Consolidated Financial Statements 2025

As of and for the Year Ended February 28, 2025,
and Independent Auditor's Report

FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Furuno Electric Co., Ltd.:

<Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements>

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Furuno Electric Co., Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of February 28, 2025, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, all expressed in Japanese yen.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of February 28, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Convenience Translation

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in accordance with the basis stated in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

Basis for 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Professional Ethics in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities as auditors. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

A key audit matter is a matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. The matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.

Recoverability of Furuno Electric Co., Ltd.'s deferred tax assets	
Key Audit Matter Description	How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
The Group recorded deferred tax assets of ¥1,638 million in the consolidated balance sheet as of February 28, 2025. As described in Note 13 "INCOME TAXES," the amount of deferred tax assets before offsetting against deferred tax liabilities was ¥3,227 million, which is the amount calculated by deducting the valuation allowance of ¥5,042 million from the deferred tax assets of ¥8,270 million related to deductible temporary differences. Among these amounts, Furuno Electric Co., Ltd., (the "Company") recognized the total amount of deferred tax assets related to deductible temporary differences of ¥3,688 million and the valuation allowance of ¥3,358 million, respectively. The deferred tax assets are recorded to the extent that they have the effect of reducing future tax expenses by using deductible temporary differences. As described in "Recoverability of deferred tax assets" under Note 3 "SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES," the recoverability of deferred tax assets is determined based on estimation of future taxable income and tax planning. Future taxable income is estimated based on the Company's business plans. Forecasts of sales and cost of sales used in the business plans include significant assumptions, such as amounts of orders received, amounts of production outputs and exchange rates that involve uncertainties, and management's judgments have a significant impact on the amount of deferred tax assets. Based on the above, we determined that the estimation of future taxable income with respect to the recoverability of deferred tax assets recognized by the Company is particularly significant for the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year. Therefore, we identified it as a key audit matter.	In testing the recoverability of deferred tax assets recognized by the Company, we performed the following audit procedures, among others: (1) Internal Control Testing • We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the determination of the recoverability of deferred tax assets, including estimation of future taxable income. (2) Assessment of the Reasonableness of Estimation of Taxable Income • With the assistance of our tax specialist, we examined whether the amounts of deductible temporary differences were accurately calculated. • We examined the appropriateness of the scheduling of the year in which deductible temporary differences are expected to be used by reviewing related documents. • We examined the consistency of future business plans used in estimating the future taxable income with the business plans for the following year approved by the Board of Directors. • We confirmed that the future business plan was consistent with the actual data such as the result of orders received and production outputs. We also made inquiries with management and inspected relevant documentation to examine whether these assumptions were reasonably set in light of status of orders received, production plans of major factories and external reports taking into account uncertainty in the significant assumptions such as future order expectations, production expectations and exchange rates.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Audit & Supervisory Board are responsible for overseeing the Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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 economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment. In addition, we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain, when performing risk assessment procedures, an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting 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 related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. 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 to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate whether the overall presentation and disclosures of the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, as well as the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with 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.

We also provide Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Audit & Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with Audit & Supervisory Board members and the Audit & Supervisory Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

<Fee-Related Information>

Fees for audit and other services for the year ended February 28, 2025, which were charged by us and our network firms to Furuno Electric Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries were ¥128 million and ¥15 million, respectively.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

July 25, 2025

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

Consolidated Balance Sheet

FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
February 28, 2025

ASSETS	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2025	2024	**2025**
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 16)	**¥ 15,413**	¥ 11,158	**$102,979**
Short-term investments (Notes 5 and 16)	**700**	628	**4,676**
Notes receivable—trade (Notes 6, 16 and 21)	**487**	729	**3,253**
Accounts receivable—trade (Notes 6, 16 and 21)	**21,675**	19,576	**144,818**
Contract assets (Notes 6 and 21)	**6,171**	4,314	**41,230**
Electronically recorded receivables—operating (Note 16)	**1,027**	1,054	**6,861**
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**(254)**	(369)	**(1,697)**
Inventories (Note 8)	**43,573**	46,088	**291,127**
Other current assets	**2,811**	3,104	**18,781**
Total current assets	**91,605**	86,285	**612,046**
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – NET (Notes 9 and 10)**:**			
Land	**3,653**	3,639	**24,407**
Buildings and structures	**19,140**	18,533	**127,881**
Machinery and equipment	**6,156**	5,714	**41,130**
Furniture and fixtures	**13,069**	12,883	**87,318**
Right-of-use assets	**4,289**	2,850	**28,656**
Construction in progress	**539**	263	**3,601**
Total	**46,849**	43,885	**313,015**
Accumulated depreciation	**(30,238)**	(29,134)	**(202,031)**
Property, plant and equipment—net	**16,611**	14,751	**110,984**
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS:			
Investment securities (Notes 7 and 16)	**3,662**	3,312	**24,467**
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	**885**	789	**5,913**
Goodwill	**839**	942	**5,605**
Asset for retirement benefits (Note 11)	**1,647**	1,685	**11,004**
Software (Note 9)	**4,979**	3,719	**33,266**
Deferred tax assets (Notes 3 and 13)	**1,638**	1,300	**10,944**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(14)**	(15)	**(93)**
Other assets (Note 9)	**1,664**	1,638	**11,117**
Total investments and other assets	**15,302**	13,373	**102,238**
TOTAL	**¥123,519**	¥114,409	**$825,275**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2025	2024	**2025**
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term bank loans (Note 10)	**¥ 6,100**	¥ 6,001	**$ 40,756**
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 10 and 16)	**3,006**	3,208	**20,084**
Notes payable—trade		28	
Accounts payable—trade	**6,689**	5,554	**44,691**
Electronically recorded obligations—operating	**4,924**	9,011	**32,899**
Income taxes payable	**1,853**	2,610	**12,380**
Contract liabilities (Note 21)	**2,312**	2,483	**15,447**
Accrued employees' bonuses	**2,980**	2,696	**19,910**
Accrued product warranty costs	**779**	830	**5,204**
Other current liabilities (Note 10)	**7,045**	6,961	**47,070**
Total current liabilities	**35,690**	39,385	**238,457**
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt (Notes 10 and 16)	**8,702**	8,207	**58,141**
Liability for retirement benefits—employees (Note 11)	**3,329**	3,211	**22,242**
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 13)	**250**	242	**1,670**
Lease obligations	**2,037**	1,038	**13,609**
Other long-term liabilities (Note 10)	**889**	887	**5,939**
Total long-term liabilities	**15,209**	13,587	**101,616**
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Note 17)			
EQUITY (Note 12)**:**			
Common stock—authorized,			
120,000 thousand shares; issued,			
31,894 thousand shares for both 2025 and 2024	**7,534**	7,534	**50,337**
Capital surplus	**9,284**	9,304	**62,029**
Retained earnings	**47,598**	38,510	**318,019**
Treasury stock—at cost,			
296 thousand shares and 305 thousand shares in 2025 and 2024	**(158)**	(162)	**(1,055)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	**1,921**	1,638	**12,834**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**6,367**	4,546	**42,540**
Defined retirement benefit plans	**(361)**	(328)	**(2,411)**
Total	**72,186**	61,042	**482,301**
Noncontrolling interests	**433**	393	**2,893**
Total equity	**72,619**	61,436	**485,194**
TOTAL	**¥123,519**	¥114,409	**$825,275**

Consolidated Statement of Income

FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Year Ended February 28, 2025

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2025	2024	2025
NET SALES (Note 21)	¥126,953	¥114,850	$848,219
COST OF SALES	73,983	72,255	494,307
Gross profit	52,969	42,594	353,905
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Notes 14 and 15)	39,787	36,073	265,831
Operating income	13,181	6,521	88,067
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):			
Interest and dividend income	410	251	2,739
Interest expense	(173)	(132)	(1,155)
Equity in earnings of an associate accounted for by the equity method	189	98	1,262
Foreign exchange gain		621	
Subsidy income	594	514	3,968
Gain on sales of investment securities	61		407
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	161	30	1,075
Foreign exchange losses	(239)		(1,596)
Loss on sales of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(7)	(13)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(18)	(12)	(120)
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets (Note 9)	(43)	(12)	(287)
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	(22)	(7)	(146)
Loss on fire		(25)	
Loss on disposal of inventories	(71)		(474)
Other—net	284	330	1,897
Other income—net	1,131	1,650	7,556
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	14,313	8,171	95,630
INCOME TAXES (Note 13)**:**			
Current	3,231	3,469	21,587
Deferred	(493)	(1,528)	(3,293)
Total income taxes	2,737	1,940	18,286
NET INCOME	11,575	6,230	77,336
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	118	(9)	788
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT	¥ 11,457	¥ 6,240	$ 76,548

PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK (Note 19)**:**	Yen		U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	2025
Basic net income	¥ 362.64	¥ 197.61	$ 2.42
Cash dividends applicable to the year	110.00	60.00	0.73

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Year Ended February 28, 2025

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2025	2024	**2025**
NET INCOME	**¥11,575**	¥ 6,230	**$77,336**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Note 18)**:**			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	**283**	662	**1,890**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**1,833**	2,562	**12,246**
Defined retirement benefit plans	**(33)**	532	**(220)**
Share of other comprehensive income of an associate accounted for by the equity method	**(11)**	23	**(73)**
Total other comprehensive income	**2,072**	3,780	**13,843**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**¥13,648**	¥10,011	**$91,187**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the parent	**¥13,528**	¥10,007	**$90,385**
Noncontrolling interests	**119**	4	**795**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Year Ended February 28, 2025

	Thousands	Millions of Yen									
						Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income					
	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Retirement Benefit Plans	Total	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE, FEBRUARY 28, 2023	31,563	¥7,534	¥9,289	¥33,375	¥(175)	¥975	¥1,974	¥(860)	¥52,113	¥389	¥52,503
Net income attributable to owners of the parent				6,240					6,240		6,240
Cash dividends, ¥35.0 per share				(1,105)					(1,105)		(1,105)
Purchase of treasury stock	(0)				(0)				(0)		(0)
Restricted-share-based compensation	25		14		13				27		27
Net change in the year						662	2,571	532	3,766	3	3,770
BALANCE, FEBRUARY 29, 2024	31,589	7,534	9,304	38,510	(162)	1,638	4,546	(328)	61,042	393	61,436
Net income attributable to owners of the parent				11,457					11,457		11,457
Cash dividends, ¥75.0 per share				(2,369)					(2,369)		(2,369)
Purchase of treasury stock	(0)				(1)				(1)		(1)
Restricted-share-based compensation	9		13		4				18		18
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with noncontrolling interests			(11)						(11)		(11)
Capital increase of consolidated subsidiaries			(20)						(20)		(20)
Net change in the year						283	1,821	(33)	2,071	39	2,110
BALANCE, FEBRUARY 28, 2025	**31,597**	**¥7,534**	**¥9,284**	**¥47,598**	**¥(158)**	**¥1,921**	**¥6,367**	**¥(361)**	**¥72,186**	**¥433**	**¥72,619**

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)									
					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income					
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Retirement Benefit Plans	Total	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE, FEBRUARY 29, 2024	$50,337	$62,163	$257,299	$(1,082)	$10,944	$30,373	$(2,191)	$407,843	$2,625	$410,476
Net income attributable to owners of the parent			76,548					76,548		76,548
Cash dividends, $0.50 per share			(15,828)					(15,828)		(15,828)
Purchase of treasury stock				(6)				(6)		(6)
Restricted-share-based compensation		86		26				120		120
Change in ownership interest of parent due to transactions with noncontrolling interests		(73)						(73)		(73)
Capital increase of consolidated subsidiaries		(133)						(133)		(133)
Net change in the year					1,890	12,166	(220)	13,837	260	14,097
BALANCE, FEBRUARY 28, 2025	**$50,337**	**$62,029**	**$318,019**	**$(1,055)**	**$12,834**	**$42,540**	**$(2,411)**	**$482,301**	**$2,893**	**$485,194**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Year Ended February 28, 2025

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2025	2024	2025
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Income before income taxes	¥14,313	¥ 8,171	$ 95,630
Adjustments for:			
Income taxes—paid	(3,772)	(1,889)	(25,202)
Interest and dividends—received	514	309	3,434
Interest—paid	(259)	(65)	(1,730)
Depreciation and amortization	3,592	3,417	23,999
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	43	12	287
Interest and dividend income	(410)	(251)	(2,739)
Interest expenses	173	132	1,155
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Decrease) increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	(132)	51	(881)
Increase in provision for bonuses	227	434	1,516
Increase in trade receivables and contract assets	(3,040)	(1,616)	(20,311)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	3,706	(3,678)	24,761
(Increase) decrease in asset for retirement benefits	(71)	44	(474)
Decrease in trade payables	(3,684)	(2,510)	(24,614)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable—other	183	(595)	1,222
Increase in accrued expenses	46	566	307
Decrease in accrued product warranty costs	(57)	(60)	(380)
Increase in liability for retirement benefits	153	144	1,022
(Increase) decrease in consumption taxes receivable	(76)	154	(507)
Decrease in contract liabilities	(260)	(393)	(1,737)
Decrease in liabilities on chargeable supply	(245)	(407)	(1,636)
Other—net	(123)	740	(821)
Total adjustments	(3,492)	(5,458)	(23,331)
Net cash provided by operating activities	10,820	2,713	72,292
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments into time deposits	(92)	(43)	(614)
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	46	131	307
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	338	35	2,258
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(2,520)	(1,678)	(16,837)
Purchases of intangible assets	(2,323)	(1,672)	(15,520)
Increase in other assets (Note 23)	(37)	(361)	(247)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,588)	(3,589)	(30,654)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans—net	98	(2,008)	654
Proceeds from long-term debt	3,500	300	23,384
Repayments of long-term debt	(3,208)	(210)	(21,433)
Dividends paid	(2,369)	(1,105)	(15,828)
Repayments of lease obligations	(594)	(527)	(3,968)
Other	(122)	(5)	(815)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,696)	(3,557)	(18,012)
FORWARD	¥ 3,535	¥ (4,433)	$ 23,618
FORWARD	¥ 3,535	¥ (4,433)	$ 23,618
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	720	909	4,810
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,255	(3,524)	28,429
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	11,158	14,683	74,550
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	¥15,413	¥11,158	$102,979

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and its related accounting regulations and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, certain reclassifications have been made in the 2024 consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 2025.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which Furuno Electric Co., Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated and operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥149.67 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange at February 28, 2025. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

As permitted under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan, figures less than one million yen have been omitted. As a result, the totals shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual amounts.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Consolidation — The consolidated financial statements as of February 28, 2025, include the accounts of the Company and its 35 significant (35 in 2024) subsidiaries (together, the "Group").

Under the control and influence concepts, those companies in which the Company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated, and those companies over which the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for by the equity method.

Investments in an associated company are accounted for by the equity method.

Investments in 1 (1 in 2024) unconsolidated subsidiary and 1 (1 in 2024) other associated company are stated at cost. The application of consolidation or the equity method of accounting for these investments would not have a material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary company at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is reported in the balance sheet and is amortized using the straight-line method over reasonably estimated periods (5 to 18 years) in which economic benefits are expected to be realized.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All material unrealized profit included in assets resulting from transactions within the Group is also eliminated.

Of overseas consolidated subsidiaries, 3 subsidiaries' fiscal year-end dates are November 30 and 28 subsidiaries' fiscal year-end dates are December 31.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, financial statements of each company as of their fiscal closing dates are used. However, adjustments necessary for consolidation are made for significant transactions that occurred during the consolidation period.

b. Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements — Under Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") Practical Issues Task Force ("PITF") No. 18, "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements," the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either IFRS Accounting Standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification) ("U.S. GAAP") tentatively may be used for the consolidation process, except for the following items that should be adjusted in the consolidation process so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material; (a) amortization of goodwill; (b) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been recorded in equity through other comprehensive income; (c) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; (d) cancellation of the fair value model of accounting for property, plant and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model of accounting; and (e) recording a gain or loss through profit or loss on the sale of an investment in an equity instrument for the difference between the acquisition cost and selling price, and recording impairment loss through profit or loss for other-than-temporary declines in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument, where a foreign subsidiary elects to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument.

c. Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Associated Companies for the Equity Method — ASBJ Statement No. 16, "Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments," requires adjustments to be made to conform the associate's accounting policies for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances to those of the parent company when the associate's financial statements are used in applying the equity method, unless it is impracticable to determine such adjustments. In addition, financial statements prepared by foreign associated companies in accordance with either IFRS Accounting Standards or U.S. GAAP tentatively may be used in applying the equity method if the following items are adjusted so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material: (a) amortization of goodwill; (b) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been recorded in equity through other comprehensive income; (c) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; (d) cancellation of the fair value model of accounting for property, plant and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model of accounting; and (e) recording a gain or loss through profit or loss on the sale of an investment in an equity instrument for the difference between the acquisition cost and selling price, and recording impairment loss through profit or loss for other-than-temporary declines in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument, where a foreign associate elects to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument.

d. Business Combinations — Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. Acquisition-related costs, such as advisory fees or professional fees, are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred. If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, an acquirer shall report in its financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, which shall not exceed one year from the acquisition, the acquirer shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and that would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. Such adjustments shall be recognized as if the accounting for the business combination had been completed at the acquisition date. The acquirer recognizes any bargain purchase gain in profit or loss immediately on the acquisition date after reassessing and confirming that all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed have been identified after a review of the procedures used in the purchase price allocation. A parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary might change if the parent purchases or sells ownership interests in its subsidiary. The carrying amount of noncontrolling interest is adjusted to reflect the change in the parent's ownership interest in its subsidiary while the parent retains its controlling interest in its subsidiary. Any difference between the fair value of the consideration received or paid and the amount by which the noncontrolling interest is adjusted is accounted for as capital surplus as long as the parent retains control over its subsidiary.

e. Cash Equivalents — Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and bond funds, all of which mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

f. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts — The allowance for doubtful accounts is stated in amounts considered to be appropriate based on the Group's past credit loss experience and an evaluation of potential losses in the receivables outstanding.

g. Inventories — Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, principally determined by the average method, or net selling value.

h. Investment Securities — The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries categorize their existing securities as available-for-sale securities.

Securities other than those that do not have a market price, are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity. The cost of securities sold is mainly calculated using the moving-average method.

Those that do not have a market price are stated at cost, determined by the moving-average method.

i. Property, Plant and Equipment — Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is computed principally by the declining-balance method.

j. Long-Lived Assets — The Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the discounted cash flows from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or the net selling price at disposition.

k. Product Warranty Costs — The Group establishes a liability for estimated product warranty costs at the time of sale. Estimates for accrued product warranty costs are primarily based on historical experience.

l. Significant Revenue and Expenses — The details of the main performance obligations in the major businesses related to revenue from contracts with the Company's customers and the timing at which the Company typically satisfied these performance obligations (when it typically recognizes revenue) are as follows:

(1) Marine business
In the Marine business, the Group mainly manufactures and sells navigation equipment, fishing equipment and radio communication equipment, etc.

(2) Industrial business
In the Industrial business, the Group mainly manufactures and sells medical equipment, ITS equipment, GPS equipment, and avionics electronic equipment, etc.

(3) Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal business
In the Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal business, the Group mainly manufactures and sells handy terminals.

(4) Other business
In the Other business, the Group is mainly engaged in the electromagnetic environmental testing business.

In each business, revenue is generally recognized when these products are delivered to the customers or accepted by the customers, with the exception of domestic sales where revenue is recognized upon shipment since the time period from shipment until the transfer of control over the products to the customers is typically a short period.

For repairing services in the marine business and jobbing production transactions in the industrial business, performance obligations are deemed to be satisfied over time and revenue is recognized based on the percentage of completion method. The outcome of construction contracts is measured based on the proportion of construction costs incurred by the end of the reporting period to the total expected construction costs. In some cases, the Group may not be able to reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation, but expects to recover the costs incurred to satisfy the performance obligations. In those circumstances, the Company recognizes revenue only to the extent of the costs incurred. For a construction contract whose performance obligations are expected to be satisfied within a short period, the Company applies an alternative method and recognizes revenue when the performance obligations are completely satisfied instead of recognizing revenue over time.

For any of the above businesses, if the delivery of products involves installation, performance obligations are identified for the installation and delivery of products separately and revenue is recognized as mentioned above.

m. **Retirement and Pension Plans** — The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have lump-sum severance indemnity plans, defined contribution pension plans and contributory funded defined benefit pension plans, which are pursuant to the Japanese Welfare Pension Insurance Law.

The Company accounts for liabilities for retirement benefits based on the projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the balance sheet date. The projected benefit obligations are attributed to periods on a benefit formula basis. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years within the average remaining service period of employees commencing from the following year after incurrence.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries adopt a simplified method under which the retirement benefit amount required to be paid if all the employees retired on the balance sheet date is considered as the projected benefit obligations in computing liabilities for retirement benefits and net periodic benefit costs.

n. **Asset Retirement Obligations** — An asset retirement obligation is defined as a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development, and normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset. The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense through depreciation over the remaining useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost.

o. **Research and Development Costs** — Research and development costs are charged to income as incurred.

p. **Income Taxes** — The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statement of income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted income tax rates to the temporary differences.

q. **Adoption of the Group Tax Sharing System** — The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the Group Tax Sharing System, and are accounting for national and local income taxes and the related tax effect in accordance with the “Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure under the Group Tax Sharing System” (PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021).

r. Foreign Currency Transactions — All short-term and long-term monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The foreign exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of income to the extent that they are not hedged by forward exchange contracts.

s. Foreign Currency Financial Statements — The balance sheet accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rate as of the balance sheet date except for equity, which is translated at the historical rate. Differences arising from such translation are shown as "Foreign currency translation adjustments" and also allocated to "Noncontrolling interests" in a separate component of equity. Revenue and expense accounts of consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into yen at the average exchange rate.

t. Derivatives and Hedging Activities — The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage exposures to fluctuations in interest rates. Interest rate swaps are utilized to reduce the interest rate risks of long-term debts. The Group does not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Derivative financial instruments are classified and accounted for as follows: (a) all derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value, and gains or losses on derivative transactions are recognized in the consolidated statement of income; and (b) for derivatives used for hedging purposes, if such derivatives qualify for hedge accounting because of high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, gains or losses on derivatives are deferred until maturity of the hedged transactions in principle.

The interest rate swaps which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are not remeasured at market value but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements is recognized and included in interest expense or income.

u. Per Share Information — Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Cash dividends per share presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of income are dividends applicable to the respective fiscal years, including dividends to be paid after the end of the year.

v. New Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes, Accounting Standard for Presentation of Comprehensive Income and Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting

On October 28, 2022, the ASBJ issued the following statements and guidance:
- Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes (ASBJ Statement No. 27, October 28, 2022)
- Accounting Standard for Presentation of Comprehensive Income (ASBJ Statement No. 25, October 28, 2022)
- Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting (ASBJ Guidance No. 28, October 28, 2022)

(1) Overview

These standards and guidance define the accounting classifications for current income taxes when other comprehensive income is subject to income taxes and tax effect accounting for sales of shares of subsidiaries when the group taxation system is applied.

(2) Date of adoption

The Group expects to adopt these accounting standards from the beginning of the year ending February 28, 2026.

(3) Impact of the adoption of the accounting standards

The impact of the adoption of these accounting standards is under evaluation at the time of preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for and Disclosure of Current Taxes Related to the Global Minimum Tax Rules

On March 22, 2024, the ASBJ issued the following practical solution:
- Accounting for and Disclosure of Current Taxes Related to the Global Minimum Tax Rules (ASBJ Practical Solution No. 46, March 22, 2024)

(1) Overview

This practical solution defines the accounting for and disclosure of current taxes related to the Global Minimum Tax Rules.

(2) Date of adoption

The Group expects to adopt this practical solution from the beginning of the year ending February 28, 2026.

(3) Impact of the adoption of the accounting standards

The impact of the adoption of these accounting standards is under evaluation at the time of preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standard for Leases and Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases

On September 13, 2024, the ASBJ issued the following statements and guidance:
- Accounting Standard for Leases (ASBJ Statement No. 34, September 13, 2024)
- Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases (ASBJ Guidance No. 33, September 13, 2024)

The ASBJ also issued other Accounting Standards, Implementation Guidance, Practical Solutions, and Transferred Guidance, which were revised by the issuance of the Accounting Standard for Leases.

(1) Overview

These accounting standards define the same accounting treatments as international accounting standards, which require lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases.

(2) Date of adoption

The Group expects to adopt these accounting standards from the beginning of the year ending February 28, 2029.

(3) Impact of the adoption of the accounting standards
The impact of the adoption of these accounting standards is under evaluation at the time of preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

w. Changes in Presentation

Consolidated Balance Sheet

“Insurance funds,” which had been separately presented under “Investments and other assets,” and “Long-term accounts payable,” which had been separately presented under “ Long-term liabilities” in the previous fiscal year, are included in “Other assets,” and “Other long-term liabilities” from the year ended February 28, 2025, respectively, due to the decreased materiality. “Allowance for doubtful accounts,” which had been included in “Other assets” under “Investments and other assets,” and “Lease obligations,” which had been included in “Other long-term liabilities” under “Long-term liabilities” in the previous fiscal year, are separately presented from the year ended February 28, 2025, due to the increased materiality. To reflect this change in presentation, the consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year have been reclassified.

As a result, ¥1,261 million included in “Other assets” and ¥361 million included in “Insurance funds” under “Investments and other assets,” have been reclassified to ¥(15) million of “Allowance for doubtful accounts” and ¥1,638 million of “Other assets,” while ¥1,770 million included in “Other long-term liabilities” and ¥154 million included in “Long-term accounts payable” under “Long-term liabilities” in the consolidated balance sheet as of February 29, 2024, have been reclassified to ¥1,038 million of “Lease obligations” and ¥887 million of “Other long-term liabilities,” respectively.

Consolidated Statement of Income

“Surrender value of insurance,” which had been separately presented under “Other income (expenses)” in the previous fiscal year, is included in “Other—net” from the year ended February 28, 2025, due to the decreased materiality. To reflect this change in presentation, the consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year have been reclassified.

As a result, ¥48 million included in “Surrender value of insurance” and ¥282 million included in “Other—net” under “Other income (expenses)” in the consolidated statement of income for the previous fiscal year, have been reclassified to ¥330 million of “Other—net.”

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

“(Decrease) increase in allowance for doubtful accounts” and “Increase in provision for bonuses” under “Changes in assets and liabilities,” of “Operating activities,” which had been included in “Other—net” in the previous fiscal year, are separately presented from the year ended February 28, 2025, due to the increased materiality. “Interest and dividends—received,” “Interest—paid,” “Interest and dividend income,” and “Interest expenses” of “Operating activities,” which had been included in “Other—net” in the previous fiscal year, are separately presented from the year ended February 28, 2025, due to the increased materiality. “Payments into time deposits” and “Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits” under “Investing activities,” which had been included in “Increase in other assets” in the previous fiscal year, are separately presented from the year ended February 28, 2025, due to the increased materiality. To reflect this change in presentation, the consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year have been reclassified.

As a result, ¥1,352 million included in “Other—net” under “Operating activities” in the consolidated statement of cash flows for the previous fiscal year, has been reclassified to ¥51 million of “(Decrease) increase in allowance for doubtful accounts,” ¥434 million of “Increase in provision for bonuses,” ¥309 million of “Interest and dividends—received,” ¥(65) million of “Interest—paid,” ¥(251) million of “Interest and dividend income,” ¥132 million of “Interest expenses,” and ¥740 million of “Other—net.” ¥(273) million included in “Increase in other assets” under “Investing activities” has been reclassified to ¥(43) million of “Payments into time deposits,” ¥131 million of “Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits,” and ¥(361) million of “Increase in other assets.”

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Accounting estimates are recorded at the reasonable amounts computed based on information available at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The item whose amounts were recorded based on accounting estimates in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2025, that may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year is as follows:

Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets

(1) Amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Deferred tax assets	**¥1,638**	¥1,300	**$10,944**

The amount recorded as deferred tax assets refers to the amount after offsetting against deferred tax liabilities and deducting valuation allowance.

(2) Information about the details of significant accounting estimates on the identified item
Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is considered to have effects to reduce future tax burdens through the reversal of deductible temporary differences or the offsetting of tax loss carryforwards against taxable income.

Recoverability of deferred tax assets is determined based on estimation of future taxable income and tax planning. Future taxable income is estimated based on the Group's business plans. Forecasts of sales and cost of sales used in the business plans include significant assumptions, such as amounts of orders received and production outputs and foreign exchange rates. Therefore, when the assessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets changes due to any variations in these significant assumptions, it might have an impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year.

4. BUSINESS COMBINATION

Year Ended February 28, 2025

(Finalization of the Provisional Accounting Treatment for Business Combinations)

In the previous fiscal year, the business combination with SARL ROBIN MARINE, which was conducted on July 4, 2023, had been subject to provisional accounting treatment. The accounting treatment was finalized in the fiscal year ended February 28, 2025.

With the finalization of the provisional accounting treatment, the comparative information included in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2025, reflected a significant revision of the initial allocation of acquisition costs. As a result, in the consolidated balance sheet as of February 29, 2024, goodwill decreased by ¥104 million, while other intangible assets included in other assets under investments and other assets, deferred tax liabilities and retained earnings increased by ¥143 million, ¥37 million and ¥1 million, respectively. In the consolidated statement of income for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2024, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by ¥1 million, while operating income and income before income taxes increased by ¥1 million, respectively.

5. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments as of February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Time deposits other than cash equivalents	**¥700**	¥628	**$4,676**

6. RECEIVABLES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Receivables from contracts with customers included in "Notes receivable—trade," "Accounts receivable—trade" and "Contracts assets" as of February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Notes receivable – trade	**¥ 487**	¥ 729	**$ 3,253**
Accounts receivable – trade	**21,675**	19,576	**144,818**
Contracts assets	**6,171**	4,314	**41,230**

7. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investment securities as of February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Non-current:			
Marketable equity securities	**¥3,497**	¥3,103	**$23,364**
Other	**165**	209	**1,102**
Total	**¥3,662**	¥3,312	**$24,467**

The costs and aggregate fair values of investment securities at February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
February 28, 2025	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**¥901**	**¥2,596**		**¥3,497**
Others	**25**	**50**		**76**
February 29, 2024				
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	¥916	¥2,186		¥3,103
Others	43	54		97

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
February 28, 2025	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**$6,019**	**$17,344**		**$23,364**
Others	**167**	**334**		**507**

Available-for-sale securities whose fair value is not readily determinable as of February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows:

	Carrying Amount		
	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Available-for-sale:			
Equity securities	**¥88**	¥111	**$587**

Available-for-sale securities sold for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		
Year Ended February 28, 2025	Amount of Sales	Gain on Sales	Loss on Sales
Securities classified as:			
Available-for-sale:			
Equity securities	**¥74**	**¥58**	
Others	**20**	**2**	
Total	**¥94**	**¥61**	
Year Ended February 29, 2024			
Securities classified as:			
Available-for-sale:			
Others	¥0		
Total	¥0		

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
Year Ended February 28, 2025	Amount of Sales	Gain on Sales	Loss on Sales
Securities classified as:			
Available-for-sale:			
Equity securities	**$494**	**$387**	
Others	**133**	**13**	
Total	**$628**	**$407**	

For the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, the Company recognized loss on revaluation of investment securities (equity securities classified as available-for-sale) in an amount of ¥22 million ($146 thousand) and ¥7 million, respectively.

8. INVENTORIES

Inventories at February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Merchandise and finished products	**¥27,627**	¥26,979	**$184,586**
Work in process	**3,226**	3,624	**21,554**
Raw materials and supplies	**12,719**	15,483	**84,980**
Total	**¥43,573**	¥46,088	**$291,127**

9. LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Group reviewed its long-lived assets for impairment as of February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024. As a result, the Group recognized impairment losses of ¥43 million ($287 thousand) and ¥12 million, respectively, as other expenses. These impairment losses primarily related to long-lived assets of the Industrial Business for the year ended February 28, 2025, and the Marine Business and the Industrial Business for the year ended February 29, 2024, due to continuing operating losses in the divisions. Recoverable amounts of these assets were measured in terms of the value in use. However, since future cash flows are not expected, the value in use is calculated as zero.

10. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS, LONG-TERM DEBTS AND LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Short-term bank loans at February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, consisted of notes to banks and bank overdrafts. The weighted-average interest rates applicable to the short-term bank loans were 0.37% and 0.24% at February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, respectively.

Long-term debts at February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Loans from banks and insurance companies, maturing in series until 2029 with weighted-average interest rates from 0.45% to 0.76% (2025) and from 0.43% to 0.56% (2024)	**¥11,708**	¥11,416	**$ 78,225**
Less current portion	**(3,006)**	(3,208)	**(20,084)**
Long-term debts, less current portion	**¥ 8,702**	¥ 8,207	**$ 58,141**

Lease obligations with due dates leading up to March 2067 with an average interest rate of 2.46% and 3.00% at February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, respectively, are included in “Other long-term liabilities,” excluding current portion which is included in “Other current liabilities.”

Annual maturities of long-term debts and lease obligations at February 28, 2025, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars	
Year Ending February 28 or 29	Long-term Debts	Lease Obligations	Long-term Debts	Lease Obligations
2026	¥ 3,006	¥ 606	$20,084	$ 4,048
2027	1,402	538	9,367	3,594
2028	3,500	410	23,384	2,739
2029	300	314	2,004	2,097
2030	3,500	362	23,384	2,418
2031 and thereafter		412		2,752
Total	¥11,708	¥ 2,644	$78,225	$17,665

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as collateral for bank loans at February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows, although there were no corresponding obligations:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Land and buildings, net of accumulated depreciation	**¥103**	¥113	**$688**

As is customary in Japan, the Company maintains substantial deposit balances with banks with which it has borrowings. Such deposit balances are not legally or contractually restricted as to withdrawal.

General agreements with respective banks provide, as is customary in Japan, that additional collateral must be provided under certain circumstances if requested by such banks and that certain banks have the right to offset cash deposited with them against any long-term or short-term debts or obligation that becomes due and, in case of default and certain other specified events, against all other debts payable to the banks. The Company has never been requested to provide any additional collateral.

11. RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have severance payment plans for employees. Under most circumstances, employees terminating their employment are entitled to retirement benefits determined based on the rate of pay at the time of termination, years of service and certain other factors. Such retirement benefits are made in the form of a lump-sum severance payment from the Company or from certain consolidated subsidiaries and annuity payments from a trustee. Under certain situation, employees are entitled to receive additional payments if the termination is by voluntary retirement at earlier ages prior to the mandatory retirement age.

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have contributory funded defined benefit pension plans and unfunded retirement benefit plans for employees. Certain overseas consolidated subsidiaries have defined retirement benefit plans or defined retirement contribution plans.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries adopt the simplified method in determining retirement benefit obligations.

a. Defined Benefit Plans (Including Plans to Which the Simplified Method Is Applied)

(1) The changes in defined benefit obligations for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Balance at beginning of year	**¥13,653**	¥14,134	**$91,220**
Current service cost	**569**	546	**3,801**
Interest cost	**133**	139	**888**
Actuarial losses (gains)	**184**	(3)	**1,229**
Benefits paid	**(1,097)**	(1,304)	**(7,329)**
Others	**101**	141	**674**
Balance at end of year	**¥13,545**	¥13,653	**$90,499**

(2) The changes in plan assets for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Balance at beginning of year	**¥12,126**	¥12,081	**$81,018**
Expected return on plan assets	**242**	251	**1,616**
Actuarial gains	**24**	472	**160**
Contributions from the employer	**311**	305	**2,077**
Benefits paid	**(841)**	(983)	**(5,619)**
Balance at end of year	**¥11,863**	¥12,126	**$79,261**

(3) Reconciliations between the liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the balances of defined benefit obligations and plan assets were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Funded defined benefit obligation	**¥ 10,215**	¥10,441	**$ 68,250**
Plan assets	**(11,863)**	(12,126)	**(79,261)**
Total	**(1,647)**	(1,685)	**(11,004)**
Unfunded defined benefit obligation	**3,329**	3,211	**22,242**
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**¥ 1,682**	¥ 1,526	**$ 11,238**

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Liability for retirement benefits	**¥ 3,329**	¥ 3,211	**$ 22,242**
Asset for retirement benefits	**(1,647)**	(1,685)	**(11,004)**
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**¥ 1,682**	¥ 1,526	**$ 11,238**

(4) The components of net periodic benefit costs for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Service cost	**¥ 569**	¥ 546	**$ 3,801**
Interest cost	**133**	139	**888**
Expected return on plan assets	**(242)**	(251)	**(1,616)**
Amortization of actuarial differences	**92**	248	**614**
Periodic benefit cost calculated by the simplified method	**101**	89	**674**
Others	**41**	35	**273**
Net periodic benefit costs	**¥ 695**	¥ 807	**$ 4,643**

(5) Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (before income tax effect) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Actuarial differences	**¥(67)**	¥724	**$(447)**
Total	**¥(67)**	¥724	**$(447)**

(6) Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (before income tax effect) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans as of February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Unrecognized actuarial differences	**¥366**	¥299	**$2,445**
Total	**¥366**	¥299	**$2,445**

(7) Plan assets
(a) Components of plan assets
Plan assets as of February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, consisted of the following:

	2025	2024
Debt investments	**43%**	41%
Equity investments	**26**	26
Cash and cash equivalents	**0**	0
General account assets of life insurance	**24**	25
Others	**7**	8
Total	**100%**	100%

(b) Method of determining the expected rate of return on plan assets
The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined by considering the long-term rates of return which are expected currently and in the future from the various components of the plan assets.

(8) Assumptions used for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were set forth as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	**1.0%**	1.0%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**2.0**	2.1
Expected rate of salary increase	**2.3**	2.3

b. Defined Contribution Plans

The amount of required contribution to the defined contribution plans of the Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, was ¥529 million ($3,534 thousand) and ¥458 million, respectively.

12. EQUITY

Japanese companies are subject to the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act"). The significant provisions in the Companies Act that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

a. Dividends

Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders' meeting. Additionally, for companies that meet certain criteria including (1) having a Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having an Audit & Supervisory Board, and (4) the term of service of the directors being prescribed as one year rather than the normal two-year term by its articles of incorporation, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends-in-kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. However, the Company does not meet all the above criteria.

Semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the Board of Directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate. The Companies Act provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of net assets after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

b. Increases/Decreases and Transfer of Common Stock, Reserve and Surplus

The Companies Act requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus), depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the common stock. Under the Companies Act, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Companies Act also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts within equity under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

c. Treasury Stock and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights

The Companies Act also provides for companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders which is determined by a specific formula. The Companies Act also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock.

13. INCOME TAXES

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes which, in the aggregate, resulted in a normal effective statutory tax rate of approximately 30.6% for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Deferred tax assets:			
Unrealized profit	**¥ 3,705**	¥ 4,137	**$ 24,754**
Liability for retirement benefits	**987**	952	**6,594**
Accrued bonuses	**585**	521	**3,908**
Accrued product warranty costs	**203**	222	**1,356**
Tax loss carryforwards (Note 2)		113	
Inventories	**993**	878	**6,634**
Investment securities	**239**	228	**1,596**
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	**175**	126	**1,169**
Consolidation adjustments for transactions under common control	**412**		**2,752**
Other	**965**	1,020	**6,447**
Total of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences	**8,270**	8,202	**55,254**
Less valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards (Note 2)		(113)	
Less valuation allowance for temporary differences	**(5,042)**	(5,297)	**(33,687)**
Total valuation allowance (Note 1)	**(5,042)**	(5,410)	**(33,687)**
Deferred tax assets	**3,227**	2,791	**21,560**
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Accelerated depreciation in overseas subsidiaries	**128**	112	**855**
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	**723**	601	**4,830**
Undistributed earnings of overseas subsidiaries	**282**	350	**1,884**
Asset for retirement benefits	**501**	512	**3,347**
Other	**204**	156	**1,362**
Deferred tax liabilities	**1,840**	1,733	**12,293**
Net deferred tax assets	**¥ 1,387**	¥ 1,058	**$ 9,267**

Notes:

1. Valuation allowance decreased by ¥368 million ($2,458 thousand) mainly because the valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards of the Company decreased, and the valuation allowance relating to elimination of unrealized profit decreased.

2. The expiration of tax loss carryforwards, the related valuation allowances and the resulting net deferred tax assets as of February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows:

February 28, 2025

Not applicable.

	Millions of Yen						
February 29, 2024	1 Year or Less	After 1 Year through 2 Years	After 2 Years through 3 Years	After 3 Years through 4 Years	After 4 Years through 5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
Deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards *a					¥ 12	¥ 101	¥ 113
Less valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards					(12)	(101)	(113)
Net deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards						0	0 *b

*a Deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards are computed by multiplying the normal effective statutory tax rate.

*b Net deferred tax assets recorded as of February 29, 2024, at ¥0 million are recognized for tax loss carryforwards of ¥113 million (computed by multiplying the normal effective statutory tax rate). These deferred tax assets as of February 29, 2024, are recognized for tax loss carryforwards of ¥0 million (computed by multiplying the normal effective statutory tax rate) recorded by FURUNO LIFEBEST CO., LTD., which is a consolidated subsidiary. No valuation allowance is provided for the portion that is deemed to be recoverable based on expected future taxable income.

The reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, is as follows:

	2025	2024
Normal effective statutory tax rate	**30.6%**	30.6%
Lower income tax rates applicable to income in certain foreign countries	**(4.6)**	(8.6)
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	**0.8**	3.3
Per capita inhabitant tax	**0.3**	0.5
Nontaxable dividends and other income	**(0.4)**	(1.2)
Tax credit	**(3.8)**	(5.4)
Undistributed earnings of overseas subsidiaries	**(0.5)**	0.6
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	**(2.4)**	0.3
Other—net	**(0.9)**	3.7
Actual effective tax rate	**19.1%**	23.8%

Accounting for National and Local Income Taxes and the Related Tax Effect

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the Group Tax Sharing System, and are accounting for national and local income taxes and the related tax effect in accordance with the “Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure under the Group Tax Sharing System” (PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021).

Changes in Corporation Tax Rates, etc. after the Fiscal Closing Date
In accordance with the enactment of the “Act Partially Amending the Income Tax Act and Related Acts (Act No. 13 of 2025)” by the Diet on March 31, 2025, a new surtax (Special Defense Corporation Tax) with a tax rate of 4% imposed on the amount of corporation tax after deducting ¥5 million ($33 thousand) as the tax base will be established, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026.

As a result, for the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries, the normal effective statutory tax rate used to calculate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities for temporary differences expected to be resolved in fiscal years beginning on or after March 1, 2027, will primarily be changed from 30.6% to 31.5%.

If the revised normal effective statutory tax rate were applied as of February 28, 2025, deferred tax assets, deferred tax liabilities, and unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities would decrease by ¥40 million ($267 thousand), ¥0 million ($0 thousand), and ¥18 million ($120 thousand), respectively, while income taxes—deferred and defined retirement benefit plans would increase by ¥21 million ($140 thousand) and ¥0 million ($0 thousand), respectively.

14. SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, mainly consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Employees' salaries and wages	**¥13,315**	¥12,055	**$88,962**
Employees' bonuses	**1,777**	1,545	**11,872**
Provision for allowance for doubtful receivables	**33**	62	**220**
Provision for employees' bonuses	**1,649**	1,411	**11,017**
Retirement benefit expenses	**712**	686	**4,757**
Travel and communication expenses	**1,458**	1,274	**9,741**
Depreciation and amortization	**1,558**	1,399	**10,409**

15. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Research and development costs included in “SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES” were ¥6,303 million ($42,112 thousand) and ¥5,987 million for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, respectively.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

a. Status of Financial Instruments

(1) Group policy for financial instruments

The Group raises necessary funds to support its principal business plans to produce and sell marine electronic equipment and industrial electronic equipment. Cash surpluses, if any, are invested in low-risk financial assets. Short-term bank loans are used to fund ongoing operations. Derivatives are not used for speculative purposes, but to manage exposure to financial risks as described below.

(2) Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments
Trade receivables, such as notes receivable and accounts receivable, are exposed to customer credit risk.

Foreign currency denominated trade receivables arising from global activities are exposed to the market risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Investment securities, mainly equity instruments of customers and suppliers of the Group held for business or capital alliance purposes, are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuation.

Payment terms of trade payables, such as notes payable and accounts payable, are less than one year. Certain trade payables arising from import of raw materials, which are denominated in foreign currencies, are exposed to the market risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Maturities of bank loans, mainly for the purpose of financing necessary working funds, are less than five years after the balance sheet date. Certain bank loans are exposed to the market risk of fluctuations in variable interest rates. Those risks are mitigated by using derivatives such as interest rate swaps.

Derivatives mainly consist of interest rate swaps which are used to avoid or mitigate the market risks from changes in interest rates. For hedging instruments and hedged items concerning hedge accounting and hedging policies and hedge effectiveness, please see Note 2.t “Derivatives and Hedging Activities” under “SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES.”

(3) Risk management for financial instruments
Credit Risk Management
Credit risk is the risk of economic loss arising from a counterparty’s failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms.

The Company manages its credit risk from trade receivables by monitoring payment terms and balances of major customers and identifying the default risk of counterparties at an early stage in accordance with the credit control policy. The consolidated subsidiaries have similar control policies pursuant to the Company’s credit control policy. Derivatives are entered into with only high-credit rating financial institutions and, accordingly, credit risk arising from default of the counterparties is kept at a minimum. The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets as of the consolidated balance sheet date is represented by their carrying values exposed to credit risk.

Market Risk Management (Foreign Exchange Risk and Interest Rate Risk)
The Group hedges foreign currency trade receivables and payables against market risk from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates identified by currency and by month using principally forward foreign currency contracts. Depending on exchange market conditions, the Group makes forward foreign currency contracts for foreign currency trade receivables and payables that are certainly expected to occur. In addition, the Group utilizes interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk from changes in interest rates associated with bank loans.

Investment securities are managed by monitoring market values and financial position of issuers on a regular basis and continuously reviewing the holding status by taking into consideration the relationship with the counterparties.

Derivative transactions are executed and controlled based on internal guidelines, which prescribe the transaction limits and procedures of the finance department of each company, and the positions are identified on a regular basis. In addition, the responsible division of the Company is informed of the status of transactions by each Group company on a regular basis to control and confirm the positions.

Liquidity Risk Management
Liquidity risk comprises the risk that the Group cannot meet its contractual obligations in full on maturity dates.

The Group manages its liquidity risk by preparing and updating the financial plans of the Accounting Department based on the reports from each division.

(4) Supplementary explanation about fair values of financial instruments
In determining fair values of financial instruments, variable factors are incorporated and therefore, such values may change by adopting different presumptions.

b. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

	Millions of Yen		
February 28, 2025	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain
Investment securities:			
Available-for-sale securities	**¥ 3,574**	**¥ 3,574**	
Total assets	**¥ 3,574**	**¥ 3,574**	
Long-term debts, including current portion	**¥11,708**	**¥11,583**	**¥ (124)**
Total liabilities	**¥11,708**	**¥11,583**	**¥ (124)**
Derivatives (*3)	**¥ 58**	**¥ 58**	

	Millions of Yen		
February 29, 2024	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain
Investment securities:			
Available-for-sale securities	¥ 3,201	¥ 3,201	
Total assets	¥ 3,201	¥ 3,201	
Long-term debts, including current portion	¥11,416	¥11,400	¥ (16)
Total liabilities	¥11,416	¥11,400	¥ (16)
Derivatives (*3)	¥ (89)	¥ (89)	

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
February 28, 2025	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain
Investment securities:			
Available-for-sale securities	**$23,879**	**$23,879**	
Total assets	**$23,879**	**$23,879**	
Long-term debts, including current portion	**$78,225**	**$77,390**	**$ (828)**
Total liabilities	**$78,225**	**$77,390**	**$ (828)**
Derivatives (*3)	**$ 387**	**$ 387**	

*1 "Cash and cash equivalents," "Notes receivable—trade," "Accounts receivable—trade," "Electronically recorded receivables—operating," "Notes payable—trade," "Accounts payable—trade," "Electronically recorded obligations—operating" and "Short-term bank loans" are omitted as they either comprise cash or are settled in a short period, and their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

*2 Shares that do not have a market price, etc. as of February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, which are not included in "Investment securities," are as follows:

	Carrying Amount		
	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
February 28 or 29	**2025**	2024	**2025**
Unlisted equity securities	**¥974**	¥900	**$6,507**

*3 Net receivables or payables arising from derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied and deferral hedge accounting is applied are presented in a net amount, and net payables are presented in parentheses.

Note: Maturity analysis for financial assets and securities with contractual maturities

February 28, 2025	Millions of Yen Due in 1 Year or Less	Due after 1 Year through 5 Years	Due after 5 Years through 10 Years	Due after 10 Years
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥15,413**			
Short-term investments	**700**			
Notes receivable—trade	**487**			
Accounts receivable—trade	**21,675**			
Electronically recorded receivables—operating	**1,027**			
Total	**¥39,303**			

February 29, 2024	Millions of Yen Due in 1 Year or Less	Due after 1 Year through 5 Years	Due after 5 Years through 10 Years	Due after 10 Years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥11,158			
Short-term investments	628			
Notes receivable—trade	729			
Accounts receivable—trade	19,576			
Electronically recorded receivables—operating	1,054			
Total	¥33,147			

February 28, 2025	Thousands of U.S. Dollars Due in 1 Year or Less	Due after 1 Year through 5 Years	Due after 5 Years through 10 Years	Due after 10 Years
Cash and cash equivalents	**$102,979**			
Short-term investments	**4,676**			
Notes receivable—trade	**3,253**			
Accounts receivable—trade	**144,818**			
Electronically recorded receivables—operating	**6,861**			
Total	**$262,597**			

Please see Note 10 for annual maturities of long-term debts.

c. Fair Value Information by Level within the Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level 1 fair value: Fair value measured using observable inputs, i.e. quoted prices in active markets for assets or liabilities that are the subject of the measurement
Level 2 fair value: Fair value measured using observable inputs other than Level 1 inputs
Level 3 fair value: Fair value measured using unobservable inputs

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

(1) Financial instruments measured at fair value

	Millions of Yen			
	Fair Value			
February 28, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities:				
Equity securities	**¥3,497**			**¥3,497**
Other		**¥ 76**		**76**
Derivatives:				
Currency related		**62**		**62**
Total assets	**¥3,497**	**¥139**		**¥3,636**
Derivatives:				
Currency related		**¥ 4**		**¥ 4**
Total liabilities		**¥ 4**		**¥ 4**
February 29, 2024				
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities:				
Equity securities	¥3,103			¥3,103
Other		¥ 97		97
Derivatives:				
Currency related				
Total assets	¥3,103	¥ 97		¥3,201
Derivatives:				
Currency related		¥ 89		¥ 89
Total liabilities		¥ 89		¥ 89

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	Fair Value			
February 28, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities:				
Equity securities	**$23,364**			**$23,364**
Other		**$507**		**507**
Derivatives:				
Currency related		**414**		**414**
Total assets	**$23,364**	**$928**		**$24,293**
Derivatives:				
Currency related		**$ 26**		**$ 26**
Total liabilities		**$ 26**		**$ 26**

(2) Financial instruments other than those measured at fair value

	Millions of Yen			
	Fair Value			
February 28, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Long-term debts		**¥11,583**		**¥11,583**
Total liabilities		**¥11,583**		**¥11,583**
February 29, 2024				
Long-term debts		¥11,400		¥11,400
Total liabilities		¥11,400		¥11,400

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	Fair Value			
February 28, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Long-term debts		**$77,390**		**$77,390**
Total liabilities		**$77,390**		**$77,390**

Note: A description of the valuation technique(s) and inputs used in the fair value measurements

Investment Securities

The fair value of listed shares and investment trust is measured using quoted prices. The fair value of listed shares is classified as Level 1 as they are traded in active markets. The fair value of investment trust is classified as Level 2 as they are measured using the standard price determined by the securities company, which is an observable input.

Derivatives

The fair value of derivatives is determined based on the prices presented by the financial institutions as counterparties and classified as Level 2.

Long-Term Debts

The fair value of long-term debts is measured by discounting the sum of the principal and interest using the remaining life of the debts and interest rate reflecting credit risk and classified as Level 2. In addition, a long-term debt with variable interest rate is subject to specific treatment for interest rate swap, and the total amount of principal and interest treated as a single unit with the relevant interest rate swap is used for measurement.

17. DERIVATIVES

The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge foreign exchange risk associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The Group also enters into interest rate swap contracts to manage its interest rate exposures on certain liabilities.

All derivative transactions are entered into to hedge interest and foreign currency exposures incorporated within the Group's business. Accordingly, market risk in these derivatives is basically offset by opposite movements in the value of hedged assets or liabilities.

Because the counterparties to these derivatives are limited to major international financial institutions, the Group does not anticipate any losses arising from credit risk.

Derivative transactions entered into by the Group have been made in accordance with internal policies which regulate the authorization and credit limit amount.

Derivative Transactions to Which Hedge Accounting Is Not Applied at February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024
Currency-related derivatives

	Millions of Yen			
February 28, 2025	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain (Loss)
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Buying USD	**¥1,216**		**¥ 4**	**¥ 4**
Buying EUR	**2,875**		**53**	**53**
February 29, 2024				
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Selling GBP	¥ 722		¥ (0)	¥ (0)
Buying EUR	2,963		(88)	(88)

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
February 28, 2025	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain (Loss)
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Buying USD	**$ 8,124**		**$ 26**	**$ 26**
Buying EUR	**19,208**		**354**	**354**

Derivative Transactions to Which Hedge Accounting Is Applied at February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024
Interest-related derivatives

		Millions of Yen		
February 28, 2025	Hedged Item	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps: Receivable floating rate / payable fixed rate	**Long-term debt**	**¥1,000**	**¥1,000**	**Note**
February 29, 2024				
Interest rate swaps: Receivable floating rate / payable fixed rate	Long-term debts	¥2,700	¥1,000	Note

		Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
February 28, 2025	Hedged Item	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps: Receivable floating rate / payable fixed rate	**Long-term debt**	**$6,681**	**$6,681**	**Note**

Note: The fair values of interest rate swaps, which are accounted for together with the long-term debts as the hedged item, are included in the fair values of the relevant long-term debts, if they qualify for hedge accounting.

18. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities:			
Gains arising during the year	**¥ 467**	¥ 961	**$ 3,120**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**(61)**		**(407)**
Amount before income tax effect	**406**	961	**2,712**
Income tax effect	**(122)**	(298)	**(815)**
Total	**¥ 283**	¥ 662	**$ 1,890**
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Adjustments arising during the year	**¥1,833**	¥2,562	**$12,246**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss			
Amount before income tax effect	**1,833**	2,562	**12,246**
Income tax effect			
Total	**¥1,833**	¥2,562	**$12,246**
Defined retirement benefit plans:			
Adjustments arising during the year	**¥ (159)**	¥ 476	**$ (1,062)**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**92**	248	**614**
Amount before income tax effect	**(67)**	724	**(447)**
Income tax effect	**33**	(192)	**220**
Total	**¥ (33)**	¥ 532	**$ (220)**
Share of other comprehensive income in an associate accounted for by the equity method:			
Gains arising during the year	**¥ (11)**	¥ 23	**$ (73)**
Total	**¥ (11)**	¥ 23	**$ (73)**
Total other comprehensive income	**¥2,072**	¥3,780	**$13,843**

19. NET INCOME PER SHARE

The financial data for the computation of basic net income per share ("EPS") for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, is as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of Shares	Yen	U.S. Dollars
	Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Weighted-Average Shares	EPS	
Year Ended February 28, 2025				
Basic EPS—Net income available to common shareholders	¥11,457	31,594	¥362.64	$2.42
Year Ended February 29, 2024				
Basic EPS—Net income available to common shareholders	¥6,240	31,579	¥197.61	

Diluted EPS is not disclosed because the Company did not issue dilutive securities for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024.

Basic EPS for the year ended February 29, 2024, was calculated based on the amount after reflecting the revision described in "Finalization of the Provisional Accounting Treatment for Business Combinations" in Note 4 "BUSINESS COMBINATION."

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Appropriations of Retained Earnings

The following appropriation of retained earnings at February 28, 2025, was approved at the Company's shareholders' meeting held on May 22, 2025:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Year-end cash dividends, ¥75 ($0.50) per share	¥2,369	$15,828

Notice of Unauthorized Access to the Company's Server

On June 16, 2025, the Company detected suspicious behavior on a server managed by itself. Subsequent investigation confirmed unauthorized access. The Company has currently shut down the affected server and blocked access from the IP segment identified as the source of the unauthorized access. The Company will continue the investigation to determine the cause and scope of the incident. At this time, the Company is also carefully assessing any potential impact on its financial results for the next consolidated fiscal year.

21. REVENUE RECOGNITION

a. Disaggregation of Revenue from Contracts with Customers

	Millions of Yen					
	Reportable Segment					
Year Ended February 28, 2025	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other (Note)	Total
Japan	**¥ 22,840**	**¥10,799**	**¥3,694**	**¥ 37,334**	**¥365**	**¥ 37,699**
Americas	**11,893**	**169**		**12,062**		**12,062**
Europe	**35,171**	**1,348**		**36,519**		**36,519**
Asia	**30,706**	**1,892**		**32,598**		**32,598**
Other regions	**7,643**	**5**		**7,648**		**7,648**
Revenue arising from contracts with customers	**¥108,254**	**¥14,214**	**¥3,694**	**¥126,164**	**¥365**	**¥126,529**
Other revenue	**423**			**423**		**423**
Sales to external customers	**¥108,678**	**¥14,214**	**¥3,694**	**¥126,587**	**¥365**	**¥126,953**
Year Ended February 29, 2024						
Japan	¥22,591	¥10,099	¥3,555	¥ 36,246	¥322	¥ 36,569
Americas	12,434	32		12,467		12,467
Europe	31,698	1,205		32,903		32,903
Asia	24,180	1,469		25,649		25,649
Other regions	6,899	4		6,904		6,904
Revenue arising from contracts with customers	¥97,804	¥12,811	¥3,555	¥114,171	¥322	¥114,494
Other revenue	356			356		356
Sales to external customers	¥98,160	¥12,811	¥3,555	¥114,527	¥322	¥114,850

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars					
	Reportable Segment					
Year Ended February 28, 2025	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other (Note)	Total
Japan	**$152,602**	**$72,152**	**$24,680**	**$249,442**	**$2,438**	**$251,880**
Americas	**79,461**	**1,129**		**80,590**		**80,590**
Europe	**234,990**	**9,006**		**243,996**		**243,996**
Asia	**205,158**	**12,641**		**217,799**		**217,799**
Other regions	**51,065**	**33**		**51,099**		**51,099**
Revenue arising from contracts with customers	**$723,284**	**$94,968**	**$24,680**	**$842,947**	**$2,438**	**$845,386**
Other revenue	**2,826**			**2,826**		**2,826**
Sales to external customers	**$726,117**	**$94,968**	**$24,680**	**$845,774**	**$2,438**	**$848,219**

Note: Other includes the electromagnetic environmental testing business, etc. which do not belong to any reportable segment.

b. Basic Information for Understanding Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Basic information for understanding revenue from contracts with customers is as described in Note 2.l "Significant Revenue and Expenses."

c. Reconciliation of Satisfaction of Performance Obligations within Contracts with Customers and Cash Flows Arising from Such Contracts, and the Amount and Timing of Revenue Arising from Customers Existing at the End of the Reporting Period That Are Expected to Be Recognized in or after the Following Reporting Period

(1) Balance of contract assets and contract liabilities

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Receivables from contracts with customers (beginning balance)	**¥20,306**	¥17,689	**$135,671**
Receivables from contracts with customers (ending balance)	**22,162**	20,306	**148,072**
Contract assets (beginning balance)	**4,314**	3,847	**28,823**
Contract assets (ending balance)	**6,171**	4,314	**41,230**
Contract liabilities (beginning balance)	**2,483**	2,756	**16,589**
Contract liabilities (ending balance)	**2,312**	2,483	**15,447**

Contract assets are primarily related to the unbilled rights of the Group concerning considerations for revenue recognized in accordance with the satisfaction of performance obligations and are reclassified to receivables from contracts with customers when the rights of considerations become billable.

Contract liabilities are primarily related to advances received from customers. Contract liabilities are reversed as revenue is recognized.

Revenue recognized in the fiscal year ended February 28, 2025, that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was ¥1,146 million ($7,656 thousand) (¥1,525 million in 2024). There was no significant change in the balances of contract assets and contract liabilities.

The amount of revenue recognized in the fiscal year ended February 28, 2025, from performance obligations that were satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods is immaterial (primarily related to changes in transaction prices).

(2) Transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The Group has applied the practical expedient on contracts with an original expected duration of one year or less for the purpose of this note "Transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations," and has not included such contracts in this note. The total amount of transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations by the Business is as follows: These contracts are expected to be recognized as revenue within approximately two years.

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2025	2024	**2025**
Marine Business	**¥11,485**	¥11,753	**$ 76,735**
Industrial Business	**7,774**	5,075	**51,940**
Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal Business			
Other			
Total	**¥19,259**	¥16,828	**$128,676**

22. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Under ASBJ Statement No. 17, “Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures,” and ASBJ Guidance No. 20, “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures,” an entity is required to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available and such information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, segment information is required to be reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments.

a. Description of Reportable Segments

The Group’s reportable segments are those for which separate financial information is available and regular evaluation by the Company’s management is being performed in order to decide how resources are allocated among the Group.

The principal business of the Group is manufacturing and sales of marine equipment, industrial electronics equipment, wireless LAN system and handy terminals. The Company consists of divisions separated by product and service, and each division designs comprehensive strategies for its products and services and develops relevant business activities. Each subsidiary develops business activities from a management perspective within the Group. Accordingly, the Group consists of business segments by product and service, which are the Marine business, the Industrial business, and the Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal business, as the reportable segments.

The major products in the Marine business are navigation equipment, fishing equipment and radio communication equipment, etc. The major products in the Industrial business are medical equipment, ITS equipment, GPS equipment, and avionics electronic equipment, etc. The major products in the Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal business are wireless LAN system and handy terminals, etc.

b. Methods of Measurement for the Amounts of Sales, Profit, Assets, Liabilities and Other Items for Each Reportable Segment

The accounting policies of each reportable segment are consistent with those disclosed in Note 2 “SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES.”

Segment profit corresponds to the figure based on “Operating income” in the consolidated statement of income.

Intersegment sales or transfers are based on the arm’s-length price.

With the revisions described in “Finalization of the Provisional Accounting Treatment for Business Combinations” in Note 4 “BUSINESS COMBINATION,” the segment information for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2024, is presented reflecting the said revisions.

(Changes in the Method of Allocating Segment Assets)

From the fiscal year ended February 28, 2025, the Company has revised the method of allocating assets to each reportable segment in order to reflect the actual conditions of each segment more accurately. The information on assets by reportable segment for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2024, has been restated based on the revised allocation method.

c. Information about Sales, Profit, Assets, Liabilities and Other Items

	Millions of Yen							
	2025							
	Reportable Segment							
	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other (Note 1)	Total	Reconciliations (Note 2)	Consolidated (Note 3)
Sales:								
Sales to external customers	**¥108,678**	**¥14,214**	**¥3,694**	**¥126,587**	**¥ 365**	**¥126,953**		**¥126,953**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**205**	**43**	**286**	**535**	**635**	**1,171**	**¥ (1,171)**	
Total	**¥108,884**	**¥14,258**	**¥3,980**	**¥127,123**	**¥1,001**	**¥128,125**	**¥ (1,171)**	**¥126,953**
Segment profit (loss)	**¥ 13,334**	**¥ 496**	**¥ 197**	**¥ 14,028**	**¥ (125)**	**¥ 13,902**	**¥ (720)**	**¥ 13,181**
Segment assets	**97,643**	**14,138**	**1,932**	**113,713**	**1,121**	**114,835**	**8,684**	**123,519**
Other:								
Depreciation	**2,617**	**187**	**151**	**2,956**	**36**	**2,992**	**600**	**3,592**
Equity in earnings of an associate accounted for by the equity method	**189**			**189**		**189**		**189**
Investment of an associate accounted for by the equity method	**219**			**219**		**219**		**219**
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**3,857**	**338**	**206**	**4,402**	**35**	**4,437**	**483**	**4,921**

	Millions of Yen							
	2024							
	Reportable Segment							
	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other (Note 1)	Total	Reconciliations (Note 2)	Consolidated (Note 3)
Sales:								
Sales to external customers	¥98,160	¥12,811	¥3,555	¥114,527	¥ 322	¥114,850		¥114,850
Intersegment sales or transfers	103	67	205	376	645	1,021	¥ (1,021)	
Total	¥98,264	¥12,878	¥3,761	¥114,904	¥ 968	¥115,872	¥ (1,021)	¥114,850
Segment profit (loss)	¥ 7,103	¥ 243	¥ 132	¥ 7,480	¥ (122)	¥ 7,357	¥ (836)	¥ 6,521
Segment assets	88,352	12,578	2,444	103,375	1,143	104,519	9,890	114,409
Other:								
Depreciation	2,415	173	130	2,719	33	2,752	664	3,417
Equity in earnings of an associate accounted for by the equity method	98			98		98		98
Investment of an associate accounted for by the equity method	219			219		219		219
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,310	330	278	2,919	25	2,945	866	3,811

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars							
	2025							
	Reportable Segment							
	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other (Note 1)	Total	Reconciliations (Note 2)	Consolidated (Note 3)
Sales:								
Sales to external customers	**$726,117**	**$94,968**	**$24,680**	**$845,774**	**$2,438**	**$848,219**		**$848,219**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**1,369**	**287**	**1,910**	**3,574**	**4,242**	**7,823**	**$ (7,823)**	
Total	**$727,493**	**$95,262**	**$26,591**	**$849,355**	**$6,688**	**$856,049**	**$ (7,823)**	**$848,219**
Segment profit (loss)	**$ 89,089**	**$ 3,313**	**$ 1,316**	**$ 93,726**	**$ (835)**	**$ 92,884**	**$ (4,810)**	**$ 88,067**
Segment assets	**652,388**	**94,461**	**12,908**	**759,758**	**7,489**	**767,254**	**58,020**	**825,275**
Other:								
Depreciation	**17,485**	**1,249**	**1,008**	**19,750**	**240**	**19,990**	**4,008**	**23,999**
Equity in earnings of an associate accounted for by the equity method	**1,262**			**1,262**		**1,262**		**1,262**
Investment of an associate accounted for by the equity method	**1,463**			**1,463**		**1,463**		**1,463**
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**25,770**	**2,258**	**1,376**	**29,411**	**233**	**29,645**	**3,227**	**32,879**

Notes:
1. Other is a business segment which is not included in reportable segments and includes the electromagnetic environmental testing business and other businesses.
2. The nature of "Reconciliations" is as follows:
   (1) "Reconciliations" of "Segment profit (loss)" includes general and administrative expenses of the head office administration departments which do not belong to any reportable segment.
   (2) "Reconciliations" of "Segment assets" includes assets of the head office administration departments, which do not belong to any reportable segment, mainly consisting of common use assets, investments and other assets.
   (3) "Reconciliations" of "Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets" includes capital investments, which do not belong to any reportable segment.
3. Segment profit (loss) is reconciled with operating income in the consolidated statement of income.

Other Related Information

a. Information by Product and Service

Information by product and service is omitted since similar information is disclosed in the segment information.

b. Information by Geographic Region

(1) Sales

Millions of Yen					
2025					
Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Other Regions	Total
¥37,699	**¥12,062**	**¥36,943**	**¥32,598**	**¥7,648**	**¥126,953**

Millions of Yen					
2024					
Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Other Regions	Total
¥36,569	¥12,467	¥33,259	¥25,649	¥6,904	¥114,850

Thousands of U.S. Dollars					
2025					
Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Other Regions	Total
$251,880	**$80,590**	**$246,829**	**$217,799**	**$51,099**	**$848,219**

Notes:
1. Sales are classified by country or region based on the location of customers.
2. Asia for the years ended February 28, 2025 and February 29, 2024, includes sales of China in an amount of ¥15,467 million ($103,340 thousand) and ¥12,772 million, respectively, which accounts for more than 10% of net sales recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Property, plant and equipment

Millions of Yen					
2025					
Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Other Regions	Total
¥11,132	**¥539**	**¥3,295**	**¥1,484**	**¥159**	**¥16,611**

Millions of Yen					
2024					
Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Other Regions	Total
¥10,577	¥555	¥2,053	¥1,367	¥197	¥14,751

Thousands of U.S. Dollars					
2025					
Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia	Other Regions	Total
$74,376	**$3,601**	**$22,015**	**$9,915**	**$1,062**	**$110,984**

c. Information by Major Customer

Information by customer is omitted, since there is no customer to whom net sales accounts for more than 10% of total net sales recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

d. Information about Loss on Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

	Millions of Yen							
	2025							
	Reportable Segment							
	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Total
Loss on impairment		**¥43**		**¥43**		**¥43**		**¥43**

	Millions of Yen							
	2024							
	Reportable Segment							
	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Total
Loss on impairment	¥5	¥7		¥12		¥12		¥12

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars							
	2025							
	Reportable Segment							
	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Total
Loss on impairment		**$287**		**$287**		**$287**		**$287**

e. Information about Amortization and Unamortized Balance of Goodwill

	Millions of Yen							
	2025							
	Reportable Segment							
	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Total
Amortization	**¥146**			**¥146**		**¥146**		**¥146**
Unamortized balance	**839**			**839**		**839**		**839**

	Millions of Yen							
	2024							
	Reportable Segment							
	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Total
Amortization	¥125			¥125		¥125		¥125
Unamortized balance	942			942		942		942

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars							
	2025							
	Reportable Segment							
	Marine	Industrial	Wireless LAN / Handy Terminal	Total	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Total
Amortization	**$ 975**			**$ 975**		**$ 975**		**$ 975**
Unamortized balance	**5,605**			**5,605**		**5,605**		**5,605**

23. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Major Components of Assets and Liabilities of Newly Consolidated Subsidiary by Acquisition of Shares

Year Ended February 29, 2024

The assets and liabilities of SARL ROBIN MARINE at the time of consolidation and a reconciliation between the acquisition cost and the payment for the acquisition of shares are as follows.

The amounts below are those after reflecting the revision described in “Finalization of the Provisional Accounting Treatment for Business Combinations” in Note 4 “BUSINESS COMBINATION.”

	Millions of Yen
Current assets	¥ 1,272
Long-lived assets	216
Goodwill	202
Current liabilities	(1,041)
Long-term liabilities	(56)
Acquisition cost of shares	593
Cash and cash equivalents	(330)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(8)
Net payment for acquisition of shares	¥ 254

* * * * * *

As of February 28, 2025

Consolidated Subsidiaries

Country	Company Name	Main Business	Equity Ownership (%)
Japan	MARISAT COMMUNICATION SERVICE INC.	Clearing of communication charges	100
	FURUNO SYSTEMS CO., LTD.	Sales of industrial electronic products	100
	FURUNO LIFEBEST CO., LTD.	Insurance agent and leasing of marine electronic equipment	100
	LABOTECH INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	EMC and environmental test laboratory	100
U.S.A.	FURUNO U.S.A., INC.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
U.K.	FURUNO (UK) LTD.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
	FURUNO LEASING LTD.	Leasing and sales of marine electronic equipment	100
Germany	FURUNO DEUTSCHLAND GmbH	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Holland	FURUNO EUROPE B. V.	Logistic services for Europe	100
Denmark	FURUNO DANMARK A/S	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
	EMRI A/S	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Sweden	FURUNO SVERIGE AB	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
	TELKO INTERNATIONAL AB	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	51
Poland	FURUNO POLSKA Sp. zo. o.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
France	FURUNO FRANCE S.A.S.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
	ROBIN MARINE S.A.S	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Italy	FURUNO ITALIA S.R.L.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Spain	FURUNO ESPAÑA, S.A.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Norway	FURUNO NORGE A/S	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
	TELKO AS	Manufacturing of marine electronic equipment	51
Greece	FURUNO HELLAS S.A.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Cyprus	FURUNO (CYPRUS) LTD	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Finland	FURUNO FINLAND OY	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
China	FURUNO HONG KONG CO., LTD.	Manufacturing of marine electronic equipment	100
	FURUNO CHINA CO., LIMITED	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
	FURUNO SHANGHAI CO., LTD.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
	FURUNO (DALIAN) TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Software development and service	80
	FUNOTEC (DALIAN) CO., LTD.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	80
	FURUNO DONGGUAN CO., LTD.	Manufacturing of marine electronic equipment	100
Singapore	FURUNO SINGAPORE PTE LTD	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Panama	FURUNO PANAMA, S.A.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Indonesia	PT.FURUNO ELECTRIC INDONESIA	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Korea	FURUNO KOREA CO., LTD.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
Malaysia	FURUNO ELECTRIC (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	100
New Zealand	ELECTRONIC NAVIGATION LIMITED	Sales and services of marine electronic equipment	69

Unconsolidated Subsidiaries

Country	Company Name	Main Business	Equity Ownership (%)
Japan	FURUNO SOFTECH CO., LTD.	Software development and service	100

Equity method Subsidiaries

Country	Company Name	Main Business	Equity Ownership (%)
France	SIGNET S.A.S	Sales and software development	49.28

Five-Year Summary

FURUNO ELECTRIC CO., LTD. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Years ended the last day of February

	Millions of Yen					Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2021	2022	2023	2024	**2025**	**2025**
For the year:						
Net sales:	¥82,255	¥84,783	¥91,325	¥114,850	**¥126,953**	**$848,219**
Operating income	3,740	2,532	1,523	6,521	**13,181**	**88,067**
Income before income taxes and minority interests	4,742	3,735	2,443	8,171	**14,313**	**95,630**
Net income (loss)	3,946	2,814	1,348	6,240	**11,457**	**76,548**
Per share of common stock (Notes 2) (yen and U.S. dollars):						
Basic net income (loss)	125.20	89.24	42.72	197.61	**362.64**	**2.42**
Cash dividends applicable to the year	40.00	40.00	25.00	60.00	**110.00**	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (thousands)	31,519	31,534	31,555	31,579	**31,594**	
Research and development cost	5,303	5,458	5,694	5,987	**6,303**	**42,112**
Capital expenditure	2,542	3,133	1,616	1,678	**2,520**	**16,837**
Depreciation and amortization	3,160	3,161	3,061	3,417	**3,592**	**23,999**
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,512	6,193	(6,492)	2,713	**10,820**	**72,292**
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,553)	(4,389)	(3,027)	(3,589)	**(4,588)**	**(30,654)**
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(850)	(3,518)	8,263	(3,557)	**(2,696)**	**(18,012)**
At year-end:						
Total assets	¥82,248	¥85,973	¥106,396	¥114,409	**¥123,519**	**$825,275**
Interest-bearing debt	9,956	9,602	19,317	17,417	**17,808**	**118,981**
Shareholders' equity	45,359	47,880	52,113	61,042	**72,186**	**482,301**
Number of employees	2,978	3,065	3,310	3,356	**3,368**	
Overseas sales:						
North America	¥ 8,113	¥ 9,184	¥ 9,913	¥12,467	**¥12,062**	**$ 80,590**
Europe	18,221	21,808	24,338	33,259	**36,943**	**246,829**
Asia	17,145	17,725	19,192	25,649	**32,598**	**217,799**
Other	2,852	4,159	5,319	6,904	**7,648**	**51,099**
Total	46,333	52,878	58,764	78,281	**89,253**	**596,331**
Key ratio (%):						
Return on sales	4.80%	3.32%	1.48%	5.43%	**9.03%**	
Return on assets	6.00	4.40	2.70	7.40	**11.90%**	
Return on equity	9.04	6.04	2.70	11.03	**17.20%**	
Debt equity ratio	21.95	20.05	37.07	28.53	**24.67%**	
Equity ratio	55.10	55.70	49.00	53.40	**58.40%**	

Note: 1. U.S. dollar amounts have been converted from Japanese yen, for convenience only, at the rate of ¥149.67=U.S. $1, the approximate rate of exchange prevailing at February 28, 2025.
2. See Note 2.s and Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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