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Fiscal Year 2022 (Ended March 31, 2023) Financial Results Briefing Session Materials

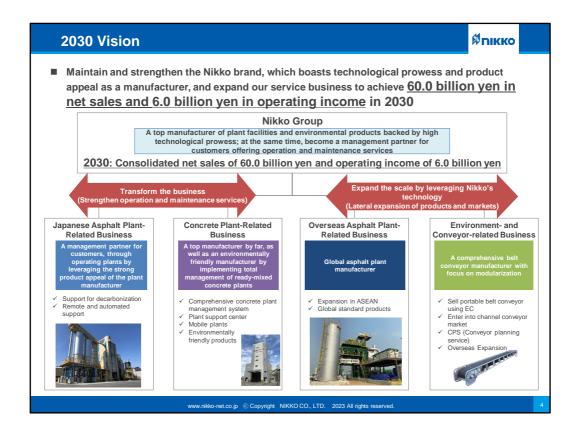
June 13, 2023 日工株式会社

Tokyo Stock Exchange Code: 6306 Masaru Tsuji, Representative Director and President Hiroshi Fujii, Director and Vice President

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FY 2022-2024 Medium-Term Management Plan 1st Year Progress Report

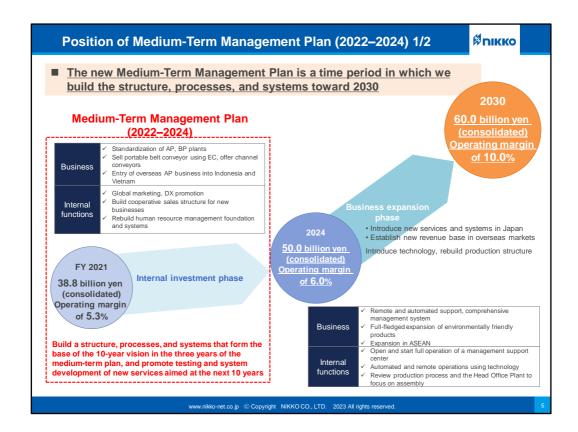


Tsuji: I am Masaru Tsuji of Nikko Co., Ltd.

First, I would like to talk about our 2030 Vision.

There were some destabilizing factors such as the impact of COVID-19, rising prices, and the Ukrainian situation, but we are maintaining the 2030 Vision without making any changes. The goals are 60.0 billion yen in sales and 6.0 billion yen in operating income.

Our current situation is that we are focusing most of our attention on the overseas asphalt plant business. Sales, however, have been stagnant due to the impact of COVID-19. I will explain the countermeasures later.



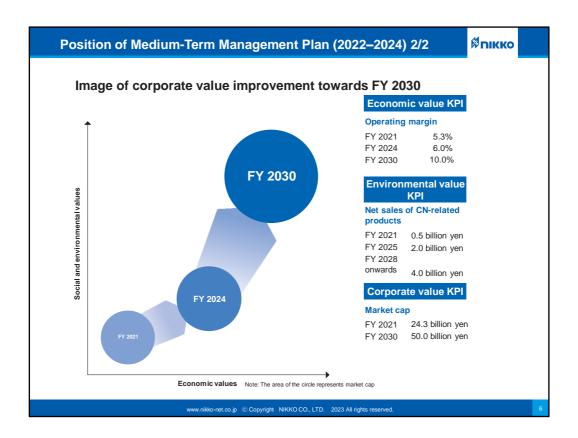
The overseas expansion of the asphalt plant business has entered a new phase.

We pursued initiatives for selling our products in Indonesia and Vietnam, and signed a distributor agreement with a dealer in Vietnam in March of this year.

Our manufacturing subsidiary started operations in Thailand during March of the year before last, but sales activities have been stagnant and there is an imbalance between production and sales. Thailand and Vietnam are important markets, and we would like to establish a cycle of supplying high quality products from Thailand as soon as possible.

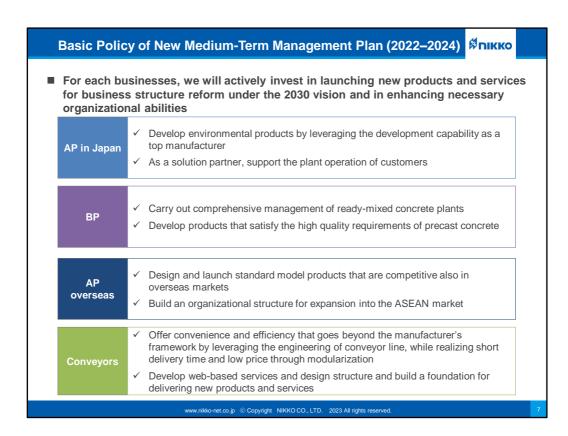
In the internal investment phase, we are implementing measures to increase investment impact based on the results of the previous term.

The most important thing we are focusing on is employee satisfaction. We reformed our personnel system to solve the issues pertaining to employee treatment. Externally, we held a trade show for new products for the first time in four years. We spent more than one year preparing for the trade show, in which we introduced our new products to more than 1,000 visitors. We believe that it has raised the morale of all employees and will contribute to the future development of our business.

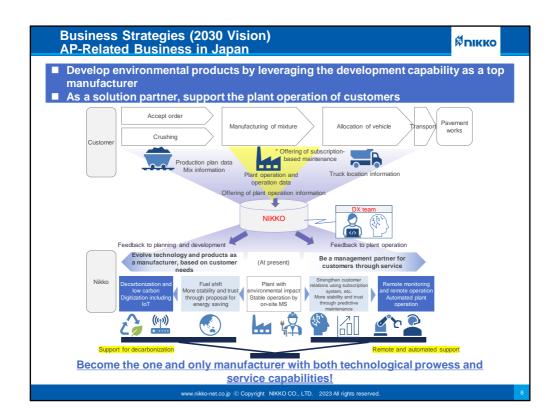


This graph is an image of our goal of raising our corporate value in the Medium-Term Management Plan through FY 2024, and towards the 2030 Vision that we had announced in 2019.

We are aiming for the continuous growth in indicators for economic value, environmental value, and corporate value. Although we could not reach the expected goals for the first year under the Medium-Term Management Plan, we believe that the situation is gradually improving. We will continue with our efforts without making any changes to these major goals.



These are the broad policy-level items for each business. Please go through them at your convenience.



This slide shows the current status of the asphalt plant business in Japan as well as Nikko's strengths as a manufacturer. Asphalt plants are essential for infrastructure development and Nikko has a 70% share of the market in Japan. We are also developing new technologies such as recycling plants and biomass fuel combustion systems to address environmental problems. It has a structure that captures the overall needs of customers including carbon neutrality and environmental measures.



This describes the decarbonization of the AP-related business in Japan as well as its remote and automated support. Carbon neutrality is a major theme.

Asphalt plants heat and combine aggregates using fossil fuel that emit CO2. It is the responsibility of a manufacturer to reduce CO2, and is also what interests the customers.

Foamed equipment was rated highly at the trade show. We received orders for 40 units in FY 2022 and sold 19 units. For FY 2023, we expect to receive orders for 64 units and sell 55 units. While supply capacity is an issue, there is more demand.

Warm-mix asphalt was approved by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and road pavement companies have responded to the demand. We will develop a structure as soon as possible so that we can go beyond the expected orders and sales.

In developing decarbonized fuels, we, together with Maeda Road Construction, manufactured asphalt mixture using only hydrogen as the heating fuel and used it in construction work. Manufacturing technologies that use CO2-free fuels such as hydrogen and ammonia are already established.

If alternative fuels become more popular at lower costs, we will build a system to supply hydrogen burners and ammonia burners.

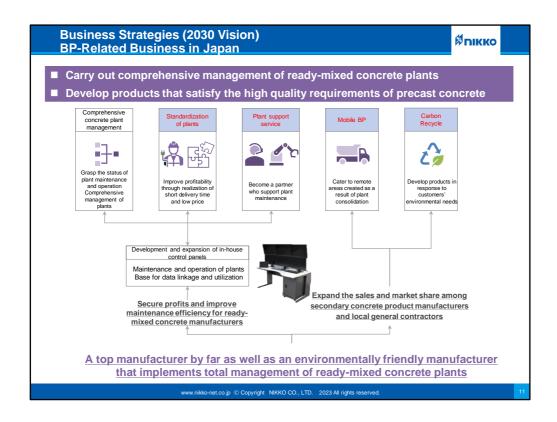
In terms of biomass, we are driving forward an initiative to manufacture asphalt using rice husks, etc.



Remote and automated support is a service that responds to the customers' ultimate request of making unmanned plants. It is also gaining attention as part of workstyle reforms.

As far as technology is concerned, although it is currently possible to make unmanned plants, there are still issues such as safety and operation management. For this reason, we plan to pursue automation in phases.

Starting in April 2023, we have been conducting experiments with remote operations of the system to ship from the mixture storage silos of asphalt plants. Going forward, we would like to offer efficient and stable service by making the entire plant unmanned and automated.



At ready-mixed concrete manufacturing facilities, it is important to implement comprehensive management by leveraging every data to enable manpower optimization and unmanned operation. An unmanned plant is the ultimate goal for asphalt plants and concrete batching plants.

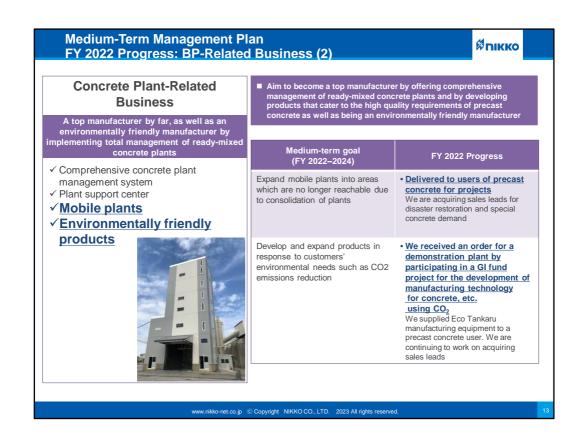
The number of plants in Japan has been declining, and there are areas that are facing increasing supply shortage. We developed a mobile BP to respond to this issue. It enables the production of high quality ready-mixed concrete on site.

On the far right is carbon recycling. Customers demand carbon neutrality, and it is an issue for asphalt and ready-mixed concrete. Demand for plants that use technology to solidify CO2 using calcium has been on the rise.



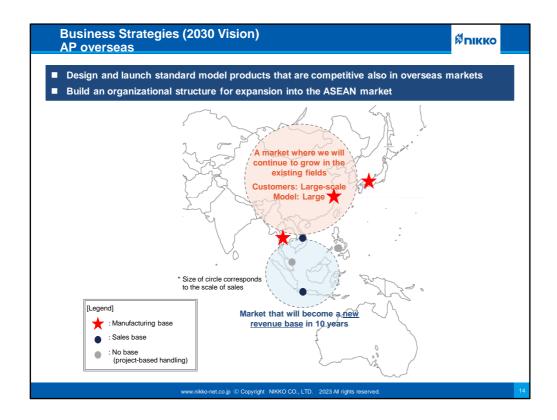
Upon working on the automation of concrete plants, in addition to existing functions, we are focusing on the development of control panels and controllers for receiving information from more sensors, of which leads to unmanned operation.

Control panels are the core of the DX of plants. We have a 43% market share in Japan. We are currently pushing forward our development in our aim towards a market share of 50%.



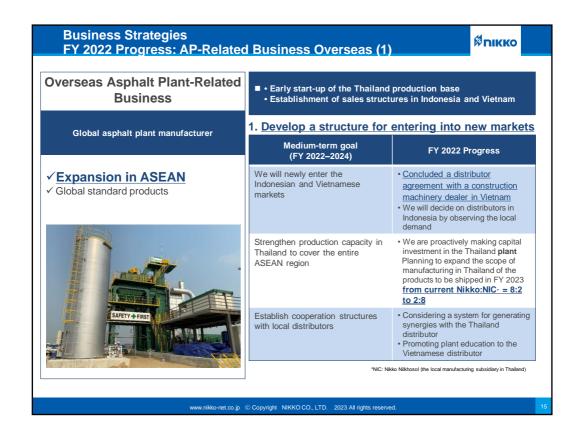
We are promoting mobile plants to respond to the supply shortage of ready-mixed concrete and disaster restoration.

As for initiatives related to environmentally friendly products, we are developing concrete using CO2 and a product called Eco Tankaru in line with the goals of the GI Fund project. We are in charge of a plant being used as a facility for manufacturing Eco Tankaru.

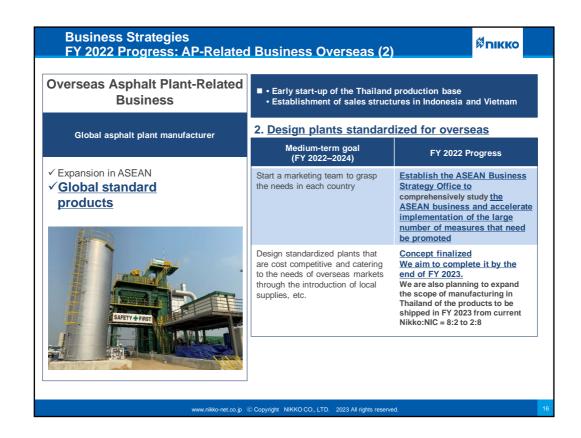


We are currently expanding our overseas business with a focus on ASEAN. It is an initiative to expand to a new market in ASEAN as a whole by establishing a manufacturing subsidiary in Thailand and also focusing on Indonesia and Vietnam.

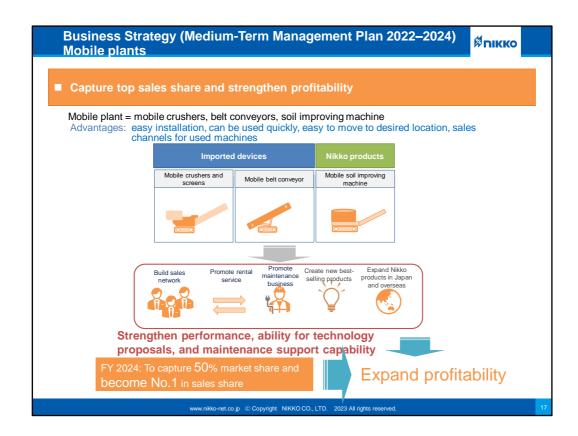
We have had a local subsidiary for 20 years in Shanghai, China, and have established ourselves as the top brand in the Chinese market. There was a temporary suspension of factory operations due to COVID-19, but the recovery after the restrictions where lifted were quick and we have put in a lot of efforts to expand revenue.



In the overseas plant business, we signed a distributor agreement with Vitrac, a construction machinery dealer in Vietnam, and plan to focus on the Vietnamese market. The most important factor in overseas expansion is costs, and in cases where we manufacture products in Japan and bring them over, the cost sometimes is not justifiable when compared with competitors. To this end, we plan to boost the current local production ratio of about 20% up to about 80% in the near future, bringing the ratio of products manufactured in Japan to about 20%. We plan on reducing costs this way and have been pursuing activities to become competitive in the ASEAN market.



To make up for the COVID-19-induced period of stagnant sales, we established the ASEAN Business Strategy Office on January 1st of this year, and we are promoting activities to capture the ASEAN market in a short period of time in company-wide efforts. We are also engaged in activities to select strategic models that are suitable to Thailand and ASEAN, and supply plants that are ideal for the region by repeatedly carrying out modifications to models and standards.



In this report, there were few cases in which we made great progress.

The mobile plant business is offering products such as mobile crushers, belt conveyors, and soil improving machines, and it has been delivering great results. In particular, mobile crushers have acquired a meaningful share in the Japanese market. More than 150 units in total have been sold and various models are in use.



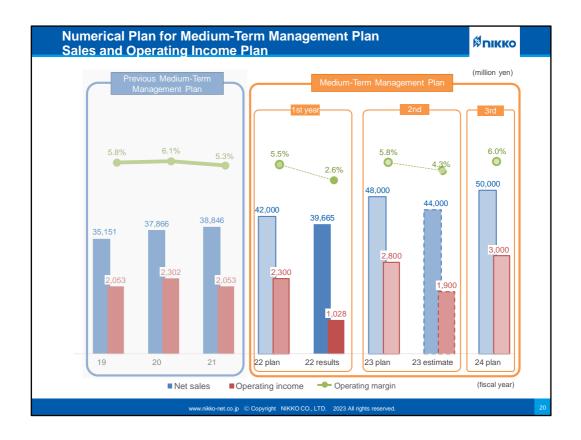
We have a structure in place for selling about 30 units a year.

It is one of the businesses which we are pushing forward with the goal of achieving a 50% market share and becoming No.1 in Japan in FY 2024 and one in which we are succeeding.



In the picture, we have intermediate models, large models, and even larger models, and various products including jaw crushers, impact crushers, and cone crushers that have gained large shares within our sales track record in Japan.

There are a large number of conventional stationary crushing systems and crushing plants in Japan, but I feel that the time will come where almost all of them will be replaced by a combination of these mobile crushers. We would like to drive forward by positioning it as a business that will grow further.



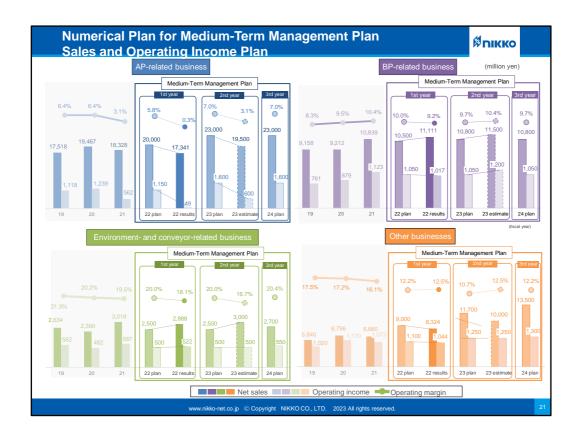
Now I will report on the numerical plan of the medium-term plan. In the previous medium-term plan, we gradually expanded the business size and secured a certain level of profits, but we have been falling significantly short of the goals in the new Medium-Term Management Plan.

Net sales fell below 40,000 million yen to 39,665 million yen. Profits also declined significantly leading to disappointing results.

The main causes are a delay in the timing of the strategy of the overseas AP-related business and the profit declines at AP customers in Japan due to the continuing surge in crude oil price. This has led to a sudden reduction in capital investment. However, we are slowly seeing some signs of improvement including the passing of costs to selling prices of asphalt mixture.

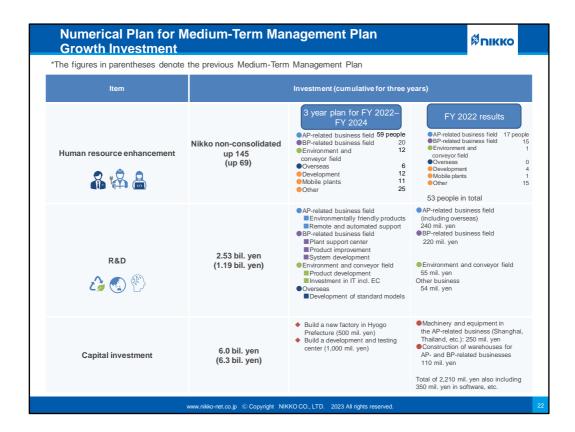
We see a recovery trend in maintenance services, which customers had especially kept in check, among customers who have recognized the risks involved in leaving their plants without maintenance service. The targets for the current fiscal year are 44,000 million yen in sales and 1,900 million yen in income. These are slightly off the targets of the Medium-Term Management Plan but can be seen as signs towards recovery.

We have been maintaining the initial goals for the third year, which is the final year. We will continue to make every effort to definitely achieve the goals.



These graphs show how each business performed over the years.

The asphalt plant-related business is the main division and its results for the first year underperformed the targets considerably. For the second year, its goal is 23,000 million yen and its forecast is 19,500 million yen. We did not change the third year goals of the medium-term plan, and from the current situation, we believe it is not impossible to achieve them. Order activities and order backlog have been strong including asphalt plants. We are witnessing unprecedented improvement in figures and therefore would like to drive forward each business towards the third year goals.



This is about internal investment and shows the human resource enhancement, the research and development, and the capital investment plans for the three years through FY 2024.

The number of employees increased by 69 in the previous medium-term plan, and we are aiming to increase it by 145 during the Medium-Term Management Plan. We also plan to increase R&D expenses from 1,190 million yen in the previous medium-term plan to 2,530 million yen in the current Medium-Term Management Plan. Regarding capital investment, we will continue to make appropriate investments as before.

Medium-Term Management Plan: Human Capital Management (1)



We have defined three types of human resources who engage in the development of new markets, products, and services by leveraging Nikko's technological prowess to realize our vision of "Making the world a resilient and gentle place."

- · Human resources that innovate for the future
- · Human resources that take on challenges without fear of failure
- · Human resources that respect and work together with diverse people

We have established a human resource development policy and an in-house environment development policy with such human resources in mind, and announced them within and outside the company.

<Human Resource Development Policy>

We require human resources who engage in development of new markets, products, and services by leveraging Nikko's high technological prowess for the company to realize its vision of "Making the world a resilient and gentle place." In fact, creating innovations and taking on challenges independently as well as respecting and collaborating with diverse people within and outside the company are important factors for the employees themselves to achieve further growth and also for realizing the company's vision. For that reason, we will work on developing a mechanism for the autonomous development of human resources and for connecting with diverse people within and outside the company as well as a framework to support the collaborations for new innovations and challenges.

Taking the above policy into account, we will work on concrete initiatives such as the "creation of opportunities for dialogues for spreading the vision," "establishment of training structure," and "establishment and propagation of the method to develop human resources as an organization."

<In-House Environment Development Policy>

As a condition for engaging in human resource development to realize the company's vision, it is important that we respect the diverse people within and outside the company, make sure there is mutual respect among our colleagues, and establish an environment where we can comfortably work together with others in a lively manner as a result of that. For that reason, we will work on creating a culture where each employee respects the values of diverse people and on improving the sense of security and the wellbeing of the employees and their families and co-workers as well as raising their motivation.

Taking the above policy into account, we will work on concrete initiatives including "promoting the acceptance of diverse human resources," "establishment of a mechanism to evaluate challenges taken and collaboration," and "operational reforms for optimizing working hours."

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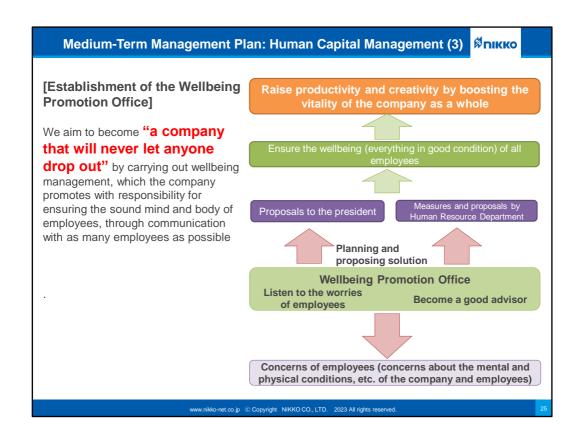
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In human capital management, we are determined to make company-wide efforts towards the goal of "Making the world a resilient and gentle place."

Category	Indicators	Results (From April 2022 to March 2023)	Goals (for FY 2030 when it is not specified)		
Human Resource Development Policy	Ratio of female managers	0%	7%		
	Training time	8.5 hours per person (5,086 hours overall)	10 hours per person (Note)		
	Training expenses	49,586 yen per person (29,751,000 yen overall)	50,000 yen per person (Note)		
In-House Environment Development Policy	Ratio of acquisition of childcare leave	Female: 100% Male: 33.3%	Female: 100% Male: 50% (2025)		
	Female ratio	Female ratio: 14.5% *Including officers	Female ratio: 22.5%		
	Turnover rate	Turnover rate: 3.7% Turnover rate within one year of joining the company: 3.1% Turnover rate within three years of joining the company: 7.7%	Turnover rate: 3.0% Turnover rate within one year of joining the Company: 3.0% Turnover rate within three years of joining the Company: 7.0%		
	Number of occupational accidents	Lost-time accidents: 1 Accidents with no lost time: 7	Lost-time accidents: 0 Accidents with no lost time: 3 or fewer		
	Fatalities from occupational accidents	0	Zero accidents		
	Training related to health and occupational safety	-Central safety seminar -Central hygiene seminar -Health awareness class	Same as left (to be held continuously)		

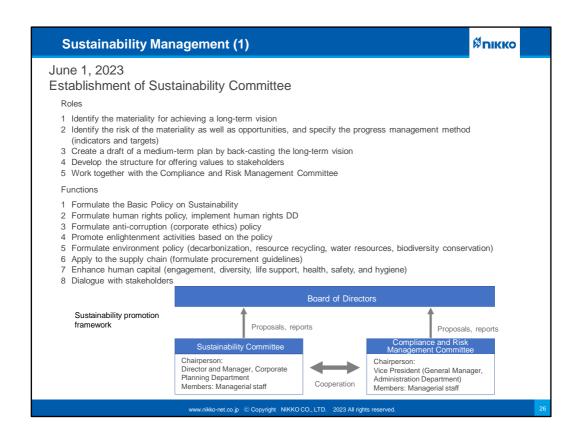
We set forth the Human Resource Development Policy and the policy for developing an in-house environment using specific numerical targets as much as we can.

These are the target figures for the ratio of female managers and the ratio of acquisition of childcare leave, and we would like to work towards achieving even better figures than these.



We had earlier established, among other things, a contact point for reporting issues when something happened. However, we decided to create a new organization, the Wellbeing Promotion Office, to offer care from the1 perspective of employees.

It is still under consideration and we do not have a track record as yet, but we would like to grow it into an effective organization.



Likewise, we established the Sustainability Committee. We believe the committee's activities are important in corporate management going forward, so we will also promote these activities.

Sustainability Management (2)

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Basic Policy on Sustainability

Nikko Group's business is built on the trust of various stakeholders. We will aim to realize our vision of "Making the world a resilient and gentle place" through continuous conversations with our stakeholders.

Responsibility to society

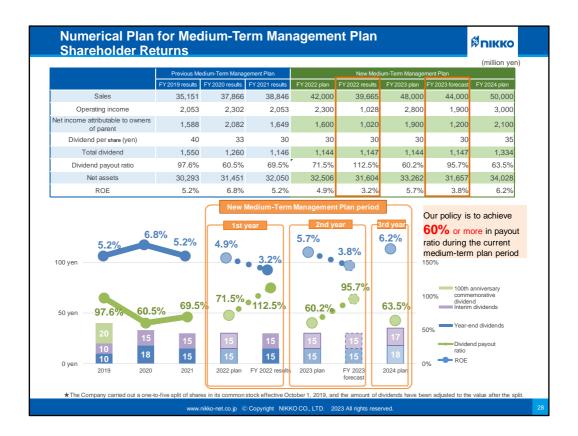
- We will implement fair business activities, along with supporting and respecting human rights protection and improving corporate ethics, and share it across the entire value chain so as to realize a sustainable society.
- We will promote new workstyles and develop a workplace that is rich in diversity and is healthy, safe, secure, and rewarding.
- Recognizing our role as a market leader, we will contribute to the realization of a prosperous future and resilient society through the products, services, and solutions we offer.

Responsibility to the global environment

 We will act as a company with responsibility toward the future of global environment by promoting the transition to a decarbonized economy and striving to improve the efficiency of resource recycling and pollution control so as to contribute to the protection of biodiversity.

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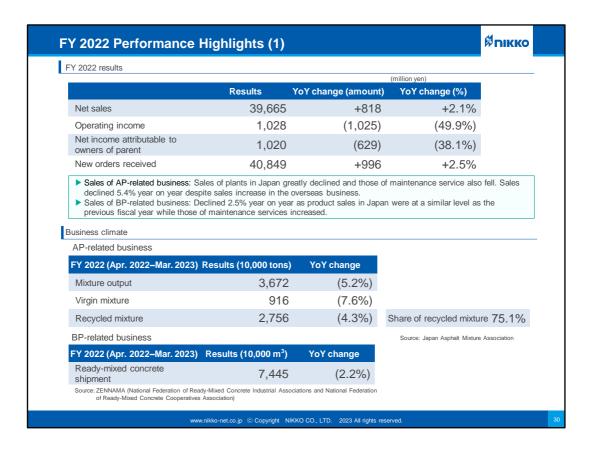
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We will now look at the details of shareholder returns. Based on the results for FY 2022, payout ratio came to 112.5%, and we were unable to generate profits.

Nonetheless, we maintained an annual dividend of 30.0 yen per share at the payout ratio of 112.5% based on future profit improvement and current capital strength. For the current fiscal year, we will work to boost profits so that we can pay a dividend of 30.0 yen per share without the payout ratio exceeding 100%.



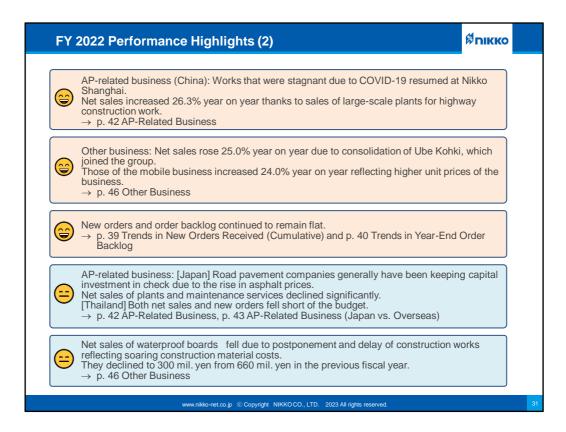


Fujii: I will explain the business results for FY 2022 and the outlook for the ongoing fiscal year.

In FY 2022, even though we achieved sales increase, we posted large profit declines. The following three points are the factors contributing to profit declines.

- Raw material costs continued to be high.
- Road pavement companies reduced capital investment, and AP-related sales fell significantly.
- Loss in Thailand expanded due to the delay in bringing the Thailand business up to speed.

In the AP business environment, mixture shipment volume declined 5.2% in FY 2022 compared with a year earlier. The shipment volume is not expected to increase in FY 2023 and it is likely to decline by more than 1%. The shipment volume of ready-mixed concrete also fell 2.2% in FY 2022. However, the price of ready-mixed concrete has been rising and the situation has been that ready-mixed concrete manufacturers, who are our customers, are actively making capital investment.

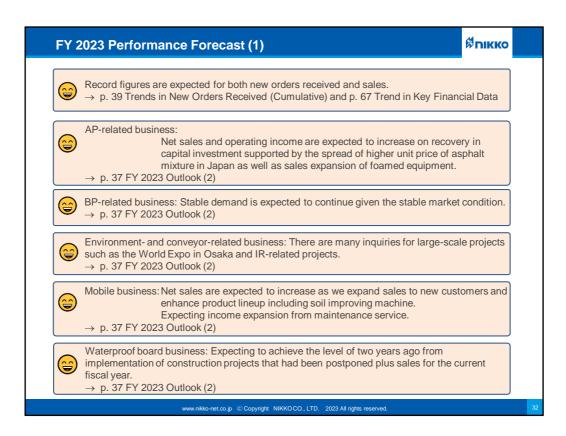


The slide shows the highlights of business performance in FY 2022.

- In the Chinese business, the plant operations were suspended for 1.5 months due to the impact of COVID-19, but it achieved record sales and profits.
- Sales of the other business increased significantly as it incorporated sales of Ube Kohki through M&A. Ube Kohki
 - also had better-than-expected results in its first fiscal year. The mobile plant

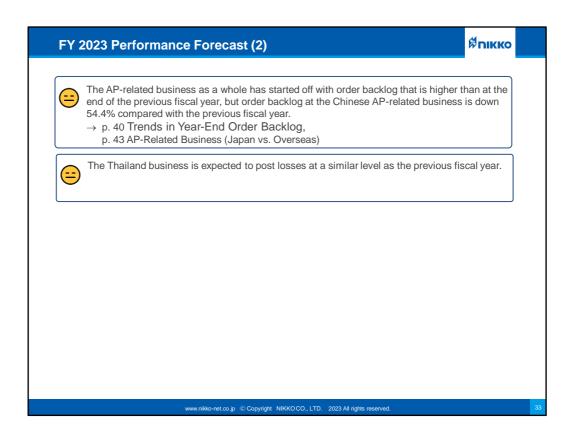
business also is growing smoothly thanks to increases in unit prices.

- New orders and order backlog have been maintaining high levels.
- Sales of plant maintenance services of AP have declined markedly and the Thailand business also fell short of the budget.
- Sales of the waterproof board business fell more than 50% compared with a year earlier because of the soaring prices of construction materials.



This slide shows the topics related to the business performance forecast for FY 2023.

- New orders and sales: We are expecting our highest-ever figures with increases of 2,200 million yen in new orders and 4,400 million yen in sales compared with the previous fiscal year.
- AP-related business in Japan: We are expecting recovery in capital investment and higher sales from an increase in unit mixture prices by road pavement companies and sales expansion of foamed equipment.
- BP-related business: It continues to be strong and for the current fiscal year we are expecting sales and profits exceeding levels from the previous fiscal year.
- Environment- and conveyor-related business: Projects related to the World Expo in Osaka and IR-related projects are expected to increase and be completed in the period from FY 2023 to FY 2025.
- Mobile plant business: Maintenance services may drive forward profits reflecting the introduction of a new soil improving machine model and an increase in sales units.
- Waterproof board business: In the current fiscal year, it is expected to post business results similar to the previous fiscal year.



In the AP-related business as a whole, order backlog increased from the end of the previous fiscal year. At the same time, order backlog in China has halved. However, it is not that the market in China is suddenly deteriorating, as many business negotiations are in progress. In terms of sales, we are expecting 4,300 million yen for the current fiscal year compared with 5,000 million yen from the previous fiscal year. The Thailand business has been receiving support from Nikko's head office but it would need more time to improve profitability. We, therefore, are expecting it to post a loss in the current fiscal year similar to the previous fiscal year's level.

FY 2022 Performance Highlights (1)



Results in comparison with the previous fiscal year

- Net sales: AP-related business (down 980 mil. yen), BP-related business (up 270 mil. yen), environment- and conveyor-related business (down 130 mil. yen), other business (up 1,660 mil. yen; down 510 mil. yen excluding Ube Kohki)
 ◆ Operating income: Declined as costs of human capital investment in the investment phase of the management plan increased more than expected and we recorded valuation loss on inventory at Nikko Niikhosol Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary in Thailand
- ▶ Ordinary income: Decreased due to the decline in operating income
- ▶ Orders: AP-related business (down 560 mil. yen), BP-related business (down 620 mil. yen), environment- and conveyor-related business (down 550 mil. yen), other business (up 2,740 mil. yen). (up 230 mil. yen excluding Ube Kohki)
- ▶ Order backlog: AP-related business (up 270 mil. yen), BP-related business (up 350 mil. yen), environment- and conveyor-related business (down 440 mil. yen), other business (up 990 mil. yen).

				(million yer			
	FY 2021 results	FY 2022 forecast	FY 22 results	YoY change (amount)	YoY change (%)		
Net sales	38,846	42,000	39,665	+818	+2.1%		
Operating income	2,053	1,700	1,028	(1,025)	(49.9%)		
Operating margin	5.3%	4.0%	2.6%	(2.7pt)	-		
Ordinary income	2,274	1,850	1,255	(1,019)	(44.8%)		
Net income attributable to owners of parent	1,649	1,200	1,020	(629)	(38.1%)		
New orders received	39,853	44,210	40,849	+996	+2.5%		
Order backlog	16,490	18,700	17,656	+1,166	+7.1%		

		FY 2021 results	FY 2022 forecast	FY 2022 results	YoY change (amount)	YoY change (%)
AP-related business	Net sales	18,328	20,000	17,341	(987)	(5.4%)
	Operating income	562	550	49	(513)	(91.3%)
	Operating margin	3.1%	2.8%	0.3%	(2.8pt)	-
BP-related business	Net sales	10,839	10,500	11,111	+272	+2.5%
	Operating income	1,123	1,050	1,017	(106)	(9.4%)
	Operating margin	10.4%	10.0%	9.2%	(1.2pt)	-
Environment- and Conveyor- related Business	Net sales	3,018	2,500	2,888	(130)	(4.3%)
	Operating income	588	500	522	(66)	(11.2%)
	Operating margin	19.5%	20.0%	18.1%	(1.4pt)	-
Other business	Net sales	6,660	9,000	8,324	+1,664	+25.0%
	Operating income	1,073	1,100	1,044	(29)	(2.7%)
	Operating margin	16.1%	12.2%	12.5%	(3.6pt)	-
 Net sales of BP-re Environment- and Net sales of other 	elated business: Net so d conveyor-related bus business: Net sales	ales of products in Japan was ales of plant products incresiness: Net sales of environ of mobile plants rose 24.0% and 2,160 mil. yen in net	ased 0.5% YoY and mai mental products were do YoY, waterproof boards	ntenance services rose 4. wn 10.8% YoY and those fell 43.3%, temporary co	8% of conveyor products dec	lined 2.3%

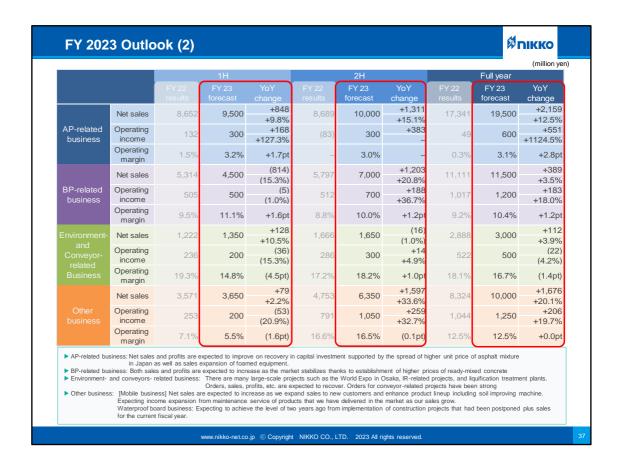
As for AP, profit was 49 million yen and the result for FY 2022 was disappointing. Segments other than that performed more or less in line with the plan.

								(n	nillion yen)
	1H			2H			Full year		
	FY 22 results	FY 23 forecast	YoY change	FY 22 results	FY 23 forecast	YoY change	FY 22 results	FY 23 forecast	YoY change
Net sales	18,760	19,000	240 +1.3%	20,905	25,000	4,095 +19.6%	39,665	44,000	4,33 +10.99
Operating income	399	400	1 +0.3%	629	1,500	871 +138.5%	1,028	1,900	87 +84.89
Operating margin	2.1%	2.1%	(0.0pt)	3.0%	6.0%	+3.0pt		4.3%	+1.7բ
Ordinary income	548	400	-148 (27.0%)	707	1,500	793 +112.2%	1,255	1,900	64 +51.49
Net income attributable to owners of parent	259	200	(59) (22.8%)	761	1,000	+239 +31.4%	1,020	1,200	+18 +17.6%
New orders received	18,949	19,452	+503 +2.7%	21,900	23,586	+1,686 +7.7%	40,849	43,038	+2,18 +5.4%
Order backlog	16,660	18,108	+1,448 +8.7%	17,656	16,694	(962) (5.4%)	17,656	16,694	(962 (5.4%

This shows the outlook for FY 2023. The full-year outlook is shown in the far right.

In the outlook for the current fiscal year, although the forecast is 44,000 million yen in sales and 1,900 million yen in operating income, we are taking a conservative view with respect to operating income. We expect the business environment in Japan to improve and there is a possibility that the figures for AP in Japan may also improve.

There is a big difference between the first half and the second half in the current fiscal year. The main factors behind these figures are the BP business, where sales concentrate in the second half, and sales of the other business, which also tend to concentrate in the second half, especially in March of the fourth quarter.



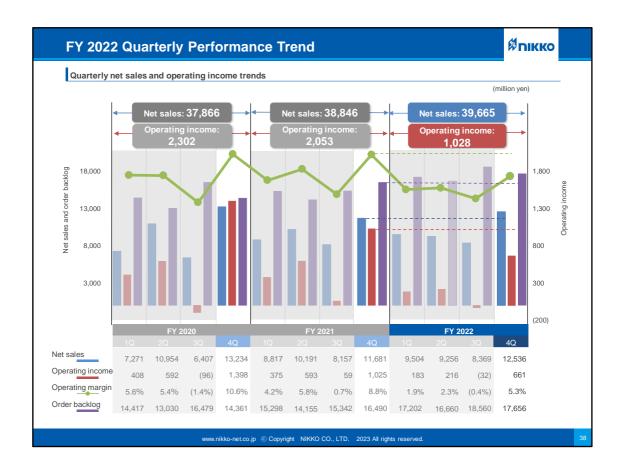
Next is the outlook for each segment of FY 2023.

For the AP-related business, we are expecting an operating income of 600 million yen, as the Thailand business continues to post loss and we do not expect the business in China to post results better than the previous year.

Order backlog of the BP-related business is at a very high level and we are expecting it to achieve the targets in both sales and profits.

The environment- and conveyor-related business is also expected to fully achieve the targets in both sales and profits.

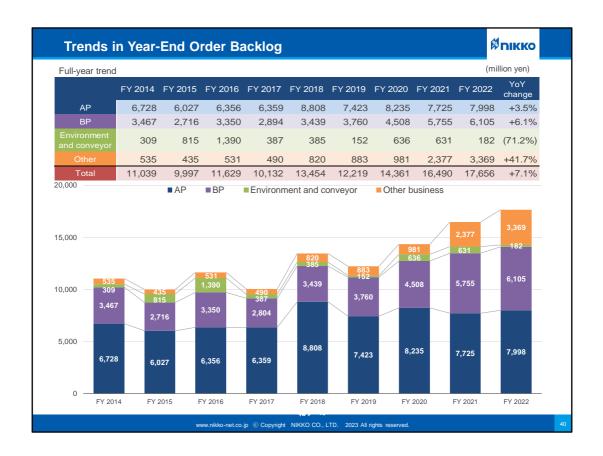
We drew up the plan for increases in both sales and profits for the other business as we expect mobile plants and waterproof boards to recover.





The next is the trends in new orders received from FY 2014 to FY 2022.

Initially the annual orders were 34,000 million yen. Currently they are approximately 40,000 million yen. By segment, while they have not really changed in the AP-related, BP-related, and environment- and conveyor-related businesses, those of the other segment almost doubled, resulting in a major change for the segments as a whole.



This is the trend of order backlog as of the end of the fiscal year.

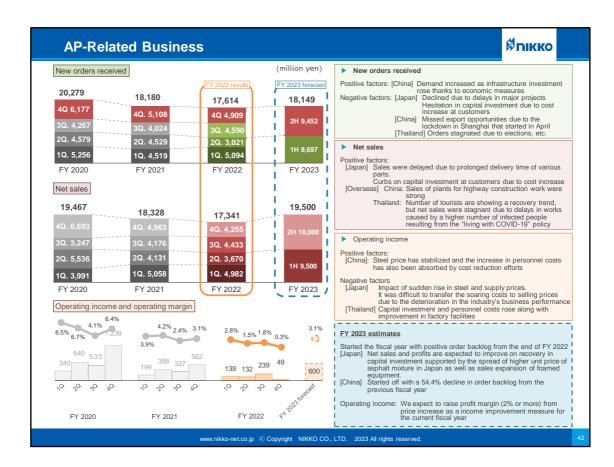
Order backlog as of the end of the fiscal year was markedly higher than the past, and at the beginning of the current fiscal year it has increased about 1,200 million yen compared with the previous year.

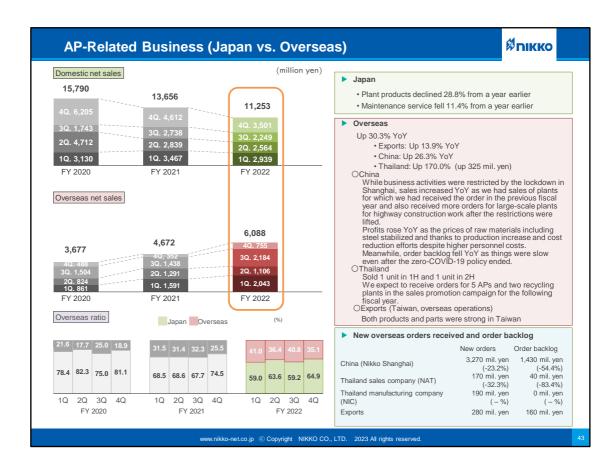


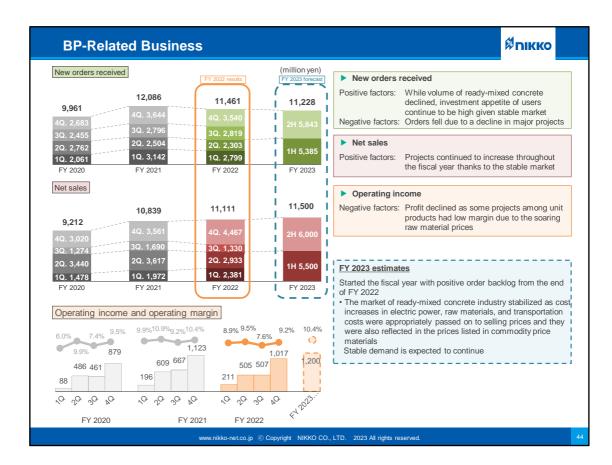
Summarizing the trends in orders, sales, and operating income by segment, AP orders for the current fiscal year is 18,100 million yen and it is not especially high compared with other segments.

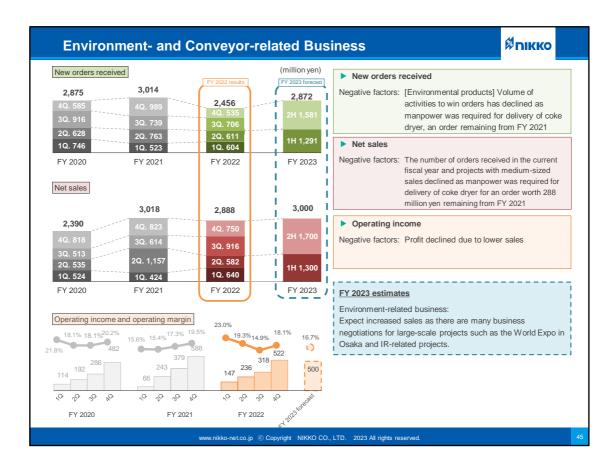
In terms of sales, AP in Japan has been recovering and those of the other segments are also growing.

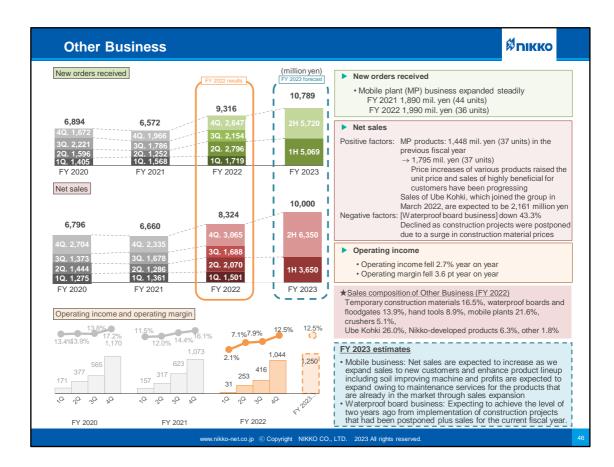
In terms of operating income, we are expecting BP and other segments to perform strongly.

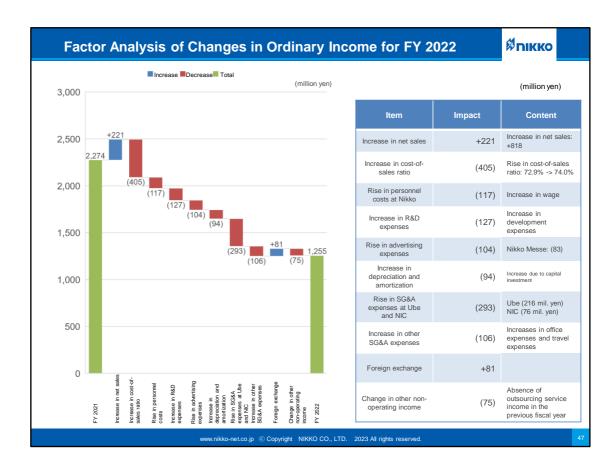


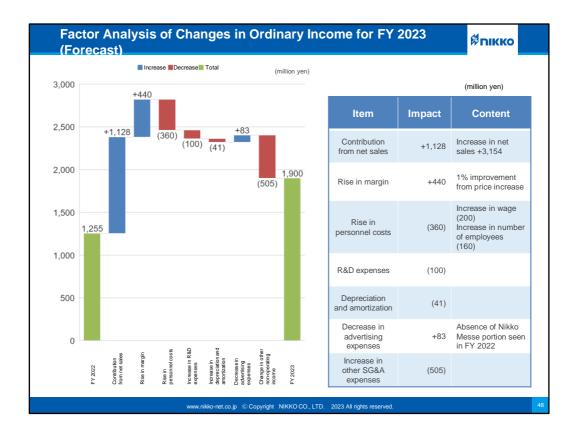










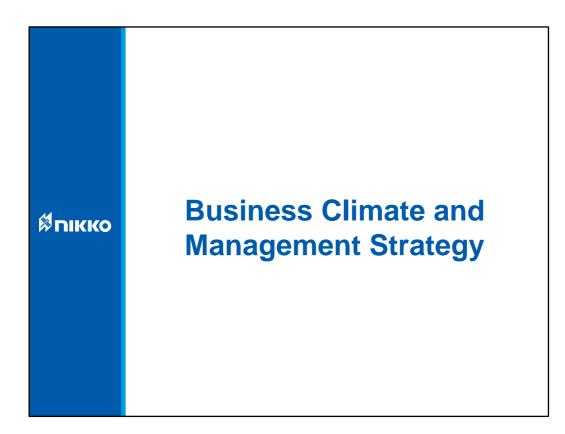


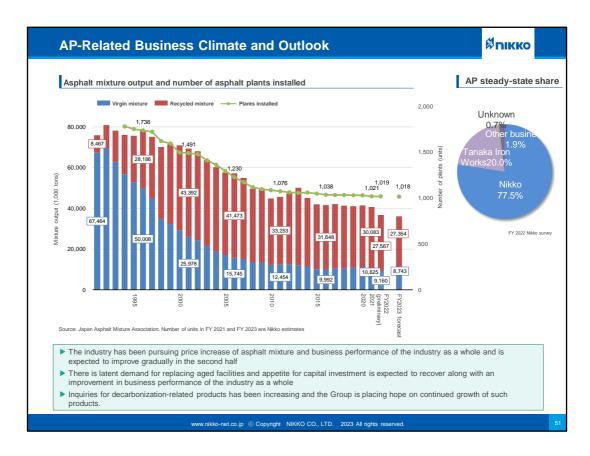
We are expecting 1,900 million yen in ordinary income for the current fiscal year, which is an increase of more then 600 million yen from the previous fiscal year. The main factors are an increase in net sales and improvement in profit margin as well as increases in product prices and higher expenses for growth investment. Expenses due to special factors will be reduced and we have made conservative estimates also for the increase in sales and administrative expenses. It is in range so that we can absorb, even if the increase in margin did not fully achieve the target.

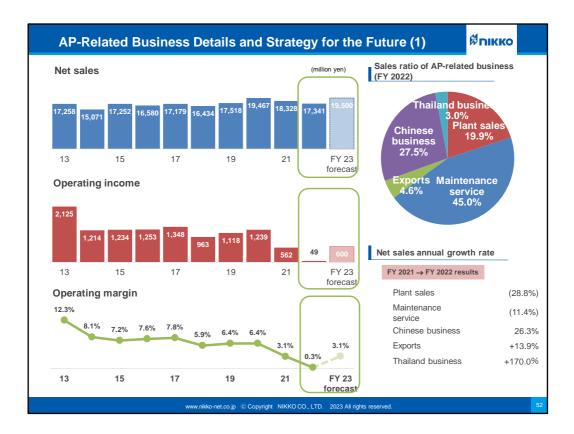
Dalai	nce Sheet	Tichas					пікко				
					(million ye						
		End of FY 2021	End of FY 2022	Change	Main factors in year-on-year change						
	Current assets	34,127	33,723	(404)	Increase:	Notes receivable-trade Electronically recorded monetary claims Merchandise and finished goods Work in process Other business	+194 mil. yen +639 mil. yen +804 mil. yen +276 mil. yen (2,118 mil. yen) (630 mil. yen) +717 mil. yen +301 mil. yen +101 mil. yen +116 mil. yen +219 mil. yen (135 mil. yen)				
Assets	Property and equipment	10,669	11,839	+1,170	Decrease:	Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable-trade					
	Intangible assets	1,036	1,020	(15)	Increase:	Buildings and structures Land Construction in progress					
	Investments and other assets	6,246	5,544	(702)	Decrease:	Deferred tax assets Other intangible assets Goodwill					
Total assets		52,079	52,127	+48		Investment securities	(848 mil. yen				
	Current liabilities	15,774	15,338	(436)	Increase:	Short-term loans payable Provision for loss on order received Long-term loans payable	(253 mil. yer				
Liabilities	Long-term liabilities	4,254	5,184	+930	Decrease:	Notes and accounts payable-trade Accounts payable-factoring Income taxes payable Contract liabilities					
Total net assets		32,050	31,604	(446)		Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(691 mil. yei (275 mil. yei				
Net assets per share (yen)		837.22	826.73	(10.49)	Decrease:	Retained earnings	(127 mil. yen				

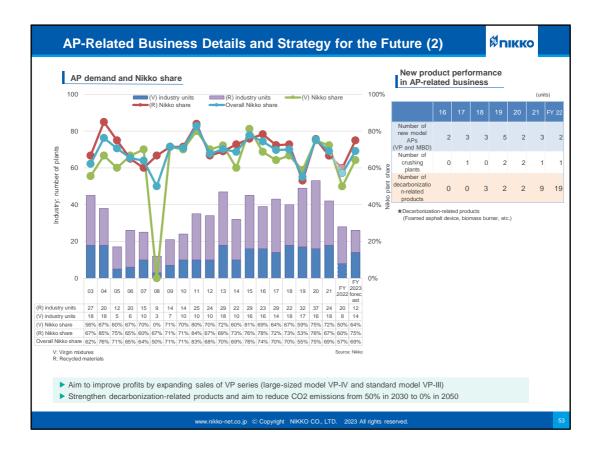
Next is the balance sheet as of the end of FY 2022.

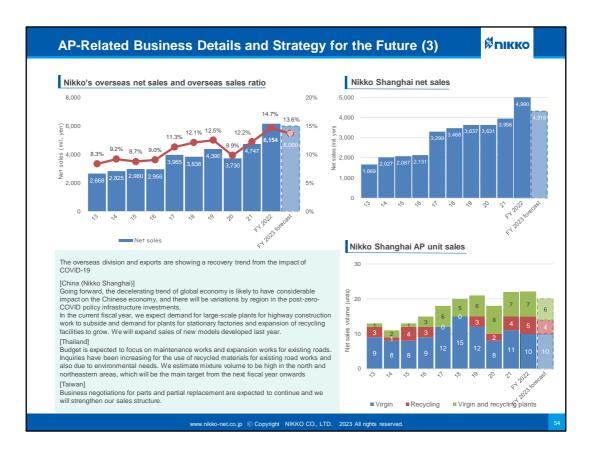
There are two features. One is that inventories rose approximately 1,200 million yen due to an increase in order backlog. Another is that net assets increased approximately 440 million yen as the payout ratio exceeded 100%. As a result, net assets per share as of the end of FY 2022 came to 826.73 yen.

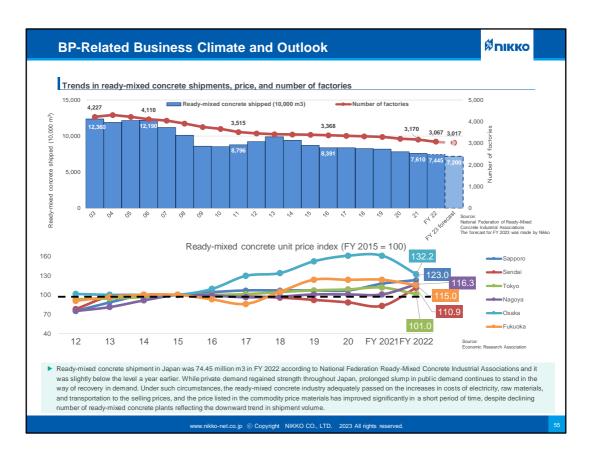


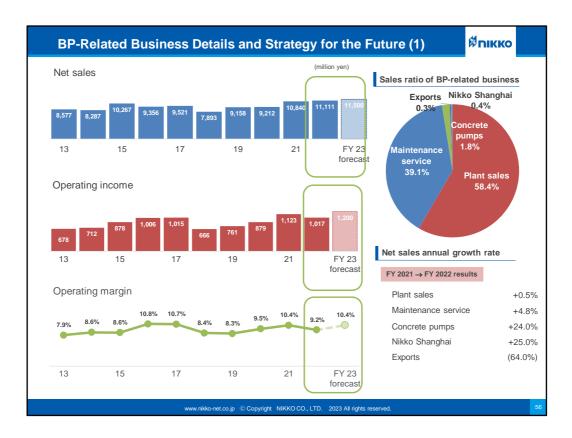


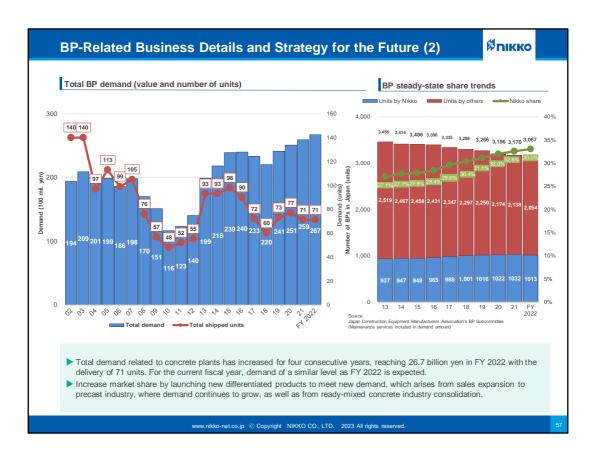


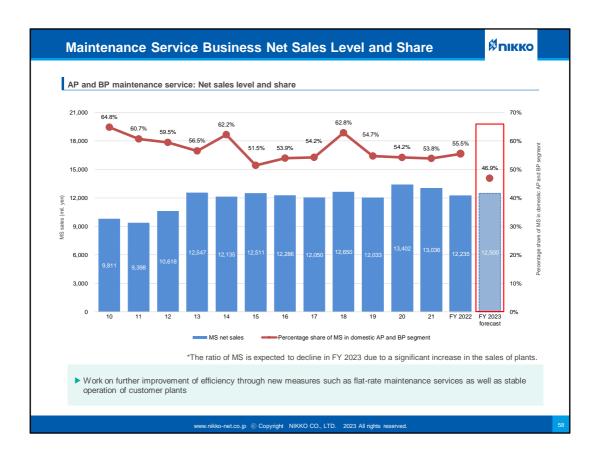


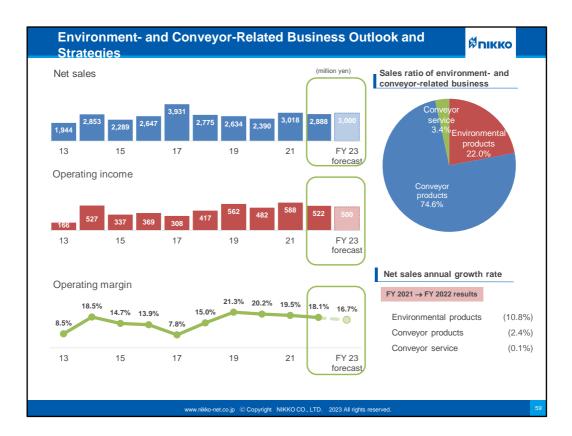


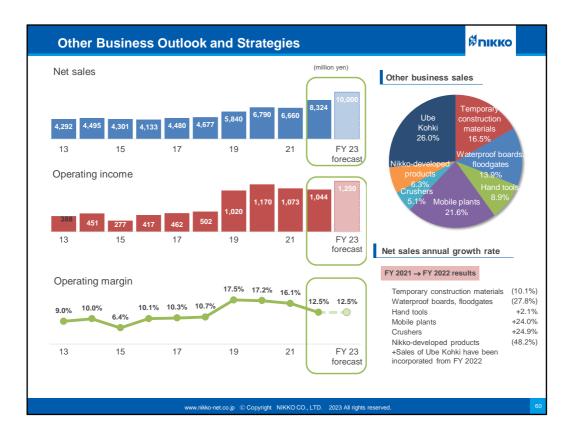


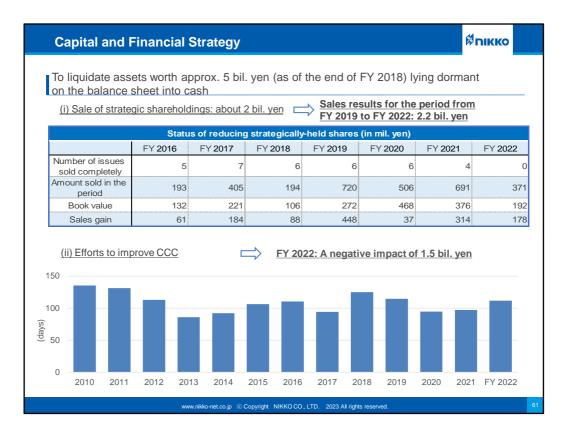


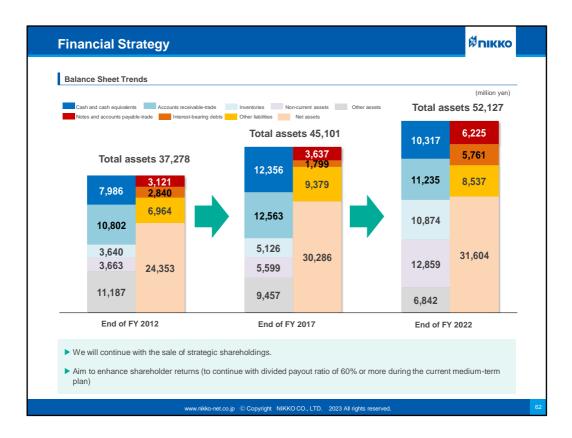


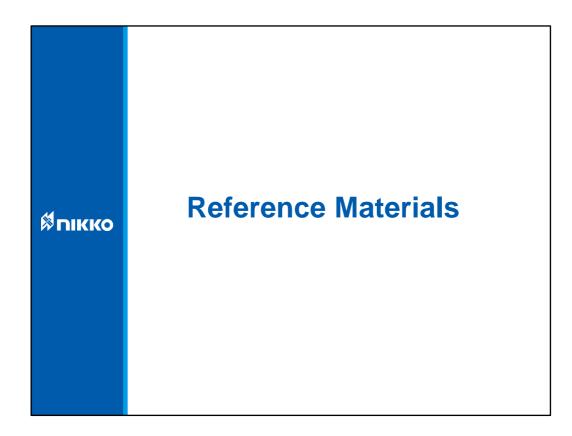








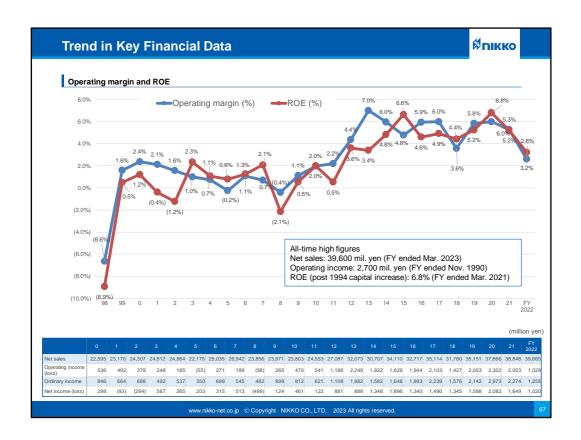




T	rends in Net	Sales	, Prof	it, Ca	sh Flo	ows, a	ind O	ther li	ndica	tors	×	ПІККО	,
									(million yen)				
		FY 20				FY 21				FY 22			
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Net sale	es	7,271	10,954	6,407	13,234	8,817	10,191	8,157	11,681	9,504	9,256	8,369	12,5
	AP-related business	3,991	5,536	3,247	6,693	5,058	4,131	4,176	4,963	4,982	3,670	4,433	4,2
	BP-related business	1,478	3,440	1,274	3,020	1,972	3,617	1,690	3,561	2,381	2,933	1,330	4,4
	Environment- and conveyor-related business	524	535	513	818	424	1,157	614	823	640	582	916	7
	Other business	1,275	1,444	1,373	2,704	1,361	1,286	1,678	2,335	1,501	2,070	1,688	3,0
Operati	ng income	408	592	(96)	1,398	375	593	59	1,026	183	216	(32)	6
	AP-related business	340	300	(105)	704	199	189	(61)	235	139	(7)	107	(1
	BP-related business	88	398	(25)	418	196	413	58	456	211	294	2	5
	Environment- and conveyor-related business	114	78	94	196	66	177	136	209	147	89	82	2
	Other business	171	206	188	605	157	160	306	450	31	222	163	6
	Corporate expenses	(305)	(391)	(248)	(525)	(244)	(345)	(382)	(322)	(345)	(382)	(388)	(4
Ordinary income		979	609	(89)	1,474	519	586	89	1,079	326	222	(19)	7
Net incon	ne attributable to owners of parent	746	353	(133)	1,116	378	489	838	(59)	140	119	(35)	7
Cash flow	from operating activities		2,78	4			2,22	:4			(1,64	14)	
Cash flow from investing activities			(1,86	57)			(2,16	5)			(1,22	26)	
	Total dividend	775	-	572	_	683	-	573	-	574	_	574	-
	Share buyback		400)			0				_		

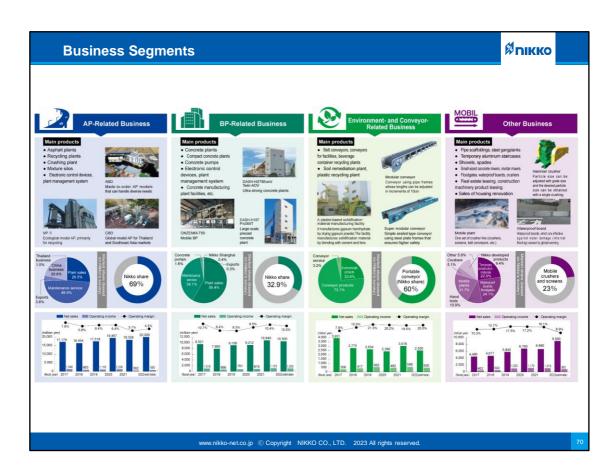
												(million ye
New orders received	FY 20				FY 21				FY 22			
(cumulative)	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
AP-related business	5,256	9,835	14,102	20,279	4,519	9,048	13,072	18,180	5,094	8,115	12,705	17,614
BP-related business	2,061	4,823	7,278	9,961	3,142	5,646	8,442	12,086	2,799	5,102	7,921	11,461
Environment- and Conveyor-related Business	746	1,374	2,290	2,875	523	1,286	2,025	3,014	604	1,215	1,921	2,456
Other business	1,405	3,001	5,222	6,894	1,568	2,820	4,606	6,572	1,719	4,515	6,669	9,316
Total	9,469	19,036	28,893	40,009	9,753	18,802	28,146	39,853	10,217	18,949	29,217	40,849
End-of-term	FY 20				FY 21				FY 22			
order backlog	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
AP-related business	8,688	7,732	8,751	8,235	7,696	8,094	7,942	7,725	7,837	7,188	7,344	7,998
BP-related business	4,342	3,665	4,845	4,508	5,678	4,565	5,672	5,755	6,173	5,544	7,032	6,105
Environment- and Conveyor-related Business	373	467	869	636	734	341	466	631	596	606	396	182
Other business	1,013	1,165	2,013	981	1,187	1,154	1,261	2,377	2,595	3,321	3,787	3,369
						14,155	15.342	16.490	17.202			

Trends in Capital Investment, Depreciation and Amortization, Й⊓ІККО R&D Expenses, and Nonfinancial Data (million yen) Capital investment 2,214 877 1,889 1,907 Depreciation and amortization 395 422 487 482 472 508 611 677 759 990 R&D expenses (persons, years old, or years) 1,038 1,064 Average age of employees (non-consolidated) Average years of service 43.3 43.1 42.2 42.3 42.2 40.9 41.1 40.8 40.3 Average years of service (non-consolidated) Female employees (non-consolidated) Number of new-graduate hires (non-consolidated) Number of fermale new-graduate hires (non-consolidated) Percentage of female hires (non-consolidated) Number of foreign-national hires (non-consolidated) Number of foreign-national employees (non-consolidated) Foreign national employees (non-consolidated) Foreign national employees 20 19.3 18.2 18.5 15.4 15.3 14.7 18.3 16.0 15.8 31 33 39 42 45 51 55 59 69 42 21 21 30 17 19 15 14 13 29 32 1 3 1 2 0 0 0 0 3 6 4.7% 14.2% 3.3% 11.7% 0% 0% 0% 0% 10.3% 18.8% 6 0 0 8 6 6 6 7 8 5 5 6 13 Foreign national employees (consolidated) 91 95 94 93 101 98 116 116 194 205 214 91 95 92 91 101 98 123 121 197 Overseas employees (consolidated) New products for reducing environmental impact [Sand dryer] [High-temperature preheating burner] [Newly designed bag filter] [Foamed asphalt manufacturing equipment] [Powdered fuel burner] [NTB-II burner] [VP Series APs] Aimed at burning powdered biomass fuels Energy saving Higher combustion efficiency in combustion range Features reducing environmental impact • Higher plant pro efficiency efficiency • Energy saving Space saving Energy saving Exhaust gas reduction Low noise Preventing diffusion of recycled material odorous gas Support for manufacture of warm-mix asphalt Reduce CO2 emissions from burners www.nikko-net.co.jp © Copyright NIKKO CO., LTD. 2023 All rights reserved.









₿пікко History Group Expansion in Japan (including acquisitions and transfer of business) Products **Production Sites** 1919 Established TOMBO brand farming tools 1994 Nikko Baumaschinen (Germany) 1919 Head Office Plant 1968 Ichiishi Kogyosho (M&A) 1951 Concrete mixers and winches 1971 Nikko Electronics Co., Ltd. established 1938 Industrial machinery factory 1997 Taipei branch (Taiwan) 2001 Nikko (Shanghai) Construction Machinery 1983 Nikko Machinery Co., Ltd. established 1968 Tokyo factory 1956 Ready-mixed concrete plant 1994 Tombo Industry Co., Ltd. established 1958 Asphalt plants 1994 Satte factory 2020 Nikko Asia (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Nikko Nilkhosol Co., Ltd. (Thailand) 1962 Telescopic steel props 2004 Shanghai Jiading factory 1995 Nikko Sec Co., Ltd. established 2002 Niigata Engineering (transfer of business) 1963 Pipe scaffolding 2014 Kakogawa factory 2006 Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. (transfer of business) 2016 Fukusaki factory 1966 Conveyor system 1983 Floodgates 2008 Maekawa Kogyosho (M&A) 2000 System for cleaning oil-polluted soil 2022 Ube Kohki (M&A) 2001 Waste plastic treatment system 2007 Concrete pumps 2015 Crusher (import and sales) www.nikko-net.co.jp © Copyright NIKKO CO., LTD. 2023 All rights reserved.

Nikko Group Business Vision





Nikko Group Business Vision

ルからはじまる未来創造

We strive to remain the leading company of asphalt and batching plants.

We aim to expand our overseas business and become the top manufacturer in the Asian market.

We will work to brush up on our core technologies in "heating," "mixing," "material handling" and "control" as we expand business.

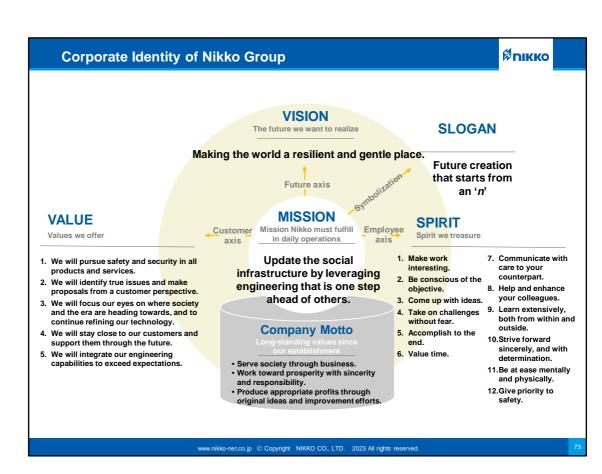
We will strive to remain a future-creating company ready to contribute to society.

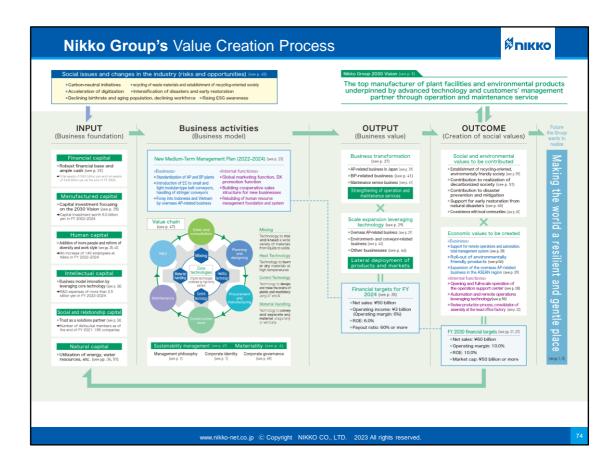
Representative Director and President





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Update the social infrastructure by leveraging engineering that is one step ahead of others.

Please feel free to contact us if you desire a meeting or have other requests.

(Online meetings and meetings in Tokyo also can be arranged.)

Tel: +81-78-947-3141 E-mail: IR-nikko@nikko-net.co.jp

Contact: Hachiken, Finance Department, Nikko Co., Ltd.

- Future projections and other forward-looking statements in this material were prepared based on information currently available to the management.
- These statements contain risks and uncertainties, such as changes in performance outlook due to the financial situation for the Company in Japan and abroad, industry trends, product demand and supply, advances in new technology, and other factors.
 Accordingly, investment decisions should not be made based only on the forward-looking statements in this material.
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