May 30, 2023

(Actual values updated, October 2023)

Climate-related information disclosure based on TCFD recommendations

1. Governance

Governance structure for climate-related risks and opportunities

Based on the SCREEN Group Code of Risk Management and related rules and regulations, the Group employs a structure under which it both identifies business risks and carries out initiatives toward their mitigation and the holding company ascertains the state of risk management Groupwide.

In order to mitigate risks that could have negative impacts on corporate value of the SCREEN Group, the Group Risk Management Committee, which is chaired by the President and CEO and is delegated authority under the oversight of the Board of Directors, reviews risks including climate-related risks, from a bird's-eye view across the entire SCREEN Group, identifies material risks, and decides on courses of action for risk management. In addition, the CSR Committee, also chaired by the President and CEO, discusses environmental and social issues including climate-related risks and opportunities, sets targets, and manages progress. Each committee meets at least once every half-year, and any content approved at these meetings is reported to or resolved by the Board of Directors as necessary.

In disclosing information related to climate change, the Group launched the TCFD Compliance Project with outside experts to implement a scenario analysis and reevaluate risks and opportunities regarding our main businesses. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, we did so with the semiconductor production equipment business, and in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, we launched two corresponding projects, one in the display production equipment and coater business[1] and another in the graphic arts equipment business. The results of these projects' activities were reported to the Board of Directors.

Roles in the climate-related governance structure

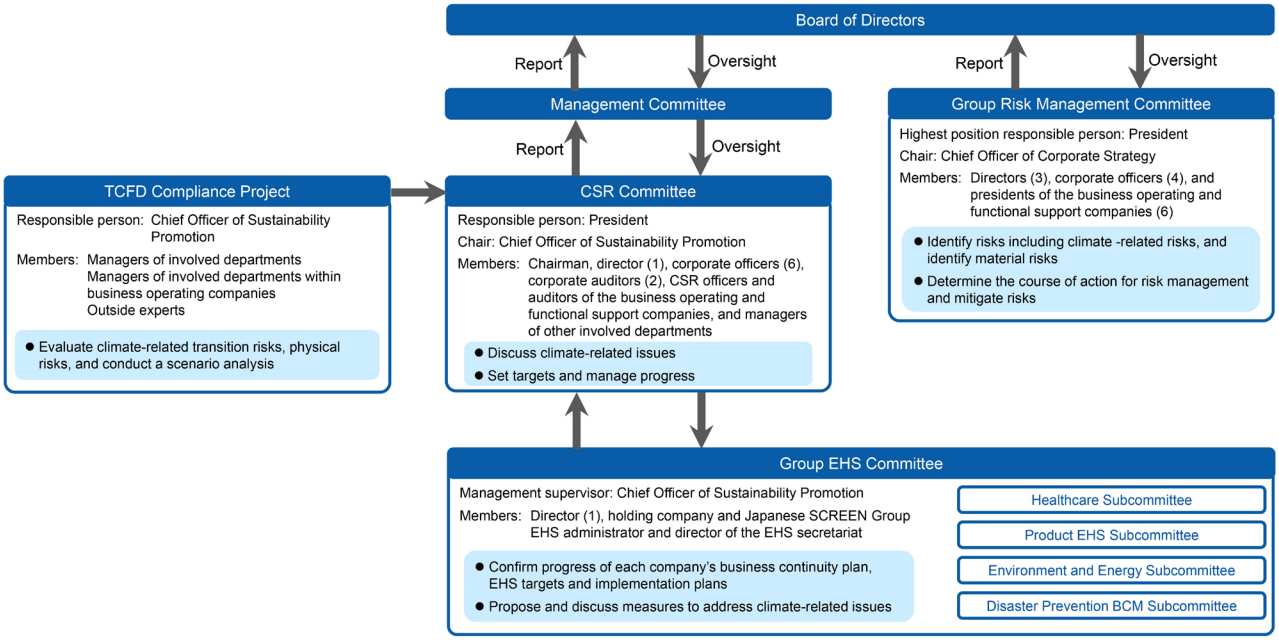
The Group strives to enhance corporate governance for the Group as a whole under the management of Group committees and each committee conducts monitoring and discussions according to the purpose, and reports to designated organizations such as the Board of Directors as appropriate. Climate-related matters reported to the Management Committee and the Board of Directors in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, included the TCFD Compliance Project, the revised Science Based Targets (SBTs) in response to the 1.5°C scenario to counter climate change, and our declaration to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

Climate change response-linked management compensation

Compensation for directors and corporate officers consists of three elements: (a) basic remuneration for a fixed cash payment, (b) a short-term performance-linked cash bonus, and (c) share compensation linked to short- and medium- to long-term performance and corporate value. In addition to operation income ratio and ROE, the Company uses environmental and safety indicators to measure the amount of performance-linked compensation as a means of improving social value. The amount of performance-linked compensation is determined by converting the level of achievement of the indicators into points. For our response to climate change, we have incorporated targets for reducing CO2 emissions from our business activities as indicators in line with Sustainable Value 2023, which is our medium-term plan for enhancing social value.

[1] In the TCFD Compliance Project for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the energy sector (the hydrogen-related business) was included in the display production equipment and coater business in the scenario analysis. In April 2023, a new hydrogen-related business office was established under the holding company, and operations were transferred from SCREEN Finetech Solutions Co., Ltd. to this new office.

Outline of the climate-related governance structure



Note: Assumed to be a holding company unless otherwise specifically stated.

2. Strategy

Climate-related risks and opportunities

After assessing climate-related transition risks and physical risks, identifying material risks, and conducting a scenario analysis for the semiconductor production equipment business in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, we completed corresponding evaluations for two other business areas in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, which were the display production equipment and coater business and the graphic arts equipment business. We also identified climate-related business opportunities.

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 2024, we plan to evaluate our PCB-related equipment business, which will complete the evaluation of the Group's four main businesses. We will also continue to periodically review and implement measures for the three businesses that were evaluated by the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

Material climate-related risks and opportunities for the Group

Material risks and opportunities			Impacts expected
Transition Risks	Policy and Legal	Orders and regulations on existing products and services	Costs arising from restructuring supply chains including revising procurement of raw materials and from revising product design and manufacturing processes.
	Technology	Investment in new technologies (Impact on technological development)	Inability to develop new technologies to reduce energy consumption or extremely high costs of transitioning to new technologies to increase energy efficiency.
	Market	Changes in customer behavior (Product needs)	Reduction in orders received and loss of opportunities due to inability to develop semiconductor production equipment with reduced energy consumption and GHG emissions in response to demand for lower-carbon products.
		Changes in customer behavior (Requests for supply-chain emissions reduction)	Costs arising in connecting with revisions to raw materials due to the need to reduce GHG emissions from raw materials used in addition to reducing emissions at our own manufacturing facilities.
		Changes in the energy market (Technology developments, increased manufacturing capacity, and reduction of production costs in response to the increased use of hydrogen)	Failure to develop mass production technology for membrane electrode assemblies (MEAs), to rapidly increase manufacturing capacity, and to reduce production costs in response to the increased use of hydrogen will result in lost opportunities to meet the growing market demand.
	Reputation	Changes in reputation from customers	Risk of reductions in orders received due to failure to satisfy the levels that customer require from suppliers and a worsening reputation among stakeholders, as a result of delays in reducing our own GHG emissions.
		Securing outstanding human resources	Difficulty in hiring human resources in research and development and other fields due to delays in responding to climate change.

Opportunities	Products and Services	Development of new products and services through R&D and technological innovation (Contributing to energy conservation to customers' manufacturing processes)	Greater need for manufacturing equipment with lower energy consumption, and growth in sales in response to such needs. Increased opportunities to receive orders by offering products with lower power consumption, able to contribute better than the competition to reducing customers' Scope 2 emissions.
		Responding to customer requests for ESG compliance	Growth in sales of semiconductor production equipment as a result of an improved brand image based on responding to climate change.
		Increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events (The impact of changes in water availability on customers)	Growth in sales due to increased sales opportunities for semiconductor-production equipment that uses less water and chemicals and semiconductor-production equipment equipped with water-recycling systems.
	Market	Development of new products and services through R&D and technological innovation (Growth in demand due to higher-performance semiconductors and lower power consumption. Data centers, 5G mobile communications, AI applications)	Growth in sales of semiconductor-production equipment capable of use in manufacturing state-of-the-art semiconductors to contribute to acceleration of energy conservation through development of miniaturization and other technologies.
		Manufacturing and selling products and providing services (Growth in demand for power semiconductors to contribute to energy conservation)	Growth in sales of semiconductor-production equipment used in manufacturing power semiconductors.
		Manufacturing and selling products and providing services (Increased demand for MEAs due to the expanded use of hydrogen)	Growth in sales of MEAs for fuel cell vehicles (FCVs) such as buses and trucks, and for water electrolyzers to produce hydrogen.

Scenario analysis assumptions

We assessed the financial impact of 2030 using 3°C and 1.5°C scenarios for material climate-related risks and opportunities identified for the semiconductor production equipment business, the display production equipment and coater business, and the graphic arts equipment business.

In consideration of efforts to keep the increase in global average temperature aimed at by the Paris Agreement, which is an international framework for measures against global warming from 2020 onwards, to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to 1.5°C, the Group has chosen a 3°C scenario (STEPS: Stated Policies Scenario) under which current conditions are maintained with no progress on countering climate change and a 1.5°C scenario (NZE: Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario) under which progress is made on countering climate change.

Scenario analysis process

A scenario analysis of each operating business was conducted using the following steps by a project team consisting of the persons responsible in the companies operating the businesses in question and the holding company (HD), with the participation of outside experts. In doing so, explanations were provided to the management of these companies and to HD management, and courses of actions were confirmed.

1. Assessments of the materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities in each operating business
2. Consideration and creation of scenarios
3. Assessments of risks and opportunities and financial impact, based on the scenarios
4. Consideration of countermeasures

In order to consider and prepare scenarios, in addition to multiple existing scenarios published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), we envisioned the situation in 2030 with reference to many sources of information including “Japan’s Climate at the End of the 21st Century,” the “2018 Integrated Report on Climate Change Observation, Forecasting, and Impact Assessment: Climate Change in Japan and its Impact” from the Ministry of the Environment and the Japan Meteorological Agency, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry’s “Semiconductors Strategy” (June 2021), and the “Green Growth Strategy Through Achieving Carbon Neutrality in 2050” from the Cabinet Secretariat and others.

Scenario overview

Scenario overview (2030 scenarios)

	3°C scenario	1.5°C scenario
Policy and Legal	- Introduction of carbon pricing (carbon tax, emissions trading) remains partial. - Assumed carbon price: $60	- Carbon pricing (carbon tax, emissions trading) is introduced. Measures to reduce use of plastics expand. - Assumed carbon price: $130
Technology	- Little progress on development of semiconductor-production equipment with lower energy consumption and GHG emissions.	- Development of semiconductor production equipment with lower energy consumption and GHG emissions advances.
Market	- Semiconductor market grows to twice its 2020 size. - Little progress on reduction of emissions associated with use of energy in the semiconductors industry. - The advanced use of hydrogen, for example in fuel cell vehicles.	- The semiconductor market grows to twice its 2020 size and demand for power semiconductors also grows. - The number of electric vehicles sold is double the number under the 3°C scenario. - Demand for renewable energy grows and prices of renewable energy increase. - The use of hydrogen for fuel cell vehicles and other applications, and the production of hydrogen to meet demand, increase significantly.
Reputation	- Evaluation of climate-change initiatives not considered especially important. - Interest in sustainability among outstanding human resources in the labor market not particularly high.	- Evaluation of climate-change initiatives strengthens. - Workers increasingly want to work at companies that contribute to solutions to social issues including climate change.
Physical risks	- Abnormal weather grows more intense and more frequent. Typhoons strengthen. - Precipitation increases across Japan, and the risk of flooding increases at Hikone Plant and some supplier facilities. - Drought risk may increase in Taiwan or other areas.	

Scenario analysis results

Scenario analysis results and financial impacts (material risks and opportunities for the Group)

Types of risks and opportunities		Details of risks and opportunities	Financial impact	3°C scenario	1.5°C scenario
Transition Risks	Policy and Legal	Orders and regulations on existing products and services	Increased manufacturing costs	Low	Medium
	Technology	Investment in new technologies (Impact on technological development)	Increased development costs	Medium	Medium
	Market	Changes in customer behavior (Product needs)	Decreased sales	Medium	High
		Changes in customer behavior (Requests for supply-chain emissions)	Increased manufacturing costs	Medium	Medium
		Changes in the energy market (Technology developments, increased manufacturing capacity, and reduction of production costs in response to the increased use of hydrogen)	Decreased sales	Low	Medium
	Reputation	Changes in reputation from customers	Decreased sales	Low	Medium
		Securing outstanding human resources	Increased management costs	Low	Medium
Opportunities	Products and Services	Development of new products and services through R&D and technological innovation (Contributing to energy conservation to customers' manufacturing processes)	Increased sales	Medium	High
		Responding to customer requests for ESG compliance	Increased sales	Low	Medium
		Increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events (The impact of changes in water availability on customers)	Increased sales	Medium	Medium
	Market	Development of new products and services through R&D and technological innovation (Growth in demand due to higher-performance semiconductors and lower power consumption. Data centers, mobile communications, AI applications)	Increased sales	High	High
		Manufacturing and selling products and providing services (Growth in demand for power semiconductors to contribute to energy conservation)	Increased sales	Medium	Medium
		Manufacturing and selling products and providing services (Increased demand for MEAs due to the expanded use of hydrogen)	Increased sales	Low	High

Financial impacts (estimated for 2030): Low; less than 2%, Medium; 2% or more but less than 10%, High; 10-30%

Regarding physical risks, flooding and other risks at manufacturing sites and major suppliers were identified and scenario analyses were conducted for each site and business. From the perspective of business continuity, the impact of these occurrences is expected to be minor by 2030, due in part to the results of flood prevention measures at manufacturing sites, the creation of two-layered supply chains, and other measures.

Financial impact assessment

<Semiconductor production equipment business>

As awareness of climate change increases, the environmental impacts of products are attracting increasing attention. Many customers prefer products that have lower carbon footprints. We anticipate that there will be increasing demand for semiconductor products that consume less power and emit less CO2 as a result of the operation of our products at the sites where they are sold. It is expected that decreases in orders received and opportunity losses due to an inability to develop products with lower energy consumption and GHG emissions in response to these market trends could have the impact of reducing sales under the 1.5°C scenario.

On the other hand, the ability to contribute to energy conservation at customer business facilities through introduction of new products and services through R&D and technological innovation could be expected to lead to increased sales.

In addition, growing need for investment in a digital and green society under the 1.5°C scenario is a major opportunity for increased sales of semiconductor-production equipment capable of producing state-of-the-art semiconductors and semiconductor-production equipment used in producing power semiconductors. Manifestation of these opportunities can be expected to result in further sales growth.

<Display production equipment and coater business>

We manufacture and sell products and services related to the use of hydrogen, such as the membrane electrode assembly (MEA), which is an important component of fuel cells, by applying and developing film formation technologies used in the display production process. For fuel cell vehicles (FCVs) and other applications, we assume that the use of hydrogen will increase in the future, and particularly in the 1.5°C scenario, hydrogen production and other related markets are expected to grow significantly.

If we fail to develop mass production technologies, quickly increase manufacturing capacity, and reduce production costs in response to these market changes, we expect to lose opportunities in the expanding market and for sales to decline. On the other hand, if we are able to respond to market changes, we believe that sales of MEAs for FCVs, such as buses and trucks, and for hydrogen production will increase.

With regard to display production equipment, we anticipate increased needs for products that consume less power and emit less CO2 during product use, especially in the 1.5°C scenario. While risks such as increased development costs are assumed, we believe that potential contributions to energy savings at customer sites will create opportunities for increased sales. However, the impact of these risks and opportunities arising from climate change are assessed to be relatively minor for the Group as a whole.

<Graphic arts equipment business>

Regarding graphic arts equipment, customer demand for decarbonization and their preference for energy efficiency are expected to grow, especially in the 1.5°C scenario. This could lead to increased development investment and development delay risks, but also to sales opportunities for energy- and resource-efficient products and products with low GHG emissions across their entire lifecycles. However, the impact of these risks and opportunities arising from climate change are assessed to be relatively minor for the Group as a whole.

Climate-change initiatives and responses

To enable it to offer environmental performance that satisfies customers' demands, our 2030 targets for the reduction of GHG emissions from business activities (Scope 1 + Scope 2) and from the use of sold products (Scope 3 Category 11) have been certified as Science Based Targets (SBTs), and our efforts to reduce GHG emissions, including those in the supply chain, continue.

To reduce GHG emissions from our business activities, we are focusing on introducing renewable energy and energy conservation at our business sites. To reduce GHG emissions from the use of our sold products, we are focusing on improving the efficiency of product-related energy consumption by promoting the development of "Green Products" and "Super Green Products" with high environmental performance.

Additionally, from the perspective of further accelerating our response to climate change with a view to becoming carbon neutral by 2050, we are considering specific business plans for the transition to a decarbonized society. These include revising our GHG emission reduction targets to levels consistent with limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5°C in conjunction with the formulation of our next medium-term management plan starting from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025.

While the impact of physical risks is expected to be low as of 2030, we are making progress in deploying and enhancing an effective Business Continuity Plan (BCP), reflecting our view that it is vital to have in place a structure to realize a swift recovery in order to fulfill our responsibilities to supply customers with products and services in response to risks that could impact their business continuity, including in relation to increasingly severe natural disasters such as earthquakes, typhoons, and flooding, infectious-disease pandemics, and accidents at plants.

<Semiconductor production equipment business>

We are focusing on research and development to meet the needs for semiconductor manufacturing equipment that consumes less energy, water, and chemicals and that enables the manufacture of advanced semiconductors that contribute to energy conservation. We are also working to visualize GHG emissions by product and service in order to develop more effective environmental responses and to provide the industry with high environmental performance equipment.

In addition to the Group's independent efforts, we are also collaborating with other companies and organizations in the industry to further accelerate the development of environmental measures. For example, we participate in the Semiconductor Climate Consortium, which promotes advanced climate change countermeasures through collaboration and information sharing, and the research program on reducing the environmental impact of the entire semiconductor industry promoted by the Interuniversity Microelectronics Centre (IMEC), a Belgian research institute. In addition, we are participating in a joint development project with IBM Corporation to develop cleaning processes for next-generation devices, with the aim of saving energy during equipment use and reducing the amount of chemicals and waste liquids used. We are also jointly participating in the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) project to develop advanced semiconductor front-end process technologies (miniaturization technologies).

<Display production equipment and coater business>

With the aim of expanding hydrogen utilization, the Group has started mass production of MEAs. In addition, we have begun the joint development of a water electrolysis technology to produce green hydrogen and are moving forward with technological developments aimed at reducing the cost of producing green hydrogen. To create opportunities and contribute to the realization of a "decarbonized, hydrogen-based society," we are working to integrate technologies cultivated in the display manufacturing equipment business such as direct coating with the Group's expertise in manufacturing processes.

For display manufacturing equipment, we will continue our efforts to reduce environmental impact, including through the reduction of energy consumption and GHG emissions during product use, and to provide technology and product solutions that meet customer requirements.

<Graphic arts equipment business>

By providing technology and product solutions in response to changes at customers and in the world, such as the development of energy- and resource-efficient printing equipment, easily recyclable materials, and support for high-mix, low-volume printing, we will strive to create and expand business opportunities in the graphics arts equipment business.

3. Risk management

Climate-related risk management process

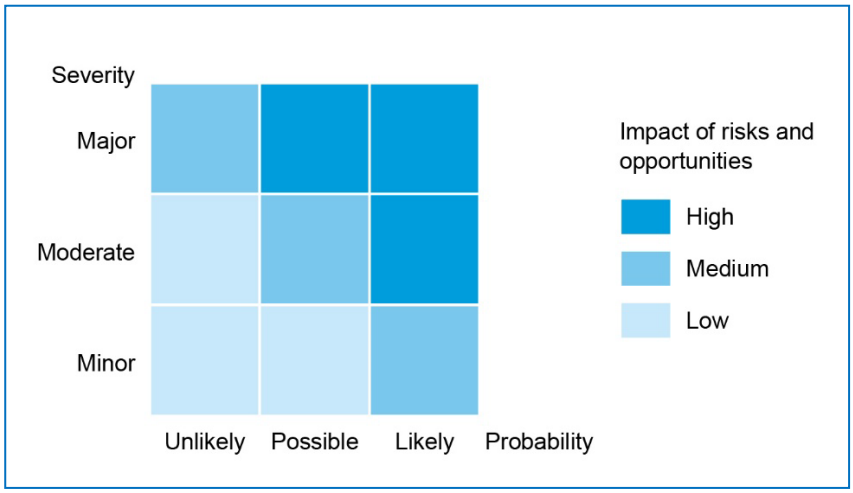
The Group Risk Management Committee reviews risks including climate-related risks, from a bird's-eye view across the entire SCREEN Group, identifies material risks, and decides on courses of action for risk management in the Group.

After completing similar activities for the semiconductor production equipment business in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, in the following fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the display production equipment and coater business and graphic arts equipment business were analyzed and climate-related risks and opportunities were identified comprehensively for each of the value-chain activity items of product planning, raw-materials procurement, purchasing logistics, manufacturing, shipping logistics, sales and marketing, after-sales service, use of products by customers, and product waste disposal and recycling, and also for each of the support activities of technological development and general administration (accounting, human resource management, general affairs, information management, etc.) under TCFD Compliance Project activities.

Then, to identify which of the climate-related risks and opportunities identified above constitute material risks and opportunities for the Company for its display production equipment and coater business and the graphic arts equipment business, each risk and opportunity was assessed in a 3 x 3 matrix based on its severity and probability. Based on our assessment of each business area, we have also identified significant climate-related risks and opportunities for the Group.

1. Identification of climate-related risks and opportunities for each activity item in the value chain
2. Evaluation of the probability of occurrence of climate-related risks and opportunities and the severity of impacts
3. Identification of material climate-related risks and opportunities (those with a High impact) in each business area
4. Identification of material climate-related risks and opportunities (those with a High impact) for the Group

Climate-related risk and opportunity evaluation standards

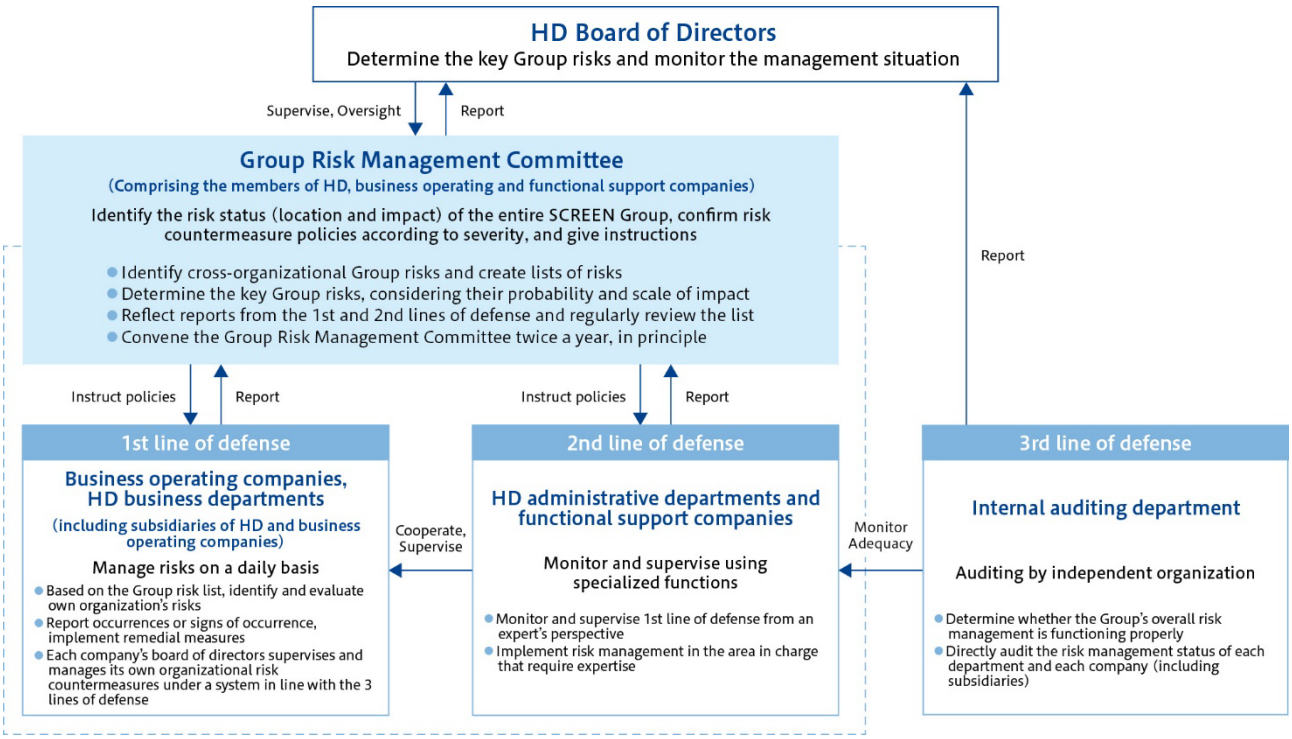


Climate-related risk-management implementation structure

The Group manages climate-related risks and opportunities that have been assessed as material through the above process via the Group Risk Management Committee, which is a company-wide, cross-cutting risk management structure that includes the HD Representative Director and President and the presidents of each Group company responsible for managing risk at their own companies. Under the supervision of the Board of Directors, these are reflected in the Group's strategy as one type of corporate risk.

In addition, the Group Risk Management Committee discusses the risks on the Group risk list that have (or are highly likely have) a particularly large impact and selects them as the key Group risks for the current fiscal year, which are then approved by the HD Board of Directors to make a final determination. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, climate change was identified as one of the risk categories in the key Group risks. The status of risk management and necessary measures discussed by the Group Risk Management Committee are reported to the HD Board of Directors.

Under the Group Risk Management Committee, we have adopted a "three lines of defense" approach; the first line of defense is the Group's business operating companies, the second is the holding company's administrative department and functional support companies, and the third is the internal audit department. In line with this, we designate individual risk managers and management roles and establish a governance structure for sharing risk-related information between the front line and senior management.



4. Metrics and targets

Climate-change related metrics and targets

The Group's efforts to reduce GHG emissions and to contribute to realizing a zero-carbon society through our businesses are leading to reduced climate-related risks and increased opportunities. The Group strives to reduce GHG emissions with the targets of reducing CO2 emissions from business activities (Scope 1 + Scope 2) and reducing CO2 emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3, Cat.11) that have significant emissions and are of great interest to our customers.

Metrics and targets

Metrics	SBT base year (FY2019)	Interim targets Sustainable Value 2023 (FY2024)	SBT (2030)
Reduce CO2 emissions from business activities (Scope 1 + Scope 2)	50.6 thousand metric tons CO_2e	10% reduction 45.5 thousand metric tons CO_2e	30% reduction 35.4 thousand metric tons CO_2e
Reduce CO2 emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3 Cat.11)	2,603 thousand metric tons CO_2e	8% reduction 2,395 thousand metric tons CO_2e	20% reduction 2,082 thousand metric tons CO_2e

The Group's CO2 reduction targets, which have been certified as Science Based Targets (SBTs), are consistent with the decreases needed to keep the global temperature rise well below 2°C. In addition, we plan to revise our targets for reducing the CO2 emissions from our business activities so they are consistent with the levels required to keep the global temperature rise to 1.5°C. This will enable us to renew the certification of our SBTs and we currently intend to reapply to the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) for approval during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2024. We expect to set new reduction targets at levels that exceed our fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, goals by more than 50%.

CO2 emission results

Our CO2 emissions are calculated according to GHG Protocol.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, CO2 emissions from business activities (Scope 1 + Scope 2) were reduced significantly by 52.7% from the base year, mainly due to the full-year contribution of renewable energy use at the Hikone Plant and other sites implemented during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022. The current SBT for 2030 was also achieved ahead of schedule.

While the results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, are considered to be on par with the newly planned SBTs that are consistent with the levels required to keep the global temperature rise to 1.5°C, the Group is considering various measures, including the further introduction of renewable energy, energy conservation in facilities, and the creation and storage of electricity while considering its BCP. We intend to continue to actively reduce CO2 emissions in order to become carbon neutral by 2050.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 performance (metric tons CO_2e)

Fiscal year end	March 2019 (SBT base year)	March 2020	March 2021	March 2022	March 2023
Scope 1	11,617	12,596	10,614	11,023	9,812
Scope 2	38,949	42,198	40,056	33,638	14,007
Scope 1 + Scope 2	50,566	54,794	50,670	44,661	23,889

Note: Scope 2 is market-based.

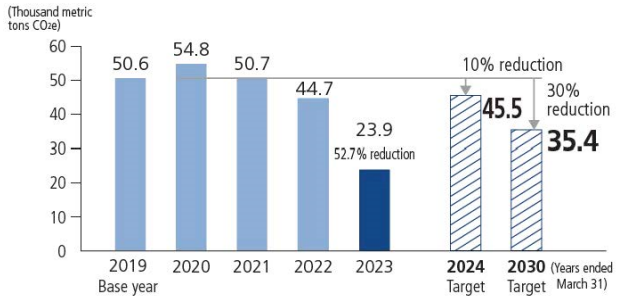
In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, CO2 emissions from the use of sold products (Scope 3 Cat. 11) fell 0.9% compared with the base year. Although the increase in CO2 emissions has been significantly reduced when compared to the increase in product sales, progress toward the interim target for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2024 (8% reduction compared to base year) and the SBT for 2030 has been delayed. To achieve these targets, in addition to the Group's independent efforts, we will collaborate with other companies in the industry and industry associations to further focus on the development of products with high energy-saving performance.

Regarding the SBT related to CO2 emissions from the use of sold products, we are considering a shift to calculations expressed in emissions intensity in conjunction with our revised SBT concerning CO2 emissions from business activities.

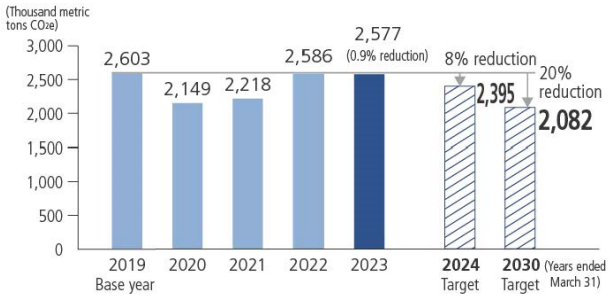
Scope 3 performance (thousand metric tons CO_2e)

Fiscal year end	March 2019 (SBT base year)	March 2020	March 2021	March 2022	March 2023
Scope 3	3,194	2,597	2,633	3,160	3,284
Use of sold products (Scope 3 Cat.11)	2,603	2,149	2,218	2,586	2,577

＜CO2 emissions from business activities＞



＜CO2 emissions from the use of sold products＞



Green Products

As part of our efforts to reduce CO2 emissions from the use of sold products, we certify products that meet our independent evaluation criteria as "Green Products" and strive to expand sales of products with high environmental performance. Regarding energy consumption, we have set our standard for reduction at 25% or more for existing products based on product environmental assessments. In addition to minimizing the energy usage of the product, each of the following items is evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5: energy saving, resource conservation, ease of disassembly, reuse of resources, environmental protection and safety, and information availability.

In addition, to further accelerate the reduction of CO2 emissions from the use of sold products, we introduced a "Super Green Products" certification system for products with even better energy saving performance. With the energy consumption of products sold in FY2019 as a baseline, the standard for this certification is a reduction of 40% or more per unit of processing area. SCREEN will continue to accelerate developments to create more certified products.

Fiscal year end	March 2019	March 2020	March 2021	March 2022	March 2023
Number of certified products (total)	144	152	163	166	175
Share of net sales (%)	94	92	93	92	93