The fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

(1)Overview of Results of Operations, etc.

1) Overview of results of operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

Consolidated Income Statement for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 (millions of yen)

	FY2023 (A)	FY2024 (B)	Increase/(decrease)	
			Amount(C) (B)-(A)	Percentage (C)/(A)
Sales	17,292	18,229	937	+5.4%
Operating income	3,304	2,846	(458)	(13.9%)
Ordinary income	3,495	2,882	(613)	(17.5%)
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	2,431	1,931	(499)	(20.6%)
No. of Tank containers (as of December 31)	9,828	9,891	63	+0.6%
Utilization rate (over 12 months)	62.3%	67.1%	+4.8%	

Note: For the six months (interim) ended June 30, 2024 and the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the number of tank containers included only those owned by the Company, excluding rented tanks. Starting from the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, however, rented tanks are also counted in the number of tank containers.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, sales were ¥18,229 million, operating income was ¥2,846 million, ordinary income was ¥2,882 million, and profit attributable to owners of the parent was ¥1,931 million.

The surge in exports of surplus products from China, initially observed in 2023 and driven by sluggish domestic demand in China, continued to have an impact until the seasonal cargo decline in the winter months of early 2024. As a result, our handling volume fell below expectations during the first three months ended March 31, 2024. From the beginning of spring, ocean freight rates began to rise as exports from Japan recovered nearly in line with expectations and container cargo movement picked up, leading to a shortage of loading space on container vessels. In response, we secured loading space from multiple container vessel operators with whom we maintain friendly

and stable relationships, ensuring we met customer needs effectively. Since July, loading space shortages have eased, and ocean freight rates have declined and stabilized. Nevertheless, our export sales for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 exceeded the budget.

We believe that, in order to mitigate concerns over the “2024 problem” in logistics, such as the nationwide driver shortage and tight truck transportation capacity, it is effective to re-engineer logistics services. This includes facilitating a modal shift from trucks to railroads and domestic vessels, leveraging tank containers and our nationwide network of eight branches. With this in mind, we are proactively presenting sales proposals to strive for our ambitious, self-imposed target. Given the high level of customer awareness and interest, inquiries have been increasing. However, as expected, implementing meaningful changes to long-established logistics systems takes time. As a result, while domestic transportation sales grew year-on-year, they fell short of the target.

In an attempt to streamline logistics in Hokuriku, Northern Kanto, and Tohoku regions as well as effectively address the “2024 problem,” we have opened one of our largest branches near the Port of Niigata, providing an alternative to the chronically overcrowded Port of Keihin. Having obtained the permits and licenses we applied for a year ago in January 2025, we are now busy constructing the facilities based on a revised plan that incorporates customer requests. Full operation is scheduled by the end of 2025.

With a focus on the high-pressure gas business, including CFC substitutes, carbon dioxide, gases used at semiconductor manufacturing processes, ammonia as a clean fuel, and hydrogen, all of which are expected to see growing transportation demand, NICHICON OVERSEAS GASTANK CHEMICAL Co., Ltd., our subsidiary established in June 2023, has pursued aggressive sales efforts. However, partly due to delays in the planned expansion of the Niigata branch, one of the key sites for the high-pressure gas business,because permission was not granted,the subsidiary narrowly missed its target. Nevertheless, it posted sales of ¥1,009 million, marking an approximately 8% year-on-year increase.

As a result, as a percentage of the full-year consolidated results projections for FY2024, sales were 95.5%, operating income was 92.7%, ordinary income 95.2%, and profit attributable to owners of the parent 93.5%.

2) Overview of Financial Position for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2024 (millions of yen)

ASSET	FY2023 (A)	2Q of FY2024 (B)	Increase/(decrease)	
			Amount (C) (B)-(A)	Percentage (C)/(A)
Total current assets	13,668	14,635	966	+7.1%
Total non-current assets	13,273	13,288	15	+0.1%
Total	**26,942**	**27,924**	**982**	**+3.6%**

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	FY2023 (A)	2Q of FY2024 (B)	Increase/(decrease)	
			Amount (C) (B)-(A)	Percentage (C)/(A)
Total current liabilities	3,682	4,064	381	+10.4%
Total non-current liabilities	4,978	4,476	(502)	(10.1%)
Total liabilities	**8,660**	**8,540**	**(120)**	**(1.4%)**
Total shareholders' equity	17,647	18,335	687	+3.9%
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	633	1,048	414	+65.5%
Total net assets	**18,281**	**19,383**	**1,102**	**+6.0%**
Total	**26,942**	**27,924**	**982**	**+3.6%**

Total assets at the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, increased by ¥620 million (2.3% increase) as compared to the end of the previous fiscal year, to ¥27,562 million.

Total current assets increased by ¥164 million (1.2% increase) as compared to the end of the previous fiscal year, to ¥13,833 million. This was primarily due to an increase of ¥447 million in accounts receivable-trade, despite a decrease of ¥252 million in cash and deposits.

Total non-current assets increased by ¥456 million (3.4% increase) as compared to the end of the previous fiscal year, to ¥13,729 million. This was primarily due to increases of ¥1,228 million in buildings and structures (net), ¥180 million in machinery, equipment and vehicles (net), and ¥124 million in investments and other assets, despite decreases of ¥765 million in tank containers (net) and ¥312 million in construction in progress.

Total current liabilities increased by ¥85 million (2.3% increase), as compared to the end of the

previous fiscal year, to ¥3,767 million. This was primarily due to increases of ¥229 million in lease obligations, ¥85 million in income taxes payable, and ¥127 million in other current liabilities, despite decreases of ¥291 million in accounts payable-trade and ¥76 million in current portion of long-term loans payable.
Total non-current liabilities decreased by ¥667 million (13.4% decrease), as compared to the end of the previous fiscal year, to ¥4,311 million. This was primarily due to decreases of ¥355 million in long-term loans payable, ¥330 million in lease obligations, and ¥30 million in other non-current liabilities, despite an increase of ¥24 million in retirement benefit liability.
Total net assets increased by ¥1,202 million (6.6% increase), as compared to the end of the previous fiscal year, to ¥19,483 million. This was primarily due to increases of ¥822 million in retained earnings and ¥380 million in foreign currency translation adjustment.

3) Overview of Cash Flows for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents (hereinafter referred to as "funds") at the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 increased by ¥123 million, as compared to the end of the previous fiscal year, to ¥7,730 million. The status of cash flows for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 and the related factors are as described below.

(a) Net cash provided by operating activities
Funds provided by operating activities resulted in a cash inflow of ¥3,077 million (compared to a cash inflow of ¥4,024 million for the previous fiscal year). This was primarily due to cash inflows from profit before income taxes of ¥2,882 million, depreciation and amortization of ¥1,507 million, and ¥208 million in other increases due to operating activities, in contrast to cash outflows for an increase of ¥329 million in trade receivables, a decrease of ¥347 million in trade payables, and ¥792 million in income taxes paid.

(b) Net cash used in investing activities
Funds used in investing activities resulted in a cash outflow of ¥920 million (compared to a cash outflow of ¥2,554 million for the previous fiscal year). This was primarily due to cash outflows of ¥1,190 million in purchase of property, plant and equipment and ¥171 million for payments of leasehold and guarantee deposits.

(c) Net cash used in financing activities
Funds used in financing activities resulted in a cash outflow of ¥2,298 million (compared to a cash outflow of ¥1,230 million for the previous fiscal year). This was mainly because of cash outflows for repayment of long-term loans of ¥431 million, repayment of lease obligations of ¥758 million, and

payment of dividends to shareholders of ¥1,108 million.

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