Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026 <under IFRS>

May 12, 2026

Company Name: Olympus Corporation
Code Number: 7733
(URL: https://www.olympus.co.jp/)
Stock Exchange Listing: Prime Market of Tokyo Stock Exchange
Representative: Bob White, Director, Representative Executive Officer, President and Chief Executive Officer
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Scheduled date of General Meeting of Shareholders:	June 25, 2026
Scheduled date to submit the Securities Report:	June 18, 2026
Scheduled date to commence dividend payments:	June 4, 2026
Presentation of supplementary material on financial results:	Yes
Holding of financial results presentation meeting:	Yes (for analysts and institutional investors)

(Figures are rounded off to the nearest million yen)

1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(1) Consolidated Results of Operations

(% indicate changes from the previous fiscal year)

	Revenue		Operating profit		Adjusted operating profit		Profit before tax		Profit		Profit attributable to owners of parent	
Fiscal year ended	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%
March 31, 2026	1,010,676	1.3	97,120	(40.2)	143,310	(24.0)	93,994	(40.9)	68,172	(42.2)	68,172	(42.2)
March 31, 2025	997,332	7.7	162,462	216.2	188,509	24.6	159,070	264.7	117,855	(51.5)	117,855	(51.4)

	Total comprehensive income		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share	Ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent to profit	Ratio of profit before tax to total assets	Ratio of operating profit to revenue
Fiscal year ended	(¥ million)	%	(¥)	(¥)	%	%	%
March 31, 2026	130,451	15.0	61.32	61.20	8.7	6.3	9.6
March 31, 2025	113,464	(64.1)	102.99	102.80	15.6	10.7	16.3

Reference: Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method:
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026: ¥(3,700) million Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025: ¥466 million

Note: The Orthopedic Business has been classified as a discontinued operation from the first quarter ended June 30, 2024. Due to this, the amounts presented for revenue, operating profit, adjusted operating profit and profit before tax are the amounts from continuing operations from which the amounts from the discontinued operation have been excluded. The amounts presented for profit and profit attributable to owners of parent are aggregates of continuing operations and discontinued operation.

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Total equity	Equity attributable to owners of parent	Ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent to total assets	Equity attributable to owners of parent per share
As of	(¥ million)	(¥ million)	(¥ million)	%	(¥)
March 31, 2026	1,537,162	812,040	812,040	52.8	737.48
March 31, 2025	1,433,273	751,733	751,733	52.4	666.54

(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 year
Fiscal year ended	(¥ million)	(¥ million)	(¥ million)	(¥ million)
March 31, 2026	100,585	(87,408)	(87,627)	188,038
March 31, 2025	190,463	(65,469)	(211,542)	252,532

2. Dividends

	Annual dividends per share					Total amount of cash dividends	Payout ratio	Ratio of dividends to equity attributable to owners of parent
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Year-end	Total	(Annual)	(Consolidated)	(Consolidated)
	(¥)	(¥)	(¥)	(¥)	(¥)	(¥ million)	%	%
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	–	0.00	–	20.00	20.00	22,556	19.4	3.0
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	–	0.00	–	30.00	30.00	33,033	48.9	4.3
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2027 (Guidance)	–	0.00	–	30.00	30.00		33.4 to 29.3	

3. Guidance of Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2027 (From April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027)

(% indicate changes from the previous fiscal year)

	Revenue		Operating profit		Adjusted operating profit		Profit before tax		Profit attributable to owners of parent		Basic earnings per share
	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%	(¥)
Full year	1,076,000 to 1,055,000	6.5 to 4.4	155,500 to 136,500	60.1 to 40.5	179,500 to 160,500	25.3 to 12.0	149,500 to 130,500	59.1 to 38.8	109,000 to 95,500	59.9 to 40.1	102.24 to 89.58

* Notes

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

Newly included: 1 equity method company (Swan EndoSurgical, Inc.)

(2) Changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates
1) Changes in accounting policies required by IFRS: No
2) Changes in accounting policies due to other reasons: No
3) Changes in accounting estimates: No

(3) Total number of issued shares (common stock)
1) Total number of issued shares at the end of the period (including treasury shares)

As of March 31, 2026	1,114,485,700 shares
As of March 31, 2025	1,139,116,300 shares

2) Total number of treasury shares at the end of the period

As of March 31, 2026	13,383,184 shares
As of March 31, 2025	11,305,636 shares

3) Average number of shares during the period

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	1,111,779,526 shares
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	1,144,342,822 shares

Reference: Summary of Non-Consolidated Financial Results

Financial Results for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2026 (From April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(1) Non-Consolidated Results of Operations (% indicate changes from the previous fiscal year)

	Revenue		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit	
Fiscal year ended	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%	(¥ million)	%
March 31, 2026	406,996	4.4	30,213	142.0	77,204	11.1	86,104	39.6
March 31, 2025	389,797	2.7	12,485	(70.2)	69,516	(48.6)	61,665	(79.0)

	Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
Fiscal year ended	(¥)	(¥)
March 31, 2026	77.45	77.30
March 31, 2025	53.89	53.79

(2) Non-Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
As of	(¥ million)	(¥ million)	%	(¥)
March 31, 2026	890,594	472,974	53.1	429.41
March 31, 2025	913,012	457,205	50.1	405.22

Reference: Equity as of March 31, 2026: ¥472,824 million March 31, 2025: ¥457,009 million

* Financial results reports are exempt from audit conducted by certified public accountants or an audit firm.

* Proper use of the guidance of financial results, and other special matters

(Caution concerning forward-looking statements)

The forward-looking statements, including guidance of financial results, contained in these materials are based on information currently available to Olympus Corporation and on certain assumptions deemed to be reasonable. Accordingly, Olympus Corporation cannot make promises to achieve such guidances. Actual business and other results may differ substantially due to various factors. Please refer to the section of "(Guidance for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2027)" on page 7 of the attached material for the conditions that form the assumptions for the guidance and cautions concerning the use thereof.

(Adjusted operating profit)

Adjusted operating profit is the amount of profit after deducting other income and other expenses from operating profit. Adjusted operating profit is disclosed because it is one of the performance metrics of the Olympus Group.

Attached Material
Contents

1. Overview of Operating Results and Others

(1) Analysis of Business Results

(Review of Operations)

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the global economy has been gradually recovering, but uncertainties stemming from international developments, such as the situation in the Middle East region, as well as downside risks of trade policies, primarily the U.S. tariffs, the volatility in the financial markets, and policy trends in Europe and the U.S. need to be closely monitored. Notwithstanding a gradual recovery in business conditions for the Japanese economy, the outlook for the global economy also needs to be closely monitored.

Despite this environment, the Olympus Group is continuing to work to realize Our Purpose of “Making people’s lives healthier, safer and more fulfilling.”

Business results

Business results of continuing operations are presented in (1) to (10), and business results of aggregates of continuing operations and discontinued operation are presented in (11) below.

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) ratio (%)
(1) Revenue	997,332	1,010,676	13,344	1.3
(2) Cost of sales	313,635	356,586	42,951	13.7
(3) Selling, general and administrative expenses	495,654	507,080	11,426	2.3
(4) Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method/Other income/Other expenses	(25,581)	(49,890)	(24,309)	–
(5) Operating profit	162,462	97,120	(65,342)	(40.2)
(6) Adjusted operating profit	188,509	143,310	(45,199)	(24.0)
(7) Finance income (loss)	(3,392)	(3,126)	266	–
(8) Profit before tax	159,070	93,994	(65,076)	(40.9)
(9) Income taxes	41,270	25,822	(15,448)	(37.4)
(10) Profit from continuing operations	117,800	68,172	(49,628)	(42.1)
(11) Profit attributable to owners of parent	117,855	68,172	(49,683)	(42.2)
Exchange rate (Yen/USD)	152.58	150.77	(1.81)	–
Exchange rate (Yen/EUR)	163.75	174.79	11.04	–
Exchange rate (Yen/CNY)	21.10	21.25	0.15	–

(1) Revenue

Revenue increased by ¥13,344 million year on year to ¥1,010,676 million, with revenue growth in the Gastrointestinal Solutions Division and revenue decline in the Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division. Details are as described in “Analysis of the performance by segment” below.

(2) Cost of sales

Cost of sales increased by ¥42,951 million year on year to ¥356,586 million. The cost-to-sales ratio deteriorated by 3.8 percentage points year on year to 35.3% due to factors such as the impact of the U.S. tariffs and the deterioration in the sales mix.

(3) Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by ¥11,426 million year on year to ¥507,080 million. The ratio of selling, general and administrative expenses to revenue deteriorated by 0.5 percentage points year on year to 50.2% as a result of increases in expenses on sales and manufacturing functions.

(4) Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method/Other income/Other expenses

The sum of share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method, other income, and other expenses amounted to expenses of ¥49,890 million, and the profit or loss deteriorated by ¥24,309 million year on year.

With regard to the share of loss (profit) of investments accounted for using equity method, the Olympus Group jointly invested in Swan EndoSurgical, Inc. as a joint venture with RVLHC SE Holdings, LLC, with the aim of developing endoluminal robot products. Due to the impact of recording approximately ¥4,400 million as expenses for this investment, the share of loss (profit) of investments accounted for using equity method deteriorated by ¥4,166 million year on year.

In terms of other income, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, consolidated subsidiary, Olympus (Shenzhen) Industrial Ltd. received compensation income of approximately ¥1,200 million in relation to the return of usage rights for land and buildings in Shenzhen City, China, to the government of Shenzhen City. On the other hand, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, Olympus Corporation recorded approximately ¥6,000 million in other income as consideration based on an agreement licensing usage to Evident Corporation and also recorded approximately ¥1,200 million in gain on sale of buildings held by consolidated subsidiary, Olympus Czech Group, s.r.o., resulting in a year-on-year increase of ¥6,099 million.

Additionally, other expenses increased by ¥26,242 million year on year due to the recording of approximately ¥26,900 million in expenses associated with the implementation of measures to reform the organizational structure at a global level and optimize positions, along with an impairment losses of approximately ¥1,600 million on some intangible assets such as technology-related assets in the Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division, as well as impairment losses on development assets in the Gastrointestinal Solutions Division and the Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division, which increased by approximately ¥3,400 million and ¥2,500 million respectively. This increase occurred despite a decrease of approximately ¥8,600 million in one-off expenses related to the quality and regulatory transformation project Elevate and the absence of approximately ¥2,900 million in special additional payment and other expenses associated with the implementation of a career support system for external opportunities that were recorded in the previous fiscal year.

(5) Operating profit

Reflecting the factors stated above, operating profit decreased by ¥65,342 million year on year to ¥97,120 million.

(6) Adjusted operating profit

Reflecting the factors stated above, adjusted operating profit, which is the amount of profit after deducting other income and other expenses from operating profit, decreased by ¥45,199 million year on year to ¥143,310 million.

(7) Finance income (loss)

Finance loss, which reflects finance income and finance costs, improved ¥266 million year on year to ¥3,126 million. Although foreign exchange loss was reduced year on year, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, Olympus Corporation recorded a fair value measurement of options on Swan EndoSurgical, Inc., and there was an increase in interest expenses accompanying a rise in a borrowing rate due to refinancing.

(8) Profit before tax

Reflecting the factors stated above, profit before tax decreased by ¥65,076 million year on year to ¥93,994 million.

(9) Income taxes

The decreased profit before tax led income taxes to decrease by ¥15,448 million year on year to ¥25,822 million.

(10) Profit from continuing operations

Reflecting the factors stated above, profit from continuing operations decreased by ¥49,628 million year on year to ¥68,172 million.

(11) Profit attributable to owners of parent

The decreased profit from continuing operations led profit attributable to owners of parent to decrease by ¥49,683 million year on year to ¥68,172 million.

(Research and development, and capital investments)

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Olympus Group as a whole invested ¥109,948 million on research and development and spent ¥92,239 million on capital investments.

(Impact of foreign exchanges rates)

Compared to the previous fiscal year, the yen appreciated against the USD, and depreciated against the EUR and CNY. The average exchange rate during the period was ¥150.77 against the USD (¥152.58 in the previous fiscal year), ¥174.79 against the EUR (¥163.75 in the previous fiscal year) and ¥21.25 against the CNY (¥21.10 in the previous fiscal year), which caused revenue to increase by ¥13,560 million, operating profit to decrease by ¥339 million, and adjusted operating profit to increase by ¥490 million, year on year. Consolidated revenue was on per with the previous fiscal year, and consolidated operating profit decreased 40.0% year on year, excluding the impact of the foreign exchange rate.

Analysis of the performance by segment

The Olympus Group previously had the two reportable segments of “Endoscopic Solutions” and “Therapeutic Solutions,” but we have implemented a reorganization of business units and a restructuring of the organization with the aim of developing a more efficient and a more patient- and customer-centric business. The result is that, beginning in the first quarter ended June 30, 2025, the two reportable segments have been changed to “Gastrointestinal Solutions Division” and “Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division.”

(Millions of yen)

	Revenue			Operating profit (loss)		
	Previous fiscal year	Current fiscal year	Increase (Decrease) ratio (%)	Previous fiscal year	Current fiscal year	Increase (Decrease) ratio (%)
Gastrointestinal Solutions	674,043	697,359	3.5	171,441	136,359	(20.5)
Surgical & Interventional Solutions	322,759	313,109	(3.0)	15,265	(14,986)	–
Subtotal	996,802	1,010,468	10.1	186,706	121,373	(35.0)
Other	530	208	(60.8)	(474)	(499)	–
Elimination or Unallocation	–	–		(23,770)	(23,754)	–
Consolidated total	997,332	1,010,676	1.3	162,462	97,120	(40.2)

Note: Businesses are segmented by adding similarities of sales market to the business established based on line of products.

Gastrointestinal Solutions Division

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) ratio (%)
Revenue	674,043	697,359	23,316	3.5
Operating profit (loss)	171,441	136,359	(35,082)	(20.5)

Consolidated revenue in the Gastrointestinal Solutions Division amounted to ¥697,359 million (up 3.5% year on year), while operating profit amounted to ¥136,359 million (down 20.5% year on year).

GI Endoscopy field was weak at the beginning of the fiscal year but achieved double-digit growth in the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2026 in North America, Europe, Asia and Oceania, resulting in revenue growth year on year. The growth for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 was supported by solid performance in Europe, particularly due to favorable performance in several countries such as the UK, and Asia and Oceania region. In North America, while there was an effect from the new products of the gastrointestinal endoscopy system “EVIS X1” and a boost associated with the processing of the backlogged orders that developed following the Noto Peninsula Earthquake in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, performance in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 fluctuated from quarter to quarter due to factors such as the timing of demonstrations. However, performance in the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2026 was exceptionally strong, driven by improved commercial execution and the steady execution of demonstrations for the EDOF scopes and the EU-ME3 endoscopic ultrasound processor. In China, we continued to face challenges, characterized by heightened competition and policies favoring domestically manufactured products, which weighed on performance in the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2026. In Japan, although budget execution on hospitals remain severe, the margin of deficit narrowed toward the end of the fiscal year due to the effect of the launch of the EVIS X1 Video System Center—which includes an observation mode combining NBI and TXI technologies—during the third quarter ended December 31, 2025.

GI EndoTherapy field delivered year-on-year revenue growth, supported by strong regional execution and contributions from new products, despite the headwinds presented by the ship-holds for some products. North America posted strong results, driven in part by contributions from the metallic biliary stent GORE VIABIL Biliary Endoprosthesis, which was launched in January 2026. Besides the stent-related product group, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreatography (ERCP) related products, which are used in endoscopic diagnoses and treatment of pancreatic duct, bile duct, etc., also contributed positively to overall growth.

Medical Services field delivered stable revenue growth year on year, supported primarily by strong performance in Europe.

Operating profit in the Gastrointestinal Solutions Division decreased. This was in spite of a decrease of approximately ¥5,800 million in one-off expenses related to the quality and regulatory transformation project Elevate and the absence of the approximately ¥1,600 million recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 as special additional payments and other expenses associated with the implementation of a career support system for external opportunities. In addition to the profit decline caused by the impact of U.S. tariffs and the deterioration in the sales mix, other contributing factors were the recording of expenses of approximately ¥4,400 million for the Olympus Group's joint investment with RVLHC SE Holdings, LLC in Swan EndoSurgical, Inc. as a joint venture to develop endoluminal robot products, the recording of approximately ¥14,100 million in expenses associated with the implementation of measures to reform the organizational structure at a global level and optimize positions of Olympus Corporation, and an increase of approximately ¥3,400 million in impairment losses on development assets.

Revenue increased 2.1% year on year, and operating profit decreased 21.4% year on year, excluding the impact of the foreign exchange rate.

Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) ratio (%)
Revenue	322,759	313,109	(9,650)	(3.0)
Operating profit (loss)	15,265	(14,986)	(30,251)	–

Consolidated revenue in the Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division amounted to ¥313,109 million (down 3.0% year on year), while operating loss amounted to ¥14,986 million (compared with an operating profit of ¥15,265 million in the previous fiscal year).

In the urology field, there was an upward effect from the processing of the backlogged orders during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, and while sales declined in North America during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 due to the impact of ship-holds for certain products, overall revenue increased year on year due to higher revenue in Europe where the favorable performance was seen in several countries, such as the UK. Product groups associated with resectioning for BPH (Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia) turned in a solid performance.

In the respiratory field, sales were favorable in North America and Europe, which led to revenue growth. Despite headwinds such as ship-holds for some products, steady performance in EBUS scopes and needles used for EBUS-TBNA (Endobronchial Ultrasound-guided Transbronchial Needle Aspiration) has offset this impact.

In Surgical Endoscopy, although sales of the "VISERA ELITE III" surgical endoscopy system were favorable, sales declined in China, where the competitive environment is becoming increasingly intense mainly due to the impact of policies favoring domestic products, as well as in Japan, where budget constraints on hospitals are severe, resulting in lower revenue overall.

In other therapeutic areas, revenue decreased due to the impact on surgical devices of ship-holds, and other factors.

The Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division recorded an operating loss because although one-off expenses related to the quality and regulatory transformation project Elevate declined by approximately ¥2,800 million, in addition to a decline in profit caused by lower revenue and the deteriorated cost-of-sales ratio due to the impact of U.S. tariffs and the recording of a provision of approximately ¥2,400 million for expenses associated with the voluntary recall of certain surgical device products. In addition, approximately ¥6,700 million were recorded in expenses associated with the implementation of measures to reform the organizational structure at a global level and optimize positions, approximately ¥1,600 million were recorded in an impairment losses of on some intangible assets such as technology-related assets, and impairment losses on development assets increased by approximately ¥2,500 million.

Revenue decreased 4.3% year on year, and operating profit decreased by ¥28,632 million year on year, excluding the impact of the foreign exchange rate.

(Guidance for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2027)

The guidance for consolidated financial results in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027 is as follows.

Foreign exchange rates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027, which are a precondition, are expected to be ¥155 per USD, ¥181 per EUR and ¥22.5 per CNY.

	Revenue (Millions of yen)	Operating profit (Millions of yen)	Adjusted operating profit (Millions of yen)	Profit before tax (Millions of yen)	Profit attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen)	Basic earnings per share (Yen)
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2027	1,076,000 to 1,055,000	155,500 to 136,500	179,500 to 160,500	149,500 to 130,500	109,000 to 95,500	102.24 to 89.58

Revenue is expected to grow, driven by sustained growth of the Gastrointestinal Solutions business in key regions.

Operating profit, adjusted operating profit, profit before tax, and profit attributable to owners of parent are each expected to increase due to an increase in profit, the gradual decrease of one-time effects, productivity and structural efficiency gains under our new operating model, and disciplined cost management.

(2) Analysis of Financial Position and Cash Flows

(Analysis of assets, liabilities and equity)

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) ratio (%)
Total assets	1,433,273	1,537,162	103,889	7.2
Total equity	751,733	812,040	60,307	8.0
Equity attributable to owners of parent to total assets	52.4%	52.8%	0.4%	

[Assets]

As of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, total assets increased by ¥103,889 million compared to the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥1,537,162 million. Trade and other receivables, property, plant and equipment, inventories, other financial assets, and goodwill increased by ¥32,650 million, ¥23,869 million, ¥19,947 million, ¥17,957 million, and ¥13,645 million, respectively, mainly due to a depreciation of the yen in foreign exchange rates as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 compared to the end of the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, cash and cash equivalents decreased by ¥64,494 million due mainly to payments for share repurchase of ¥50,002 million.

[Liabilities]

Total liabilities increased by ¥43,582 million from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥725,122 million. Other current liabilities increased by ¥13,544 million due mainly to an increase in accrued expenses. In addition, due to financing activities during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 and the depreciation of the yen in foreign exchange rates as of March 31, 2026 compared to March 31, 2025, bonds and borrowings increased by ¥10,474 million.

[Equity]

Total equity increased by ¥60,307 million from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥812,040 million. Other components of equity increased by ¥56,983 million due to the increase in exchange differences on translation of foreign operations.

As a result of the foregoing, equity attributable to owners of parent to total assets increased by 0.4 percentage points from 52.4% as of the end of the previous fiscal year to 52.8%.

(Analysis of cash flows)

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026	Increase (Decrease)
Cash flows from operating activities	190,463	100,585	(89,878)
Cash flows from investing activities	(65,469)	(87,408)	(21,939)
Cash flows from financing activities	(211,542)	(87,627)	123,915
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	252,532	188,038	(64,494)

[Cash flows from operating activities]

Net cash provided by operating activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 was ¥100,585 million (compared with ¥190,463 million provided for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025). This increase was driven mainly by the increase in cash flows resulting from profit before tax of ¥93,994 million and an adjustment for depreciation and amortization of ¥67,216 million, outweighing a decrease in cash flows from income taxes paid of ¥62,374 million.

[Cash flows from investing activities]

Net cash used in investing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 was ¥87,408 million (compared with ¥65,469 million provided for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025). The main factors behind this were purchase of property, plant and equipment of ¥55,558 million and purchase of intangible assets of ¥26,865 million.

[Cash flows from financing activities]

Net cash used in financing activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 was ¥87,627 million (compared with ¥211,542 million used for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025). The main factors behind this were payments for share repurchase of ¥50,002 million, dividends paid of ¥22,556 million, and repayments of lease liabilities of ¥19,910 million.

As a result of the foregoing, cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 reached ¥188,038 million, a decrease of ¥64,494 million compared to the end of the previous fiscal year. Note that of the related indicators, the interest-bearing debt to cash flows ratio went from 1.2 years at the end of the previous fiscal year to 2.4 years for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, due to cash flows from operating activities being ¥100,585 million, a decrease of ¥89,878 million compared with the previous fiscal year. The interest coverage ratio went from 45.4 times at the end of the previous fiscal year to 24.8 times for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

(Indicators)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent to total assets (%)	42.4	49.4	52.5	52.8
Market value ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent to total assets (%)	192.7	168.1	153.2	106.6
Interest-bearing debt to cash flows ratio (years)	3.5	7.1	1.2	2.4
Interest coverage ratio (times)	18.3	8.8	45.4	24.8

Notes: Ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent to total assets: Equity attributable to owners of parent/Total assets
Market value ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent to total assets: Total market capitalization/Total assets
Interest-bearing debt to cash flows ratio: Interest-bearing debt/Cash flow
Interest coverage ratio: Cash flow/Interest payment

1. Each index was calculated by financial index of consolidated basis.
2. Total market capitalization is calculated on the basis of the number of issued shares excluding treasury stock.
3. Cash flows from operating activities are used as “Cash flow” for calculation purposes.
4. Interest-bearing debts include all of those debts reported on the consolidated statements of financial position on which interest is paid.

(3) Capital Allocation Policy and Dividends for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026 and the Following Fiscal Year

Our policy has been to increase dividends stably and gradually and to execute share repurchases flexibly based on investment opportunities and financial position, while prioritizing investments in growth drivers. As previously disclosed, the annual dividend for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, is ¥30 (year-end dividend of ¥30) per share.

Our capital allocation policy remains the same meaning that our priority continues to be investments in opportunities that drive growth. Regarding shareholder returns, we intend to maintain dividend per share moving forward but will have flexibility in how we deliver value to our shareholders, including share repurchases. In accordance with this policy, we intend to pay an annual dividend of ¥30 (year-end dividend of ¥30) per share for the next fiscal year ending March 31, 2027, the same amount as the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

(4) Business Risks

Olympus Corporation applies the regulations in Note (31) listed in Form 2 of the “Cabinet Office Order on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs” following amendment in accordance with the “Cabinet Office Order Partially Amending the Cabinet Office Order on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs” (Cabinet Office Order No. 3 of January 31, 2019).

The business performance of Olympus Group may be materially affected by various risks (uncertainties) that could occur in the future. Olympus Group has established a comprehensive global Enterprise Risk Management framework to facilitate the attainment of its strategic business objectives, which encompass, among other aspects, Olympus’ corporate philosophy and Guiding Principles. The Enterprise Risk Management structure implemented by Olympus Group is based on and operates in accordance with the Company’s formalized “Policy of Risk Management & Crisis Response.” Olympus Group is undertaking Enterprise Risk Management from the perspective of both opportunities and threats. Opportunities are seized through active and appropriate risk taking, leading to sustainable growth and value creation for Olympus Group. Threats are identified, prioritized, and addressed to ensure the achievement of business objectives and to prevent non-compliance.

The global organizational design integrates the five functions, Risk & Controls, Compliance, Third-Party Risk Management, Information Security and Privacy, to deliver a holistic view on risks Olympus-wide under the “Aligned Assurance” concept. These functions form the Global Risk Assurance and Compliance (RAC) function under Global Legal, Risk and Compliance function (LRC) reporting into the Global General Counsel (GGC) as executive officer. The Global Chief Compliance Officer (GCCO) maintains regular reporting to the CEO, the Audit Committee, and the Board of Directors (BoD) while he or she continues to attend applicable Group Executive Committee (GEC) meetings.

The elements of the enhanced Enterprise Risk Management System are:

- A global Risk & Controls organization embedded in the LRC function,
- An enhanced global Enterprise Risk Management methodology and approach, and
- A globally harmonized Enterprise Risk Management process.

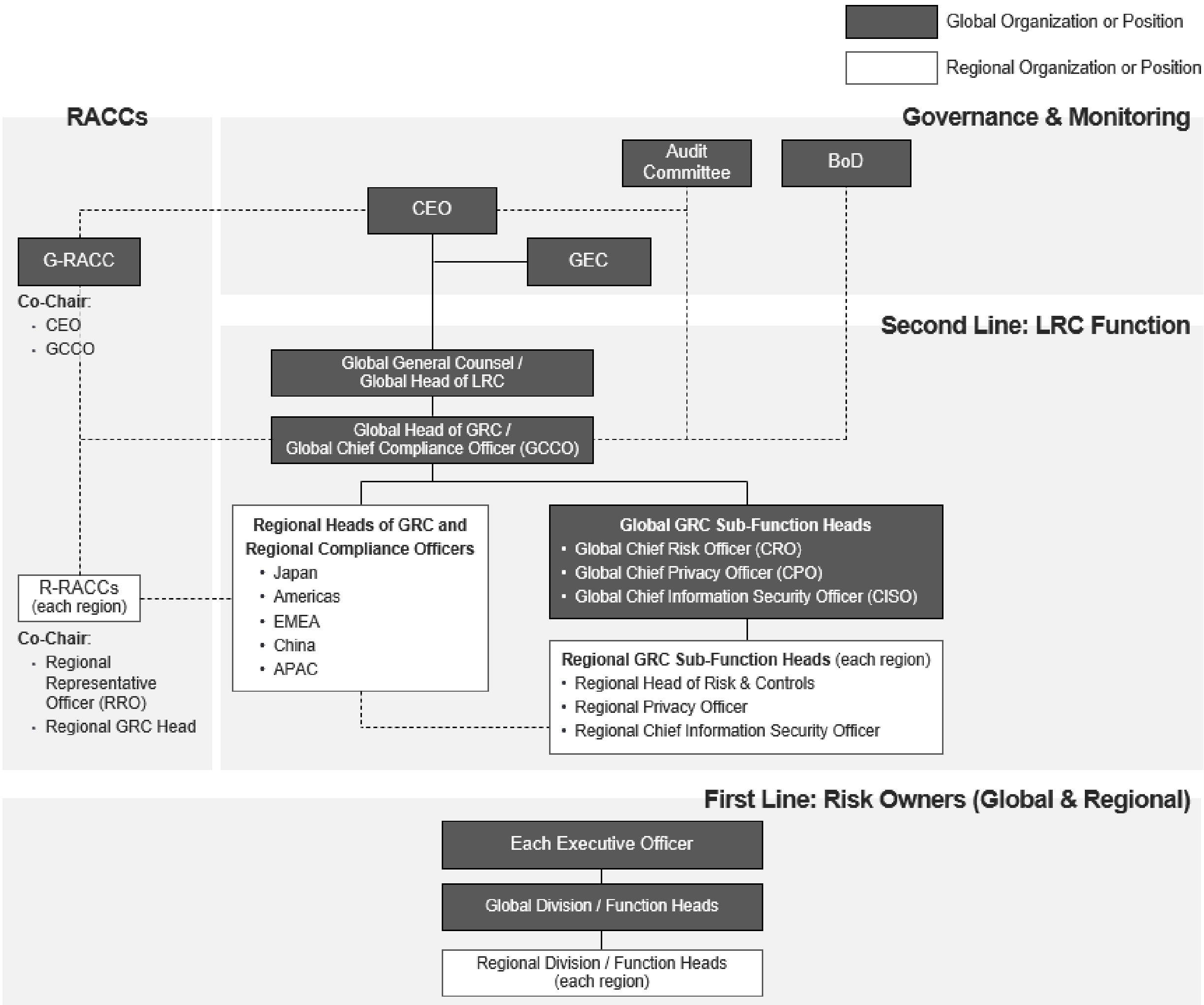
Those three elements aim to ensure a streamlined Enterprise Risk Management program that feeds into business and financial planning and safeguards the achievement of Olympus’ business objectives and its company strategy by supporting informed decision making. Further building on the global Enterprise Risk Management Portfolio, Olympus conducted Risk Assessments with all relevant functions during the fiscal year, to validate and update Olympus’ regional and global Risk Portfolio.

Enterprise Risk Management Organizational Setup

Olympus Group has established a committee structure on both a global and regional level, the Global and Regional Risk Assurance and Compliance Committees (G-RACC and R-RACC, collectively the "RACCs"). The objectives of the RACCs are to establish, implement and manage a framework for addressing enterprise risk and complying with applicable policies, laws, and regulations. Recommendations, guidance, and significant risks are regularly reported to the Olympus GEC, the Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee for ongoing monitoring.

Olympus Group also identified and collaboratively nominated Risk Owners, i.e., Global Division and Function Heads, Regional Division and Function Heads, and respective Risk Coordinators responsible for managing risks. Each Risk Owner is accountable to execute the necessary measures (organizational structure, process preparation, treatment measures, etc.) in their designated area of risk.

Figure: Enterprise Risk Management Organizational Chart



Enterprise Risk Management Methodology and Approach

Olympus Group has established a global Enterprise Risk Management Methodology and Approach which includes five Risk Categories (1. Strategic (incl. External), 2. Operations & Product, 3. Financial, 4. Governance, and 5. IT & Digital) and corresponding Risk Sub-Categories.

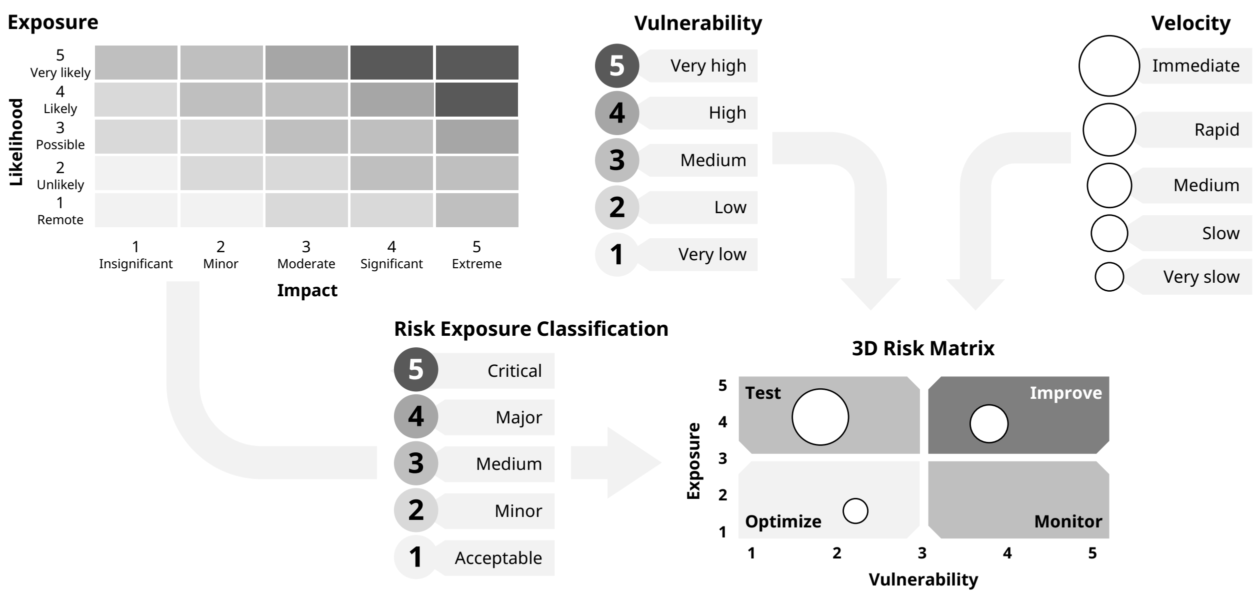
Table: Enterprise Risk Management Risk Categories

Risk Categories	Strategy (incl. External)	Operations & Product	Financial	Governance	IT & Digital
Risk Sub-Categories	▪ Force Majeure ▪ Planning & Resource Allocation ▪ Growth Strategy ▪ Business Development & Investment ▪ Communication & Stakeholder Management ▪ Market Dynamics ▪ Major Projects & Programs	▪ Research & Development ▪ Manufacturing & Repair ▪ End-to-end Supply Chain ▪ Sales, Marketing & Service ▪ Quality ▪ Physical Assets ▪ People & HR	▪ Capital Structure ▪ Accounting & Reporting ▪ Liquidity & Credit ▪ Revenue Cycle ▪ Tax	▪ Culture ▪ Regulatory ▪ Legal ▪ Compliance ▪ Data Privacy ▪ Corporate Governance ▪ Resilience Governance ▪ Third Party Risk Management	▪ IT Security & Cyber ▪ IT Applications ▪ IT Governance ▪ IT Infrastructure & Services ▪ Digital

Olympus Group bases the risk assessments on three Risk Evaluation Criteria (1. Exposure, 2. Vulnerability, 3. Velocity) to evaluate and demonstrate how risks might reasonably affect the achievement of Olympus' business objectives and company strategy:

- Exposure which is determined by likelihood and impact. The likelihood indicates the probability of a risk materializing, while the impact assesses the severity of the consequences if a risk does materialize. Likelihood and impact levels are defined as quantitative (financial) or qualitative criteria.
- Vulnerability which refers to how well the organization is prepared to manage a risk if it occurs.
- Velocity which indicates how fast Olympus Corporation would be affected by a risk after it occurs.

Figure: Enterprise Risk Management Risk Evaluation Method



Based on the three dimensions, Olympus Group actively identifies, mitigates, and monitors risks. Mitigation measures are regularly reviewed and tested for effectiveness. Olympus Group utilizes a "3D Risk Matrix" to effectively visualize and manage risks. This matrix combines Risk Exposure levels with assessed Vulnerability and incorporates Risk Velocity. The 3D Risk Matrix is divided into four quadrants, each providing specific guidance on appropriate risk response strategies. Olympus Group has implemented an enhanced IT system featuring integrated databases and visual dashboards (ERM IT system) to enable more effective and data driven risk-based decision making. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the ERM IT system has been upgraded with in-house design and tested artificial intelligence tools to optimize the risk portfolio completeness, while simultaneously structuring, categorizing, and standardizing risk descriptions to enhance clarity and comprehension.

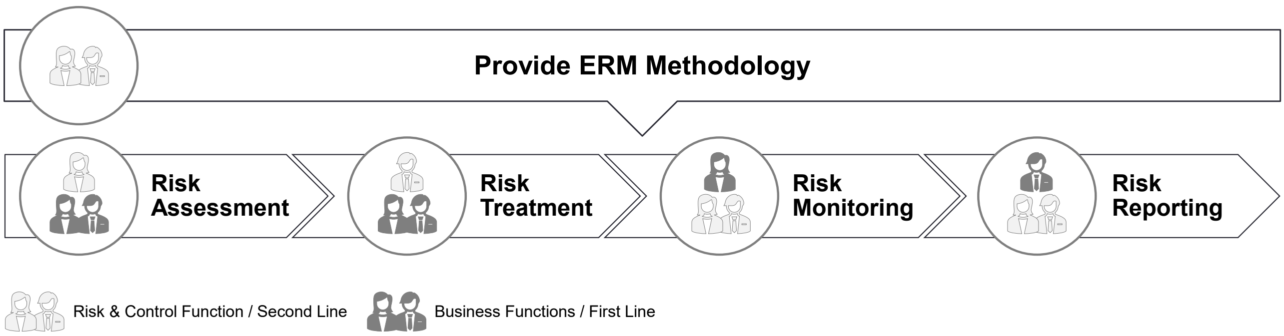
Enterprise Risk Management Process

The main components of the Enterprise Risk Management Process are:

- Risk Assessment to identify, analyze, and evaluate risks.
- Risk Treatment to mitigate risk, coordinate and execute Risk Management Activities.
- Risk Monitoring to design and implement monitoring procedures on risks and evaluate effectiveness of Risk Treatment activities.
- Risk Reporting to aggregate and evaluate risk and mitigating measures and report to relevant stakeholders regularly. Risk Reporting is developed and deployed internally as part of the annual plan.

The Enterprise Risk Management Process is based on the strong collaboration between the Risk & Controls Function and the Divisions/Business Functions following the principle of the Three Lines Model. Risk & Controls is responsible for providing, maintaining, and developing Enterprise Risk Management Methodology and operational guidance. Risk management is further enhanced through close partnership with the Legal Function, which fulfills an important role across a range of risk domains.

Figure: Enterprise Risk Management Process



Macroeconomic Business Environment

From April 2025 onward, the global economy has remained resilient but continues to face significant uncertainty. GDP growth momentum varies across regions, with advanced economies experiencing relatively subdued expansion compared to emerging markets.

Inflationary pressures remain volatile due to renewed geopolitical tensions and energy price fluctuations. In particular, recent conflicts in the Middle East have contributed to rising energy costs and increased inflation expectations, posing challenges for monetary policy and economic stability.

Geopolitical tensions continue to represent a major risk to the global macroeconomic environment. Ongoing geopolitical conflicts, as well as persistent trade frictions between major economies are contributing to supply chain disruptions, trade fragmentation, and policy uncertainty. In addition, the increasing use of tariffs and industrial policies is reshaping global trade patterns and investment decisions.

Technological advancements, particularly in artificial intelligence, digitalization, and automation, are driving productivity gains and supporting economic growth. At the same time, these developments introduce new risks, including cybersecurity threats, data privacy concerns, and potential market imbalances associated with rapid technology investment cycles.

Climate change and sustainability remain key global priorities. Governments and companies are accelerating efforts to reduce carbon emissions and transition to low-carbon economies. However, this transition requires substantial capital investment and may lead to structural shifts and disruptions in certain industries.

Industry-specific Business Environment

In addition to the macroeconomic conditions described above, the MedTech sector continues to be influenced by industry-specific regulatory, technological, and demographic factors.

Healthcare systems worldwide are undergoing continuous reform aimed at improving efficiency, controlling costs, and enhancing patient outcomes. At the same time, regulatory requirements for medical devices continue to evolve, increasing the complexity and cost of product development and market access.

The demand for advanced healthcare solutions is rising, driven primarily by aging populations in developed countries and expanding healthcare access in emerging markets. This trend is creating growth opportunities but also increasing pressure on healthcare systems to balance cost efficiency with quality of care.

Technological innovation in areas such as minimally invasive procedures, digital health, robotics, and AI-enabled diagnostics is accelerating however with increased competition. These developments are fundamentally reshaping the competitive landscape and increasing the pace of innovation.

Infection prevention, reprocessing requirements, and patient safety standards continue to become more complex, requiring ongoing investment in compliance and product innovation. In addition, supply chain resilience and localization strategies have become more important in response to recent global disruptions.

Furthermore, competition for skilled talent remains strong across the MedTech industry. Demographic changes and evolving workforce expectations are contributing to higher turnover rates and increasing the importance of attracting, developing, and retaining highly qualified personnel.

These risk assessments are conducted based on publicly available information published by international organizations, governmental institutions, and industry associations, as well as the Group's business operations and past experience.

Olympus Group's Risk State for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2026

Based on Olympus Group's global Risk Assessment performed in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, risks impacting Olympus Group have been identified, evaluated, and prioritized.

Risks designated as "Improve" in the 3D-Risk Matrix have been prioritized for Risk Treatment. For the risks in the "Test" quadrant controls are in place. Routine audits should ensure that the existing controls are designed well and operate effectively. Risks located in the "Monitor" quadrant are subject to periodic re-evaluation to ensure that their Risk Exposure is still at an acceptable level or to initiate additional Risk Treatment where necessary.

Olympus Group reports the following top risks per Risk Category:

Risk Category: “Strategy (incl. External)”	**Type:** Opportunity and Threat	**Trend:** Unchanged →
Risk Scenarios		
The “Strategy” Risk Category includes Force Majeure, Planning & Resource Allocation, Growth Strategy, Business Development & Investment, Communication & Stakeholder Management, Market Dynamics, and Major Projects & Programs. The highest rated risks relate to operational dependencies, competitive dynamics, and the ability to anticipate and respond to market developments. • Geopolitical tensions have been categorized as having Top Risk status, threatening supply chains through military conflicts and trade wars that increase costs and create compliance risks from rapidly changing sanctions regimes. • In major markets, the market environment is changing significantly due to the implementation of protective measures for domestic industries and other factors. Earnings may be adversely affected due to factors such as fluctuations in tariffs and preferential treatment for domestic suppliers. • Intensifying competition across key markets may impact the Group’s ability to sustain its market position and profitability, particularly in areas characterized by rapid technological advancement and pricing pressure. • Insufficient depth or timeliness of market intelligence, as well as misjudgment of market trends, customer needs, or competitor actions, may impair strategic decision-making and the ability to maintain competitive positioning. • M&A activities present both opportunities and threats, requiring rigorous due diligence and structured integration processes. Insufficient risk mitigation may adversely affect business execution, performance, and financial position through goodwill impairment or related expenses.		
Risk Treatment		
• To address risks arising from intensifying competition, the Olympus Group advances initiatives to enhance innovation effectiveness and accelerate product development cycles. • In China, we are making progress with preparations for local manufacturing, and in the United States, while monitoring the situation regarding tariffs, we are working closely with industry associations, with the safety and health of patients as our top priority. • To mitigate risks related to insufficient or untimely market intelligence, the Olympus Group strengthens its market and competitive intelligence capabilities by aligning activities with the strategic importance of business units. This includes the development of standardized and partially automated analyses, with a focus on the timely delivery of actionable insights. • To address risks arising related to market position and customer needs, the Olympus Group undertakes innovation through both in-house development and external technology acquisition via M&A and strategic alliances; as well as targeting high-value-added products such as those that may be used in an Intelligent Endoscopy Ecosystem. • To minimize risks associated with M&A activities, the Olympus Group engages in the continuous refinement of M&A processes and systems to improve target selection, due diligence, and post-acquisition integration effectiveness.		
Connection with company strategy and policies: Innovation driven growth, Simplicity, and Accountability		

Risk Category: “Operations & Product”	**Type:** Opportunity and Threat	**Trend:** Increasing ↑

Risk Scenarios

The “Operations & Product” Risk Category includes Manufacturing & Repair, End-to-End Supply Chain, Research & Development, Sales, Marketing & Service, Quality, Physical Assets, as well as People & HR. Risks relate to operational continuity, supplier dependencies, and the transformation of products and operating models.

- Continuation of remediation activities associated with the FDA warning letters may require significant resource allocation, process enhancements and system improvements across Manufacturing, Quality, Supply Chain Management, and R&D functions.
- Disruptions to critical operational infrastructure or logistics networks, particularly where dependencies are concentrated, may adversely affect product availability, business continuity, and the ability to serve customers and patients.
- Heightened geopolitical tensions, including those in the Middle East, the expansion of sanctions, and instability in logistics networks and energy supply may disrupt the procurement of raw materials and components.
- In particular, shortages or supply constraints of critical raw materials, including semiconductors, could result in production delays or adjustments and may impact product supply.
- Potential disruptions to manufacturing operations, including downtime of production sites, may result in delays in production and impact the Group’s ability to meet customer demand.
- Insufficient transparency regarding dependencies on single or sole source suppliers, as well as supplier disruptions, may adversely affect the stability and resilience of the supply chain.
- Security breaches or disruptions at third-party service providers may impact critical operations, data integrity, and service continuity.
- In the event of a crisis, suppliers may not recover within required timeframes, potentially resulting in material shortages and disruptions to production.
- The increasing adoption of digital technologies and artificial intelligence in products and services may require adjustments to the operating model, organizational capabilities, and governance structures. Failure to effectively manage this transformation may impact competitiveness and operational effectiveness.

Risk Treatment

- To mitigate risks related to manufacturing disruptions, the Group enhances operational resilience through a range of measures, including the implementation of business continuity plans, the establishment of safety stocks for critical materials and finished goods, and the safeguarding of key production capabilities and equipment.
- To address risks related to supplier dependencies, the Group strengthens supply chain resilience by increasing transparency on supplier structures and reducing reliance on single or sole sources. This includes targeted initiatives to diversify sourcing and the establishment of appropriate safety-stock levels for critical materials.
- To mitigate risks related to disruptions of critical operational infrastructure and logistics networks, the Group identifies key dependencies and critical locations and implements a structured Business Continuity Management (BCM) framework. This includes the development and continuous enhancement of Business Continuity Plans, as well as the strengthening of crisis management capabilities and organizational readiness.
- To mitigate risks associated with third-party security, the Group implements a structured third-party risk management approach, including dedicated governance within the risk and compliance framework to assess, monitor, and manage external security risks.
- To address risks related to supplier recovery in crisis situations, the Group enhances supply chain visibility and conducts regular assessments of supplier resilience and business continuity capabilities. In addition, safety stock strategies for critical raw materials are implemented to reduce potential supply disruptions.
- To mitigate risks related to digitalization and the adoption of artificial intelligence, the Group advances its digital transformation by strengthening governance structures, enhancing technology development processes, and investing in digital capabilities and talent. This includes the establishment of appropriate oversight mechanisms and the standardization of development and governance frameworks.

Connection with company strategy and policies: Innovation driven growth, Simplicity, and Accountability

Risk Category: "Financial"	**Type:** Opportunity and Threat	**Trend:** Unchanged →

Risk Scenarios

The "Financial" Risk Category includes Accounting & Reporting, Capital Structure, Liquidity & Credit, Revenue Cycle and Tax. The overall risk exposure in this category remains limited compared to other risk categories, reflecting the Group's stable financial position and effective risk management practices.

- Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations may present significant exposure. The Group hedges against foreign currency-denominated transactions, but business performance can potentially be adversely affected by a strong yen and positively affected by a weak yen.
- Financing risks could emerge from financial market volatility affecting access to capital and borrowing, and from company performance influencing borrowing costs. Deteriorating company performance and changes in the financial market environment potentially narrow financing options.
- Tax burden may increase through changes in applicable tax laws or interpretations across global jurisdictions. Deferred tax asset valuations may require reassessment due to changing business conditions or organizational restructuring.
- Credit risks from customers and suppliers may further impact financial stability.

Risk Treatment

The Group maintains a robust financial risk management framework, including structured planning and monitoring processes, centralized treasury activities, and appropriate controls to manage liquidity, foreign exchange, and other financial risks. These measures support financial stability and enable timely responses to potential changes in the financial environment.

- To mitigate risks related to foreign currency fluctuations, the Group utilizes derivative instruments including forward exchange contracts and currency swaps to manage exchange fluctuations, complemented by global cash pooling to reduce foreign currency exposure.
- To reduce financial market volatility risks, the Group diversifies funding methods such as public bonds to optimize financing costs, coupled with fixed interest rate policies for long-term debt to minimize interest rate volatility.
- To address tax risks, the Group proactively monitors and responds to tax legislation changes across jurisdictions, with appropriate adjustments to intra-group transaction rules and close profitability management to optimize deferred tax asset positions.

Connection with company strategy and policies: Simplicity and Accountability

Risk Category: "Governance"	**Type:** Opportunity and Threat	**Trend:** Increasing ↑

Risk Scenarios

The "Governance" Risk Category includes Compliance, Regulatory, Legal, Culture, Data Privacy, Corporate Governance, Resilience Governance (Governance Framework for Business Continuity, Emergency and Crisis Response) and Third-Party Risk Management. Risks related to regulatory compliance, interactions with regulatory authorities, and the effectiveness of governance and control frameworks are proactively managed:

- Potential non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations may result in delays in product commercialization, restrictions on market access, litigation or other regulatory actions.
- Incomplete or delayed resolution of the FDA warning letters and/or a failure to address FDA observations to the satisfaction of the FDA could result in regulatory actions and potentially impact product supply.
- Inadequate management of third-party risks may expose the Group to operational disruptions, compliance risks, and potential legal or reputational impacts.

Risk Treatment

- To mitigate risks related to regulatory non-compliance, the Group enhances its compliance framework by strengthening global processes, policies, monitoring activities, training programs and controls.
- To address regulatory and quality risks from the FDA warning letters, the Group implemented a structured remediation program to address the FDA warning letters.
- On June 24, 2025 (U.S. time), the FDA published import alerts for certain medical devices manufactured at the company's Aizu facility in Fukushima, Japan. This action prevents the import of the specified devices into the U.S. until further notice. The devices affected include certain bronchoscopes, laparoscopes, ureterorenoscopes, and automated endoscope reprocessors. We are addressing the FDA's concerns promptly and ensuring that our products meet the highest quality standards.
- In late 2025, the FDA conducted inspections at eight Olympus facilities in the U.S., Europe, and Japan, thereby providing an opportunity to review our ongoing operational and quality improvements. Certain inspections resulted in FDA observations. Many relate to activities that predate our recent changes, while others reflect areas where we need to further advance the maturity, consistency, and integration of our quality systems and processes. We are addressing these findings through a coordinated, enterprise-wide approach. Actions underway include a risk-based review of our product portfolio that prioritizes patient safety, continued global harmonization of quality systems, and targeted strengthening of our quality and regulatory teams. The inspection results remain an open matter with the FDA — we are in direct communication with the Agency regarding the proactive nature of the actions we are taking.
- To address risks associated with third-party management, the Group enhances its third-party risk management framework through continuous improvement of governance structures, operating models, and compliance processes. This includes strengthening risk assessment methodologies, increasing transparency, and ensuring consistent application of compliance standards across third parties.

Connection with company strategy and policies: Innovation driven growth, Simplicity, and Accountability

<table>
<tr><td>Risk Category: “IT & Digital”</td><td>Type: Opportunity and Threat</td><td>Trend: Increasing ↑</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Risk Scenarios</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">The “IT & Digital” Risk Category includes IT Security & Cyber, IT Applications, IT Governance, IT Infrastructure & Services, and Digital Enablement. Potential risks relate to cybersecurity threats, the resilience of IT systems, and the governance of digital environments.
The increasing frequency and sophistication of cybersecurity threats may result in unauthorized access to systems, data breaches, or disruptions to critical operations.
The aging or obsolescence of IT infrastructure and applications, including end-of-life or end-of-support systems, may increase the risk of operational disruptions, system failures, and security vulnerabilities.
Insufficient governance and management of decentralized or non-standard IT solutions may increase exposure to security vulnerabilities, data inconsistencies, and compliance risks.
Disruptions or failures of critical enterprise systems may adversely affect core business processes, including manufacturing and supply chain operations.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Risk Treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">To mitigate cybersecurity risks, the Group implements a comprehensive information security program, including continuous monitoring, threat detection, and the strengthening of preventive and responsive security measures across the IT landscape.
To address risks related to aging IT infrastructure and applications, the Group advances structured lifecycle management, including the prioritization of system upgrades, replacements, and migrations to ensure operational stability and security.
To mitigate risks associated with decentralized IT environments, the Group strengthens governance by integrating non-standard IT activities into centralized structures and enhancing oversight, standardization, and security controls across the organization.
To address risks related to critical system disruptions, the Group enhances IT resilience through the development of recovery and continuity plans, as well as the implementation of measures to safeguard system availability and support business continuity.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connection with company strategy and policies: Innovation driven growth, Simplicity, and Accountability</td></tr>
</table>

2. Basic Rationale for Selecting the Accounting Standards

The Olympus Group has voluntarily applied the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) from the first quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, with the aim of improving the international comparability of financial information in the capital market, improving the effectiveness of corporate management by applying one unified accounting rule in the Olympus Group, and reinforcing governance.

3. Consolidated Financial Statements and Significant Notes Thereto

(1) Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	252,532	188,038
Trade and other receivables	16	204,183	236,833
Other financial assets	16,18	2,392	28,421
Inventories		187,145	207,092
Income taxes receivable		4,382	13,255
Other current assets	18	28,475	32,669
Subtotal		679,109	706,308
Assets held for sale	7	449	–
Total current assets		679,558	706,308
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	18	263,340	287,209
Goodwill	18	180,593	194,238
Intangible assets		93,971	101,032
Retirement benefit asset		40,510	51,189
Investments accounted for using equity method	18	482	1,397
Trade and other receivables	16	64,200	84,223
Other financial assets	16	43,440	35,368
Deferred tax assets		65,400	70,716
Other non-current assets		1,779	5,482
Total non-current assets		753,715	830,854
Total assets		1,433,273	1,537,162

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16, 18	61,420	80,646
Bonds and borrowings	16	94,985	79,876
Other financial liabilities	16	21,829	26,982
Income taxes payable		42,451	30,828
Provisions	9	16,001	16,318
Other current liabilities		188,680	202,224
Total current liabilities		425,366	436,874
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds and borrowings	8,16	134,117	159,700
Other financial liabilities	16	62,802	66,611
Retirement benefit liability		19,800	20,019
Income taxes payable		4,743	–
Provisions		2,095	9,632
Deferred tax liabilities	18	14,074	12,092
Other non-current liabilities		18,543	20,194
Total non-current liabilities		256,174	288,248
Total liabilities		681,540	725,122
Equity			
Share capital		124,643	124,643
Capital surplus	10	92,433	93,101
Treasury shares	10	(27,923)	(26,631)
Other components of equity		141,613	198,596
Retained earnings		420,967	422,331
Total equity attributable to owners of parent		751,733	812,040
Total equity		751,733	812,040
Total liabilities and equity		1,433,273	1,537,162

(2) Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Continuing operations			
Revenue	6, 12	997,332	1,010,676
Cost of sales		313,635	356,586
Gross profit		683,697	654,090
Selling, general and administrative expenses		495,654	507,080
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method		466	(3,700)
Other income	9, 13	5,246	11,345
Other expenses	13	31,293	57,535
Operating profit	6	162,462	97,120
Finance income	18	3,449	6,171
Finance costs	18	6,841	9,297
Profit before tax		159,070	93,994
Income taxes		41,270	25,822
Profit from continuing operations		117,800	68,172
Discontinued operation			
Profit from discontinued operation	15, 17	55	–
Profit		117,855	68,172
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of parent		117,855	68,172
Non-controlling interests		–	–
Profit		117,855	68,172
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share			
Continuing operations	14	102.94	61.32
Discontinued operation	14	0.05	–
Basic earnings per share	14	102.99	61.32
Diluted earnings per share			
Continuing operations	14	102.75	61.20
Discontinued operation	14	0.05	–
Diluted earnings per share	14	102.80	61.20

(3) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Profit		117,855	68,172
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(78)	24
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		3,123	5,296
Total of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		3,045	5,320
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(9,630)	56,435
Cash flow hedges		2,194	524
Total of items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		(7,436)	56,959
Total other comprehensive income		(4,391)	62,279
Comprehensive income		113,464	130,451
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of parent		113,464	130,451
Non-controlling interests		–	–
Comprehensive income		113,464	130,451

(4) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of parent						Total equity
		Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury shares	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Total	
Balance at April 1, 2024		124,643	92,032	(102,017)	149,127	493,401	757,186	757,186
Profit						117,855	117,855	117,855
Other comprehensive income					(4,391)		(4,391)	(4,391)
Comprehensive income		–	–	–	(4,391)	117,855	113,464	113,464
Share repurchase	10			(100,002)			(100,002)	(100,002)
Disposal of treasury shares	10		(172)	172			0	0
Cancellation of treasury shares	10		(172,499)	172,499			–	–
Dividends from surplus	11					(20,981)	(20,981)	(20,981)
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus	10		172,431			(172,431)	–	–
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings					(3,123)	3,123	–	–
Share-based payment transactions	10		641	1,425			2,066	2,066
Total transactions with owners		–	401	74,094	(3,123)	(190,289)	(118,917)	(118,917)
Balance at March 31, 2025		124,643	92,433	(27,923)	141,613	420,967	751,733	751,733

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of parent						Total equity
		Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury shares	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Total	
Balance at April 1, 2025		124,643	92,433	(27,923)	141,613	420,967	751,733	751,733
Profit						68,172	68,172	68,172
Other comprehensive income					62,279		62,279	62,279
Comprehensive income		–	–	–	62,279	68,172	130,451	130,451
Share repurchase	10			(50,002)			(50,002)	(50,002)
Disposal of treasury shares	10		(98)	98			0	0
Cancellation of treasury shares	10		(49,032)	49,032			–	–
Dividends from surplus	11					(22,556)	(22,556)	(22,556)
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus	10		49,551			(49,551)	–	–
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings					(5,296)	5,296	–	–
Share-based payment transactions	10		247	2,164		3	2,414	2,414
Total transactions with owners		–	668	1,292	(5,296)	(66,808)	(70,144)	(70,144)
Balance at March 31, 2026		124,643	93,101	(26,631)	198,596	422,331	812,040	812,040

Note: Details of share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, treasury shares and other components of equity are as described in Note “10. Equity and other equity items.”

(5) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		159,070	93,994
Profit before tax from discontinued operation	15, 17	61	–
Depreciation and amortization		66,456	67,216
Impairment losses		3,636	12,085
Interest and dividend income		(3,308)	(2,522)
Interest expenses		4,628	4,816
Share of loss (profit) of investments accounted for using equity method		(466)	3,700
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables		(27,725)	(30,460)
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(3,410)	(10,666)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		(1,926)	18,521
Increase (decrease) in retirement benefit liability		1,408	(498)
Decrease (increase) in retirement benefit asset		(1,197)	(735)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	9	(15,225)	6,068
Other		6,338	2,966
Subtotal		188,340	164,485
Interest received		3,296	2,509
Dividends received		12	13
Interest paid		(4,194)	(4,048)
Income taxes refund (paid)		3,009	(62,374)
Net cash provided by operating activities		190,463	100,585

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(46,001)	(55,558)
Purchase of intangible assets		(19,208)	(26,865)
Purchase of investment securities		(8,588)	(5,144)
Proceeds from the transfer of the Orthopedic Business	15, 17	3,730	–
Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries		(3,881)	–
Payments for contingent consideration		(4,793)	(170)
Amount recovered upon cancellation of share purchase agreement		7,603	3,032
Other	18	5,669	(2,703)
Net cash used in investing activities		(65,469)	(87,408)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	8	–	70,000
Repayments of lease liabilities		(19,302)	(19,910)
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(50,035)	(70,000)
Dividends paid	11	(20,981)	(22,556)
Payments for share repurchase	10	(100,002)	(50,002)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	8	–	29,873
Redemption of bonds	8	(20,000)	(25,000)
Other		(1,222)	(32)
Net cash used in financing activities		(211,542)	(87,627)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(1,853)	9,956
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(88,401)	(64,494)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		340,933	252,532
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		252,532	188,038

(6) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Notes on premise of going concern

Not applicable.

2. Reporting entity

Olympus Corporation is a joint stock company located in Japan. The address of its registered head office is Hachioji-shi, Tokyo. Olympus Corporation's consolidated financial statements comprise Olympus Corporation and its subsidiaries (hereinafter, the "Olympus Group") and interests in Olympus Corporation's associates.

The Olympus Group is mainly engaged in the Gastrointestinal Solutions Division and Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division. Details of each business are as described in Note "6. Business segments."

3. Basis of preparation

(1) Statement of the consolidated financial statements' compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the Olympus Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Since the requirements for a "Specified Company of Designated International Accounting Standards" set forth in Article 1-2 of the "Regulation on Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements" are satisfied, Olympus Corporation adopts the provisions of Article 93 of the same Regulation.

(2) Functional currency and presentation currency

The Olympus Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen, which is also Olympus Corporation's functional currency, and figures are rounded off to the nearest million yen.

(3) Changes in presentation methods

(Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows)

(Cash flows from investing activities)

As "Collection of loans receivable" of "Cash flows from investing activities," which had previously been listed independently in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, decreased in significance, they have been included in "Other" from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. To reflect this change in the presentation method, we have reorganized our Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

As a result, in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the ¥1,386 million presented as "Other" in "Cash flows from investing activities" was recalculated as ¥5,669 million due to the reclassification of ¥4,283 million in "Collection of loans receivable" to "Other."

4. Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies adopted for the consolidated financial statements of the Olympus Group for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 are the same as those applied for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

5. Significant accounting estimates and associated judgments

In preparing IFRS-based consolidated financial statements, the management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the adoption of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from such estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and the effect is recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods.

Significant accounting estimates and associated judgments in the consolidated financial statements are consistent with the consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year.

6. Business segments

(1) Overview of reportable segments

The business segments of the Olympus Group are the units for which separate financial information is available and according to which review is periodically conducted to decide how to allocate management resources and assess business performance.

In the past, the Olympus Group had two reportable segments: “Endoscopic Solutions” and “Therapeutic Solutions.” However, from the first quarter ended June 30, 2025, we have changed to two reportable segments: “Gastrointestinal Solutions Division” and “Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division,” and have presented the information in the same manner for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Effective April 1, 2025, the Olympus Group has implemented a reorganization of business units and a restructuring of the organization with the aim of developing a more efficient and a more patient- and customer-centric business. In conjunction with this reorganization of business units, the reportable segments have been changed from the previous “Endoscopic Solutions” and “Therapeutic Solutions” to “Gastrointestinal Solutions Division” and “Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division.” In addition, the role of company-wide shared functions has changed due to the focusing of the business portfolio, which has advanced further, and the specialization toward the medical business. Accordingly, we reviewed the method for allocating shared expenses and are now allocating expenses for basic research, etc. from these functions to the business units.

Furthermore, as a result of the recent organizational restructuring and the review of operating results management categories, intersegment revenues that had previously been recorded in “Endoscopic Solutions” and “Therapeutic Solutions” have now become revenues from transactions within the same segment, so the intersegment revenues have disappeared, and disclosure of these items has been discontinued from the first quarter ended June 30, 2025. To secure comparability, the results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 have also been restated to reflect the change in categorization.

The principal products and services of each reportable segment are as follows:

Reportable Segment	Principal products and services
Gastrointestinal Solutions	Gastrointestinal endoscopes, gastroenterology devices, medical services
Surgical & Interventional Solutions	Urology products, respiratory products, surgical endoscopes, energy devices, ENT products, gynecology products

(2) Revenue, business results and other items for reportable segments

Revenue, business results and other items for each reportable segment are as follows: The accounting treatment used for reportable segments is the same as those described in Note “4. Material accounting policies.”

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable Segment			Other (Note 1)	Adjustment (Notes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	Amount on consolidated financial statements
	Gastrointestinal Solutions	Surgical & Interventional Solutions	Total			
Revenue						
Revenue from outside customers	674,043	322,759	996,802	530	–	997,332
Total	674,043	322,759	996,802	530	–	997,332
Operating profit (loss)	171,441	15,265	186,706	(474)	(23,770)	162,462
Finance income						3,449
Finance costs						6,841
Profit before tax						159,070
Other items						
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method	(27)	493	466	–	–	466
Depreciation and amortization	38,695	26,702	65,397	142	811	66,350
Impairment losses	2,216	925	3,141	–	495	3,636
Segment assets	604,295	500,099	1,104,394	4,599	324,280	1,433,273
Investments accounted for using equity method	334	148	482	–	–	482
Capital expenditures	55,090	28,588	83,678	5	1,276	84,959

Notes:
1. The amounts recorded in other are the amounts of business segments not attributable to the reportable segments, such as research and development or exploratory activities related to new businesses.
2. Adjustment for operating profit (loss) is corporate revenues and corporate expenses that mainly consist of elimination of transactions among segments, as well as general and administrative expenses that are not attributable to reportable segments.
3. Adjustment for segment assets is corporate assets that are not attributable to reportable segments.
4. Adjustment for depreciation and amortization is the amount of depreciation and amortization related to corporate assets that are not attributable to reportable segments.
5. Adjustment for capital expenditures is the amount of increase in fixed assets related to corporate assets that are not attributable to reportable segments.
6. Olympus Corporation reviewed the method for allocating shared expenses from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 and are now allocating expenses for basic research, etc. from company-wide shared functions to the business units. As a result of these changes, operating profit for the Gastrointestinal Solutions segment decreased by ¥9,054 million, operating profit for the Surgical & Interventional Solutions segment decreased by ¥7,091 million, and operating loss for the adjustment decreased by ¥16,145 million.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable Segment			Other (Note 1)	Adjustment (Notes 2, 3, 4, 5)	Amount on consolidated financial statements
	Gastrointestinal Solutions	Surgical & Interventional Solutions	Total			
Revenue						
Revenue from outside customers	697,359	313,109	1,010,468	208	–	1,010,676
Total	697,359	313,109	1,010,468	208	–	1,010,676
Operating profit (loss)	136,359	(14,986)	121,373	(499)	(23,754)	97,120
Finance income						6,171
Finance costs						9,297
Profit before tax						93,994
Other items						
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method	(4,437)	737	(3,700)	–	–	(3,700)
Depreciation and amortization	38,917	27,384	66,301	52	863	67,216
Impairment losses	5,253	5,790	11,043	–	1,042	12,085
Segment assets	735,067	555,240	1,290,307	1,464	245,391	1,537,162
Investments accounted for using equity method	377	1,020	1,397	–	–	1,397
Capital expenditures	61,880	29,464	91,344	–	895	92,239

Notes:

1. The amounts recorded in other are the amounts of business segments not attributable to the reportable segments, such as research and development or exploratory activities related to new businesses.
2. Adjustment for operating profit (loss) is corporate revenues and corporate expenses that mainly consist of elimination of transactions among segments, as well as general and administrative expenses that are not attributable to reportable segments.
3. Adjustment for segment assets is corporate assets that are not attributable to reportable segments.
4. Adjustment for depreciation and amortization is the amount of depreciation and amortization related to corporate assets that are not attributable to reportable segments.
5. Adjustment for capital expenditures is the amount of increase in fixed assets related to corporate assets that are not attributable to reportable segments.

7. Assets held for sale

Breakdown of assets held for sale is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026
Assets		
Land	299	–
Buildings and structures	150	–
Total	449	–

Assets categorized as assets held for sale as of March 31, 2025 were corporate assets, and were sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

8. Bonds and borrowings

(1) Bonds

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, Olympus Corporation redeemed the 25th unsecured corporate bonds of ¥20,000 million (interest rate 0.20%, due December 4, 2024).

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, Olympus Corporation issued the 28th unsecured bond of ¥15,000 million (interest rate of 1.237%, due June 16, 2028), and the 29th unsecured bond of ¥15,000 million (interest rate of 1.453%, due June 17, 2030), as sources of funds for the redemption of bonds and the repayment of borrowings. In addition, Olympus Corporation redeemed the 26th unsecured corporate bonds of ¥25,000 million (interest rate 0.25%, due July 17, 2025).

(2) Borrowings

There were no significant transactions during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, Olympus Corporation procured borrowings for use as business funds and long-term working capital of: ¥25,000 million (interest rate 1.48%, fixed rate), due May 31, 2032; ¥10,000 million (interest rate 1.55%, fixed rate), due May 31, 2035; ¥15,000 million (interest rate 0.938%, fixed rate), due May 31, 2029; and ¥20,000 million (interest rate 1.07%, fixed rate), due June 2, 2028.

9. Provisions

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Reversal of provision related to litigation involving consolidated subsidiary)

Following a civil mediation ruling in court to conclude a lawsuit, consolidated subsidiary Olympus (Shenzhen) Industrial Ltd. came to a settlement with Shenzhen Anpingtai Investment and Development Co., Ltd. This led to reversal of provisions that had been recorded in the past based on estimates for losses associated with litigation, etc. The amount of reversal of the provision is described in Note “13. Other income and other expenses.”

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)

There are no significant transactions.

10. Equity and other equity items

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Cancellation of treasury shares)

Based on resolution of the Board of Directors meeting held on November 9, 2023, Olympus Corporation canceled treasury shares on April 30, 2024. Due to this cancellation, treasury shares decreased by 37,446,500 shares during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The impact of this cancellation is that treasury shares decreased by ¥77,161 million (contraction of negative stated amount in equity), and capital surplus decreased by ¥77,161 million.

The amount of the above cancellation was deducted from other capital surplus in capital surplus, but the amount that exceeds other capital surplus was deducted from retained earnings.

Based on resolution of the Board of Directors meeting held on May 10, 2024, Olympus Corporation canceled treasury shares on January 31, 2025. Due to this cancellation, treasury shares decreased by 38,583,900 shares during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The impact of this cancellation is that treasury shares decreased by ¥95,338 million (contraction of negative stated amount in equity), and capital surplus decreased by ¥95,338 million.

The amount of the above cancellation was deducted from other capital surplus in capital surplus, but the amount that exceeds other capital surplus was deducted from retained earnings.

(Disposal of treasury shares)

Olympus Corporation mainly conducted the disposal of treasury shares based on its restricted stock unit (RSU) system and performance share unit (PSU) system on June 10, 2024 and July 24, 2024. Due to these disposals, treasury shares decreased by 692,833 shares during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The impact of these disposals is that treasury shares decreased by ¥1,425 million.

(Share repurchase)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 10, 2024, Olympus Corporation resolved items related to the repurchase of its own shares as provided for in Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act and Article 32 of Olympus Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, as well as the cancellation of treasury shares as provided for in Article 178 of the Companies Act. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the share repurchase was carried out as follows:

(1) Details of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 10, 2024:

1. Class of shares:	Common stock of Olympus Corporation
2. Total number of shares to be repurchased:	60,000,000 shares (maximum)
3. Total amount of shares to be repurchased:	¥100,000 million (maximum)
4. Repurchase period:	May 13, 2024 to December 31, 2024
5. Repurchase method:	Market purchase on the Tokyo Stock Exchange based on a discretionary trading contract

(2) Shares repurchased based on the above resolution by the Board of Directors

1. Total number of shares repurchased:	38,583,900 shares
2. Total amount of shares repurchased:	¥100,000 million
3. Repurchase period:	May 13, 2024 to November 19, 2024

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)

(Cancellation of treasury shares)

Based on resolution of the Board of Directors meeting held on May 13, 2025, Olympus Corporation canceled treasury shares on November 28, 2025. Due to this cancellation, treasury shares decreased by 24,630,600 shares during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. The impact of this cancellation is that treasury shares decreased by ¥49,032 million (contraction of negative stated amount in equity), and capital surplus decreased by ¥49,032 million.

The amount of the above cancellation was deducted from other capital surplus in capital surplus, but the amount that exceeds other capital surplus was deducted from retained earnings.

(Disposal of treasury shares)

Olympus Corporation conducted the disposal of treasury shares based on its restricted stock unit (RSU) and performance share unit (PSU) system on June 13, 2025 and July 22, 2025. Due to these disposals, treasury shares decreased by 875,784 shares during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. The impact of these disposals is that treasury shares decreased by ¥2,164 million.

(Share repurchase)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 13, 2025, Olympus Corporation resolved items related to the repurchase of its own shares as provided for in Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act and Article 32 of Olympus Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, as well as the cancellation of treasury shares as provided for in Article 178 of the Companies Act. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the share repurchase was carried out as follows:

(1) Details of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 13, 2025:

1. Class of shares: Common stock of Olympus Corporation
2. Total number of shares to be repurchased: 36,000,000 shares (maximum)
3. Total amount of shares to be repurchased: ¥50,000 million (maximum)
4. Repurchase period: July 28, 2025 to October 31, 2025
5. Repurchase method: Market purchase on the Tokyo Stock Exchange based on a discretionary trading contract

(2) Shares repurchased based on the above resolution by the Board of Directors

1. Total number of shares repurchased: 27,630,600 shares
2. Total amount of shares repurchased: ¥50,000 million
3. Repurchase period: July 28, 2025 to October 31, 2025

11. Dividends

Dividends paid are as follows:

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors meeting held on May 10, 2024	Common stock	20,981	18	March 31, 2024	June 5, 2024

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors meeting held on May 13, 2025	Common stock	22,556	20	March 31, 2025	June 5, 2025

12. Revenue

The Olympus Group reorganized the previous “Endoscopic Solutions” and “Therapeutic Solutions” to “Gastrointestinal Solutions Division” and “Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division” from the first quarter ended June 30, 2025.

In conjunction with this organizational restructuring, the reportable segments have been changed from the previous “Endoscopic Solutions” and “Therapeutic Solutions” to “Gastrointestinal Solutions Division” and “Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division.”

Revenue recorded in “Gastrointestinal Solutions Division” and “Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division” is stated as revenue, as these segments are the units for which separate financial information is available and according to which review is periodically conducted to decide how to allocate management resources and assess business performance. Revenue is geographically disaggregated by customer location. Relationship between the disaggregated revenue and revenue of each business segment is as follows:

To secure comparability, the results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 have also been restated to reflect the change in categorization.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Millions of yen)

	Gastrointestinal Solutions	Surgical & Interventional Solutions	Other	Total
Japan	83,524	26,588	417	110,529
North America	264,701	149,113	82	413,896
Europe	169,669	84,951	–	254,620
China	71,720	24,003	15	95,738
Asia and Oceania	64,354	29,337	16	93,707
Other	20,075	8,767	–	28,842
Total	674,043	322,759	530	997,332

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)

(Millions of yen)

	Gastrointestinal Solutions	Surgical & Interventional Solutions	Other	Total
Japan	79,295	24,439	171	103,905
North America	264,926	140,567	–	405,493
Europe	192,047	89,022	1	281,070
China	63,493	18,937	22	82,452
Asia and Oceania	72,571	30,001	14	102,586
Other	25,027	10,143	–	35,170
Total	697,359	313,109	208	1,010,676

The Gastrointestinal Solutions Division sells medical devices, including gastrointestinal endoscopes and gastroenterology devices, as well as provides medical services such as lease and repair for these products, to customers who are primarily medical institutions in Japan and overseas.

The Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division sells medical devices, including urology products, respiratory products, surgical endoscopes, energy devices, ENT products, and gynecology products, to customers who are primarily medical institutions in Japan and overseas.

Other includes revenues related to business segments not attributable to the reportable segments, such as research and development or exploratory activities related to new businesses.

Revenue from the sales of these products has been accounted for using the same accounting policy as that applied in the consolidated financial statements for the previous fiscal year.

13. Other income and other expenses

(1) Other income

Major items of other income are as follows:

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Reversal of provision related to litigation involving consolidated subsidiary)
Following a civil mediation ruling in court to conclude a lawsuit, consolidated subsidiary Olympus (Shenzhen) Industrial Ltd. came to a settlement with Shenzhen Anpingtai Investment and Development Co., Ltd. This led to a ¥874 million reversal of provisions that had been recorded in the past based on estimates for losses associated with litigation, etc., which has been recorded in "Other income."

(Compensation income for return of fixed assets)
Consolidated subsidiary, Olympus (Shenzhen) Industrial Ltd. received compensation income of ¥1,170 million in relation to the return of usage rights for land and buildings in Shenzhen City, China, to the government of Shenzhen City, which was recorded in "Other income."

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)

(Consideration based on an agreement to license usage)
Olympus Corporation recorded ¥5,995 million in "Other income" as consideration based on an agreement licensing usage to Evident Corporation.

(Gain on sale of fixed assets)
Gain on sale of buildings held by consolidated subsidiary Olympus Czech Group, s.r.o. of ¥1,166 million was recorded in "Other income."

(2) Other expenses

Major items of other expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Quality-related expenses)
In order to comply with quality laws and regulation for medical device of global regulatory authorities, we must strengthen our quality management systems. An expense of ¥19,350 million was incurred in "Other expenses" to ensure we strengthen our global quality management system and to improve targeted areas including complaint handling and response, medical device reporting (MDR), and process design validation.

(Implementation of career support system for external opportunity)
Olympus Corporation recorded ¥2,865 million in "Other expenses" as expenses incurred in the provision of special additional payment and re-employment support services under the career support system for external opportunity implemented by Olympus Corporation and its group companies.

(Impairment losses)
Olympus Corporation recognized impairment losses of ¥1,704 million and ¥854 million on development assets in the Gastrointestinal Solutions Division and Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division, respectively, which were written down to their recoverable amount since Olympus Corporation no longer expects them to generate the expected earnings at the time of acquisition due to such factors as changes in the market environment, and recorded the losses in "Other expenses."

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)

(Quality-related expenses)
In order to comply with quality laws and regulation for medical device of global regulatory authorities, we must strengthen our quality management systems. An expense of ¥10,781 million was incurred in "Other expenses" to ensure we strengthen our global quality management system and to improve targeted areas including complaint handling and response, medical device reporting (MDR), and process design validation.

(Impairment losses)

Olympus Corporation recognized impairment losses of ¥5,179 million and ¥3,376 million on development assets in the Gastrointestinal Solutions Division and Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division, respectively, which were written down to their recoverable amount since Olympus Corporation no longer expects them to generate the expected earnings at the time of acquisition due to such factors as changes in the market environment, and recorded the losses in "Other expenses."

Olympus Corporation recognized impairment losses of ¥1,595 million on some intangible assets such as technology-related assets in the Surgical & Interventional Solutions Division, which were written down to their recoverable amount since Olympus Corporation no longer expects them to generate the expected earnings at the time of acquisition due to such factors as changes in the market environment, and recorded the losses in "Other expenses."

(Measures concerning organization changes and personnel optimization)

Expenses of ¥26,872 million associated with the implementation of measures to reform the organizational structure at a global level and optimize the number of employees of Olympus Corporation were recorded as "Other expenses."

14. Per-share data

(1) Basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)
Basic earnings per share		
Continuing operations	¥102.94	¥61.32
Discontinued operation	¥0.05	–
Basic earnings per share	¥102.99	¥61.32
Diluted earnings per share		
Continuing operations	¥102.75	¥61.20
Discontinued operation	¥0.05	–
Diluted earnings per share	¥102.80	¥61.20

(2) The basis for calculating basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)
Profit used to calculate basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to owners of parent	117,855	68,172
Profit not attributable to common shareholders of parent	–	–
Profit used to calculate basic earnings per share	117,855	68,172
Continuing operations	117,800	68,172
Discontinued operation	55	–
Adjustment to profit	–	–
Profit used to calculate diluted earnings per share	117,855	68,172
Continuing operations	117,800	68,172
Discontinued operation	55	–
The weighted average number of shares of common stock used to calculate basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share		
The weighted average number of shares of common stock	1,144,343 thousand shares	1,111,780 thousand shares
Increase in number of shares of common stock		
Subscription rights to shares relating to stock options	263 thousand shares	193 thousand shares
Common stock relating to PSU	970 thousand shares	695 thousand shares
Common stock relating to RSU	849 thousand shares	1,252 thousand shares
Average number of shares of diluted common stock during the period	1,146,425 thousand shares	1,113,920 thousand shares

15. Cash flow information

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Transfer of Orthopedic Business)

(i) Overview of transaction

Olympus Corporation entered into a put option agreement with PTCJ-6O Holdings Inc. and PTCJ-6F Holdings Inc. (special purpose companies established by Polaris Capital Group Co., Ltd., collectively, the “Polaris Capital Group”), to transfer Olympus Terumo Biomaterials Corporation and FH Ortho SAS (the “FHO Group”), Olympus’s Orthopedic Business. The transfer of the business in accordance with this agreement was completed on July 12, 2024. As a result of this, Olympus Corporation lost its control of Orthopedic Business on the same day.

(ii) Assets and liabilities associated with the loss of control

(Millions of yen)

	Amount
Current assets	10,122
Non-current assets	2,358
Total assets	12,480
Current liabilities	2,937
Non-current liabilities	1,093
Total liabilities	4,030

(iii) Cash flows associated with the loss of control

(Millions of yen)

	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents received as consideration of the loss of control	5,634
Expenses related to transfer of businesses	(350)
Cash and cash equivalents of subsidiaries with the loss of control	(1,554)
Proceeds from the transfer of Orthopedic Business (Note)	3,730

Note:
Proceeds from the transfer of Orthopedic Business are included in “Cash flows from investing activities” in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

(iv) Gain or loss associated with the loss of control

Olympus Corporation recorded a gain of ¥435 million associated with the loss of control of Orthopedic Business under “Profit from discontinued operation” in the Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)

Not applicable.

16. Financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value hierarchy is categorized into the following three levels depending on the observability of inputs used in the valuation technique for the measurement.

Level 1: Fair value measured at market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: Fair value measured using observable prices other than those categorized within level 1, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: Fair value measured using a valuation technique which includes inputs that are not based on observable market data

The Olympus Group recognizes transfers of financial instruments between the levels of the fair value hierarchy as if they occurred at the end of each fiscal year. There were no significant financial instruments transferred between the levels for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025 and 2026.

(1) Financial instruments measured at fair value

The methods for measuring major financial instruments measured at fair value are as follows:

(Other financial assets and other financial liabilities)

Listed shares are classified as level 1 and stated at market prices valued at the end of each fiscal year.

Unlisted shares are classified as level 3 and stated at the value obtained by using valuation techniques such as the comparable company analysis method.

Of derivative assets and liabilities, currency derivatives and interest-rate derivatives are classified as level 2. Currency derivatives are stated at the value based on forward exchange rates, and interest-rate derivatives are stated at the value obtained based on observable data such as market interest rates, credit risks, and the period up to maturity.

Long position call option assets (hereinafter, “Call Options”) and short position put option liabilities (hereinafter, “Put Options”) related to contingent considerations for business combinations and investments accounted for using the equity method are classified as level 3. Contingent considerations are stated at the estimates of future payability. Call Options and Put Options are measured using inputs such as the fair value of the underlying shares, the discount rate, volatility, and the achievement rate of certain targets agreed in advance by the Olympus Group and Revival.

The fair value hierarchy of major financial instruments measured at fair value is as follows:

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				
Derivative assets	–	16,731	–	16,731
Equity securities and others	–	–	828	828
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities and others	424	–	15,159	15,583
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative liabilities	–	1,007	–	1,007
Contingent consideration	–	–	1,689	1,689

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative assets	–	23,086	3,741	26,827
Equity securities and others	–	–	5,118	5,118
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities and others	427	–	17,586	18,013
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative liabilities	–	1,818	4,445	6,263
Contingent consideration	–	–	673	673

The changes in financial assets categorized within level 3 were as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)
Balance at beginning of period	7,718	15,987
Gains and losses (Note)		
Profit or loss	95	(11)
Other comprehensive income	53	40
Acquisition	8,587	8,853
Other	(466)	1,576
Balance at end of period	15,987	26,445

Note:
Gains or losses recognized in profit or loss are mainly included in “Finance income” or “Finance costs” in the consolidated statements of profit or loss. Gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income are included in “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.
Total gains or losses recognized in profit or loss included a gain of ¥95 million and a loss of ¥10 million on financial instruments held as of the ends of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025 and 2026, respectively.

The changes in financial liabilities categorized within level 3 were as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)
Balance at beginning of period	7,119	1,689
Settlement	(6,000)	(230)
Change in fair value	564	(939)
Incurrence	–	4,191
Other	6	407
Balance at end of period	1,689	5,118

(2) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The methods for measuring the fair value of major financial instruments measured at amortized cost are as follows: These financial instruments are mainly classified into level 2.

(Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables)
Account items to be settled in the short term are stated at their book value because their fair value is nearly equal to their book value.

Lease receivables are stated at the value obtained by calculating the present value of each lease receivable categorized by a specific period, at discounted rates that take into account credit risks and the period up to maturity.

(Other financial assets and other financial liabilities)
Account items to be settled in the short term are stated at their book value because their fair value is nearly equal to their book value.

(Bonds and borrowings)
Bonds and borrowings with fixed interest rates are stated at the value calculated at discounted rates which would be applied to a similar issuance of bonds or similar new loans to generate future cash flows.

Borrowings with variable interest rates are stated at their book value because their fair value is deemed to be nearly equal to their book value, given that they are short-term borrowings reflecting market interest rates, and their credit conditions have not significantly changed since the drawdown.

Short-term borrowings and commercial papers are stated at their book value since they are settled in the short term and their fair value is nearly equal to their book value.

The carrying amount and fair value of major financial instruments measured at amortized cost were as follows: Financial instruments whose carrying amounts approximate fair value are not included in the following table.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025		As of March 31, 2026	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Lease receivables	105,382	105,176	136,674	135,370
Financial liabilities				
Bonds	124,484	120,093	134,717	129,643
Borrowings	94,611	93,145	104,860	98,652

17. Discontinued operation

(Orthopedic Business)

Olympus Corporation entered into a put option agreement with PTCJ-6O Holdings Inc. and PTCJ-6F Holdings Inc. (special purpose companies established by Polaris Capital Group Co., Ltd., collectively, the "Polaris Capital Group"), to transfer Olympus Terumo Biomaterials Corporation and FH Ortho SAS (the "FHO Group"), Olympus's Orthopedic Business, a process that was completed on July 12, 2024.

Due to this, profit (loss) from the Orthopedic Business has been classified as profit (loss) from discontinued operation.

1) Profit (loss) of discontinued operation

Profit (loss) of discontinued operations is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)
Revenue	2,929	–
Cost of sales	987	–
Gross profit	1,942	–
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,908	–
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method	–	–
Other income	436	–
Other expenses	428	–
Operating profit (loss)	42	–
Finance income	22	–
Finance costs	3	–
Profit before tax	61	–
Income taxes	6	–
Profit from discontinued operation	55	–

2) Cash flows of discontinued operation

Cash flows of discontinued operation are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

Cash flows of discontinued operation	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)
Net cash used in operating activities	(467)	–
Net cash provided by investing activities (Note)	6,551	–
Net cash used in financing activities	(43)	–

Note:
Net cash provided by investing activities in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 includes proceeds from the transfer of the Orthopedic Business of ¥3,730 million and proceeds from the collection of loans receivable from Olympus Terumo Biomaterials Corporation of ¥3,101 million.

18. Business combinations, etc.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025)

(Acquisition of Sur Medical SpA)

(1) Outline of business combination

1) Name and description of acquired business

Name of acquired business	Sur Medical SpA (hereinafter “Surmedical”)
Description of business	Sales of medical devices

2) Primary reason for business combination

For more than ten years, Surmedical has helped to establish our leadership in the GI area as a partner to Olympus in Chile. It has also strengthened Olympus Corporation’s presence in the GI EndoTherapy market and built reliable medical device repair services.

Purchasing from Surmedical the business that sells Olympus products will enable Olympus Corporation to roll out sales and business strategies for its own products in Chile going forward, and improve operational efficiency and customer service.

3) Acquired ratio of holding capital with voting rights

100%

4) Acquisition date

January 14, 2025

5) Acquisition method to govern the acquired company

Cash consideration for the acquisition of shares

(2) Acquisition-related expense

The acquisition-related expense of ¥105 million has been booked in “Selling, general and administrative expenses.”

(3) Fair value of consideration paid, assets acquired, and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date

(Millions of yen)

	Amount
Fair value of consideration paid	
Cash, etc.	4,541
Total	4,541
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Cash and cash equivalents	16
Trade and other receivables	701
Inventories	513
Other current assets	319
Property, plant and equipment	247
Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)	1,732
Trade and other payables	(44)
Other current liabilities	(337)
Deferred tax liabilities	(9)
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, net	3,138
Goodwill	1,403
Total	4,541

Based on the fair value of consideration paid on the acquisition date, we have allocated the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. However, as this allocation is not yet complete, the above values represent provisional fair values based on the best estimates at present. In the event we can receive and evaluate additional information relating to facts and conditions present at the point of acquisition, we may adjust the above values for a period of one year from the acquisition date.

Goodwill mainly represents a rational estimate of the expected future excess earning power. Furthermore, the amount of goodwill recognized does not include the amount that is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

(4) Impacts on the Olympus Group

Olympus Corporation omits making a description concerning profit or loss information of the said business combination on and after the acquisition date as well as profit or loss information under the assumption that the said business combination was conducted at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. This is because the amount of impact on consolidated statements of profit or loss due to such information is not material.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)

(Revised provisional amounts)

For the following business combination that occurred in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, provisional amounts have been revised during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. As a result, we have retrospectively revised the figures at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Acquisition of Sur Medical SpA

Sur Medical SpA's Olympus product sales business became a consolidated subsidiary of Olympus Corporation on January 14, 2025, due to the acquisition of shares for cash consideration.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the fair value of some assets acquired and liabilities assumed has been revised with respect to the measurement of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date in said business combination. Regarding said business combination, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, initial measurement of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and goodwill has been finalized.

Fair value of consideration paid, assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and amount of goodwill as of the acquisition date (Millions of yen)

	Provisional fair value as of March 31, 2025	Subsequent revision	Revised fair value
Fair value of consideration paid			
Cash	4,541	(96)	4,445
Total	4,541	(96)	4,445
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	–	16
Trade and other receivables	701	–	701
Inventories	513	–	513
Other current assets	319	24	343
Property, plant and equipment	247	(73)	174
Intangible assets	1,732	–	1,732
Trade and other payables	(44)	(5)	(49)
Other current liabilities	(337)	–	(337)
Deferred tax liabilities	(9)	(468)	(477)
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, net	3,138	(522)	2,616
Goodwill	1,403	426	1,829
Total	4,541	(96)	4,445

The main adjustments to the end of the previous fiscal year resulting from this revision include increases of ¥91 million in other financial assets, ¥24 million in other current assets, ¥402 million in goodwill, ¥5 million in trade and other payables, and ¥442 million in deferred tax liabilities, as well as a decrease of ¥70 million in property, plant and equipment.

(Formation of joint venture)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 25, 2025, Olympus Corporation resolved to establish Swan EndoSurgical, Inc. ("Swan EndoSurgical"), a joint venture in the medical device business, with RVLHC SE Holdings, LLC ("Revival"), a fund operated by Revival Healthcare Capital specializing in the medical technology sector. The investment was made via consolidated subsidiary, Olympus Corporation of the Americas, on the same day.

Swan EndoSurgical is classified as a joint venture, as the decision-making regarding Swan EndoSurgical's development activities in the field of endoluminal robotics is effectively made by agreement between Olympus Corporation and Revival.

(1) Establishment of joint venture and reason for investment

The Olympus Group believes that development of endoluminal robots will contribute to the spread of minimally invasive endoscopic surgery and improved medical outcomes, leading to better health and happiness for greater numbers of patients. We are proactively investing in endoluminal robotics through in-house research and development, as well as investments in startups.
As one of the options for achieving the development of endoluminal robots, the Olympus Group has invested in Swan EndoSurgical jointly with Revival, with the aim of developing new products in endoluminal robotics.

(2) Name and description of joint venture

Name:	Swan EndoSurgical, Inc.
Description of business	Development of endoluminal robot products

(3) Timing of initial investment in joint venture

July 25, 2025

(4) Ratio of equity acquired and investment amount

Ratio of equity acquired	45%
Investment amount	USD29.3 million

The Olympus Group and Revival plan to make additional investments in Swan EndoSurgical over the next six years, dependent on Swan EndoSurgical achieving pre-set multi-year milestones. The total investment could reach up to USD458 million, with the Olympus Group's share potentially amounting to USD206 million.
Swan EndoSurgical is classified as a joint venture to which the equity method is applied.

(5) Important contractual matters

Under this agreement, the Olympus Group has a call option to acquire Revival's equity in the joint venture (the "call option"), while Revival has an option to force the Olympus Group, under certain circumstances, to purchase Revival's equity in the joint venture (the "put option").

(6) Major impacts on the Consolidated Financial Statements

The amount of investment in the joint venture is ¥4,410 million and it is included in “Other” under “Cash flows from investing activities” in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. In addition, the impact on operating profit resulting from the formation of the joint venture is ¥(1,696) million. Regarding the call option held by the Olympus Group and the put option held by Revival included in the joint venture agreement, these are measured at fair value and recorded as assets and liabilities in the Olympus Group’s consolidated statement of financial position. Changes in their valuation are recorded as finance income (loss) in the consolidated statements of profit or loss. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, finance income and costs of ¥3,528 million and ¥4,191 million, respectively, have been recorded. The fair value is classified as Level 3 and is calculated using inputs such as the fair value of the underlying shares, volatility, the achievement rate of certain targets agreed in advance by the Olympus Group and Revival, and the discount rate.

19. Additional information

(Additional investment in CVC)

The Olympus Group has decided to make an additional investment of USD150 million in Olympus Innovation Ventures, LLC (“OIV”), a corporate venture capital fund of an Olympus Corporation’s consolidated subsidiary.

The Olympus Group strives to fortify Olympus’ portfolio through focused investments; shape the future of endoscopy through OLYSENSE and robotics; enhance performance in China and set direction for emerging markets; and drive tuck-in M&As in close adjacencies. In order to take advantage of these opportunities and to create opportunities for the Olympus Group to grow, the Olympus Group has dedicated a new amount of funding to Olympus Innovation Ventures Fund II (“OIV Fund II”). OIV Fund II will allow the Olympus Group to continue to build relationships with early-stage companies and help nurture partnerships with relevant and compelling entrepreneurial teams. This additional funding will be deployed over the years depending on investment opportunities identified by OIV. The timing and amounts of individual investments by OIV have not yet been determined.

The Olympus Group initially committed USD50 million for OIV through the Olympus Innovation Ventures Fund I (“OIV Fund I”). The Olympus Group intends to commit a total of USD150 million for OIV Fund II to enable it to identify, vet and invest in early-stage companies with differentiated technologies, in the same manner as OIV Fund I.

(Issuance of bonds)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 27, 2026, Olympus Corporation resolved to issue unsecured straight bonds denominated in USD.

Unsecured straight bonds denominated in USD

1. Total amount of issuance: USD500 million
2. Amount to be paid in: 90% or more of the face value of the bonds
3. Interest rate: Benchmark interest rate + up to 120 basis points
4. Issuance period: April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027
5. Maturity: 5 years
6. Redemption method: The bonds will be redeemed in full upon maturity.
7. Use of proceeds: Redemption of corporate bonds and repayments of borrowings
8. Collateral/Guarantee: None

20. Subsequent events

(Share repurchase and cancellation of treasury shares)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 12, 2026, Olympus Corporation resolved items related to the repurchase of its own shares as provided for in Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act and Article 32 of Olympus Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, as well as the cancellation of treasury shares as provided for in Article 178 of the Companies Act.

(1) Reasons for the share repurchase and cancellation of treasury shares

To strengthen shareholder returns and to improve capital efficiency

(2) Details of items related to the repurchase

1. Class of shares:	Common stock of Olympus Corporation
2. Total number of shares to be repurchased:	46,000,000 shares (maximum) (4.18% of total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares))
3. Total amount of shares to be repurchased:	¥60,000 million (maximum)
4. Repurchase period:	May 13, 2026 to March 31, 2027
5. Repurchase method:	1) Market purchase through the off-auction own share repurchase trading system (ToSTNeT-3) 2) Market purchase on the Tokyo Stock Exchange based on a discretionary trading contract

(3) Details of cancellation

1. Class of shares:	Common stock of Olympus Corporation
2. Number of shares to be cancelled:	Total number of shares after excluding shares earmarked for use for share-based payments in the future (9,000,000 shares) from the number of shares to be repurchased in (2) above
3. Date of cancellation:	April 30, 2027