FURUKAWA

FURUKAWA CO., LTD.

Financial Results Briefing for the Fiscal Year Ended March 2025

May 30, 2025

[Number of Speakers]

3 Minoru Nakatogawa Koichiro Konno Ryohei Akutagawa

President and Representative Director Director & Senior Executive Officer, General Manager, Corporate Planning Department Deputy General Manager, Corporate Planning Department, Manager, Public & Investor Relations Section

Presentation

Akutagawa: After explaining the financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and the forecast for the current fiscal year, Mr. Nakatogawa, President and Representative Director, will explain the progress of the Medium-Term Business Plan 2025, followed by a question-and-answer period.



Nakatogawa: I am Nakatogawa, President of FURUKAWA CO., LTD. Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to attend our financial results briefing today.

We have undergone significant changes since our founding in 1875, and now our core business is machinery and materials, and we are celebrating our 150th anniversary this year. We will continue to enhance our IR activities so that our investors can better understand our company.

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In the first half of today's presentation, I will explain the financial results for the previous fiscal year and the full-year forecast, and in the second half, we will explain the progress of the Medium-Term Business Plan 2025.

2025年3月期連結決算の概要

		2024年3月期	2025年3月期	増減
売上高	百万円	188,255	201,216	12,961
営業利益	百万円	8,524	9,763	1,239
営業利益率	%	4.5	4.9	0.4
経常利益	百万円	10,384	9,705	△ 679
親会社株主に帰属する 当期純利益	百万円	16,097	18,619	2,521



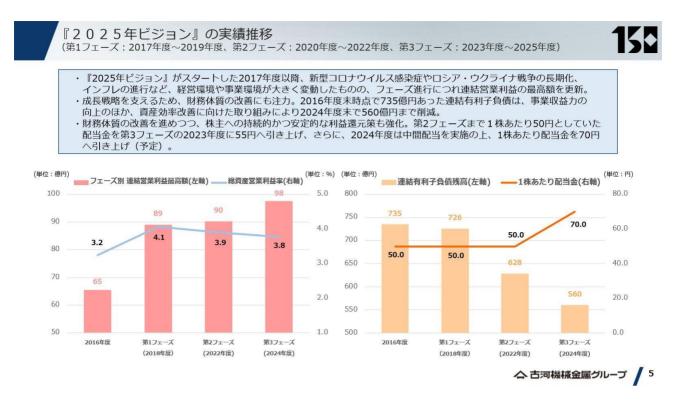
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, YoY changes are as follows: net sales increased JPY12.9 billion to JPY201.2 billion, operating profit increased JPY1.2 billion to JPY9.7 billion, ordinary profit decreased JPY600 million to JPY9.7 billion, and profit attributable to owners of parent increased JPY2.5 billion to JPY18.6 billion.

	2	2025年3月期	2026年3月期予想	増減
売上高	百万円	201,216	193,000	△ 8,216
営業利益	百万円	9,763	7,000	△ 2,763
営業利益率	%	4.9	3.6	△ 1.3
経常利益	百万円	9,705	7,000	△ 2,705
親会社株主に帰属する 当期純利益	百万円	18,619	5,000	△ 13,619
左明王311 人	ш	70	70	
年間配当金	円	70	70	_

※2026年3月期予想は、2025年5月13日公表

△ 古河機械金属グループ 4

Here is a summary of this year's forecast. For the full year ending March 31, 2026, we expect net sales to decrease JPY8.2 billion to JPY193 billion, operating profit to decrease JPY2.7 billion to JPY7 billion, ordinary profit to decrease JPY2.7 billion to JPY7 billion, and profit attributable to owners of parent decrease by JPY13.6 billion to JPY5 billion. The annual dividend is expected to be JPY70 per share for the current fiscal year.



This is the actual change in the 2025 Vision. The lower left graph shows the highest consolidated operating profit and ROA for each phase. The lower-right graph shows consolidated interest-bearing debt and dividends per share for the year in which the highest consolidated operating profit was achieved.

Since FY2017, when the 2025 Vision was launched, the business and operating environment has fluctuated significantly, but as the phase progresses, consolidated operating profit has reached its highest level up to that point. We also focused on improving our financial position to support our growth strategy, reducing consolidated interest-bearing debt from JPY73.5 billion at the end of FY2016 to JPY56 billion at the end of FY2024.

While improving our financial position, we are also strengthening measures to ensure sustainable and stable profit returns to shareholders. In the third phase of the plan, we raised the dividend from JPY50 per share until the second phase to JPY55 per share in FY2023. Furthermore, in FY2024, we plan to pay an interim dividend and raise the dividend per share to JPY70.

中期経営計画2025の経営指標推移

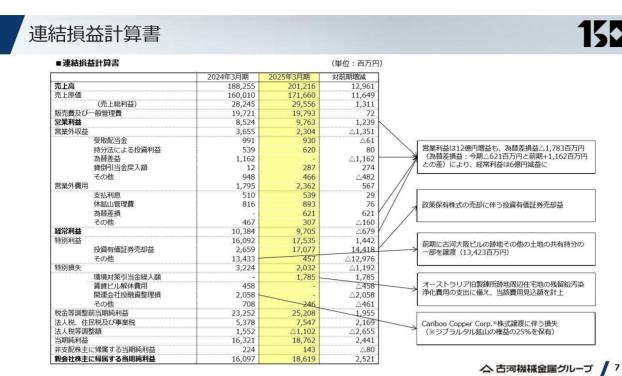


【経営指標】

						2026年3月期 (中計イメージ)	2024年3月期	2025年3月期	中計イメージ 達成状況
営	業	禾	IJ	益	百万円	13,000百万円程度	8,524	9,763	×
R		0		Е	%	8%程度	13.8	14.3	0
デット	、・エク	イティ	r・レミ	シオ	倍	0.5倍台	0.4	0.4	0
有利于	子負債/	EBI	TDA倍	音率	倍	3倍台	4.5	3.8	0
連結	自己資	員本総	診還元	率	%	3%以上	3.1	4.6	0
政 策	[保有	株	式比	率	%	2025年3月末までに20%未満	40.8	16.6	0
年	間	配	当	金	円	50円以上	55	70	0
自前	己株	式	取	得	百万円	おおむね1,500~2,000百万円	1.620	3,440	0



As you can see, we have made progress in the management indicators adopted in the Medium-Term Business Plan 2025. Although operating profit has not been achieved, the targets of the medium-term business plan have been achieved for the other indicators. Major progress will be described later.



Income Statement. Net sales and operating profit will be discussed in detail for each segment later in this section. Ordinary profit decreased by JPY0.6 billion from the previous year to JPY9.7 billion, mainly due to the deterioration of foreign exchange gains and losses.

Extraordinary income increased from the previous fiscal year due to a gain on sales of fixed assets of JPY13.4 billion in the previous fiscal year, and a gain on sales of investment securities of JPY17 billion resulting from the sale of strategic share holdings. Extraordinary losses decreased from the previous fiscal year due to the loss on transfer of Cariboo Copper shares recorded in the previous fiscal year, although an estimated cost of JPY1.7 billion was recorded in the current fiscal year to prepare for expenditure on the cleanup of residual lead contamination in residential areas surrounding the former smelter site in Australia. As a result, profit attributable to owners of parent increased JPY2.5 billion to JPY18.6 billion.

連結貸借対照表

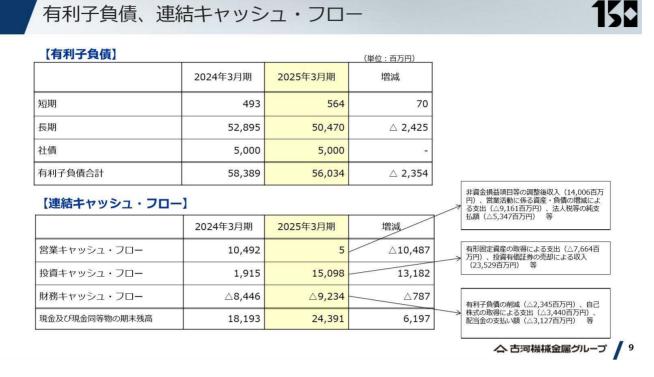
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			(単位:百万円)	
	2024年3月期	2025年3月期	増減	
資産の部				現金及び預金、受取手形、売掛金及び契約資産、
流動資産	99,636	116,759	17,122	→ および前払金の増加等
固定資産	160,241	140,347	△19,893	
有形固定資産	92,045	94,796	2,750	政策保有株式の一部売却による投資有価証券の
無形固定資産	342	329	△12	减少等
投資その他の資産	67,853	45,221	∆22,631	
資産合計	259,878	257,107	∆2,770	
				電子記録債務、短期借入金の減少、未払金、
負債の部				未払法人税等の増加等
流動負債	51,669	53,114	1,444	
固定負債	74,935	70,420	∆4,515	
負債合計	126,605	123,534	∆3,071	環境対策引当金の増加、繰延税金負債の減少等
純資産の部				
株主資本	96,549	108,655	12,106	
資本金	28,208	28,208	a a	
資本剰余金	2	2	-	
利益剰余金	73,046	82,385	9,338	
自己株式	∆4,707	△1,940	2,767	
その他の包括利益累計額	33,358	22,154	∆11,203	政策保有株式の縮減によるその他有価証券評価
非支配株主持分	3,365	2,763	△602	差額金の減少等
	133,272	133,572	300	
純資産合計	133,272			

This is the balance sheet. In assets, current assets increased JPY17.1 billion, but total assets decreased JPY2.7 billion to JPY257.1 billion, mainly due to a decrease in investment securities from the sale of some strategic shareholding stocks in investments and other assets in fixed assets.

In liabilities, total liabilities decreased JPY3 billion to JPY123.5 billion, mainly due to a decrease in deferred tax liabilities, despite an increase in current liabilities and an increase in provision for environmental measures in non-current liabilities.

Net assets increased JPY0.3 billion to JPY133.5 billion due to an increase in shareholders' equity, despite a JPY11.2 billion decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income due to a decrease in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities resulting from a reduction in strategic shareholdings.



Interest-bearing debt decreased by JPY2.3 billion to JPY56 billion as stated here.

Consolidated cash flow from operating activities was only JPY5 million positive due to expenditures for changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities and net income tax payments, while non-cash income items and other various adjusted income were recorded.

Cash flow from investing activities was positive JPY15 billion, mainly due to proceeds from sales of investment securities, despite expenditures for the acquisition of tangible fixed assets. Financing cash flow was negative JPY9.2 billion due to reduction of interest-bearing debt, purchase of treasury stock, and payment of dividends.

部門別業績 (連結)

						(+@,[])]])	
		売上高		営業利益			
	2024年3月期	2025年3月期	増減	2024年3月期	2025年3月期	増減	
機械事業	82,085	86,301	4,216	5,696	5,980	284	
產業機械部門	15,548	22,213	6,664	389	2,206	1,817	
ロックドリル部門	38,682	35,003	∆3,678	4,148	2,795	∆1,352	
ユニック部門	27,853	29,084	1,231	1,158	977	△180	
素材事業	100,388	108,757	8,369	2,765	3,169	403	
金属部門	84,712	92,384	7,671	1,945	2,418	473	
電子部門	6,766	6,545	△221	212	125	∆87	
化成品部門	8,908	9,827	918	608	625	17	
不動産事業	1,873	2,071	198	470	686	216	
その他	3,908	4,085	177	∆293	15	309	
調整額				△114	△89	24	
合計	188,255	201,216	12,961	8,524	9,763	1,239	
為替	144.6円/\$	152.6円/\$	7.9円/\$				
銅価	8,362\$/*>	9,370\$/*>	1,008\$/*>				

△ 古河機械金属グループ 10

(単位:百万円)

In terms of divisional results, sales were down in the rock drill machinery segment, which had a strong year in the fiscal year ended on March 31, 2024, and in the electronics segment, but sales were up in other segments, resulting in an overall sales increase of JPY12.9 billion. The overall machinery business increased JPY4.2 billion to JPY86.3 billion, and the overall materials business increased JPY8.3 billion to JPY108.7 billion.

Operating profit increased overall, mainly in the industrial machinery and metals segments, although it decreased in the rock drill machinery, UNIC machinery, and electronics segments. The overall machinery business increased JPY0.2 billion to JPY5.9 billion, and the overall materials business increased JPY0.4 billion to JPY3.1 billion.

Foreign exchange and copper price results are shown in the table.

部門別業績予想(連結)

9,370\$/*>

銅価

				-		(十位,口))))	
		売上高		営業利益			
	2025年3月期	2026年3月期予想	増減	2025年3月期	2026年3月期予想	増減	
機械事業	86,301	88,800	2,498	5,980	6,500	519	
產業機械部門	22,213	21,700	∆513	2,206	2,300	93	
ロックドリル部門	35,003	36,400	1,396	2,795	2,200	∆595	
ユニック部門	29,084	30,700	1,615	977	2,000	1,022	
素材事業	108,757	97,700	△11,057	3,169	△100	∆3,269	
金属部門	92,384	80,200	△12,184	2,418	∆1,300	∆3,718	
電子部門	6,545	7,600	1,054	125	500	374	
化成品部門	9,827	9,900	72	625	700	74	
不動産事業	2,071	2,100	28	686	700	13	
その他	4,085	4,400	314	15	0	△15	
調整額				△89	△100	△10	
合計	201,216	193,000	∆8,216	9,763	7,000	∆2,763	
為替	152.6円/\$	145.0円/\$	△7.6円/\$				
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△古河機械金属グループ 11

(単位:百万円)

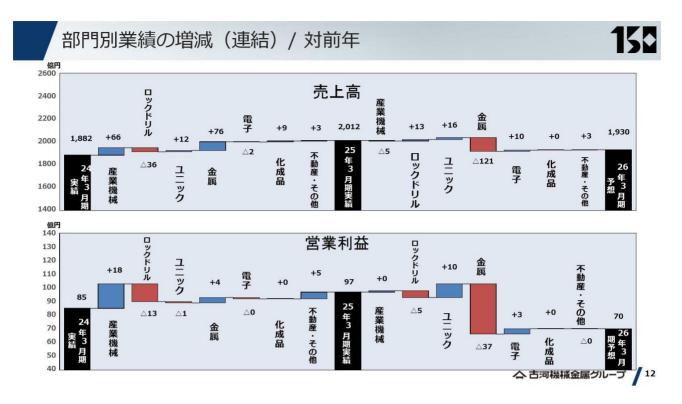
The full-year sales forecast for the current fiscal year calls for an increase in sales mainly in the rock drill machinery, UNIC machinery, and electronics segments, but a significant decrease in sales in the metals segment, which is significantly affected by the strong yen and metal prices, resulting in an overall decrease in sales forecast.

∆370\$/⁵>

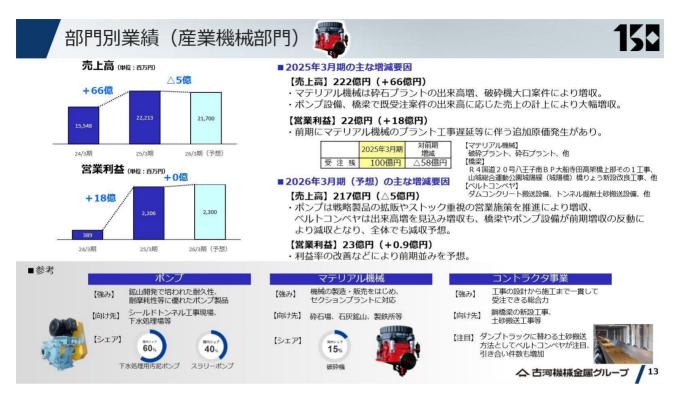
Operating profit is expected to increase mainly in the UNIC machinery and electronics segments, but overall operating profit is expected to decrease in the rock drill machinery and metals segments due to the impact of the strong yen, as well as a significant deterioration in conditions for purchasing copper concentrate in the metals segment.

Actual and assumed foreign exchange and copper prices are shown in the table.

9,000\$/*>



The graph shows changes in results by segment. The upper part of the graph shows increase/decrease in sales, and the lower part shows increase/decrease in operating profit.

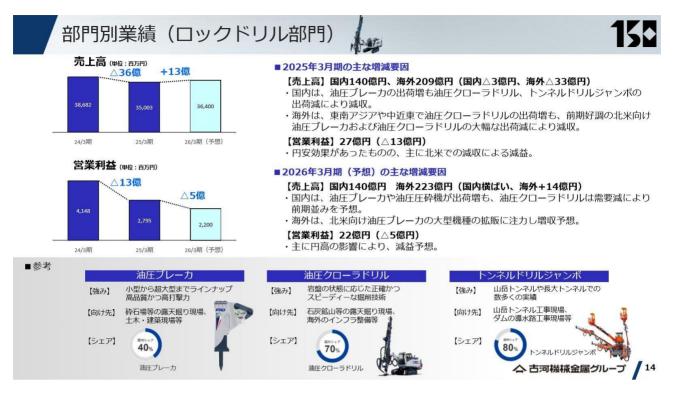


Here, we provide details by segment. Industrial machinery segment. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, material machinery recorded a significant increase in net sales due to higher sales from stone crusher plants and large crusher projects, as well as sales from pump equipment for sewage treatment plants and bridges in line with volume from already ordered projects.

Operating profit increased by JPY1.8 billion due to the additional cost ordered in the previous year in material machinery as a result of delays in plant construction. The backlog of orders and projects received are as stated.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, net sales are expected to increase in pumps as a result of expanded sales of strategic products and stock-oriented sales measures. Belt conveyor sales are expected to increase due to an expected increase in volume, but bridge and pump equipment sales are expected to decline due to a rebound from the previous year's sales increase, resulting in an overall sales decline of JPY0.5 billion.

Operating profit is expected to remain flat YoY at JPY2.3 billion, mainly due to improved profit margins.

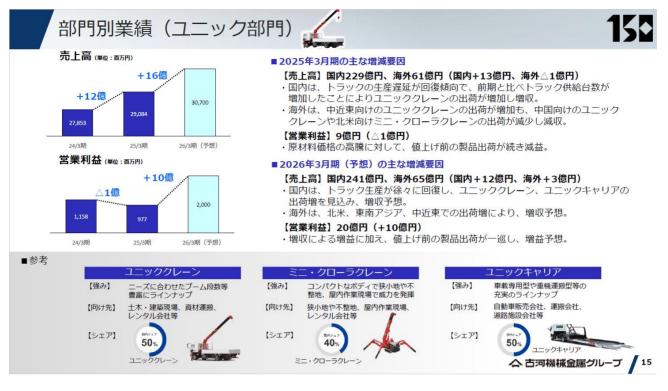


Rock drill machinery segment. Net sales for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 decreased by JPY300 million in Japan due to a decrease in shipments of hydraulic crawler drills and tunnel drill jumbos, despite an increase in shipments of hydraulic breakers. Overseas sales decreased by JPY3.3 billion due to a significant decrease in shipments of hydraulic breakers and hydraulic crawler drills to North America, which were strong in the previous year, despite an increase in shipments of hydraulic crawler drills in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

Operating profit decreased by JPY1.3 billion, mainly due to lower sales in North America, despite the effect of yen depreciation.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, we expect domestic sales of hydraulic breakers and hydraulic crushers to increase in shipments, but sales of hydraulic crawler drills are expected to remain flat YoY due to lower demand. Overseas, we forecast an increase in sales by focusing on sales expansion of large models of hydraulic breakers for North America.

Operating profit is expected to decrease by JPY0.5 billion, mainly due to the appreciation of the yen.

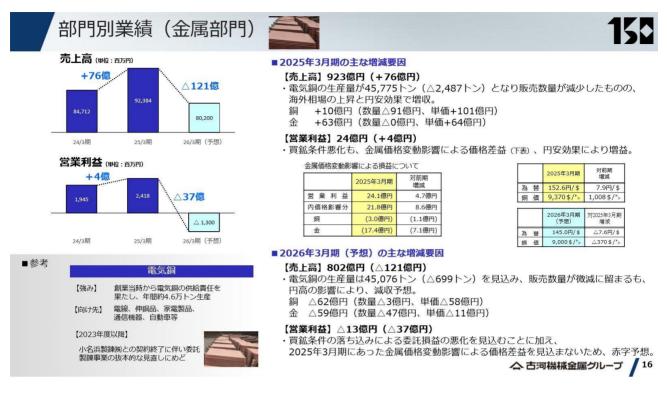


UNIC machinery segment. Net sales for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 are expected to increase in Japan due to a trend of recovery in truck production delays and an increase in truck supply compared to the previous fiscal year, leading to an increase in shipments of UNIC cranes. Overseas, shipments of UNIC cranes to the Middle East increased, but shipments of UNIC cranes to China and mini-crawler cranes to North America declined, resulting in lower sales. Overall, revenues increased by JPY1.2 billion.

Operating profit decreased due to a worsening cost ratio as a result of continued product shipments prior to price hikes in response to soaring prices of steel and other raw materials.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, sales are expected to increase in Japan as truck production gradually recovers and shipments of UNIC cranes and UNIC carriers are expected to increase. Overseas sales are expected to increase due to increased shipments in North America, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East. Overall, we expect an increase of JPY1.6 billion in revenues.

Operating profit is expected to increase due to the increase in sales and the completion of product shipments before the price increase.



Metals segment. Net sales for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased due to higher overseas market prices and the effect of yen depreciation, despite a decrease in sales volume of electrolytic copper production down 2,487 tons to 45,775 tons.

Operating profit increased despite worsening conditions for ore purchases, due to price gains from the impact of metal price fluctuations and the effect of yen depreciation.

The sales forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 is for a decrease in electrolytic copper production of 45,076 tons, down 699 tons from the previous year, and a slight decrease in sales volume, but a decrease in sales is expected due to the appreciation of the yen.

Operating profit is projected to be in the red due to the expected deterioration in P&L from consignment due to a drop in ore purchase terms and the absence of price gains from the impact of metal price fluctuations that existed in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

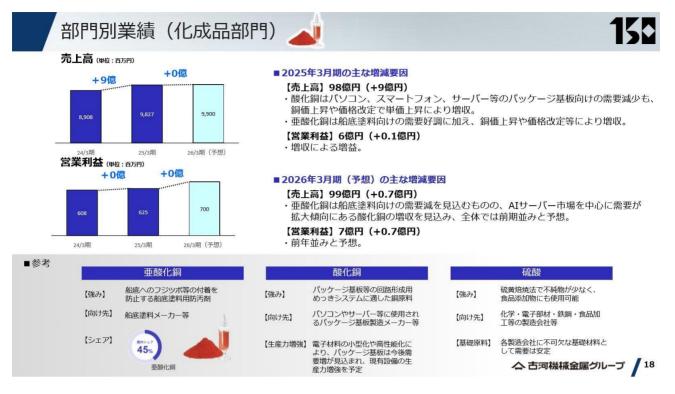


Electronics segment. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, sales of aluminum nitride ceramics increased due to a recovery in demand for parts for semiconductor production equipment. However, sales of high-purity metallic arsenic decreased due to a decline in exports, crystal products were affected by customers' inventory adjustments, and coil sales declined due to sluggish growth in automobile production.

Operating profit decreased due to lower sales.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, we expect sales of high-purity metallic arsenic to recover, crystal products to see an easing of inventory adjustments by customers, and aluminum nitride ceramics to increase due to expected higher demand for parts for semiconductor production equipment.

Operating profit is expected to increase due to higher revenues.



Chemicals segment. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, sales of cupric oxide increased due to higher unit prices resulting from higher copper prices and price revisions, despite lower demand for package substrates for PCs, smartphones, servers, and other products. Sales of cuprous oxide increased due to strong demand for ship-bottom paints, as well as higher copper prices and price revisions.

Operating profit increased mainly due to higher sales of cuprous oxide.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, we expect overall sales to remain flat YoY, as we anticipate lower demand for cuprous oxide for ship-bottom paints, but higher sales from cupric oxide in the AI server market, where we see a growing trend in the market.

Operating profit is expected to be in line with the previous year in proportion to net sales.

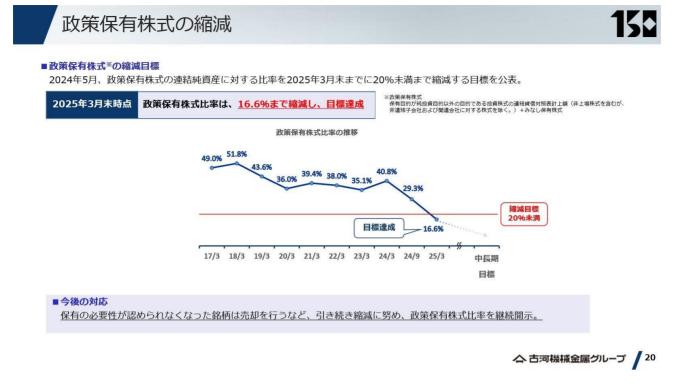
■米国関	税の影響を受けるのは、ロックド	リル部門とユニック部門	
		ロックドリル部門	ユニック部門
	海外売上高 (2024年度実績)	209億円	61億円
	うち米国向け輸出額 (2024年度実績)	約60億円	約15億円
	米国への輸出ルート	日本→米国	日本→タイ→米国
	(参考) 競合他社海外生産拠点	エビロック : 欧州、中国、韓国、 インド サンドビック : 欧州、インド	前田製作所 :日本 ジェコ(Jekko) : イタリア
■ロック	ドリル部門については、関税率よ	りも、関税による米国景気の減退が	不安材料(買い控えの発生など)
■関税に	よる影響額は、2026年3月期予想	息には織り込んでおりません。	

△ 古河機械金属グループ 19

Next, we will discuss the impact of the US tariffs. The rock drill machinery and UNIC machinery segments will be affected by the US tariffs in our group. The rock drill machinery segment exports from Japan to the US, with exports in FY2024 totaling approximately JPY6 billion. The UNIC machinery segment exports from Japan to Thailand and then to the US, with exports totaling approximately JPY1.5 billion. We continue to view the decline in the US economy due to tariffs as more of a cause for concern than the impact of tariff rates on business performance, and we will continue to monitor the situation closely.

As a reference, we have listed the overseas production bases of our competitors for the products exported by our group, which we hope you will find useful.

The impact of the US tariffs has not been factored into the forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026.



I will continue with an explanation of the progress of the Medium-Term Business Plan 2025 and other matters.

First, I would like to discuss the reduction of strategic shareholdings as a way to improve asset efficiency. In May 2024, we announced a target to reduce the ratio of strategic shareholdings to consolidated net assets to less than 20% by the end of March 2025. As of March 31, 2025, the ratio of strategic shareholdings was reduced from 40.8% as of March 31, 2024, to 16.6% in one year, achieving the target.

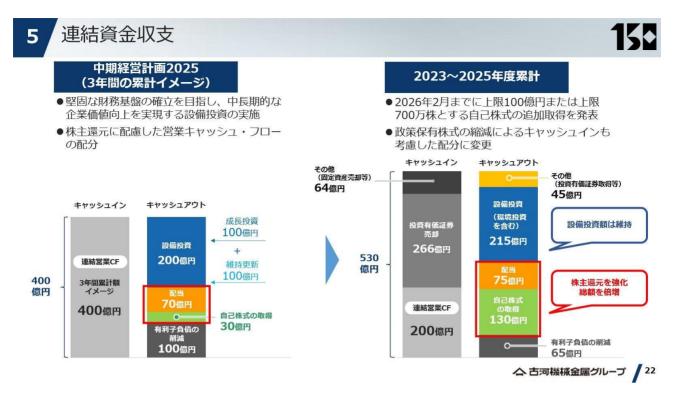
We will continue to strive to achieve sustainable growth and increase long-term corporate value by improving asset efficiency and continuing to downsize by, for example, selling stocks that are no longer necessary to hold. We will continue to disclose the ratio of strategic shareholdings to consolidated net assets as a result of the reduction.



Next, I would like to discuss shareholder returns. In principle, the Company follows the dividend policy described here, but for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Company plans to pay an interim dividend of JPY30 and increase the year-end dividend to JPY40, including a commemorative dividend of JPY10, for an annual dividend of JPY70.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026, the Company plans to continue to pay an annual dividend of JPY70 per share, consisting of an interim dividend of JPY30 per share and a year-end dividend of JPY40 per share.

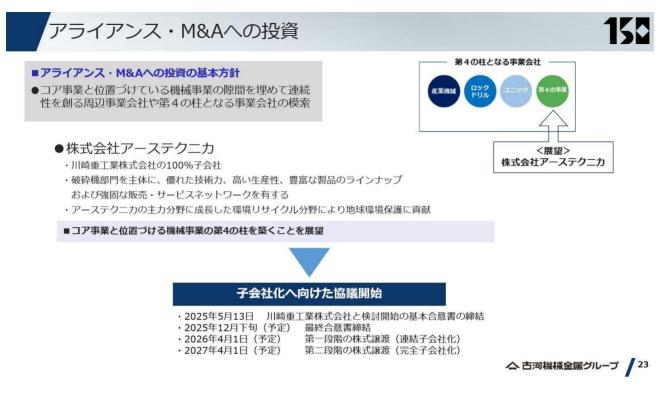
Regarding the acquisition of own shares, on February 10, 2025, the Company announced that it would increase its target for the total amount to be acquired over the three years through the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 to approximately JPY13 billion. The Company acquired JPY1.6 billion of its own shares in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and JPY3.4 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, and expects to acquire approximately JPY8 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026.



Consolidated fund balance. Under Medium-Term Business Plan 2025, we aim to establish a solid financial base and make capital investments that will enhance our corporate value over the medium-to long-term. In addition, we have published the graph on the left as an allocation of operating cash flow in consideration of shareholder returns.

Taking into account the recent announcement of additional share buybacks of up to JPY10 billion or up to 7 million shares by February 2026, as well as cash inflows from the reduction of strategic shareholdings, we have changed the three-year cumulative allocation for FY2023 through FY2025 as shown in the graph on the right.

Operating cash flow is expected to be JPY20 billion, half the level targeted in the Medium-Term Business Plan 2025, but total cash inflows are estimated to be JPY53 billion, based on the expected sales of investment securities and other factors. In terms of cash outflows, we are strengthening shareholder returns, doubling the initial total of JPY10 billion to JPY20.5 billion, through aggressive dividend increases and share buybacks. Capital expenditure is also expected to maintain the amount of investment planned for the next three years.



Investment in alliances and M&As. The basic policy for investment in alliances and M&As is as stated. However, for the machinery business, which is positioned as our core business, we aim to account for more than 80% of consolidated operating profit, and we are stepping up our alliance and M&A efforts to achieve discontinuous growth in the future.

Specifically, on May 13, 2025, the Company announced the signing of a letter of intent to begin considering the transfer of shares of Earth Technica Co., Ltd. Earth Technica is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., and has excellent technical capabilities, high productivity, an extensive product lineup, and a strong sales and service network, mainly in the crusher division. They also contribute to the protection of the global environment through the environmental recycling field, which has grown to become a major field.

We have already begun discussions to make Earth Technica a subsidiary. By welcoming Earth Technica into our group, we are looking to build a fourth pillar of our machinery business, which we position as our core business. The schedule for future discussions is as stated.

アライアンス	ス・M&Aへの	の投資			155
 アライアンス・M&A^ コア事業と位置づけてて 性を創る周辺事業会社 	いる機械事業の隙間で		2 X (0) &	事業間の隙間を埋める	
 株式会社三井三池 ・荷役運搬機械等を主力と ・当社産業機械部門・ロッ 持分法適用関連 	さする産業機械及び装置を クドリル部門の事業の たた		株式会	会社三井三池製作所	
■コア事業と位置づける		△20%の株式を取得 て連続性を創り、営業面、	生産面でシナジーを見込	<u>\</u> 20	
<製品群の補完関係>	產業機械部門	株式会社三纬	中三池製作所	ロックドリル部門	
相乗効果	・ベルトコンベヤ ・スラリーポンプ	・ベルトコンベヤ ・水力発電水車		・トンネル関連製品	
隙間を埋める			の機械群を提供可能に ⇒ 分級 ⇒ 搬送 ⇒ 荷役		
新規需要開拓		・原動	リングシステム 機事業 機器事業	_	
				今 古河機械金属	ブループ 24

On March 27, 2025, the Company announced the acquisition of shares in and conversion of MITSUI MIIKE MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED. MITSUI MIIKE MACHINERY is engaged in the manufacture and sale of industrial machinery and equipment, mainly material handling system, and has products related to the Group's industrial machinery and rock drill machinery segments. By becoming an equity-method affiliate, we expect to create continuity by filling in the gaps in our machinery business, which is positioned as our core business, and to generate synergies in terms of sales and production. The complementary relationship between the product lines of MITSUI MIIKE MACHINERY and those of the industrial machinery and rock drill machinery segments is described here.

2025年度予想と2025年度イメージとの比較

		(単位:百万円)
2025年度予想	2025年度イメージ	差異
6,500	10,700	∆4,200
2,300	3,000	△700
2,200	3,700	∆1,500
2,000	4,000	∆2,000
△100	1,900	∆2,000
∆1,300	500	∆1,800
500	700	△200
700	700	0
700	600	100
△100	△200	-
7,000	13,000	∆6,000
	6,500 2,300 2,200 2,000 △100 △1,300 500 700 △100 △100	6,500 10,700 2,300 3,000 2,200 3,700 2,000 4,000 △100 1,900 △1,300 500 500 700 700 700 700 600 △100 △2200

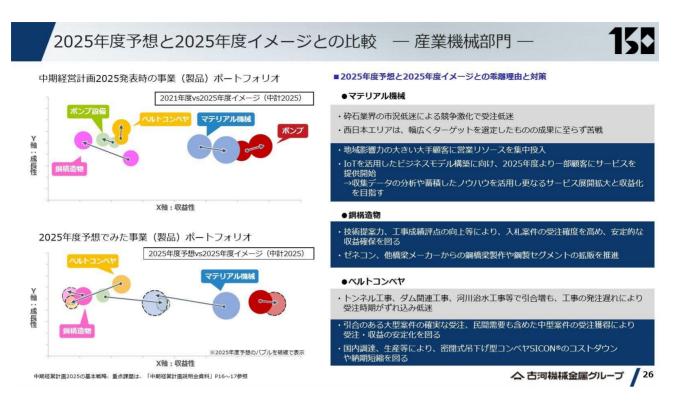
※2025年度予想は、2025年5月13日公表

△ 古河機械金属グループ 25

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Next, we will explain the comparison of operating profit between the FY2025 forecast and the FY2025 image announced in the Medium-Term Business Plan 2025.

In the machinery business, the forecast for FY2025 is a decrease of JPY4.2 billion from the FY2025 image, and in the materials business, a decrease of JPY2 billion. The materials business is mainly attributable to the metals segment, the factors for which I have already explained, so I will skip that part. The progress of the machinery business, which is positioned as the core business, and the reasons for the deviation are explained on the next and subsequent pages.



The upper left corner of the page shows the bubble chart presented in the Medium-Term Business Plan 2025, which compares the FY2021 results by product with the FY2025 image. The size of the bubble represents the image of the amount of operating profit.

Below left is a bubble chart comparing the FY2025 forecast to the FY2025 image, with the bubble in the FY2025 forecast thinned out and shown as a dashed line. The main reasons for discrepancies and countermeasures for each product are explained.

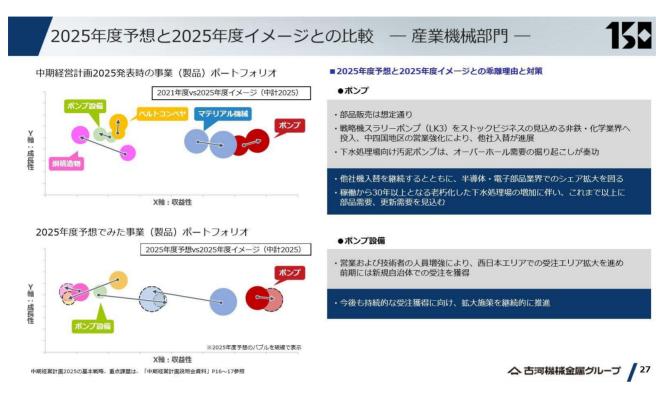
Industrial machinery segment. First, for material machinery, which has a large deviation from the FY2025 forecast, orders have been sluggish due to intensified competition caused by weak market conditions in the crusher industry, our main target. In the western Japan area, where we aimed to develop new customers and replace other companies, we selected a wide range of targets, but struggled to achieve results.

Going forward, we will concentrate our sales resources on major clients with significant regional influence, with the aim of increasing orders. In addition, to build a business model utilizing IoT, we started providing services to some of our customers in FY2025. By analyzing the collected data and utilizing the accumulated know-how, we aim to further expand service development and generate revenue.

For steel structures, since much progress was made on bridge construction in the previous fiscal year, we expect a reactionary decline in FY2025, but we see no major deviations so far. We will continue to improve our technical proposal capabilities and construction performance scores to increase the probability of receiving orders for bidding projects and secure stable earnings. In addition, to build a structure that is less susceptible to bidding results, we will promote the expansion of steel bridge fabrication and sales of steel segments from general contractors and other bridge manufacturers.

In the belt conveyor business, inquiries are increasing for tunnel construction, dam-related construction, river flood control work, etc. However, the timing of orders received has been delayed due to delays in construction orders, resulting in a sluggish business and a deviation from the medium-term business plan. However, we are responding well to the direction we are heading and have high hopes for the future.

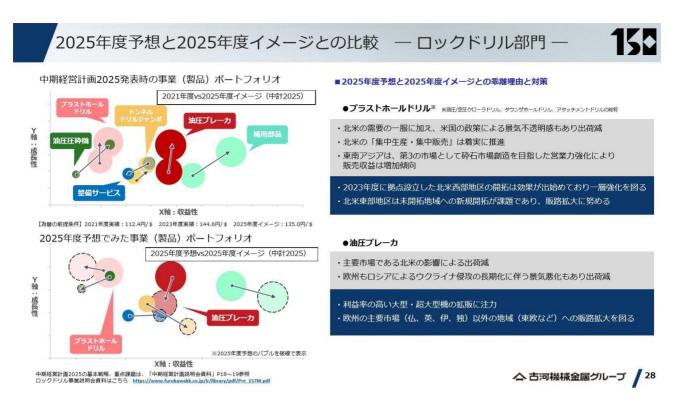
In addition to securing orders for large projects that we have received inquiries for, we will work to stabilize orders and earnings by acquiring orders for medium-sized projects, including those from the private sector. We will also reduce the cost and delivery time of SICON[®] enclosed suspension conveyors through domestic procurement and production.



Pumps are generally performing well. Parts sales are in line with expectations. In main unit sales, strategic slurry pumps were introduced to the nonferrous and chemical industries, where stock business is expected, and replacement of pumps from other companies is progressing due to strengthened sales in the Chugoku and Shikoku regions. Sewage pumps for sewage treatment plants have been successful in uncovering overhaul demand by strengthening the nationwide sales network.

We will continue to replace other companies' machines to expand our market share in the semiconductor and electronic components industry. In addition, with the increase in the number of aging sewage treatment plants that have been in operation for more than 30 years, demand for replacement as well as demand for parts is expected to increase more than ever.

Pump equipment is also performing well. By increasing the number of sales and technical personnel, we have expanded the area of orders in western Japan and won orders from new municipalities in the previous fiscal year. We will continue to promote expansion measures to win orders on a sustainable basis.



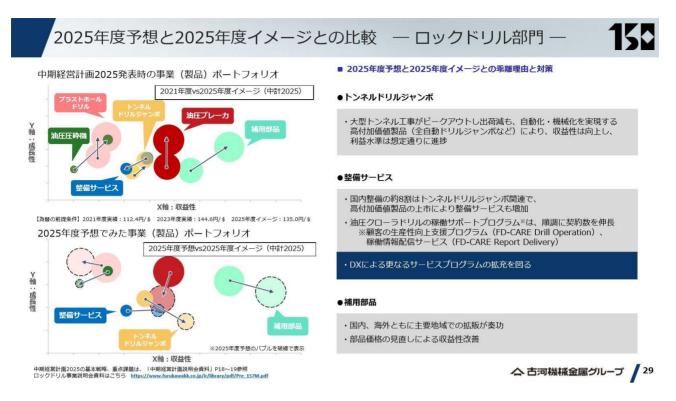
Rock drill machinery segment. In blast hole drills, there is a deviation from the medium-term business plan. This was mainly due to a lull in demand in North America, as well as economic uncertainty caused by US policies, which led to a decline in shipments, but we are steadily promoting centralized production and sales in North America.

In Southeast Asia, sales revenue is on an increasing trend due to the strengthening of sales force to create the crusher market as the third largest market after North America and Europe.

The development of the western region of North America, where we established a base in FY2023, is beginning to show results and will be further strengthened. In the eastern region of North America, the challenge is to develop new markets in untapped areas, and we will strive to expand sales channels.

Hydraulic breakers also deviated from the medium-term business plan. In addition to the decline in shipments due to the impact in the major market of North America, shipments in Europe, where we had been looking ahead to the reconstruction of Ukraine, are also declining due to the economic downturn caused by the prolonged invasion of Ukraine by Russia.

We will focus on expanding sales of large and super-large machines with high profit margins and expand our sales channels to major European markets, France, the UK, Italy, regions outside Germany, and Eastern Europe.



Tunnel drill jumbos are performing well. Although shipments are declining due to the peak-out of large tunnel construction projects, profitability is improving due to high value-added products that enable automation and mechanization, and profit levels are progressing as expected.

Maintenance services are above plan. Since approximately 80% of domestic maintenance is related to tunnel drill jumbos, maintenance services have also increased due to the launch of high value-added products such as fully automatic drill jumbos. In addition, the number of contracts for the hydraulic crawler drill operation support program is steadily increasing, as is the customer productivity improvement support program and the operation information distribution service. We will continue to further expand our service program with DX.

Auxiliary parts also exceeded the plan. Sales expansion in key regions both in Japan and overseas has been successful. Profitability has also improved due to a review of component prices.



Finally, there is the UNIC machinery segment. UNIC cranes have deviated from the medium-term business plan. In Japan, the situation of production capacity of body fabricators involved in truck production remains tight, and the recovery of truck supply has been slower and more unstable than initially expected. In addition, we expect sales to be affected by a temporary slowdown in truck business due to preparations to switch to new trucks and other factors, as well as delays in capital investment by logistics providers due to soaring fuel costs and the 2024 problem. Even under such circumstances, we will strive to maintain and improve profitability by appropriately reflecting the sharp rise in raw material prices in our selling prices.

Overseas, market conditions in Asia are rapidly deteriorating due to a lack of truck supply in Vietnam, the center of increased sales in Southeast Asia, and sluggish real estate market conditions in China. In addition, there are concerns that the US tariffs will inevitably impact the economies of the Asian region, resulting in sluggish sales. Meanwhile, sales expansion in the Middle East market and sales of large and super-large machines are progressing as planned.

In the future, we intend to acquire new customers and expand our sales network by enhancing product functionality. We will also aggressively expand sales in the Middle East, where the impact of tariff issues is relatively minor.

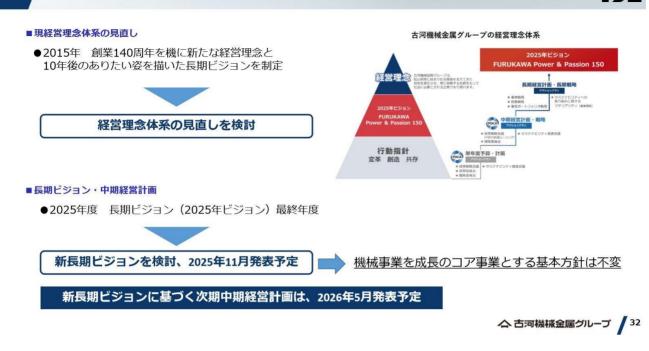


Mini-crawler cranes are also showing deviations. In Japan, the market size has been expanding due to the strengthening of new market development, such as for steel tower construction projects, but raising awareness within the industry has been a challenge. We will strengthen our product approach to speed up market development and dissemination.

Overseas, sales of large mini-crawler cranes are gradually increasing in North America, but in Europe, the launch of new models has been delayed, and sales have been sluggish due to the lack of differentiation from competing machines. Going forward, we will first improve our products with the aim of rebuilding the market and then expand our sales network to attract new customers.

Despite efforts to shorten delivery times by increasing production capacity, the supply of UNIC carriers from truck manufacturers remains unstable. In the future, we will package differentiating features to improve product value, as well as maintain profitability by appropriately reflecting the rising cost of raw materials in selling prices.

経営理念体系の見直しと次期中期経営計画に向けて



Finally, I will explain the revision of the management philosophy framework and the next medium-term business plan that is currently under consideration.

Our current management philosophy framework was established on the occasion of our 140th anniversary in 2015 with a new management philosophy and a long-term vision of where we want to be in 10 years. Now that we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of our founding, we are considering a review of our management philosophy framework with a view to furthering our future.

In addition, since the current long-term vision will end in FY2025, a new long-term vision is being considered. We are preparing to make an announcement in November 2025, but we will not change our basic policy of making the machinery business our core business for growth. The next medium-term business plan based on the new long-term vision will also be discussed during this fiscal year and is scheduled to be announced in May 2026.

設備投資・減価償却費・研究開発費



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役備投資の状況(連結)】			(単位:百万円)		
設備投資額	2023年3月期	2024年3月期	2025年3月期	2026年3月期 (予想)		群馬環境リサイクルセンターの医療廃棄物処 理設備(焼却炉増設、2022年度から2023年
機械事業	2,125	4,430	2,723	2,600		度まで総額約28億円)の新設による増加等
産業機械部門	912	2,547	418	200		
ロックドリル部門	708	1,025	1,266	1,500		長野県で架装工場建設(約4億円)等
ユ ニ ッ ク 部 門	504	857	1,038	900	Ţ	金属部門の大分鉱業で防災堰堤建設工事等
素材事業	1,571	1,581	1,447	1,600		化成品部門で硫酸製造設備更新等
その他	489	2,001	3,486	1,800		金属部門の大分鉱業で設備更新等 化成品部門で硫酸製造設備更新等
승 計	4,187	8,013	7,657	6,800		
城価償却費の状況	(連結)】					不動産事業で大阪に賃貸ビル取得等 (2023年度約12億円、2024年度約20億円)
減価償却費	4,114	4,387	4,835	5,000		
研究開発費の状況	(連結)】					
研究開発費	1,508	1,314	1,287	1,400		
					I	△ 古河機械金属グループ

参考資料

【金属製品・為替の状況(連結)】

		2023年3月期	2024年3月期	2025年3月期	2026年3月期 (予想)
銅海外相場	€/ホ°ンド	387.9	379.3	425.0	408.2
(平均)	\$/ \ >	8,551	8,362	9,370	9,000
円相場 対米ドル平均	(円/\$)	135.47	144.62	152.57	145.00

《古河メタルリソース㈱生産販売》	2023年3月期	2024年3月期	2025年3月期	2026年3月期 (予想)
銅 生産量 (t)	70,186	48,262	45,775	45,076
銅 販売量 (t)	74,070	53,505	46,039	45,800

<銅の生産量について> ・2023年3月末に小名浜製錬㈱との委託製錬契約を終了し生産量は減少。 もう一つの委託先である日比共同製錬㈱のみで生産。

【従業員の状況(連結)】

	2023年3月末	2024年3月末	2025年3月末	対2024年3月末増減
連結人員(名)	2,831	2,855	2,908	53

△古河機械金属グループ / 34

上高																		
																		(単位:百万円)
売 <u>上高</u> 営業利益		10年3月期	11年3月期	12年3月期	13年3月期	14年3月期	15年3月期	16年3月期	17年3月期	18年3月期	19年3月期	20年3月期	21年3月期	22年3月期	23年3月期	24年3月期	25年3月期	26年3月期(予想)
當業利益		142,925	165,638	157,566	165,539	163,026	172,544	161,799	149,829	167,695	174,116	165,215	159,702	199,097	214,190	188,255	201,216	193,000
		1,597	2,821	2,154	3,363	6,886	8,925	7,988	6,545	7,820	8,915	8,693	5,592	7,734	9,031	8,524	9,763	7,000
経常利益		111	1,231	1,268	2,763	6,150	6,603	6,227	7,202	8,105	8,235	8,135	6,773	8,996	9,348	10,384	9,705	7,000
親会社株主!	に帰属する自期純損益	585	563	△ 1,659	2,976	3,976	9,793	5,056	4,254	4,774	4,654	4,431	7,468	6,477	6,211	16,097	18,619	5,000
\$F1別実約																		
(売上高)																		(単位:百万円)
			11年3月期	12年3月期	13年3月期	14年3月期	15年3月期	16年3月期	17年3月期		19年3月期	20年3月期	21年3月期	22年3月期	23年3月期			26年3月期(予想)
機械事業		44,313	47,025	53,198	56,852	71,111	75,990	72,232	66,803	73,453	77,580	82,691	68,635	76,938	81,658	82,085	86,301	88,800
	業機械部門	12,783	10,655	12,949	12,894	18,527	16,712	14,926	14,041	15,871	17,971	23,237	16,682	17,723	17,943	15,548	22,213	21,700
	/クドリル部門	20,386	23,880	24,143	23,305	26,842	30,910	30,076	26,979	30,199	30,372	27,663	24,149	30,910	35,752	38,682	35,003	36,400
素材事業	ニック部門	11,142	12,490	16,105	20,651 88.026	25,741	28,367	27,229	25,782	27,381	29,237	31,791 79,366	27,804	28,305	27,961	27,853	29,084	30,700
来付事業		82,128	92,203	68,114	88,026	90,162	93,270	74,192	78,968	89,987 77,334	92,722 80,067	79,366	88,203	118,163	126,804	100,388 84,712	108,757 92,384	97,700
	子部門	5,969	79,979	4,615	4,987	5,381	5,743	5,477	5,816	6,307	6,527	5,506	5,741	7,271	6,926	6,766	92,384	7,600
	成品部門	5,909	5.076	5,187	5.093	6.096	6.013	5,973	5,010	6,307	6,527	6,710	6,367	7,896	8,454	8,908	9,827	9,900
不動産事業		2,043	1,577	1,233	1,058	1,013	2,535	3,045		3,338	2,999	2,386	2,107	2,115	2,056	1,873	2,071	2,100
その他	-	854		766	753	739	747	876		916	814	771	755	1,879	3,671	3,908	4,085	4,400
	逾料部門(※1)	3,692	15.040	14.874	15.078	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	_		_		-	-
	燃料部門(※2)	9,893	9,004	9,576	3,770	_	_	_		-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
合計		142,925	165,638	157,566	165,539	163,026	172,544	161,799	149,829	167,695	174,116	165,215	159,702	199,097	214,190	188,255	201,216	193,000
	*2																	(単位:百万円)
C AN ARCTON	a.,	10年3日期	11年3月期	12年3月期	13年3月期	14年3日間	15年3日期	16年3日期	17年3月期	18年3日期	19年3月期	20年3月期	21年3日期	22年3月期	23年3月期	24年3月期	25年3日期	(単位:自乃円) 26年3月期(予想)
		△ 3.022	△ 566	1.970	2.923	5.333	6.551	5.882	3,580	5.083	6.567	7.343	3.968	4.679	6.093	5,696		
機械事業	業機械部門	△ 3,022 433	△ 566 △ 29	1,970	2,923	5,333	6,551	5,882	3,580	5,083	6,567 2,088	7,343	3,968	4,679	6,093	5,696	5,980	6,500 2,300
機械事業	単機械部門 パクドリル部門																5,980	6,500
愧柢事藥		433	△ 29	708	778	1,851	1,711	1,037	104	1,005	2,088	3,208	2,113	1,396	1,515	389	5,980 2,206	6,500 2,300
	/クドリル部門	433 △ 2,584	△ 29 △ 350	708	778 △ 67	1,851	1,711	1,037	104 897	1,005	2,088	3,208	2,113 △ 1,324	1,396	1,515 3,030	389 4,148	5,980 2,206 2,795	6,500 2,300 2,200
	/クドリル部門	433 △ 2,584 △ 870 3,985 3,224	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,494	708 333 928 325 308	778 △ 67 2,212 324 282	1,851 341 3,141	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449	1,037 2,217 2,627	104 897 2,578	1,005 1,782 2,295 1,648 867	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581	3,208 142 3,992	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180	1,396 1,117 2,165	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276	389 4,148 1,158	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,418	6,500 2,300 2,200 2,000 △100 △1,300
	·クドリル部門 ニック部門 属部門 子部門	433 △ 2,584 △ 870 3,985 3,224 657	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,494 1,279	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234	778 △ 67 2,212 324 282 △ 262	1,851 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 △ 123	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52	1,037 2,217 2,627 983 1,154 △ 368	104 897 2,578 1,870 1,738 17	1,005 1,782 2,295 1,648 867 330	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 1,945 212	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,418 125	6,500 2,300 2,200 2,000 △100 △1,300 500
東村事業	·クドリル部門 ニック部門 属部門 子部門 成品部門	433 △ 2,584 △ 870 3,985 3,224 657 104	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,494 1,279 269	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234 251	778 △ 67 2,212 324 282 △ 262 304	1,051 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 △ 123 315	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52 267	1,037 2,217 2,627 983 1,154 △ 368 197	104 897 2,578 1,870 1,738 17 114	1,005 1,762 2,295 1,648 867 330 451	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407 406	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35 510	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161 380	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666 743	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500 532	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 1,945 212 608	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,418 125 625	6,500 2,300 2,200 2,000 △100 △1,300 500 700
素材事薬 不動産事≋	·クドリル部門 ニック部門 属部門 子部門 成品部門	433 △ 2,584 △ 870 3,985 3,224 657 104 1,128	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,494 1,279 269 635	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234 251 356	778 △ 67 2,212 324 282 △ 262 304 219	1,051 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 △ 123 315 △ 43	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52 267 776	1,037 2,217 2,627 983 1,154 △ 368 197 1,276	104 897 2,578 1,870 1,738 17 114 1,265	1,005 1,762 2,295 1,648 867 330 451 1,339	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407 406 1,163	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35 510 735	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161 380 736	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666 743 743	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500 532 035	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 1,945 212 608 470	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,410 125 625 606	6,500 2,300 2,000 ∠,000 △1,00 △1,300 500 700 700
素材事業	·クドリル部門 ニック部門 属部門 子部門 成品部門	433 △ 2,584 △ 870 3,985 3,224 657 104 1,128 △ 376	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,494 1,279 269 635 △ 92	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234 251 356 △ 93	778 △ 67 2,212 324 282 △ 262 304 219 △ 63	1,051 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 △ 123 315	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52 267	1,037 2,217 2,627 983 1,154 △ 368 197	104 897 2,578 1,870 1,738 17 114 1,265	1,005 1,762 2,295 1,648 867 330 451	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407 406 1,163 △ 147	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35 510	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161 380	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666 743	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500 532	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 1,945 212 608	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,410 125 625 606 15	6,500 2,300 2,200 2,000 △100 △1,300 500 700
素 材事業 不動産事員	・クドリル部門 ニック部門 一 デ部門 成品部門 繊料部門(※1)	433 △ 2,584 △ 870 3,905 3,224 657 104 1,120 △ 376 △ 19	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,494 1,279 269 635 △ 92 △ 93	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234 251 356 △ 93 △ 329	776 \triangle 67 2,212 324 202 \triangle 262 304 219 \triangle 63 65	1,851 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 △ 123 315 △ 43 △ 60	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52 267 776 △ 130	1,037 2,217 2,627 903 1,154 △ 368 197 1,276 △ 72 —	104 897 2,578 1,870 1,738 17 114 1,265 △ 126 —	1,005 1,782 2,295 1,648 067 330 451 1,339 △ 196	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407 406 1,163 △ 147	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35 510 735 △ 94 —	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161 380 736 △ 82 —	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666 743 743 743 17 	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500 532 035 △ 133 —	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 1,945 212 608 470 △293 —	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,418 125 625 686 15	6,500 2,300 2,200 △100 △1,300 500 700 700 700 700
その他	·クドリル部門 ニック部門 属部門 子部門 成品部門	433 △ 2,584 △ 870 3,985 3,224 657 104 1,128 △ 376 △ 19 △ 29	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,494 1,279 269 635 △ 92 △ 93 △ 56	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234 251 356 △ 93 △ 329 △ 13	778 △ 67 2,212 324 282 △ 262 304 219 △ 63 65 △ 28	1,051 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 △ 123 315 △ 43 △ 60 —	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52 267 776 △ 130 —	1,037 2,217 2,627 983 1,154 △ 368 197 1,276 △ 72 —	104 897 2,578 1,070 1,736 17 114 1,265 △ 126 —	1,005 1,782 2,295 1,648 867 330 451 1,339 △ 196 -	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407 406 1,163 △ 147 -	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35 510 735 △ 94 —	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161 380 736 △ 82 —	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666 743 743 743 17 	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500 532 035 △ 133 —	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 1,945 212 608 470 △293 —	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,418 125 625 606 15 	6,500 2,300 2,200 △100 ○ 1,300 700 700 0 0
素材事業 不動産事 その他 調整額	・クドリル部門 ニック部門 一 デ部門 成品部門 繊料部門(※1)	433 △ 2,584 △ 870 3,905 3,224 657 104 1,128 △ 376 △ 19 △ 29 △ 69	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,494 1,279 269 635 △ 92 △ 93 △ 56 △ 49	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234 251 356 △ 93 350 △ 493 △ 329 △ 13 △ 60	778 △ 67 2,212 324 202 △ 262 304 219 △ 63 65 △ 28 △ 78	1,051 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 Δ 123 315 Δ 43 Δ 60 	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52 267 776 △ 130 — — — △ 42	1,037 2,217 2,627 903 1,154 △ 368 197 1,276 △ 72 — — △ 80	104 897 2,578 1,730 1,730 17 114 1,265 △ 126 — — — — —	1,005 1,782 2,295 1,648 867 330 451 1,339 △ 196 — — — △ 55	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407 406 1,163 △ 147 - - - △ 64	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35 510 735 △ 94 — — — △ 66	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161 380 736 △ 82 	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666 743 743 17 	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500 532 035 △ 133 — — — — — △ 73	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 212 608 470 △293 — — —	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,418 125 625 686 15 	6,500 2,300 2,000 △1,300 ○1,300 ○00 700 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
素材事業 不動産事 その他 詞整顔 合計	 ・クドリル部門 ニック部門 第一部門 水品部門 減和部門(※1) 燃料部門(※2) 	433 △ 2,504 △ 870 3,905 3,224 657 104 1,128 △ 376 △ 19 △ 29 △ 69 1,597	△ 29 △ 350 △ 185 3,044 1,494 1,279 269 635 △ 92 △ 93 △ 56 △ 49 2,821	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234 251 356 △ 93 △ 329 △ 13	778 △ 67 2,212 324 282 △ 262 304 219 △ 63 65 △ 28	1,051 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 △ 123 315 △ 43 △ 60 —	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52 267 776 △ 130 —	1,037 2,217 2,627 983 1,154 △ 368 197 1,276 △ 72 —	104 897 2,578 1,730 1,730 17 114 1,265 △ 126 — — — — —	1,005 1,782 2,295 1,648 867 330 451 1,339 △ 196 -	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407 406 1,163 △ 147 -	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35 510 735 △ 94 —	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161 380 736 △ 82 —	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666 743 743 743 17 	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500 532 035 △ 133 —	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 1,945 212 608 470 △293 —	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,418 125 625 606 15 	6,500 2,300 2,200 △100 ○ 1,300 700 700 0 0
素材事業 不動産事 その他 詞整類 合計 ×1 2013年	・クドリル部門 ニック部門 属部門 水晶部門 成晶部門 繊細部門(※1) 燃料部門(※1)	433 △ 2,504 △ 870 3,905 3,224 657 104 1,128 △ 376 △ 19 △ 29 △ 69 ○ 29 ○ 469 ○ 1,597	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,279 269 635 △ 92 △ 93 △ 56 △ 49 2,821	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234 251 356 △ 93 350 △ 493 △ 329 △ 13 △ 60	778 △ 67 2,212 324 202 △ 262 304 219 △ 63 65 △ 28 △ 78	1,051 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 Δ 123 315 Δ 43 Δ 60 	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52 267 776 △ 130 — — — △ 42	1,037 2,217 2,627 903 1,154 △ 368 197 1,276 △ 72 — — △ 80	104 897 2,578 1,730 1,730 17 114 1,265 △ 126 — — — — —	1,005 1,782 2,295 1,648 867 330 451 1,339 △ 196 — — — △ 55	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407 406 1,163 △ 147 - - - △ 64	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35 510 735 △ 94 — — — △ 66	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161 380 736 △ 82 	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666 743 743 17 	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500 532 035 △ 133 — — — — — △ 73	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 212 608 470 △293 — — —	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,418 125 625 686 15 	6,500 2,300 2,000 △1,300 ○1,300 ○00 700 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
菜材事業 不動産事員 その他 調整題 合計 ×1 2013年 ×2 2012年	 ・クドリル部門 ニック部門 第一部門 水品部門 減和部門(※1) 燃料部門(※2) 	433 △ 2,584 △ 870 3,905 3,224 657 104 1,128 △ 376 △ 19 △ 29 △ 69 1,597 ±02#H#Pto63 ■##C±0#H#	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,279 269 635 △ 92 △ 93 △ 56 △ 49 2,821 e&	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234 251 356 △ 93 △ 329 △ 13 △ 60 2,154	778 △ 67 2,212 324 202 △ 262 304 219 △ 63 65 △ 20 △ 78 3,363	1,851 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 △ 123 315 △ 43 △ 60 — — — △ 39 6,886	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52 267 776 △ 130 — — △ 42 8,925	1,037 2,217 2,627 903 1,154 △ 368 197 1,276 △ 72 — — △ 80	104 897 2,578 1,730 1,730 17 114 1,265 △ 126 — — — — —	1,005 1,782 2,295 1,648 867 330 451 1,339 △ 196 — — — △ 55	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407 406 1,163 △ 147 - - - △ 64	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35 510 735 △ 94 — — — △ 66	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161 380 736 △ 82 	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666 743 743 17 	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500 532 035 △ 133 — — — — — △ 73	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 212 608 470 △293 — — —	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,418 125 625 686 15 	6,500 2,300 2,000 △1,300 ○1,300 ○00 700 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
素材事業 不動産事員 その他 調整額 会計 ×1 2013年 ×2 2012年		433 △ 2,584 △ 870 3,905 3,224 657 104 1,128 △ 376 △ 19 △ 29 △ 69 1,597 ±02#H#Pto63 ■##C±0#H#	△ 29 △ 350 △ 186 3,044 1,279 269 635 △ 92 △ 93 △ 56 △ 49 2,821 e&	708 333 928 325 308 △ 234 251 356 △ 93 △ 329 △ 13 △ 60 2,154	778 △ 67 2,212 324 202 △ 262 304 219 △ 63 65 △ 20 △ 78 3,363	1,851 341 3,141 1,695 1,503 △ 123 315 △ 43 △ 60 — — — △ 39 6,886	1,711 1,225 3,614 1,770 1,449 52 267 776 △ 130 — — △ 42 8,925	1,037 2,217 2,627 903 1,154 △ 368 197 1,276 △ 72 — — △ 80	104 897 2,578 1,730 1,730 17 114 1,265 △ 126 — — — — —	1,005 1,782 2,295 1,648 867 330 451 1,339 △ 196 — — — △ 55	2,088 1,689 2,789 1,396 581 407 406 1,163 △ 147 - - - △ 64	3,208 142 3,992 776 301 △ 35 510 735 △ 94 — — — △ 66	2,113 △ 1,324 3,180 1,040 499 161 380 736 △ 82 	1,396 1,117 2,165 2,349 940 666 743 743 17 	1,515 3,030 1,547 2,309 1,276 500 532 035 △ 133 — — — — — △ 73	389 4,148 1,158 2,765 212 608 470 △293 — — —	5,980 2,206 2,795 977 3,169 2,418 125 625 686 15 	6,500 2,300 2,000 △1,300 ○1,300 ○00 700 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Pages 33 through 35 are for reference information, which we hope you will review later.

That is all for the explanation. I would like to ask all of our shareholders and investors for their continued support of Furukawa.

Question & Answer

Shibata [Q]: My name is Shibata from SBI Securities.

The first is about the impact of the tariff. The export value of your sales is quite large, and I believe that this is an issue that affects the machinery business, which is the focus of your company at this time. For example, at this point, are there any negative comments from customers regarding orders or the export environment? In addition to this, do you have any comments on the certainty of a more negative impact?

Second, on page 32, there is a review of the management philosophy framework and the next medium-term business plan. While I understand your basic policy of making the machinery business the core of growth, I would like to ask you if you have any comments on the future direction of the metals segment, which still has a large sales volume.

Nakatogawa [A]: First, regarding the impact of tariffs, as I explained earlier, the rock drill machinery segment is the one that will be most affected. However, looking at the current situation, we see that the orders are quite strong. I think this may be due to the fact that the selling price may increase due to higher tariffs in the future, but I have heard that there is considerable demand for hydraulic crawler drills, our mainstay product.

Also, as you can see in the data, Epiroc is our largest competitor in Europe, but they, as well as we, do not have a factory in the US. So, currently, the EU and Japan are listed at 20% and 24%, respectively, and we believe that if the difference is that much, we can sell the products without any problem. As I mentioned, the uncertainty in the US is our biggest concern.

In addition, as for the next medium-term business plan, we will be considering how we should think about our business portfolio in the future. However, there are various related parties and employees involved in each of these businesses, and we will continue to monitor them. We believe that it is important to enhance our earning power, and we would like to develop a strategy that focuses on this issue.

Shibata [Q]: By earning power, you are referring to capital efficiency and profit margin, rather than the absolute amount of profit?

Nakatogawa [A]: Yes, that is correct. In any business segment, it is important to determine whether or not each product can contribute to the profit of the segment. In other words, what are the costs, manufacturing costs, and efficiency, and we would like to make our selections while keeping a close eye on these factors. If the case may be, or if there is an M&A that would be complementary to some of the factors, we would like to consider and take actions as well.