YAMAHA CORPORATION

Flash Report
Consolidated Basis (IFRS)
Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025
(April 1, 2024—March 31, 2025)

May 8, 2025

Company name:	YAMAHA CORPORATION (URL https://www.yamaha.com/en/)
Code number:	7951
Stock listing:	TSE Prime Market
Address of headquarters:	10-1, Nakazawa-cho, Chuo-ku, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka 430-8650, Japan
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Scheduled date of Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting:	June 20, 2025
Scheduled date to submit Securities Report:	June 23, 2025
Scheduled date to begin dividend payments:	June 23, 2025
Supplementary materials to the financial statements have been prepared:	Yes
Presentation will be held to explain the financial results:	Yes (for securities analysts and institutional investors)

1. Consolidated Financial Results for FY2025.3 (April 1, 2024—March 31, 2025)

Figures of less than ¥1 million have been omitted.

(1) Consolidated Operating Results

(Percentage figures are changes from the previous fiscal year.)

	Revenue		Core operating profit		Operating profit		Profit before income taxes	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
FY2025.3 (Ended March 31, 2025)	**462,080**	**(0.2)**	**36,721**	**9.1**	**20,695**	**(28.6)**	**22,462**	**(40.3)**
FY2024.3 (Ended March 31, 2024)	462,866	2.5	33,653	(26.6)	28,999	(37.6)	37,629	(25.6)

Note: Comprehensive income: **FY2025.3 ¥624 million (99.3%)**
FY2024.3 ¥83,525 million 43.3%

	Profit for the period		Profit for the period attributable to owners of parent		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen	Yen
FY2025.3 (Ended March 31, 2025)	**13,467**	**(54.8)**	**13,351**	**(55.0)**	**27.58**	**—**
FY2024.3 (Ended March 31, 2024)	29,776	(22.0)	29,642	(22.4)	58.56	—

	Profit ratio for the period to the share attributable to owners of parent	Profit ratio before income taxes to total assets	Core operating profit ratio to revenue
	%	%	%
FY2025.3 (Ended March 31, 2025)	**2.8**	**3.6**	**7.9**
FY2024.3 (Ended March 31, 2024)	6.1	6.0	7.3

(For reference) Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method: **FY2025.3 ¥— million**
FY2024.3 ¥— million

The Company conducted a 3-for-1 stock split for shares of its common stock, with an effective date of October 1, 2024. Basic earnings per share have been calculated assuming that the stock split took place at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Total equity	Equity attributable to owners of parent	Equity ratio attributable to owners of parent	Equity per share attributable to owners of parent
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
FY2025.3 (As of March 31, 2025)	**591,278**	**450,113**	**448,834**	**75.9**	**990.62**
FY2024.3 (As of March 31, 2024)	666,837	511,810	510,592	76.6	1,025.24

The Company conducted a 3-for-1 stock split for shares of its common stock, with an effective date of October 1, 2024. Equity per share attributable to owners of parent has been calculated assuming that the stock split took place at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
FY2025.3 (As of March 31, 2025)	**55,281**	**8,106**	**(63,140)**	**99,819**
FY2024.3 (As of March 31, 2024)	43,836	(15,903)	(37,263)	101,587

2. Dividends

	Annual dividends					Total dividends (annual)	Consolidated payout ratio	Consolidated payout ratio attributable to owners of parent
	End of first quarter	End of second quarter	End of third quarter	End of fiscal year	Full fiscal year			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Millions of yen	%	%
FY2024.3	—	37.00	—	37.00	74.00	12,387	42.1	2.6
FY2025.3	—	37.00	—	13.00	—	11,948	91.9	2.5
FY2026.3 (Forecast)	—	13.00	—	13.00	26.00		41.3	

The Company conducted a 3-for-1 stock split for shares of its common stock, with an effective date of October 1, 2024. Therefore, the dividend per share at the end of fiscal year for FY2025.3 is stated as the amount reflecting the impact of this stock split. The dividend per share at the end of fiscal year for FY2025.3 without reflecting the stock split would be ¥39.00 and the full-year total amount would be ¥76.00.

3. Consolidated Financial Forecasts for FY2026.3 (April 1, 2025–March 31, 2026)

	Revenue		Core operating profit		Operating profit	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
FY2026.3	455,000	(1.5)	40,000	8.9	38,500	86.0

	Profit before income taxes		Profit for the period attributable to owners of parent		Basic earnings per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
FY2026.3	40,500	80.3	28,500	113.5	62.90

* Core operating profit corresponds to operating profit under Japanese GAAP and is calculated by subtracting selling, general and administrative expenses from gross profit.

*Footnote items

(1) Significant changes in the scope of consolidation during the period: None
Newly included: — Excluded: —

(2) Changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates
(a) Changes in accounting policies required by IFRS: None
(b) Changes other than those in (a) above: None
(c) Changes in accounting estimates: None

(3) Number of shares outstanding (common shares)

(a) Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period (including treasury shares)	FY2025.3	531,000,000 shares	FY2024.3	561,900,000 shares
(b) Number of treasury shares at the end of the period	FY2025.3	77,914,034 shares	FY2024.3	63,877,992 shares
(c) Average number of shares outstanding during the period (cumulative period)	FY2025.3	484,139,152 shares	FY2024.3	506,185,341 shares

Notes:
1. The Company conducted a 3-for-1 stock split for shares of its common stock on October 1, 2024. Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period, number of treasury shares at the end of the period, and average number of shares outstanding during the period have been calculated assuming that the stock split took place at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

2. The Company canceled treasury shares on June 3, 2024 and December 27, 2024, resulting in a decrease of 30,900,000 shares (on a post-split basis) in the total number of shares outstanding.

(For Reference) Non-Consolidated Results

Non-consolidated results for FY2025.3 (April 1, 2024–March 31, 2025)
(1) Non-consolidated operating results

(Percentage figures are changes from the previous fiscal year.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
FY2025.3 (Ended March 31, 2025)	264,229	0.8	14,133	(5.4)	24,535	(16.4)	42,615	25.3
FY2024.3 (Ended March 31, 2024)	262,082	1.4	14,933	(26.4)	29,347	(31.9)	34,001	(3.1)

	Net income per share	Net income per share after full dilution
	Yen	Yen
FY2025.3 (Ended March 31, 2025)	88.02	—
FY2024.3 (Ended March 31, 2024)	67.17	—

The Company conducted a 3-for-1 stock split for shares of its common stock, with an effective date of October 1, 2024. Net income per share has been calculated assuming that the stock split took place at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Non-consolidated financial data

	Total assets	Net assets	Shareholders' equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
FY2025.3 (Ended March 31, 2025)	355,312	271,954	76.5	600.23
FY2024.3 (Ended March 31, 2024)	424,520	324,684	76.5	651.95

(For reference) Shareholders' equity: FY2025.3 ¥271,954 million FY2024.3 ¥324,684 million

The Company conducted a 3-for-1 stock split for shares of its common stock, with an effective date of October 1, 2024. Net assets per share have been calculated assuming that the stock split took place at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

***This flash report is exempt from the auditing procedures by certified public accountants or audit firms.**

***Explanation of the Appropriate Use of Performance Forecasts and Other Related Items**

Consolidated financial forecasts were prepared based on information available at the time of the announcement and do not represent promises by the Company or its management that these performance figures will be attained. Actual consolidated results may differ from forecasts owing to a wide range of factors.

For items related to consolidated performance forecasts, please refer to page 4 of the attached supplementary materials.

The materials distributed at the presentation of financial statements and other materials will be posted on the Company's website immediately after the presentation is concluded.

Table of Contents of Supplementary Materials

1. Management Performance

(1) Overview of Management Performance

1. Review of the Fiscal Year (FY2025.3)

Yamaha Corporation's business environment in the fiscal year under review continued to be affected by the uncertain outlook arising from the diminishing stay-at-home demand since the end of the pandemic, the prolonging stagnation of the Chinese economy, rising prices for energy, raw materials, and other items worldwide along with increasing foreign exchange rate fluctuations and geopolitical risk.

Under these conditions, the Yamaha Group has positioned the three-year period of its medium-term management plan "Make Waves 2.0" as an opportunity to enhance sustainable growth capability in the post COVID-19 new society. The aim is to realize "Well-Being of People around the World," and the Group has been implementing various measures under three policies to "Further strengthen the business foundations," "Set sustainability as a source of value" and "Enable Yamaha colleagues to be more valued, more engaged and more committed." Regarding its financial goals, the Group was unable to fully keep pace with the rapid changes in the market and environment, and despite progressing with structural reforms, it did not achieve the targets. The challenge was clearly defined as "quick adaptability to environmental changes and investments in growth." Additionally, concerning the non-financial goals outlined in the medium-term management plan, capital investment in infrastructure was not achieved due to implementation of production structural reforms, mainly for pianos. However, most of the other targets were largely achieved.

The following is the explanation of the specific progress made in accordance with the three policies.

Further strengthen the business foundations

Our ongoing efforts to "develop closer ties with customers," during the year included opening new brand communication bases in London, England, and in Yokohama and Shibuya, Japan, designed to provide enhanced customer experience value. We also made steady progress expanding our business domains, including increasing sales of professional audio equipment, notably digital mixers, and enlisting wider adoption of our automotive audio systems by Japanese automobile manufacturers.

We have continued our efforts to "create new value" since the April 2024 launch of the Yamaha Music Connect portal site by focusing on developing services in the three business fields categorized as the music experiences of "learning," "expression," and "connection." Our objective is to introduce outstanding experiences to a growing number of customers around the world. During the year, we incorporated Yamaha Music Innovations, our business development base in Silicon Valley, U.S.A., and established an associated corporate venture capital fund. Progress was made forming technological alliances and collaborations with other companies and in creating mechanisms for exploring new business opportunities. We also introduced many highly acclaimed new products, including finger drum pads and SEQTRAK, that expand the enjoyment of sound and music.

In our drive to "be more flexible and resilient," we continued to optimize our production bases and infrastructure, with a focus on acoustic instrument production, to improve our ability to swiftly respond to emerging market trends and to make our production operations more resilient to future changes.

Set sustainability as a source of value

To "build a value chain that supports the future of the earth and society," Yamaha promoted energy-saving initiatives such as the installation of additional solar power plants and the visualization of electric power usage through the inclusion of a power monitoring system at production bases. Furthermore, with respect to the evaluation of its climate change-related information disclosure, the Group obtained an "A" score from the CDP for the second consecutive year, which is the highest rating. It continues to gradually advance initiatives to reach carbon neutrality by 2050.

Efforts to "enhance brand and competitiveness by contributing to comfortable lives" include Expo 2025, Osaka, Kansai, Japan using our multilingual announcement service system Omotenashi Guide for Biz powered by SoundUD developed by Yamaha. The system provides a glimpse of the future of communications by realizing an environment without language barriers for announcements in the venue.

To “expand market through the promotion and development of music culture,” during the year we added Colombia, the Philippines, and Mexico to the countries where we are conducting our School Project aimed at increasing music education in emerging countries. The project has far exceeded our expectations. Our initial goal was for the program to reach a cumulative total of 2.3 million students, but in just its third year the number of students has grown to some 4.25 million. In Japan, one of our initiatives is to support high school popular music bands while creating cooperative relations between high schools and local musical instrument stores, as we strive to further revitalize music culture among young people.

Enable Yamaha colleagues to be more valued, more engaged and more committed

To “increase job satisfaction,” the Group has introduced a talent management system and enhanced mechanisms to encourage employees to autonomously plan their careers. Going forward, it will continue to further strengthen support for human resource development to increase job satisfaction.

To “promote respect for human rights and DE&I,” Yamaha has made progress in creating an environment in which a diverse workforce can thrive, including enhanced support for the development of female leaders and the promotion of cross-border assignments. In addition, for the sixth consecutive year, Yamaha Corporation has received the Gold rating by the Pride Index 2024, an evaluation index for LGBTQ+ activities in the workplace. It remains committed to creating a corporate culture that capitalizes on the individuality of its diverse employees.

To “foster open organizational culture where people can proactively take on challenges,” Yamaha is cultivating an organizational culture of mutual respect and psychological safety, by proactively stimulating communication between organizations and creating various dialogue opportunities.

In FY2025.3, revenue decreased by ¥786 million (-0.2%) year on year to ¥462,080 million. Although the sluggish sales of musical instruments continued due to the downturn in the Chinese market, the Company maintained a level nearly equivalent to the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to the higher demand for audio equipment for business use and the recovery of sales of digital pianos as well as the impact of the yen depreciation. Core operating profit increased by ¥3,068 million (+9.1%) year on year to ¥36,721 million. This was achieved by offsetting the decrease in profit due to the real decline in sales by the impact of yen depreciation on exchange rates and the benefits from structural reforms in production. Profit attributable to owners of the parent decreased by ¥16,290 million (-55.0%) year on year to ¥13,351 million, mainly due to the recording of ¥14,263 million of structural reform expenses, including impairment loss on piano production facilities.

Results of operations by segment were as follows:

Musical Instruments

Revenue of acoustic pianos declined significantly due to continued sluggish market conditions in China. Revenue of digital musical instruments was on par with the previous fiscal year due to a recovery in sales and market share of digital pianos. Revenue of wind, string, and percussion instruments went down due to the end of financial assistance in the U.S., and revenue of guitars was almost the same level as the previous fiscal year.

As a result, revenue of the musical instruments segment overall decreased by ¥9,094 million (-3.0%) year on year to ¥296,100 million. Core operating profit decreased by ¥3,248 million (-12.8%) year on year to ¥22,068 million.

Audio Equipment

Revenue of business for consumer use declined significantly due to a contraction of home audio products. Revenue of business for business use increased significantly due to an increased demand for professional audio equipment.

As a result, revenue of the audio equipment segment overall increased by ¥7,273 million (+6.0%) year on year to ¥128,382 million. Core operating profit increased by ¥5,410 million (+84.4%) year on year to ¥11,820 million.

Others

Revenue of electronic devices increased significantly due to strong shipments of automotive sound systems, while revenue of automobile interior wood components, factory automation (FA) equipment and golf products declined.

As a result, revenue of the others segment overall increased by ¥1,034 million (+2.8%) year on year to ¥37,596 million. Core operating profit increased by ¥906 million (+47.1%) year on year to ¥2,832 million.

2. Forecast for FY2026.3

The business environment remains uncertain, but considering the actual increase in revenue from the musical instruments business and the improved profitability resulting from production structural reforms, the full-year forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 are revenue of ¥455.0 billion, core operating profit of ¥40.0 billion, profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent of ¥28.5 billion.

Please note that the impact of the additional U.S. reciprocal tariffs implemented after April 2025 remains uncertain at this time, and therefore, has not been incorporated into the Company's earnings forecasts.

Of note, the foreign currency exchange rates used in computing these forecasts are ¥145 to US$1 and ¥160 to €1.

The forward-looking statements in this flash report contain inherent risks and uncertainties insofar as they are based on future projections and plans that may differ materially from the actual results achieved.

(2) Overview of Financial Position

1. Consolidated Financial Position

Total assets at the end of this fiscal year amounted to ¥591,278 million, a decrease of ¥75,559 million (-11.3%) from ¥666,837 million at the end of the previous fiscal year. Current assets decreased by ¥17,412 million (-4.7%) from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥351,933 million, and non-current assets decreased by ¥58,146 million (-19.5%) to ¥239,344 million. In current assets, cash and cash equivalents decreased due to the purchase of treasury shares, and inventories decreased as a result of inventory optimization. In non-current assets, financial assets decreased due to a decline in market value of securities held, and property, plant and equipment decreased due to impairment losses.

Total liabilities at the end of this fiscal year were ¥141,165 million, a decrease of ¥13,861 million (-8.9%) from ¥155,027 million at the end of the previous fiscal year. Current liabilities increased by ¥969 million (+0.9%) from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥106,658 million, and non-current liabilities decreased by ¥14,831 million (-30.1%) to ¥34,506 million. In non-current liabilities, deferred tax liabilities recognized for fluctuations in the fair value of held securities decreased.

Total equity at the end of this fiscal year amounted to ¥450,113 million, a decrease of ¥61,697 million (-12.1%) from ¥511,810 million at the end of the previous fiscal year. Overall, the amount decreased due to shareholder returns generated by the purchase of treasury shares and the payment of dividends exceeding the increase in retained earnings resulting from the profit for the period.

2. Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents (hereinafter "cash") at the end of the fiscal year decreased by ¥1,768 million (compared to a decrease of ¥2,299 million in the previous fiscal year) and stood at ¥99,819 million.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flow from operating activities for the fiscal year was an inflow of ¥55,281 million (compared to a cash inflow of ¥43,836 million in the previous fiscal year due mainly to profit before income taxes) due mainly to profit before income taxes.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash flow from investing activities for the fiscal year was an inflow of ¥8,106 million (compared to a cash outflow of ¥15,903 million in the previous fiscal year primarily due to the purchase of property, plant and equipment, offsetting proceeds from sales of investment securities). This net cash inflow was primarily due to the proceeds from sales of investment securities, offsetting the purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash flow from financing activities for the fiscal year was an outflow of ¥63,140 million (compared to a cash outflow of ¥37,263 million in the previous fiscal year primarily due to the purchase of treasury shares and the payment of dividends). This net cash outflow was primarily due to the purchase of treasury shares and the payment of dividends.

3. Forecasts for FY2026.3

For FY2026.3, the Company forecasts cash inflows from operating activities of ¥53.0 billion, cash outflows from investing activities of ¥15.0 billion, and a free cash inflow of ¥38.0 billion.

> The forward-looking statements in this flash report contain inherent risks and uncertainties insofar as they are based on future projections and plans that may differ materially from the actual results achieved.

(3) Basic Policy for Allocation of Profit and Dividends for FY2025.3 and FY2026.3

In consideration of the improvement of return on equity (ROE) attributable to owners of parent, the Company undertakes investments for growth, including investments in R&D, marketing capabilities, and capital investments, based on its medium-term consolidated profit level, while actively returning profits to shareholders. The Company's basic policy is to provide continuous and stable dividends to shareholders, and strike a balance between these dividend payments and appropriate retained earnings for investments in future growth while occasionally implementing flexible shareholder returns to improve capital efficiency. Its target total return ratio is 50% on a cumulative basis over the medium-term management plan period.

For the dividend for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Company paid an interim dividend of ¥37 per share (before stock split) and plans to pay a year-end dividend of ¥13 per share in view of the above-mentioned policy, its financial position, and other factors. Regarding dividends for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, the Company is planning to pay a regular dividend of ¥26 per share for the full fiscal year (consisting of an interim dividend of ¥13 per share and a year-end dividend of ¥13 per share).

Note: The Company conducted a 3-for-1 stock split for shares of its common stock, with an effective date of October 1, 2024. Therefore, the dividend per share at the end of fiscal year for FY2025.3 is stated as the amount reflecting the impact of this stock split. The dividend per share at the end of fiscal year for FY2025.3 without reflecting the stock split would be ¥39 and the annual dividend would be ¥76.

> The forward-looking statements in this flash report contain inherent risks and uncertainties insofar as they are based on future projections and plans that may differ materially from the actual results achieved.

2. Basic Approach to Selection of Accounting Standards

The Yamaha Group has voluntarily adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), with the aims of increasing the feasibility of international comparisons of financial information in financial markets and improving the level of management globally.

3. Consolidated Financial Statements and Major Notes

(1) Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Millions of yen)

	FY2024.3 (as of March 31, 2024)	FY2025.3 (as of March 31, 2025)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	101,587	99,819
Trade and other receivables	88,015	87,331
Other financial assets	4,861	5,197
Inventories	164,149	150,488
Other current assets	10,733	9,097
Total current assets	369,346	351,933
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	126,526	121,866
Right-of-use assets	24,141	19,167
Goodwill	1,194	—
Intangible assets	6,235	5,411
Financial assets	103,452	54,037
Retirement benefit assets	21,803	25,798
Deferred tax assets	12,229	11,042
Other non-current assets	1,908	2,020
Total non-current assets	297,491	239,344
Total assets	666,837	591,278

(Millions of yen)

	FY2024.3 (as of March 31, 2024)	FY2025.3 (as of March 31, 2025)
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	65,775	64,004
Interest-bearing debt	992	5,552
Lease liabilities	5,964	5,167
Other financial liabilities	9,499	9,450
Income taxes payables	7,595	7,691
Provisions	3,447	2,205
Other current liabilities	12,414	12,586
Total current liabilities	105,688	106,658
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	10,977	9,238
Financial liabilities	365	241
Retirement benefit liabilities	14,525	11,706
Provisions	2,876	3,576
Deferred tax liabilities	18,230	7,286
Other non-current liabilities	2,362	2,457
Total non-current liabilities	49,338	34,506
Total liabilities	155,027	141,165
Equity		
Capital stock	28,534	28,534
Capital surplus	1,974	1,785
Retained earnings	458,299	438,454
Treasury shares	(96,568)	(101,642)
Other components of equity	118,352	81,701
Equity attributable to owners of parent	510,592	448,834
Non-controlling interests	1,218	1,278
Total equity	511,810	450,113
Total liabilities and equity	666,837	591,278

(2) Consolidated Statement of Income and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of yen)

	FY2024.3 (April 1, 2023－March 31, 2024)	FY2025.3 (April 1, 2024－March 31, 2025)
Revenue	462,866	462,080
Cost of sales	(291,784)	(285,939)
Gross profit	171,081	176,140
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(137,428)	(139,419)
Core operating profit	33,653	36,721
Other income	1,470	2,269
Other expenses	(6,124)	(18,295)
Operating profit	28,999	20,695
Finance income	9,192	4,631
Finance expenses	(561)	(2,864)
Profit before income taxes	37,629	22,462
Income taxes	(7,852)	(8,994)
Profit for the period	29,776	13,467
Profit for the period attributable to:		
Owners of parent	29,642	13,351
Non-controlling interests	134	116
Earnings per share		
Basic (Yen)	58.56	27.58
Diluted (Yen)	—	—

Note: The Company conducted a 3-for-1 stock split for shares of its common stock on October 1, 2024. Basic earnings per share have been calculated assuming that the stock split took place at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of yen)

	FY2024.3 (April 1, 2023－March 31, 2024)	FY2025.3 (April 1, 2024－March 31, 2025)
Profit for the period	29,776	13,467
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	5,885	3,069
Gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	23,255	(12,064)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	29,141	(8,995)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	24,323	(3,848)
Gain or loss on cash flow hedges	284	—
Total items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	24,607	(3,848)
Total other comprehensive income	53,748	(12,843)
Comprehensive income for the period	83,525	624
Comprehensive income for the period attributable to:		
Owners of parent	83,310	517
Non-controlling interests	214	107

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

FY2024.3 (April 1, 2023－March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent						
					Other components of equity		
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Remeasure-ments of defined benefit plans	Gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations
Balance at April 1, 2023	28,534	1,755	428,166	(78,766)	—	47,242	30,189
Profit for the period	—	—	29,642	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	5,885	23,255	24,243
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	29,642	—	5,885	23,255	24,243
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	(17,858)	—	—	—
Cancellation of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends	—	—	(11,869)	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	161	—	56	—	—	—
Change in scope of consolidation	—	—	(103)	—	—	—	—
Changes in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a loss of control	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassified to retained earnings	—	—	12,464	—	(5,885)	(6,579)	—
Total transactions with owners	—	219	491	(17,801)	(5,885)	(6,579)	—
Balance at March 31, 2024	28,534	1,974	458,299	(96,568)	—	63,919	54,432

(Millions of yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent			Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity		Total		
	Gain or loss on cash flow hedges	Total			
Balance at April 1, 2023	(284)	77,148	456,837	1,106	457,944
Profit for the period	—	—	29,642	134	29,776
Other comprehensive income	284	53,668	53,668	79	53,748
Total comprehensive income for the period	284	53,668	83,310	214	83,525
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	(17,858)	—	(17,858)
Cancellation of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends	—	—	(11,869)	(40)	(11,910)
Share-based compensation	—	—	218	—	218
Change in scope of consolidation	—	—	(103)	—	(103)
Changes in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a loss of control	—	—	57	(62)	(4)
Reclassified to retained earnings	—	(12,464)	—	—	—
Total transactions with owners	—	(12,464)	(29,556)	(102)	(29,658)
Balance at March 31, 2024	—	118,352	510,592	1,218	511,810

FY2025.3 (April 1, 2024－March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent						
					Other components of equity		
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Remeasure-ments of defined benefit plans	Gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations
Balance at April 1, 2024	28,534	1,974	458,299	(96,568)	—	63,919	54,432
Profit for the period	—	—	13,351	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	3,069	(12,064)	(3,839)
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	13,351	—	3,069	(12,064)	(3,839)
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	(50,033)	—	—	—
Cancellation of treasury shares	—	(102)	(44,812)	44,914	—	—	—
Dividends	—	—	(12,200)	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	(85)	—	44	—	—	—
Change in scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a loss of control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassified to retained earnings	—	—	23,816	—	(3,069)	(20,747)	—
Total transactions with owners	—	(188)	(33,196)	(5,073)	(3,069)	(20,747)	—
Balance at March 31, 2025	28,534	1,785	438,454	(101,642)	—	31,107	50,593

(Millions of yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent			Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity		Total		
	Gain or loss on cash flow hedges	Total			
Balance at April 1, 2024	—	118,352	510,592	1,218	511,810
Profit for the period	—	—	13,351	116	13,467
Other comprehensive income	—	(12,834)	(12,834)	(8)	(12,843)
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	(12,834)	517	107	624
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	(50,033)	—	(50,033)
Cancellation of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends	—	—	(12,200)	(46)	(12,247)
Share-based compensation	—	—	(41)	—	(41)
Change in scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—
Changes in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a loss of control	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassified to retained earnings	—	(23,816)	—	—	—
Total transactions with owners	—	(23,816)	(62,275)	(46)	(62,322)
Balance at March 31, 2025	—	81,701	448,834	1,278	450,113

(4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	FY2024.3 (April 1, 2023 − March 31, 2024)	FY2025.3 (April 1, 2024 − March 31, 2025)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before income taxes	37,629	22,462
Depreciation and amortization	21,023	21,495
Impairment losses (reversal of impairment losses)	3,495	12,638
Finance income and finance expenses	(8,013)	(2,471)
Loss (gain) on disposal or sales of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	6	(355)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	2,112	12,280
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(7,003)	(464)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	(2,827)	2,808
Increase (decrease) in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	103	(1,964)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	1,601	(1,308)
Increase (decrease) in amount payables due to transition to defined contribution plans	320	(126)
Other, net	(331)	1,143
Subtotal	48,117	66,138
Interest and dividends income received	4,469	4,490
Interest expenses paid	(516)	(581)
Income taxes refunded (paid)	(8,233)	(14,765)
Cash flows from operating activities	43,836	55,281
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net (increase) decrease in time deposits	(3,521)	(403)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(22,920)	(22,934)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	307	1,147
Purchase of investment securities	(29)	(197)
Proceeds from sales and redemption of investment securities	10,363	31,271
Other, net	(102)	(777)
Cash flows from investing activities	(15,903)	8,106
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(631)	4,570
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(19)	—
Repayment of lease liabilities	(6,397)	(6,249)
Purchase of treasury shares	(17,380)	(49,108)
(Increase) decrease in deposits for purchase of treasury shares	(924)	—
Cash dividends paid	(11,869)	(12,200)
Purchase of shares of subsidiaries that do not result in change in scope of consolidation	(1)	—
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(40)	(46)
Other, net	1	(104)
Cash flows from financing activities	(37,263)	(63,140)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	6,926	(2,016)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,403)	(1,768)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	103,886	101,587
Increase in cash and cash equivalents from newly consolidated subsidiaries	103	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	101,587	99,819

(5) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes Regarding Assumptions as a Going Concern

Not applicable

Additional Information

Sale of a portion of the shares of Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Company sold a portion of its holdings of the shares of Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd. The proceeds from this sale, after deduction of commissions and other expenses, amounted to ¥21,527 million. This stock is classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and since there is no gain on sales of investment securities from the sale of these shares, the impact on profit for the period is minimal.

Stock split

The Company implemented a stock split on October 1, 2024, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on July 31, 2024.

(1) Purpose of the stock split
The purpose of the stock split is to lower the investment unit price of its shares, thereby creating a more accessible investment environment and aiming to expand its investor base.

(2) Outline of the stock split
1) Method of split
As of the record date of September 30, 2024 (Monday), the Company's common stock held by shareholders recorded in the final shareholder registry on that date was split at a ratio of 1 share into 3 shares.

2) Number of shares increased by the split

Total number of shares outstanding before the stock split	181,000,000 shares
Number of shares to increase as a result of this split	362,000,000 shares
Total number of shares issued after the stock split	543,000,000 shares

3) Schedule of the split
Date of publication of record date: September 13, 2024 (Friday)
Record date: September 30, 2024 (Monday)
Effective date: October 1, 2024 (Tuesday)

4) Impact on per share information
The impact on per share information is stated in the relevant section.

5) Other
There will be no change in the amount of paid-in capital as a result of this stock split. In addition, there will be no change in the total number of shares authorized for issuance (700,000,000 shares).

Other Expenses

(1) Business restructuring expenses

In recent years, the piano market has experienced a significant decline in demand due to environmental changes in China, which is the largest market, as well as continued deterioration of market conditions in other regions following the COVID-19 pandemic. In response to this situation, during this fiscal year, the Company temporarily suspended operations in the production processes in China and Indonesia, and decided to cease production at Yamaha Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as YI) and Yamaha Musical Products Asia (hereinafter referred to as YMPA). As a result, as described in "(2) Impairment of non-financial assets, 1) Impairment loss on piano production facilities," the Company has recorded an impairment loss of ¥(10,391) million related to piano production facilities in China and Indonesia.

In addition to the additional retirement benefit of ¥(3,483) million related to the aforementioned impairment loss, the Company has recorded business restructuring expenses of ¥(388) million, including costs related to the disposal of equipment and materials and expenses for reducing personnel at other overseas locations.

(2) Impairment of non-financial assets

1) Impairment loss on piano production facilities

An impairment loss of (¥10,391) million was recognized on piano production facilities and other assts in China and Indonesia in the musical instruments segment and recorded under "Other expenses."

The breakdown of the impairment loss is as follows.

Segment	Location	Impairment loss	
		Type	Amount (Millions of yen)
Musical instruments	China	Property, plant and equipment Machinery, equipment and vehicles Others	 (4,495) (1,098)
		Intangible assets	(21)
		Subtotal	(5,615)
	Indonesia	Property, plant and equipment Machinery, equipment and vehicles Others	 (2,165) (855)
		Right-of-use assets	(1,754)
		Subtotal	(4,775)
	Total		(10,391)

The impairment loss mentioned above is included in business restructuring expenses.

a. Method of asset grouping

The Group classifies assets in the smallest cash-generating units that generally generate independent cash inflows. Leased assets, idle assets, and assets scheduled for disposal are grouped by individual asset.

b. Background leading to the recognition of an impairment loss

In recent years, the piano market has experienced a significant decline in demand due to environmental changes in China, which is the largest market. Additionally, the market conditions have remain weak in other regions following the COVID-19 pandemic. Considering this situation, in the second quarter, the Company decided to temporarily suspend certain production processes in China and Indonesia and recorded an impairment loss on piano production facilities and other assets that are not expected to be used in the future and for which the return on investment is regarded as difficult.

In addition, in order to reorganize the production system to align with the scale of its business, the Company decided to terminate production at YI and YMPA, which are the piano production bases in Indonesia, and to initiate the process of liquidating the companies. As a result, in the third quarter, the Company recorded an additional impairment loss on assets that are not expected to be used in the future and for which the return on investment is regarded as difficult.

At YI, the Company produced entry-level finished pianos for the global market, while at YMPA, it focused on the production of piano wood parts. The Company plans to transfer and consolidate the production to Japan and China. In Japan, which has technical expertise, the Company will focus on producing high value-added products, including the transfer of some finished products from Indonesia. In China, with its well-equipped facilities, the Company will continue production aimed at the global market in addition to the Chinese market. Although the Company is seeing a significant decrease in demand in China, the Company still recognizes it as the largest market for pianos and will continue to supply higher value-added products to this market in the future.

The Group's piano business is currently facing a very challenging profit and loss situation, as the rapid decline in demand has outpaced the reduction of fixed costs. Since last year, the Company has been advancing structural reforms in response to the decrease in demand, and with this reorganization decision, the Company has established a plan to optimize its production scale in line with future demand forecasts. Moving forward, the Company will swiftly implement the reorganization to rebuild its piano business as soon as possible and provide the best piano experience to more customers. YMPA plans to terminate production by March 2025, while YI aims to conclude production by December 2025, with both companies proceeding with liquidation procedures.

c. Calculation method of recoverable amount
The recoverable amount is measured by the higher of value in use or value on sale. For equipment that is no longer expected to be used in the future, the recoverable amount is assessed as zero. The value in use is calculated by discounting the future cash flows primarily at a rate of 12.0% (pre-tax).

2) Impairment of goodwill of Yamaha Guitar Group Inc. and its subsidiaries
Impairment loss of ¥(1,204) million was recognized for ¥4,080 million of non-current assets of the U.S. guitar business in the musical instruments segment and recorded under "Other expenses."

The breakdown of the impairment loss is as follows.

Segment	Location	Impairment loss	
		Type	Amount (Millions of yen)
Musical instruments	U.S.A.	Goodwill	(1,204)

a. Method of asset grouping
The Group classifies assets in the smallest cash-generating units that generally generate independent cash inflows. In principle, the Company identifies cash-generating units based on the business segments used for management control. The impairment test related to the goodwill is conducted by allocating the book value to a cash-generating unit group that encompasses the entire business of Yamaha Guitar Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

b. Background leading to the recognition of an impairment loss
The consolidated subsidiary Yamaha Guitar Group, Inc., which manufactures and sells guitar-related products in the United States, and its subsidiaries acquired Cordoba Music Group, LLC in 2023 and expanded their product lineup, aiming for high growth targets. However, due to the sluggish market conditions in Europe and the United States, they are currently performing below the initial plan.

In light of changes in the business environment, a review of the future business plan was conducted. As a result, an impairment test was performed on non-current assets, including goodwill, for Yamaha Guitar Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Since it is expected that the book value of goodwill cannot be fully recovered through future cash flows, the entire book value was reduced, and the decrease was recognized as an impairment loss.

c. Calculation method of recoverable amount
The recoverable amount used for the impairment test is calculated based on the fair value less costs of disposal. The determination of fair value less costs of disposal combines the multiple method and the discounted cash flow method.

The fair value determined by the multiple method is calculated based on the projected sales revenue for the consolidated fiscal year and future periods, referencing the sales multiples of peer companies in active markets, and calculating the control premium based on market transaction cases and other relevant data. Regarding the fair value measurement hierarchy, since the fair value includes significant unobservable inputs, it is classified as Level 3.

The fair value determined by the discounted cash flow method is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows based on a 10-year business plan to their present value, and revenue growth rate, gross margin, and other operating expenses in the business plan are key assumptions. Taking into account the market conditions of the cash-generating unit group, continuing growth rate is set at 2.5%. The discount rate used in the calculation of the discounted cash flow method for the fiscal year is 12.5% (after tax).

3) Impairment of fixed assets for business use for sales and music schools

An impairment loss of ¥(1,104) million was recognized in the musical instruments business in China and in the musical instruments and audio equipment businesses in Singapore and recorded under “Other expenses.”

The breakdown of the impairment loss is as follows.

Segment	Location	Impairment loss	
		Type	Amount (Millions of yen)
Musical instruments Audio equipment	Singapore and China	Property, plant and equipment Tools, furniture and fixtures, and others	(186)
		Right-of-use assets	(904)
		Intangible assets	(14)
		Total	(1,104)

a. Method of asset grouping

The Group classifies assets in the smallest cash-generating units that generally generate independent cash inflows. In principle, the Company identifies cash-generating units based on the business segments used for management control.

b. Background leading to the recognition of an impairment loss

The music school business in China, as well as the musical instruments and audio equipment sales and music school business in Singapore, are experiencing a deterioration in the revenue environment due to a decrease in sales caused by changes in the business environment, as well as rising rent and cost pressures.

Taking these changes in the business environment into account, the Company has reviewed its future business plans and has determined that there are indications of impairment because the expected revenue will fall below the initial projections. Therefore, after estimating the future cash flows, it was determined that the recoverable amount was less than the book value. As a result, the book value was reduced to the recoverable amount, and the decrease was recognized as an impairment loss.

c. Calculation method of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is measured by the value in use. The value in use is calculated by discounting primarily future cash flows at a rate of 10.0% (pre-tax) for the Chinese music school business, and at a rate of 11.9% (pre-tax) for the Singapore musical instruments and audio equipment sales and music school business.

Segment Information

(1) Summary of reportable segments

The Group's reportable segments are composed of business units that separate financial information can be obtained and are regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors of the Company for the purpose of business performance evaluation and management resource allocation decisions.

The Group's reportable segments, based on its economic features and similarity of products and services, comprise its two principal reportable segments, which are the "musical instruments" and "audio equipment." Other businesses are included in the "others" segment.

The musical instruments segment includes the manufacture and sales of pianos; digital musical instruments; wind, string, and percussion instruments; and other music-related activities. The audio equipment segment includes the manufacture and sales of audio products, professional audio equipment, information and telecommunication equipment (ICT equipment), and certain other products. The "others" segment includes electronic devices business, automobile interior wood components, factory automation (FA) equipment, golf products, resort, and certain other lines of business.

(2) Reportable segment information

The Group's reportable segment information is as follows.

In addition, the Group reports core operating profit as segment profit. Core operating profit corresponds to operating profit under Japanese Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and is calculated by subtracting selling, general and administrative expenses from gross profit.

FY2024.3 (April 1, 2023－March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segment			Others	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated
	Musical instruments	Audio equipment	Total				
Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	305,195	121,108	426,304	36,562	462,866	—	462,866
Intersegment revenue	—	—	—	242	242	(242)	—
Total	305,195	121,108	426,304	36,804	463,108	(242)	462,866
Core operating profit (Segment profit)	25,317	6,409	31,727	1,926	33,653	—	33,653
Other income							1,470
Other expenses							(6,124)
Operating profit							28,999
Finance income							9,192
Finance expenses							(561)
Profit before income taxes							37,629

Note: Intersegment revenue is based on the prevailing market price.

FY2025.3 (April 1, 2024－March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segment			Others	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated
	Musical instruments	Audio equipment	Total				
Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	296,100	128,382	424,483	37,596	462,080	—	462,080
Intersegment revenue	—	—	—	354	354	(354)	—
Total	296,100	128,382	424,483	37,951	462,434	(354)	462,080
Core operating profit (Segment profit)	22,068	11,820	33,888	2,832	36,721	—	36,721
Other income							2,269
Other expenses							(18,295)
Operating profit							20,695
Finance income							4,631
Finance expenses							(2,864)
Profit before income taxes							22,462

Note: Intersegment revenue is based on the prevailing market price.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share and basis for calculations are as follows.

	FY2024.3 (April 1, 2023－March 31, 2024)	FY2025.3 (April 1, 2024－March 31, 2025)
Profit for the period attributable to owners of parent (million yen)	29,642	13,351
Weighted-average number of common shares (thousand shares)	506,185	484,139
Basic earnings per share (yen)	58.56	27.58

Notes:

1. Diluted earnings per share is not stated because there are no latent shares with the dilution effect.
2. The Company conducted a 3-for-1 stock split for shares of its common stock, with an effective date of October 1, 2024. Basic earnings per share have been calculated assuming that the stock split took place at the beginning of the previous fiscal year.

Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1: Fair value measured by unadjusted published prices in active markets

Level 2: Fair value calculated using directly or indirectly observable inputs other than Level 1

Level 3: Fair value calculated from valuation methods that include inputs that are not based on observable data.

Transfers between levels of financial instruments are recognized as they occur at the end of each reporting period. There were no significant financial assets transferred between levels in the previous fiscal year and this fiscal year.

2) Calculation method of fair value

The fair value of major financial instruments is calculated as follows.

a. Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost (excluding borrowings and lease liabilities)

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and receivables and payables measured at amortized cost (excluding borrowings and lease liabilities) are financial instruments that are settled in a short period of time or settled on demand and the fair values approximate their book value; therefore, the fair values are determined by the book value.

b. Equity financial assets and debt financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Listed shares are valued at market prices at the end of the reporting period and classified as Level 1. Unlisted shares, equity investments, and debt financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are valued using financial statements of investees and appropriate valuation methods, including valuation methods based on market prices of comparable companies, and are classified as Level 3.

c. Borrowings

Short-term borrowings are settled in a short period of time and the fair value approximates their book value; therefore, the fair value is determined by their book value.

The fair value of long-term borrowings is calculated at the present value of future cash flows discounted at the interest rate that would be applicable to a new similar borrowing and classified as Level 2.

d. Derivative transaction

The fair value of financial instruments related to derivative transactions is calculated based on prices quoted by the financial institutions of the counterparty and classified as Level 2.

3) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost approximates their carrying amount. Therefore, comparison between carrying amounts and fair values has been omitted from the disclosure.

4) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Financial instruments measured at fair value are as follows.

FY2024.3 (as of March 31, 2024)

(Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt financial assets	—	—	186	186
Derivative assets	—	—	—	—
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity financial assets	93,794	—	5,491	99,285
Total	93,794	—	5,678	99,472
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative liabilities	—	102	—	102
Total	—	102	—	102

FY2025.3 (as of March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt financial assets	—	—	276	276
Derivative assets	—	—	—	—
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity financial assets	44,998	—	5,678	50,676
Total	44,998	—	5,955	50,953
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative liabilities	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

The breakdown of the changes in financial instruments classified as Level 3 and measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	FY2024.3 (April 1, 2023－March 31, 2024)	FY2025.3 (April 1, 2024－March 31, 2025)
Balance at beginning of period	4,918	5,678
Gains and losses (Note 1)	26	115
Other comprehensive income (Note 2)	1,609	170
Purchases	29	197
Sales and redemptions	(905)	(205)
Balance at end of period	5,678	5,955

Note: 1. Gains and losses are related to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented in "Finance income" and "Finance expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

2. Other comprehensive income is related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and presented in "Gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The relevant financial instruments consist mainly of unlisted shares, equity investments and debt financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. They are valued using financial statements of the investees and appropriate valuation methods, including valuation methods based on market prices of comparable companies.

Contingent Liabilities

Yamaha Music Europe GmbH (hereinafter "YME"), a consolidated subsidiary of Yamaha Corporation, was served with a following collective proceedings competition law claim on December 29, 2022. No provision has been made for this lawsuit because the proceedings are not in progress and the financial impact cannot be reliably estimated at this time.

(1) Cause of action and circumstances leading to the filing of the lawsuit

YME was subject to a UK competition law decision finding that it engaged in resale price maintenance practices with one UK business partner in the online sale of Yamaha's musical instrument products in the UK from March 2013 to March 2017. A collective proceedings claim has been filed by consumers alleging that the actions of the company resulted in consumers paying higher prices for products and seeking compensation for the resulting damages.

(2) Outline of the litigants

The group of plaintiffs represented by Elisabetta Sciallis of the consumer organization "Which?" (located in London, UK), and consumers in the United Kingdom of the relevant products are eligible to join the plaintiffs.

(3) Description of the lawsuit and compensation for damages

1) Description of the lawsuit

This lawsuit is against YME and YME's parent company, the Company, claiming compensation for damages alleged to have been potentially incurred by consumers due to YME's resale price maintenance.

2) Value of the purpose of the lawsuit

The total amount of damages claimed by the plaintiffs against YME and the Company has not been disclosed.

(4) Outlook

The size of the plaintiffs' group and the value of the claim are expected to become known in due course.

Subsequent Events

Cancellation of treasury stock

The Company resolved to cancel its treasury stock at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 26, 2025, based on Article 178 of the Company Act, and the cancellation was implemented on April 1, 2025.

(1) Reasons for the cancellation of treasury shares: To enhance shareholder returns and improve capital efficiency.
(2) Type of treasury shares cancelled: The Company's common stock
(3) Number of treasury shares cancelled: 28,000,000 shares
(representing 5.27% of Company shares issued prior to the cancellation)
(4) Date of cancellation: April 1, 2025
(5) Method of cancellation: Reduction from capital surplus and retained earnings

Note: After the cancellation of shares, the total number of shares issued will be 503,000,000.