term growth. For the recruitment of people with little or no experience and engineers from other countries, we are adjusting the number of people we hire with flexibility to match changes in market conditions. Competition for hiring engineers is intense, whether for new graduates or people with prior work experience. As a result, we are strengthening our ability to hire people with steps that include the use of new advertising media as new channels for attracting job applicants and engineer recruiting activities for hiring seniors.

Training programs include a concentrated program for raising the Japanese language skills of engineers from other countries and other measures to enable these people to start job assignments quickly and to raise the utilization rate of these engineers.

Although segment sales increased 0.9% year-on-year to 2,336 million yen, segment profit decreased 29.9% to 69 million yen due to the time it took to assign young IT engineers who had already been dispatched.

## 3) Overseas operations

In Thailand, the primary location of operations outside Japan, the manufacturing production index decreased 1.6% from one year earlier in the first quarter of 2025, increased 1.4% in the second quarter, decreased 2.3% in the third quarter and decreased 0.5% in the fourth quarter. The economy of Thailand is still sluggish because there was only a brief upturn in the second quarter as companies rushed to make products before the enactment of higher U.S. tariffs. In the automobile industry, which is one of the main sources of orders, the manufacturing production index decreased 15.2% from one year earlier in the first quarter of 2025, increased 7.9% in the in the second quarter, decreased 4.3% in the third quarter, and increased 11.3% in the fourth quarter. Automobile production increased in the fourth quarter of 2025 probably because of a rush to purchase an electric vehicle before the January 2026 end of EV3.0, a measure that supports electric vehicle production in Thailand.

As a result, the number of Hirayama Group temporary staffing personnel on assignments in Thailand was 1,974 in December 2025, down 4.3% from one year earlier. Despite this downturn, there was a profit because of continuing initiatives to hold down expenses. More activities are underway for further cost cutting to improve profitability.

Segment sales was 1,760 million yen, unchanged from one year earlier and segment profit increased 22.3% to 43 million yen.

Note: There is a three-month delay in the announcement of results of operations in the overseas operations segment. The sales and earnings reported for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending in June 2026 are for overseas operations in the period from April to December 2025.

#### 4) Others

During the first nine months, there was an increase in orders for the Genba Kaizen consulting business in Japan and other countries, and training programs for overseas companies and human resource education institutions. Production orders from Heiwa Ironworks Co., Ltd. were down from the high level of the previous fiscal year. However, earnings increased because earnings in the first nine months benefited from the employment management support business for foreign nationals in Japan, which continued to make progress with placements of engineers and interns from other countries in jobs in Japan.

Segment sales increased 12.3% year-on-year to 1,081 million yen and segment profit increased 16.2% to 319 million yen.

### **(2) Explanation of Financial Position**

Total assets increased 477 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 12,835 million yen at the end of the third quarter of the current fiscal year.

Current assets increased 481 million yen to 11,061 million yen. This was mainly due to increases in cash and deposits of 256 million yen and prepaid expenses included in other current assets of 242 million yen, which was partially offset by a decrease in income taxes refund receivable of 25 million yen.

Non-current assets decreased 3 million yen to 1,774 million yen. This was mainly attributable to decreases in property, plant and equipment of 39 million yen and intangible assets of 16 million yen.

Total liabilities decreased 122 million yen to 7,229 million yen.

Current liabilities increased 69 million yen to 4,758 million yen. This was mainly attributable to increases in provision for bonuses of 266 million yen and income taxes payable of 46 million yen. These increases were partially offset by decreases deposits received of 160 million yen, accounts payable-other of 76 million yen and short-term borrowings of 50 million yen.

Non-current liabilities decreased 191 million yen to 2,471 million yen. This was mainly due to an increase in retirement benefit liability of 91 million yen, which was partially offset by a decrease in long-term borrowings of 273 million yen.

Net assets increased 599 million yen to 5,606 million yen. The main factors include profit attributable to owners of parent of 957 million yen in retained earnings, which was partially offset by dividends paid of 398 million yen.

### **(3) Explanation of Consolidated Earnings Forecast and Other Forward-looking Statements**

In the outlook for the global economy revised on April 14, 2026 by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the outlook for 2026 economic growth is 3.1%. This is 0.2 percentage points lower than the January 2026 forecast. The revised outlook assumes that conflicts in the Middle East will end quickly. However, the IMF warned that global economic growth may fall as low as about 2% if the price of crude oil remains high for a long time. U.S. economic growth was lowered 0.1 percentage point to 2.3% and there was no change to the outlook for 0.7% economic growth in Japan.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) released its “Regional Economic Outlook Asia and Pacific April 2026” on April 10, 2026. Based on data received between February 10 and March 18, 2026, the ADB believes that even more inflation, disruptions in ocean shipping and other problems are possible if Middle East conflict does not end soon and becomes even more intense. As a result, the economic growth of many countries may decrease. Although there are concerns about a downturn in exports and consumer spending, private-sector investments, chiefly foreign direct investments for reorganizing global supply chains, are expected to remain strong. Consequently, the ADB raised the economic growth forecast for Thailand by 0.2 percentage points to 1.8%.

The Hirayama Group expects steady progress during the remainder of this fiscal year. Orders in the rubber goods category are strong and orders are increasing in the electronic device, semiconductor and defense categories that had been weak. In addition, Hirayama Group companies are making progress with raising rates and placing people hired as new graduates in assignments where they can start contributing to manufacturing. We will continue to recruit a large number of people and provide education and other training for jobs requiring specialized skills, such as facility maintenance specialists and semiconductor engineers. These activities are expected to increase the number of people we can send to client companies for technical tasks that demand highly trained workers.

On January 22 and 23, 2026, Hirayama held an event in Thailand called Production Jobsite Level Up Training. The objectives are to strengthen the ability to identify waste and to give people skills for making improvements. Due to new customers that were added due to this and other events, the number of people in Thailand on temporary staffing assignments surpassed 2,200, rising to 2,234 at the end of March 2026, 4.7% more than one year earlier.

Based on this outlook, there are no revisions to the forecast that was announced on August 14, 2025 for the fiscal year ending in June 2026. An announcement will be made at an appropriate time if there is a need to revise this forecast.

\* Forecasts are based on information currently available to Hirayama Holdings. Actual performance may differ from these forecasts for a number of reasons.

**2. Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes****(1) Quarterly Consolidated Balance Sheet**

	(Thousands of yen)	
	FY6/25 (As of Jun. 30, 2025)	Third Quarter of FY6/26 (As of Mar. 31, 2026)
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	6,062,261	6,318,544
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	3,928,662	3,929,907
Income taxes refund receivable	145,746	119,859
Other	451,478	698,725
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(8,175)	(5,962)
Total current assets	10,579,973	11,061,075
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	542,528	502,622
Intangible assets	72,576	56,425
Investments and other assets	1,163,196	1,215,821
Total non-current assets	1,778,301	1,774,869
Total assets	12,358,275	12,835,945
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	50,000	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings	382,000	365,000
Accounts payable-other	2,246,119	2,169,759
Income taxes payable	321,982	368,679
Accrued consumption taxes	638,137	640,865
Deposits received	637,639	476,863
Provision for bonuses	207,091	473,965
Other	206,292	263,290
Total current liabilities	4,689,263	4,758,424
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	805,000	531,250
Retirement benefit liability	1,401,704	1,492,959
Provision for retirement benefits for directors (and other officers)	315,605	316,415
Other	139,982	130,484
Total non-current liabilities	2,662,292	2,471,108
Total liabilities	7,351,555	7,229,533
<b>Net assets</b>		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	570,807	571,914
Capital surplus	489,539	490,684
Retained earnings	4,189,376	4,748,215
Treasury shares	(250,272)	(250,272)
Total shareholders' equity	4,999,450	5,560,542
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	42	23,270
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	42	23,270
Share acquisition rights	43	3,223
Non-controlling interests	7,183	19,375
Total net assets	5,006,720	5,606,411
Total liabilities and net assets	12,358,275	12,835,945

**(2) Quarterly Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income****Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Income  
(For the Nine-month Period)**

(Thousands of yen)

	First nine months of FY6/25 (Jul. 1, 2024 – Mar. 31, 2025)	First nine months of FY6/26 (Jul. 1, 2025 – Mar. 31, 2026)
Net sales	26,880,200	28,035,027
Cost of sales	22,036,103	22,492,893
Gross profit	4,844,096	5,542,134
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,841,686	4,034,770
Operating profit	1,002,410	1,507,363
Non-operating income		
Interest income	4,666	12,461
Foreign exchange gains	48,421	41,405
Other	12,078	19,218
Total non-operating income	65,166	73,085
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	11,533	12,274
Other	2,533	5,516
Total non-operating expenses	14,067	17,790
Ordinary profit	1,053,509	1,562,658
Extraordinary income		
Other	33	32
Total extraordinary income	33	32
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	1,997	1,767
Loss on valuation of investment securities	989	-
Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates	-	828
Loss on liquidation of business	-	25,171
Total extraordinary losses	2,986	27,766
Profit before income taxes	1,050,555	1,534,924
Income taxes-current	449,585	609,838
Income taxes-deferred	(77,236)	(44,212)
Total income taxes	372,349	565,625
Profit	678,206	969,299
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	2,087	12,196
Profit attributable to owners of parent	676,118	957,103

**Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**(For the Nine-month Period)**

	(Thousands of yen)	
	First nine months of FY6/25 (Jul. 1, 2024 – Mar. 31, 2025)	First nine months of FY6/26 (Jul. 1, 2025 – Mar. 31, 2026)
Profit	678,206	969,299
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	13,380	23,273
Total other comprehensive income	13,380	23,273
Comprehensive income	691,587	992,572
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of parent	689,463	980,331
Non-controlling interests	2,123	12,241

**(3) Notes to Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements****Segment and Other Information****Segment Information**

I First nine months of FY6/25 (Jul. 1, 2024 – Mar. 31, 2025)

## 1. Information related to net sales and profit for each reportable segment

(Thousands of yen)

	Reportable segment				Other (Note 1)	Total	Adjustment (Note 2)	Amount in the quarterly consolidated statement of income (Note 3)
	In-sourcing & temp staffing	Engineer placement	Overseas operations	Total				
Net sales								
Sales to external customers	21,839,288	2,315,972	1,761,314	25,916,575	963,625	26,880,200	-	26,880,200
Inter-segment sales and transfers	50	5,171	2,916	8,137	131,669	139,807	(139,807)	-
Total	21,839,338	2,321,144	1,764,230	25,924,713	1,095,294	27,020,008	(139,807)	26,880,200
Segment profit	1,386,315	99,627	35,810	1,521,753	275,006	1,796,759	(794,349)	1,002,410

Notes: 1. "Other" is a business segment that is not included in reportable segments. This segment consists primarily of the consulting business, education business and the fee-based employment placement agency business.

2. The adjustment of minus 794,349 thousand yen to segment profit includes inter-segment transaction elimination of 59,875 thousand yen and corporate expenses of minus 854,225 thousand yen that are not allocated to reportable segments. Corporate expenses mainly include general and administrative expenses that cannot be attributed to reportable segments.

3. Segment profit is adjusted with operating profit shown on the quarterly consolidated statement of income.

## 2. Information related to impairment losses on non-current assets, goodwill, etc. for each reportable segment

Not applicable.

II First nine months of FY6/26 (Jul. 1, 2025 – Mar. 31, 2026)

## 1. Information related to net sales and profit for each reportable segment

(Thousands of yen)

	Reportable segment				Other (Note 1)	Total	Adjustment (Note 2)	Amount in the quarterly consolidated statement of income (Note 3)
	In-sourcing & temp staffing	Engineer placement	Overseas operations	Total				
Net sales								
Sales to external customers	22,855,902	2,336,445	1,760,861	26,953,209	1,081,817	28,035,027	-	28,035,027
Inter-segment sales and transfers	-	2,148	2,607	4,755	159,423	164,179	(164,179)	-
Total	22,855,902	2,338,593	1,763,469	26,957,965	1,241,241	28,199,207	(164,179)	28,035,027
Segment profit	1,891,161	69,835	43,805	2,004,803	319,679	2,324,483	(817,119)	1,507,363

Notes: 1. "Other" is a business segment that is not included in reportable segments. This segment consists primarily of the consulting business, education business and the fee-based employment placement agency business.

2. The adjustment of minus 817,119 thousand yen to segment profit includes inter-segment transaction elimination of 54,462 thousand yen and corporate expenses of minus 871,581 thousand yen that are not allocated to reportable segments. Corporate expenses mainly include general and administrative expenses that cannot be attributed to reportable segments.

3. Segment profit is adjusted with operating profit shown on the quarterly consolidated financial statements.

## 2. Information related to impairment losses on non-current assets, goodwill, etc. for each reportable segment

Not applicable.

**Significant Changes in Shareholders' Equity**

Not applicable.

**Going Concern Assumption**

Not applicable.

**Notes to Quarterly Consolidated Balance Sheet**

Overdraft agreements

At Hirayama Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries, there are overdraft agreements with four banks to facilitate the efficient procurement of funds for business requirements. The balance of unused credit lines under these agreements is as follows.

	(Thousands of yen)	
	FY6/25 (As of Jun. 30, 2025)	Third Quarter of FY6/26 (As of Mar. 31, 2026)
Current account overdraft	1,080,000	1,380,000
Credit used	50,000	-
Credit available	1,030,000	1,380,000

**Notes to Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

The Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026 has not been prepared. Depreciation (includes amortization expenses related to intangible assets excluding goodwill) and amortization of goodwill for the first nine months of each fiscal year are as follows.

	(Thousands of yen)	
	First nine months of FY6/25 (Jul. 1, 2024 – Mar. 31, 2025)	First nine months of FY6/26 (Jul. 1, 2025 – Mar. 31, 2026)
Depreciation	58,092	68,083
Amortization of goodwill	397	125

*This financial report is solely a translation of "Kessan Tanshin" (in Japanese, including attachments), which has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, for the convenience of readers who prefer an English translation.*