

NSG Group

FY2026/3 Quarter 1 Results

(from 1 April 2025 to 30 June 2025)

Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited
8 August 2025

Agenda



1. Financial Year ending 31 March 2026 Quarter 1 Results
2. Forecast for Financial Year ending March 2026
3. US Tariff Policy Impact on Business
4. Update of "2030 Vision: Shift the Phase" Financial Targets
5. Summary

1. Financial Year ending 31 March 2026 Quarter 1 Results

Consolidated Income Statement



OP increasing YoY due to better European Architectural glass business.

A good start to return to net profit. Continuously taking further actions to improve profits

(JPY bn)	Q1 (3 months)		
	FY2025/3	FY2026/3	Change
Revenue	216.4	210.2	(6.2)
Operating profit	4.8	6.9	2.1
ROS: Return on sales	2.2%	3.3%	+1.1pt
Exceptional items (net)	0.2	1.7	1.5
Operating profit after exceptional items	4.9	8.5	3.6
Finance expenses (net)	(6.0)	(6.8)	(0.8)
Share of JVs and associates' profits	1.1	1.3	0.2
Other gains/(losses) on equity method investments	-	(0.4)	(0.4)
Profit before taxation	0.0	2.7	2.7
Profit for the period	2.7	0.5	(2.2)
Net profit/(loss) *	2.4	(0.2)	(2.6)
EBITDA	17.5	19.8	2.3

* Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent

Revenue & OP

Revenue decreased in all businesses, partly due to FX. OP increased reflecting an improvement mainly in European Architectural glass business

[Revenue and Operating Profit : vs PY]

(JPY bn)	Revenue	OP
Architectural	(1.0)	+ 3.3
Automotive	(3.8)	(0.2)
Technical Glass	(1.4)	(0.7)
Others	(0.1)	(0.3)
Group total	(6.2)	+ 2.1

Exceptional items (net)

Recording gains on the disposal of equity interest in Vietnam Float Glass Co., Ltd (Announced on 9 June 2025)

Other gains/(losses) on equity method investments

Elimination of gains on transactions with affiliates

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The Group's consolidated income statement is shown on slide 4.

You can see the results for the first quarter of FY2025/3 to the left, and the FY2026/3 results to the right.

For the first quarter, revenue decreased to 210.2 billion yen, by 6.2 billion yen year on year. Although varying across businesses, it decreased slightly due to the impact of the appreciated JPY.

Operating profit was 6.9 billion yen which increased by 2.1 billion yen year on year. As showed on the table on the right, this is due to large improvement in Architectural business with recovery in European Architectural while decrease in Automotive and Technical glass businesses.

Exceptional items were 1.7 billion yen.

This includes a recording of a gain on the disposal of all of its equity interest in Vietnam Float Glass Co, Ltd., which is a subsidiary manufacturing architectural glass in Vietnam.

Net finance expenses worsened to 6.8 billion yen from 6.0 billion yen in the previous year by 0.8 billion yen.

In the share of JVs and associates' profits, the Group recorded 1.3 billion yen this year which increased 0.2 billion yen from the previous year.

In other losses on equity method investments, gains on transactions with affiliates were eliminated for its equity interest by the Group.

Taxation charge was 2.3 billion yen which is calculated based on the effective tax rate expected for the full-year.

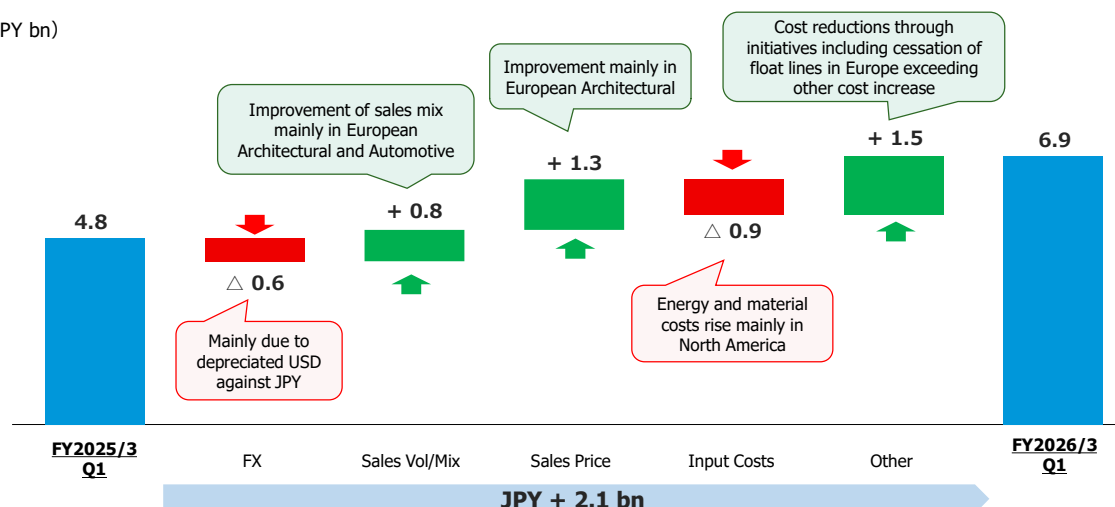
As a consequence, the Group recorded a profit of the period of 0.5 billion yen and net loss after deducting minority interest of 0.2 billion yen.

The Group got off to a good start with increased operating profit.

Change Analysis – Operating profit (Quarter 1 only)

**Sales price and mix increase mainly in European Architectural glass business.
Contribution of cost reduction initiatives including float lines cessation**

(JPY bn)



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Slide 5 lays out change analysis of the year-on-year operating profit movement for the first quarter. A comparison by factor is made between the operating profit 4.8 billion yen in the previous year and 6.9 billion yen in this year, being a 2.1 billion yen year-on-year increase.

“Foreign Exchange” decreased by 0.6 billion yen.

This is because of the appreciation of Japanese Yen against the Group’s main major currencies including US Dollar.

“Sales Volume/Mix” was positive 0.8 billion yen,

reflecting sales mix improvements in European Architectural and Automotive glass businesses.

The positive 1.3 billion yen in “Price” is due to an increase mainly in European Architectural glass business, reflecting the improvement of supply and demand following the cessation of float lines.

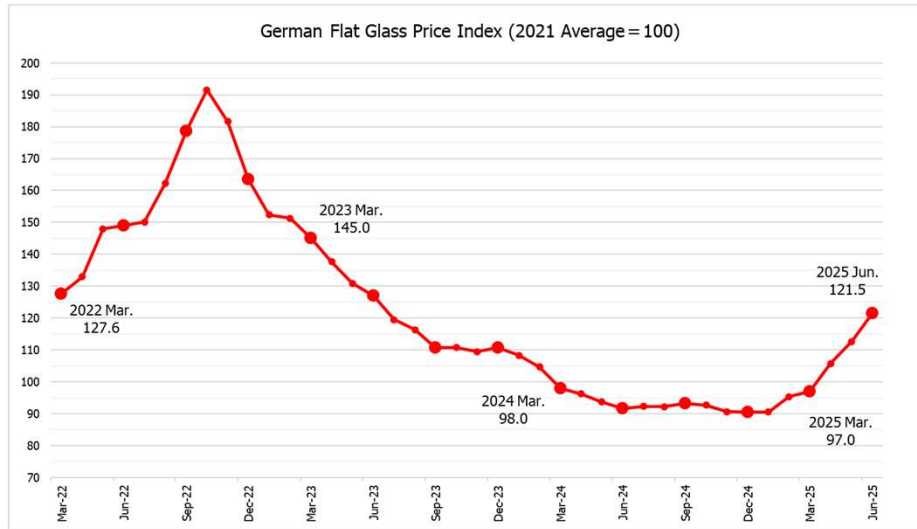
The negative “Input Costs” of 0.9 billion yen was due to energy and material costs rise mainly in North America, partly affected by US tariff policy.

“Others” posted an increase of 1.5 billion yen.

Cost reduction effect through initiatives, including improvement in asset utilization and fixed cost following cessation of float lines in Europe and other cost reduction efforts, which exceeded other cost increases, such as labor.

European Glass Market Price Movement

Continuous increase in glass market price reflecting improved supply and demand following the float lines cessation

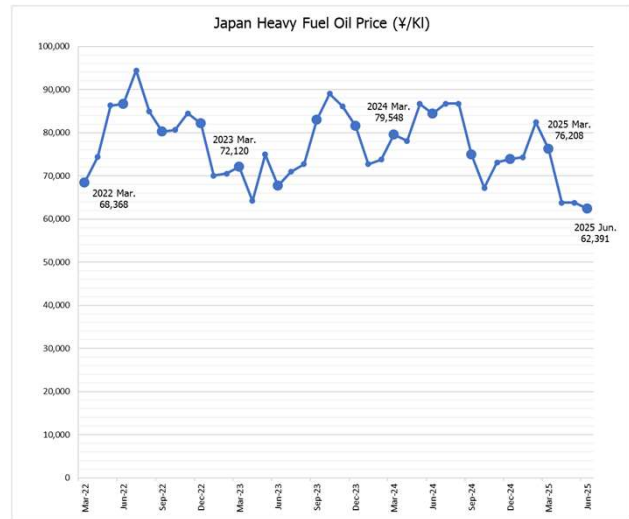
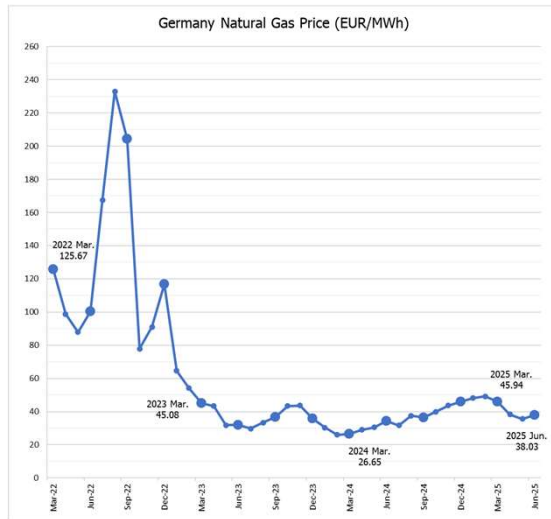


Slide 6 shows the movements of glass price in Germany.

German float glass price is rising continuously from the fourth quarter of FY2025/3 reflecting improved supply and demand following the float lines cessation, which increased more than 25% during this quarter.

Energy Price Movement

German natural gas price: moved stably within a small range movements.
Japanese heavy fuel oil price: still staying at a high level although falling in Q1



Next slide 7 shows the movements of energy prices.

The left chart shows the movement of the natural gas price in Germany,
 and the right chart shows the heavy fuel oil price in Japan.

In Germany, the price of natural gas has been stable since the previous year.
 In Japan, the heavy fuel oil price fell during the first quarter but it is still staying at a high level.

Consolidated Balance Sheet



**Shareholders' equity ratio decreasing to 9.9% by 0.5pt from the previous year end.
Debt slightly increasing due to seasonal working capital movement and FX**

(JPY bn)	31 March 2025	30 June 2025	Change
Total Assets	1,032.9	1,001.5	(31.5)
Non-current assets	709.8	703.5	(6.2)
Current assets	323.2	298.0	(25.2)
Total Liabilities	890.5	872.5	(18.0)
Current liabilities	409.4	390.8	(18.6)
Non-current liabilities	481.1	481.7	0.6
Total Equity	142.4	129.0	(13.4)
Shareholders' equity	108.1	99.6	(8.4)
Shareholders' equity ratio	10.5%	9.9%	(0.5)pt
Interest-bearing debt	524.8	532.5	7.7

Current assets

Mainly decrease in cash and cash equivalents

Current liabilities

Mainly decrease in trade and other payables

Shareholders' equity ratio

Decrease to 9.9% by 0.5pt. Largely due to FX movements, partly offset by the inflationary uplift in Argentina

Interest-bearing debt

Increase due to seasonal working capital and FX movements

The Group's consolidated balance sheet is presented on slide 8.

As of the end of June 2025, total assets were 1,001.5 billion yen, which decreased by 31.5 billion yen from the end of March 2025.

The Group's current assets decreased by 25.2 billion yen from March mainly due to decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

Current liabilities decreased by 18.6 billion yen mainly due to decrease in trade and other payables.

Shareholders' equity decreased to 99.6 billion yen by 8.4 billion yen from the previous year end. This is largely due to FX movement, partly offset by the inflationary uplift in Argentina.

As a result, shareholders' equity ratio lessened to 9.9% by 0.5 points from the previous year end.

Interest-bearing debt increased by 7.7 billion yen to 532.5 billion yen. This is mainly due to negative free cash flow associated with seasonal working capital movement and FX movement.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows



**FCF improving YoY with increased OP while negative due to seasonal WC movement.
Aiming continuously to decrease interest-bearing debt by improving free cash flow**

(JPY bn)	Q1 (3 months)		
	FY2025/3	FY2026/3	Change
Net cash flows from operating activities	(19.4)	(15.0)	4.4
included above: Net change in working capital	(29.2)	(26.9)	2.3
Net cash flows from investing activities	(12.3)	(11.5)	0.9
included above: Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(11.8)	(13.2)	(1.4)
Free cash flow	(31.7)	(26.4)	5.3
Net cash flows from financing activities	22.3	(1.4)	(23.7)
Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9.4)	(27.8)	(18.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	37.5	34.7	(2.8)

Net cash flows from operating activities

Improvement with an increase in OP.
Less seasonal increase of working capital than the previous year with successful management

Free cash flow

Improving from the previous year due to better net cash flows from operating activities

Consolidated statement of cash flows in slide 9.

For the three months of the first quarter, net cash flows from operating activities were negative 15.0 billion yen being better by 4.4 billion yen than the previous year.

This is due to improvement of operating profit and less seasonal increase of working capital than the previous year with successful management.

Net cash flows from investing activities was negative 11.5 billion yen which was improved by 0.9 billion yen from the previous year.

Main reason was the cash gain from transfer of the Group's equity interest in Vietnam Float glass Co., Ltd. was recorded while purchase of property, plant and equipment slightly increased from the previous year.

As a result, free cash flow was outflow of 26.4 billion yen which improved by 5.3 billion yen from the previous year.

We will continue to improve free cash flow and reduce interest-bearing debt with operating profit increase and working capital decrease.

Segmental Information



(JPY bn)	FY2024/3 Q1			FY2025/3 Q1			FY2026/3 Q1			Change	
	Revenue	%	Operating profit	Revenue	%	Operating profit	Revenue	%	Operating profit	Revenue	Operating Profit
Architectural	95.8	46%	11.9	90.2	42%	3.3	89.2	42%	6.7	(1.0)	3.3
Europe	38.1	18%		34.5	16%		34.0	16%		(0.5)	
Asia	26.8	13%		27.1	13%		26.9	13%		(0.2)	
Americas	30.8	15%		28.7	13%		28.3	13%		(0.4)	
Automotive	100.9	49%	3.2	113.6	52%	2.5	109.8	52%	2.4	(3.8)	(0.2)
Europe	42.5	20%		47.6	22%		46.0	22%		(1.6)	
Asia	17.9	9%		19.6	9%		19.3	9%		(0.2)	
Americas	40.5	19%		46.4	21%		44.4	21%		(2.0)	
Technical Glass	10.0	5%	2.1	12.4	6%	2.0	11.0	5%	1.3	(1.4)	(0.7)
Europe	2.5	1%		2.8	1%		2.9	1%		0.1	
Asia	7.1	3%		9.1	4%		7.7	4%		(1.3)	
Americas	0.4	0%		0.5	0%		0.4	0%		(0.1)	
Other	1.3	1%	(2.7)	0.2	0%	(3.1)	0.1	0%	(3.4)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Total	208.0	100%	14.6	216.4	100%	4.8	210.2	100%	6.9	(6.2)	2.1

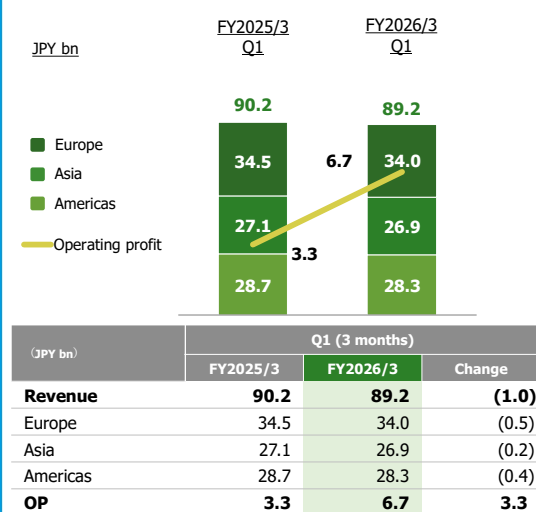
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Slide 10 lays out revenue and profit by the business segments in the first quarter of last three years. The results of each business will be explained from next slide.

Architectural (Rev▼, Profit▲)

Significant OP increase with higher sales prices in Europe while sales decrease affected by FX. Solid demand for solar energy glass continuing



Europe (Rev▼, Profit▲)

- Sales prices increase reflecting better supply and demand following float lines cessation in Germany (One ceased in June 2024, and another in January 2025)
- Sales mix improving
- Contribution to cost reduction by cessation of float lines

Asia (Rev▼, Profit▲)

- Sales volume/mix and prices decrease in Japan
- Continuous robust demand for solar energy glass
- Disposal of Vietnam Float Glass Co., Ltd

Americas (Rev▼, Profit▼)

- In North America, continuous lackluster commercial markets
- In South America, sales volume increase mostly in Argentina
- Strong demand continuing for solar energy glass. Costs for start-up of a new facility, but almost in line with the plan

Please move to slide 11 – from this slide the results of each business will be explained.

Architectural revenues decreased from the previous year affected by FX movement. However, operating profit increased particularly with significant sales price improvement in Europe. Solid demand continued for solar energy glass.

In Europe, revenues reduced from the previous year while operating profit showed an improvement. The Group's sales prices are increasing in line with the German float glass price index which was explained in the former slide due to supply and demand improvement proceeded by supply side following cessations of float lines in the industry including the Group. The cessation of the float lines also contributed to cost reduction including improvement in asset utilization and fix costs. Sales mix also improved.

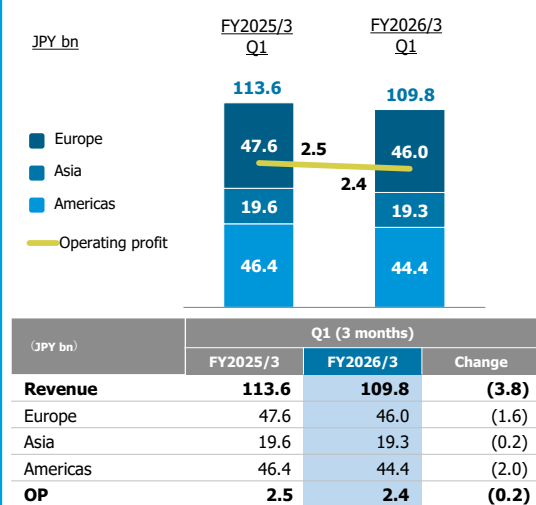
In Asia, revenues decreased while operating profit showed better results. In Japan, sales volume/mix, and prices decreased partly with year on year decrease of number of new housing starts. Robust demand for solar energy glass continued. In South East Asia, the Group transfer all of its equity interest in Vietnam Float Glass Co., Ltd, a Vietnamese subsidiary manufacturing architectural glass as announced on 9th June 2025.

In the Americas, revenues and operating profit decreased from the previous year. In North America, sales price and volume decreased with continuous lackluster commercial market conditions. In South America, sales volumes increased in Argentina. Strong demand for solar energy glass continued. Although start-up costs for a new facility in Rossford, Ohio, USA, incurred, it was overall in line with the plan.

Automotive (Rev▼, Profit▼)

Revenue decrease YoY partly due to FX movement.

Similar OP to PY with unfavorable costs partly mitigated by improvement in AGR



Europe (Rev▼, Profit▼)

Asia (Rev▼, Profit▼)

Americas (Rev▼, Profit▲)

- In Europe, Japan, and North America, slow sales volumes and prices in OE, partly mitigated by AGR with better sales volumes/mix and prices
- In South America, sales volume increase mainly in Brazil
- Production schedule adjustments in Europe, including Witten, Germany (Announced in January 2025) and San Salvo, Italy on track
- Progressing continuously with cost reduction efforts, expansion of VA products, and sales prices improvement

Slide 12, the results of the Automotive business will be discussed.

Revenues decreased from the previous year partly due to FX movement.

Operating profit was similar to the previous year with unfavorable costs partly mitigated by improvement in AGR.

In Europe, Japan, and North America sales volumes and prices were slow.

Vehicle sales remain at a low level in Europe.

In Japan, volumes reflected an improvement in domestic markets offset by reduced volumes of glass for vehicles to be exported with US tariff impact.

On the other hand, AGR saw better sales volumes and mix.

Sales prices improved especially in North America, benefitting from the difference in tariff rates between competitive products and our products.

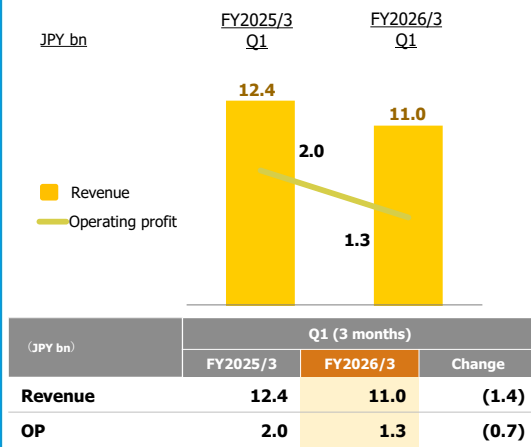
In South America, Brazil experienced sales volume increase.

Initiatives are on track to improve profitability mainly in Europe, including the production schedules adjustment at Witten site, Germany, as announced on 24th January 2025 and at San Salvo site, Italy.

We still see a recovery of the market over the medium to long term with gradual improvement, therefore, we will focus on further profitability improvement with continuous cost reduction efforts, expansion of value-added products and sales prices improvement.

Technical Glass (Rev▼, Profit▼)

Revenue and OP decreasing due to impact by sales mix in some products



- In fine glass, sales mix being impacted by some products whose sales will be carried over to H2
- Decrease in demand for printer lenses
- In glass cord, continuous high demand in automotive replacement markets
- Demand for Metashine® increased for cosmetic applications

Slide 13 lays out the results of the Technical Glass business.

Revenue and operating profit decreased from the previous year due to the impact of sales mix in some products.

In Fine glass business, sales mix was impacted by some products whose sales will be carried over to the second half which was anticipated at the beginning of this year.

Regarding the printer lenses business, demand subdued for printer lenses and scanners since the customers watched US tariff policy trend and adjusted their production.

High demand in glass cords for engine timing belts continued in automotive replacement markets.

Revenue for Metashine® increased for cosmetic applications.

2. Forecast for Financial Year ending March 2026

Forecast for Financial Year ending March 2026



Forecasts remaining unchanged.

Taking any appropriate actions continuously across the Group to return to net profit

(JPY bn)	FY2025/3 Actual		FY2026/3 Forecast		Change	
	H1	Full-year	H1	Full-year	H1	Full-year
Revenue	422.4	840.4	420.0	850.0	(2.4)	9.6
Operating profit	10.2	16.5	10.0	31.0	(0.2)	14.5
Exceptional items (net)	(0.0)	(5.2)	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.2
Operating profit after exceptional items	10.2	11.2	11.0	32.0	0.8	20.8
Finance expenses (net)	(12.6)	(25.3)	(13.0)	(27.0)	(0.4)	(1.7)
Share of JVs and associates' profits	2.5	5.5	3.0	6.0	0.5	0.5
Profit/(loss) before taxation	0.2	(8.5)	1.0	11.0	0.8	19.5
Profit/(loss) for the period	(3.4)	(13.5)	(2.0)	4.0	1.4	17.5
Net profit/(loss) *	(3.9)	(13.8)	(3.0)	2.0	0.9	15.8

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*Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent 15

The following slides are regarding the forecast for financial year ending March 2026.
Slide 15 shows the forecast for FY2026/3.

Although the first quarter started off well, the outlook remains unchanged due to ongoing uncertainty arising from US tariff policy.

The Group forecasts better revenue and operating profit for FY2026/3 compared to FY2025/3 with 850.0 billion yen in revenue and 31.0 billion yen in operating profit.

The Group takes any appropriate actions including cost reduction across the Group for early recovery of the business to achieve net profit in FY2026/3.

The assumptions for this forecast will be discussed in the next slide.

Assumptions for FY2026/3 Forecast

Group	Returning to net profit reflecting market recovery in Europe during H2 with some uncertainty due to US tariff policy. Taking further actions to improve profits early including cost reductions across the Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assuming appreciated JPY for major foreign currencies, compared to FY2025/3 Increase of energy and material costs assumed with other costs increase including labor reflecting inflation Keep a close eye on US tariff policy Continue cost reduction, expansion of VA products and sales price increases
Architectural Glass	European market gradually improving during H2. Eyes on US tariff policy for solar energy glass <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe : expecting contribution of cost reduction and sales price increase arising from float lines cessation Asia : pay attention to architectural demand in Japan North America : possibility of decrease in demand due to uncertain economic outlook. Need close watch on economic trends including US tariff policy South America : absorb cost rise emerging from hyperinflation in Argentina by price pass-through Solar energy glass : continuous robust demand and contribution by a new facility in USA, while a close eye on US tariff policy needed
Automotive Glass	Continuous price negotiations while impact of higher input costs remain. Potential impact by volume decrease of vehicle build for USA due to US tariff policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay attention to demand of vehicle build for USA in relation to US tariff policy while potential relative improvement in US AGR market position following increased tariffs on competitors Benefit by cost reduction from production schedules adjustments in Europe Aiming for profitability improvement with cost reduction, expansion of VA products and price increases
Technical Glass	Positive markets absorbing cost increase with sales volumes and prices improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favorable demand continue for each business with sales mix improvement particularly in fine glass in H2

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Slide 16 shows the assumptions for the forecast.

Although there are uncertainties regarding the impact of US tariff policy on our business, there are no fundamental changes to the assumptions underlying forecasts from the previous forecast.

We expect the European market to improve gradually during the second half of the year and maintain forecast for a return to net profit for the full year.

Appreciation of JPY is expected against major foreign currencies compared to FY2025/3 based on the current foreign exchange situation.

Energy and material costs are assumed to increase and other costs including labor costs are also forecasted to increase reflecting the worldwide inflation trend.

With regard to US tariff policy, the Group keeps a close eye on the policy and mitigates cost increases including impacts of tariff with price pass-through.

The Group continues to pursue business improvement by promoting cost-reduction efforts, expansion of value-added products, and price increases.

Considering the factors affecting each business:

In Architectural business;

In Europe, the contribution to our performance improvement by cost reduction and sales price increase arising from float line cessations are expected together with market recovery during the second half of the year.

Regarding Japan, we expect stable sales prices, but need to pay attention to architectural demand.

In North America, demand may decrease with restraint of investments due to US tariff policy and uncertain economic outlook.

Close watch on the economic trends including US tariff policy is necessary.

In South America, we see a sign of sales volume recovery in Argentina.

Cost increases from hyperinflation in Argentina continue, but absorbing its impact by increase in price.

In Solar energy glass, continuous strong demand is assumed and production start at a new facility in Rossford, Ohio, USA contributes for the full year, but a close eye on US tariff policy is needed as it may impact customer's production.

In Automotive business;

Vehicle build volume in Europe and Japan for USA exports may be affected by the US tariff policy, so it is necessary to monitor demand trends closely while potential relative improvement in US aftermarket glass replacement position following increased tariffs on competitors.

We continue negotiating sales prices improvements with customers to mitigate the expected increase in other costs including labor while cost reduction benefitting from production schedules adjustments in Europe.

We aim to enhance profitability further with continuous cost reduction efforts, expansion of value-added products, and sales price increases.

In Technical Glass business;

We expect generally positive markets and the Group will absorb cost increase with sales volumes and prices improvement.

Improvements in sales mix are expected in the second half particularly in the fine glass business.

3. US Tariff Policy Impact on Business

US Tariff Policy Impact on Business



Glass products basically being manufactured locally at the place of consumption.

Eyes on the policy and mitigating its impact with price pass-through, while uncertainty

1. Impact on Revenue

(1) Architectural

- Potential decline in demand arising from investment restraint due to economic uncertainty in USA
- Solar energy glass possibly affected by customers production in light of tariff policy.
Chinese competitors being subject to higher tariff

(2) Automotive

- Original Equipment (OE)
Possibility to be affected by reduced demand for US bound vehicle production
- After Glass Replacement (AGR)
Possibility to see volume decline in response to increased prices of some products in Mexico.
Improvement in sales price with a contribution of the difference in tariff rates between Mexico and China

2. Impact on Cost

- Possibility of increase in input costs, but its impacts being mitigated with price pass-through

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Slide 18 discusses US tariff policy impacts on our business with some updates.

Glass products are basically manufactured and consumed locally since they are heavy and vulnerable.

Therefore, we expect its impact on business is not so large.

Related to revenue in Architectural,

For general construction use, as mentioned, glass products are basically produced locally for local consumption, so the impact is limited to the domestic market in USA.

In US markets, demand declined potentially arising from restraint of investments due to economic uncertainty.

For solar energy glass, the Group may be affected by customer's production in light of the tariff policy.

On the other hand, higher tariffs are likely to be imposed on competitors' products from China.

In Automotive,

the impact will be anticipated separately by original equipment and after glass replacement.

For original equipment, it may impact on our business

if the vehicle production decrease in Europe and Japan for USA exports.

For automotive glass replacement markets, demand may see decline in sales volumes

in response to increased prices of products in Mexico reflecting the tariff in the future.

Meanwhile, the Group's sales prices may improve benefitting from the lower tariff rates than competitive products imported from China, which we actually experienced during the first quarter in North America.

In terms of the impact on costs, there is a possibility that raw material costs will increase.

We will mitigate the impact by passing through on our sales prices.

Although US reached agreements on tariffs with Japan and EU, uncertainties still remain.

We will continue to closely monitor the policy and mitigate its impact of tariff and cost increases by price pass-through.

4. Update of “2030 Vision: Shift the Phase” Financial Targets

Update of “2030 Vision: Shift the Phase” - Financial Targets



**Recovering trend from the PY largely impacted by the economic slowdown in Europe.
Continue to improve profitability and cash generation to stabilize financial status**

		FY2027/3 Targets	FY2030/3 Targets	FY2026/3 Q1 Actual
Profitability (P/L)	Operating profit	JPY 64.0 bn		JPY 6.9 bn: increase YoY with improvement in European Architectural glass business
	ROS	7%	10% or more	3.3% : increased by 1.1pt YoY
Cash Generation (C/F)				
	Free cash flow	JPY 27.0 bn		JPY (26.4) bn: negative free cash flow due to seasonal working capital movement
Stabilization of Financial Status (B/S)	Interest-bearing debt	JPY 442.0 bn		JPY 532.5 bn : increased by JPY 7.7 bn from the previous year end
	Shareholders' equity ratio	15%		9.9% : decreased by 0.5pt from the previous year end

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2030 Vision : Shift the Phase

https://www.nsg.com/-/media/nsg/site-content/ir/ir-presentations/mtp2030presentation_e02.pdf

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Slide 20 explains the progress in financial targets of “2030 Vision: Shift the Phase”.

The Group set out a medium-term plan “2030 Vision: Shift the phase”, for a six-year period from FY2025/3 to FY2030/3.

During this period, the Group will focus on enhancing profitability and increase cash generation to improve financial status.

We established a set of five key financial metrics as targets for FY2027/3 regarding profitability (P/L), cash generation (C/F) and stabilization of financial status (B/S).

Operating profit was 6.9 billion yen, which increased from the previous year when we were impacted by the European economic slowdown, with improvement in European Architectural.

Return on sales was 3.3% for this quarter which increased by 1.1 points from the previous year.

Regarding free cash flow, it was negative 26.4 billion yen due to seasonal working capital movement, but we expect cash flows to improve in the future quarters.

Interest-bearing debt increased to 532.5 billion yen from 528.4 billion yen at the previous year end by 7.7 billion yen due to negative free cash flow.

Shareholders' equity ratio decreased by 0.5 points from the previous year end to 9.9%.

The Group will continue to focus on reducing interest-bearing debt and improvement of shareholders' equity ratio by improving profitability and strengthening cash generation through any appropriate actions including cost reduction initiatives across the Group.

5. Summary

Summary



1. Financial Year ending 31 March 2026 Quarter 1 Results

- OP increasing YoY due to better European Architectural glass business.
A good start to return to net profit
- Sales price and mix increase mainly in European Architectural glass business.
Contribution of cost reduction initiatives including float lines cessation
- Shareholders' equity ratio decreasing to 9.9% by 0.5pt from the previous year end.
Negative free cash flow due to seasonal working capital movement.
Interest-bearing debt increasing from the PY end

2. Forecast for Financial Year ending March 2026

- Forecast remaining unchanged.
Taking any appropriate actions continuously across the Group to return to net profit

3. US Tariff Policy Impact on Business

- Glass products basically being manufactured locally at the place of consumption.
Eyes on the policy and mitigating its impact with price pass-through, while uncertainty

4. Update of "2030 Vision: Shift the Phase" Financial Targets

- Recovering trend from the PY largely impacted by the economic slowdown in Europe.
Continue to improve profitability and cash generation to stabilize financial status

Notice



The projections contained in this document are based on information currently available to us and certain assumptions that we consider to be reasonable. Hence the actual results may differ. The major factors that may affect the results are the economic and competitive environment in major markets, product supply and demand shifts, currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations, changes in supply of raw materials and fuel and changes and laws and regulations, but not limited.

Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited

Appendices



- Consolidated Income Statement – Quarterly Trend
- Revenue & Operating Profit – Quarterly Trend
- Segmental Information by Quarter
- Revenue & Operating Profit – by Region
- Exceptional Items
- Foreign Currency Exchange Rates and Sensitivity
- Depreciation & Amortization, Capital Expenditures, R&D Expenditures

Consolidated Income Statement – Quarterly Trend



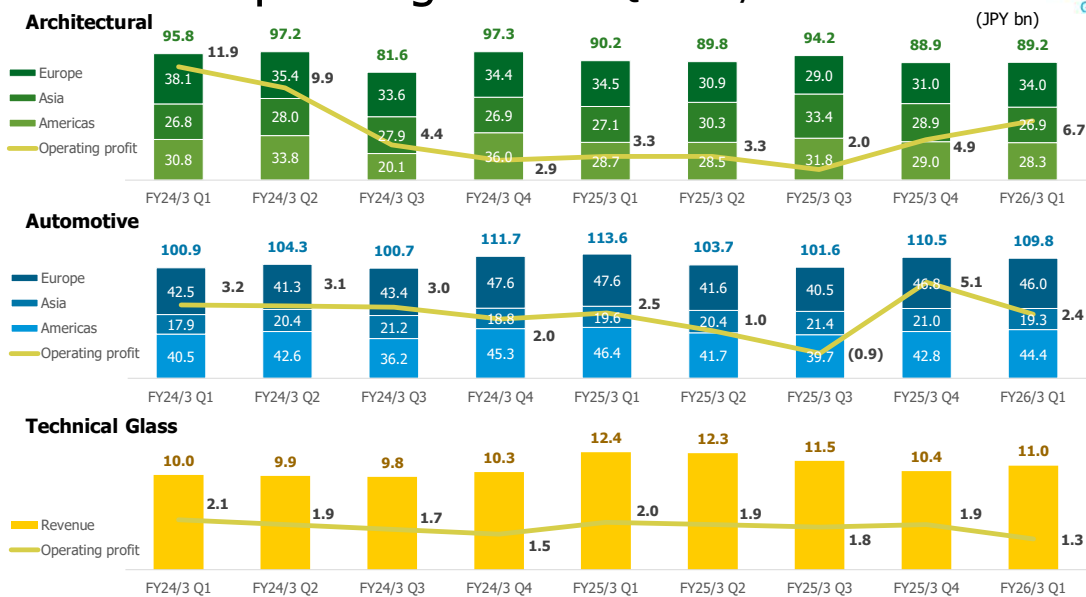
(JPY bn)	FY2024/3				FY2025/3				FY2026/3
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Revenue	208.0	212.2	192.5	219.8	216.4	206.0	207.5	210.4	210.2
Operating profit/(loss)	14.6	11.5	6.1	3.8	4.8	5.5	0.6	5.7	6.9
ROS: Return on sales	7.0%	5.4%	3.2%	1.7%	2.2%	2.7%	0.3%	2.7%	3.3%
Exceptional items (net)	(0.8)	1.1	0.6	(0.8)	0.2	(0.2)	(2.5)	(2.7)	1.7
Operating profit/(loss) after exceptional items	13.8	12.5	6.7	2.9	4.9	5.3	(1.9)	3.0	8.5
Finance expenses (net)	(6.4)	(7.7)	(6.4)	(7.8)	(6.0)	(6.6)	(5.6)	(7.1)	(6.8)
Reversal of previous impairment/ (impairment) of financial receivables owed by JVs and associates	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of JVs and associates' profits	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.3
Other gains/(losses) on equity method investments	1.1	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	-	-	-	-	(0.4)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	13.3	6.1	1.7	(3.5)	0.0	0.1	(6.4)	(2.3)	2.7
Profit/(loss) for the period	7.5	3.0	3.6	(3.2)	2.7	(6.1)	(5.9)	(4.2)	0.5
Net profit/(loss) *	7.0	2.7	3.7	(2.9)	2.4	(6.3)	(6.2)	(3.8)	(0.2)
EBITDA	25.3	22.6	17.0	16.8	17.5	17.5	13.0	17.7	19.8

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*Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent

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Revenue & Operating Profit – Quarterly Trend



Segmental Information by Quarter



(JPY bn)	FY2024/3					FY2025/3					FY2026/3
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Cum.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Cum.	Q1
Revenue: Architectural	95.8	97.2	81.6	97.3	371.8	90.2	89.8	94.2	88.9	363.0	89.2
Europe	38.1	35.4	33.6	34.4	141.5	34.5	30.9	29.0	31.0	125.4	34.0
Asia	26.8	28.0	27.9	26.9	109.6	27.1	30.3	33.4	28.9	119.7	26.9
Americas	30.8	33.8	20.1	36.0	120.6	28.7	28.5	31.8	29.0	118.0	28.3
Operating profit	11.9	9.9	4.4	2.9	29.1	3.3	3.3	2.0	4.9	13.6	6.7
Revenue: Automotive	100.9	104.3	100.7	111.7	417.6	113.6	103.7	101.6	110.5	429.4	109.8
Europe	42.5	41.3	43.4	47.6	174.7	47.6	41.6	40.5	46.8	176.5	46.0
Asia	17.9	20.4	21.2	18.8	78.3	19.6	20.4	21.4	21.0	82.3	19.3
Americas	40.5	42.6	36.2	45.3	164.5	46.4	41.7	39.7	42.8	170.7	44.4
Operating profit	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.0	11.3	2.5	1.0	(0.9)	5.1	7.7	2.4
Revenue: Technical	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.3	39.9	12.4	12.3	11.5	10.4	46.6	11.0
Europe	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	10.6	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.8	10.2	2.9
Asia	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.9	27.5	9.1	9.5	8.9	7.2	34.7	7.7
Americas	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.4
Operating profit	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	7.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	7.6	1.3
Revenue: Other	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.1
Operating profit	(2.7)	(3.4)	(3.0)	(2.6)	(11.7)	(3.1)	(0.7)	(2.3)	(6.2)	(12.3)	(3.4)
Revenue: Total	208.0	212.2	192.5	219.8	832.5	216.4	206.0	207.5	210.4	840.4	210.2
Operating profit	14.6	11.5	6.1	3.8	35.9	4.8	5.5	0.6	5.7	16.5	6.9

Revenue & Operating Profit – by Region



(JPY bn)	FY2025/3 Q1			FY2026/3 Q1			Change	
	Revenue	%	Operating profit/(loss)	Revenue	%	Operating profit/(loss)	Revenue	Operating profit/(loss)
Europe	84.9	39%	(5.2)	83.0	39%	(0.3)	(1.9)	4.9
Asia	55.7	26%	7.4	54.0	26%	6.4	(1.7)	(1.1)
Americas	75.6	35%	5.6	73.1	35%	4.2	(2.5)	(1.3)
Other *	0.2	0%	(3.1)	0.1	0%	(3.4)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Total	216.4	100%	4.8	210.2	100%	6.9	(6.2)	2.1

* Revenue and Operating loss of Other Operation are not split by geographical regions.

Exceptional Items

(JPY bn)	FY2025/3 Q1	FY2026/3 Q1
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries and businesses	-	1.8
Settlement of litigation matters	(0.0)	(0.0)
Restructuring costs, including employee termination payments	(0.0)	(0.1)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	0.3	-
Reversal of impairment of non-current assets	0.0	-
Impairment of non-current assets	(0.1)	-
Exceptional items - net	0.2	1.7

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates and Sensitivity

Average rates used

	FY2024/3				FY2025/3				FY2026/3
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
GBP	172	177	179	182	197	195	195	194	193
EUR	150	153	154	157	168	165	164	163	164
USD	138	140	143	144	156	152	152	152	145
BRL	27.7	28.6	29.0	29.4	29.9	28.3	27.5	27.1	25.5
ARS	Closing rates are applied – hyperinflation								

FY2026/3
Forecast
191
159
143
26.5

Closing rates used

	FY2024/3				FY2025/3				FY2026/3
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
GBP	183	182	181	191	204	191	196	193	197
EUR	158	157	157	163	173	159	162	161	168
USD	145	148	143	152	162	143	157	148	144
BRL	29.8	29.5	29.2	30.4	29.3	26.2	25.3	25.9	26.2
ARS	0.57	0.42	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.12

Sensitivity

The amount of impact if the value of the yen changed by 1% - all other things being equal

	FY2025/3
Equity	JPY 3.7 bn
Profit for the period	JPY 0.1 bn

Depreciation & Amortization, Capital Expenditures, R&D Expenditures



(JPY bn)	FY2025/3 Q1	FY2026/3 Q1	FY2026/3 Full-year (Forecast)
Depreciation & Amortization	12.7	12.9	52.0
Capital expenditures	8.0	7.9	44.0
Ordinary	5.0	6.4	26.0
Strategic projects	3.0	1.5	18.0
R&D expenditures	2.6	2.6	11.5
Architectural	0.9	0.9	4.0
Automotive	0.8	0.8	3.4
Technical Glass	0.2	0.2	1.1
Other	0.7	0.7	2.9

