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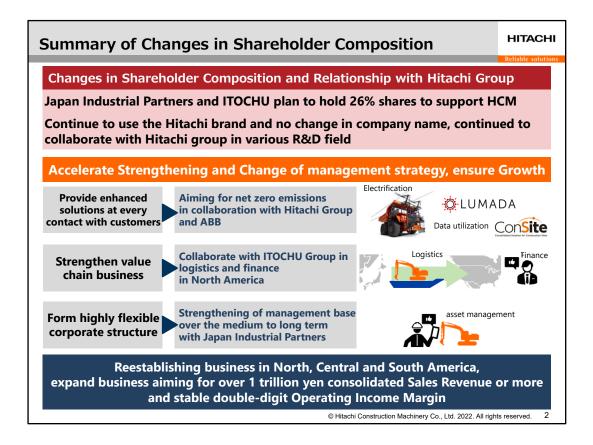
Explanatory Meeting for Business Results for the Third Quarter ended December 31, 2021

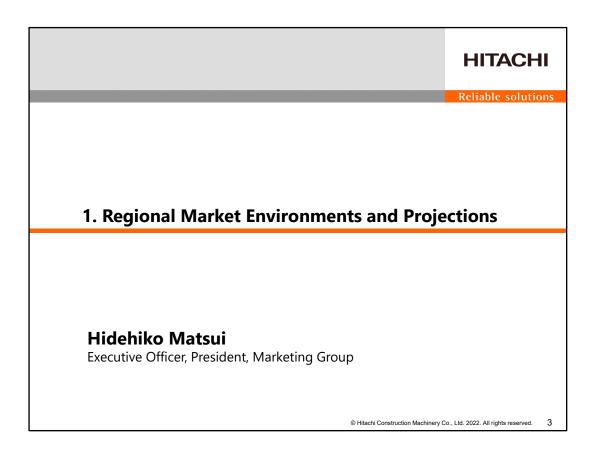
January 31, 2022

Hidehiko Matsui Executive Officer, President, Marketing Group

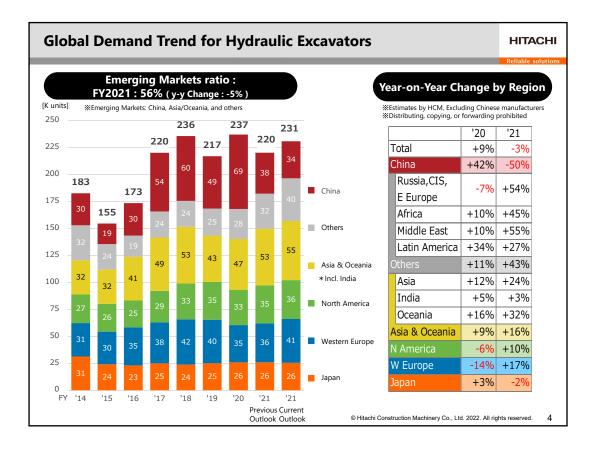
Keiichiro Shiojima Executive Officer, CFO

@Hitachi Construction Machinery Co., Ltd.





The market environments and projections explained by Hidehiko Matsui, Executive Officer, President, Marketing Division.

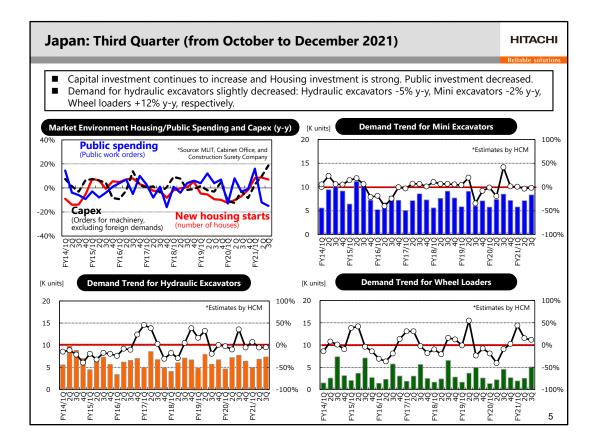


I would like to explain the forecast for global demand for hydraulic excavators.

Regarding the demand forecast for FY2021, in addition to the decline in the Chinese market in response to the increase in demand in the previous fiscal year, due in part to lockdowns caused by sporadic COVID-19 infections, demand is expected to be lower than the previous estimate.

On the other hand, in other emerging and developed countries, demand is expected to exceed the previous forecast due to rising resource prices and economic recovery, and the global total demand is 231,000 units, which is an increase from the previous forecast. Compared to the previous year, the total worldwide demand decreased by 3%, and excluding China, it is an increase of 17%.

Next, I would like to explain the results of the Q3 of FY2021 for each region.

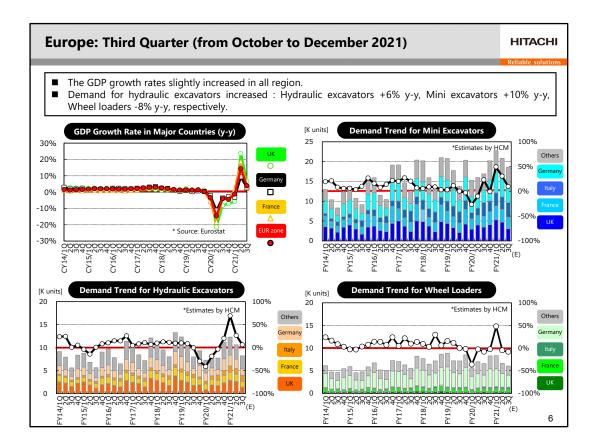


This slide explains the Japanese market.

The graph in the top left shows that new housing starts and capex increased year on year.

Public spending decreased due to the general convergence of reconstruction demand from the Great East Japan Earthquake in Tohoku.

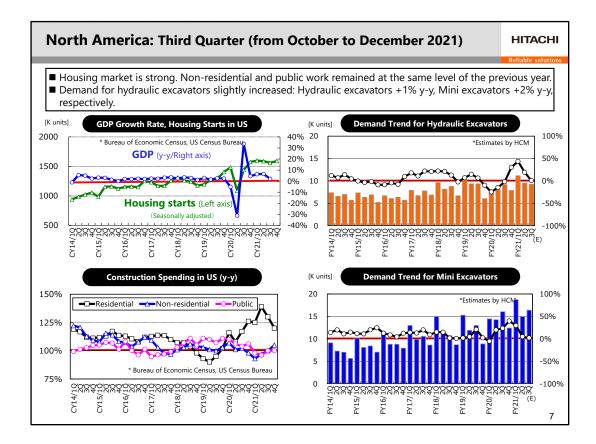
The graph in the lower-left shows that demand in the Q3 of FY2021 for hydraulic excavators decreased by 5% year on year, and for mini excavators in the upper right decreased by 2%. Wheel loaders in the lower right increased by 12% due to increased demand for snow removal, caused by the increase in snowfalls in the previous year and record snowfalls in the current fiscal year.



This slide explains the European market.

The graph in the top left shows that the GDP growth rate in the eurozone has maintained positive growth due to the relaxation of movement restrictions for COVID-19, but growth has slowed due to supply chain problems.

In the Q3 of FY2021, demand for hydraulic excavators in the lower left increased by 6% year on year and mini excavators in the upper right increased by 10% year on year due to the progress of vaccination and the economic recovery due to deregulation of COVID-19. Demand for wheel loaders in the lower right decreased by 8% year on year.



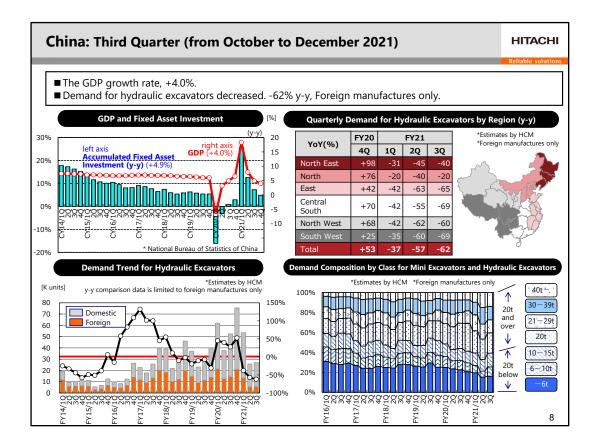
This slide explains the North American market.

The graph in the top left shows that the number of Housing starts has been steady, but the growth rate of GDP in Q3 of FY2021 has slowed due to the impact of the shortage of semiconductors.

The graph in the lower-left shows the rate of construction spending, with residential construction spending remaining at a high level. Public construction spending was on the same level as the previous year, and non-residential construction spending turned positive year on year.

The graph in the top right shows that demand in the Q3 of FY2021 for hydraulic excavators increased by 1% year on year.

The graph in the lower-right shows that demand in the Q3 of FY2021 for mini excavators increased by 2% year on year.



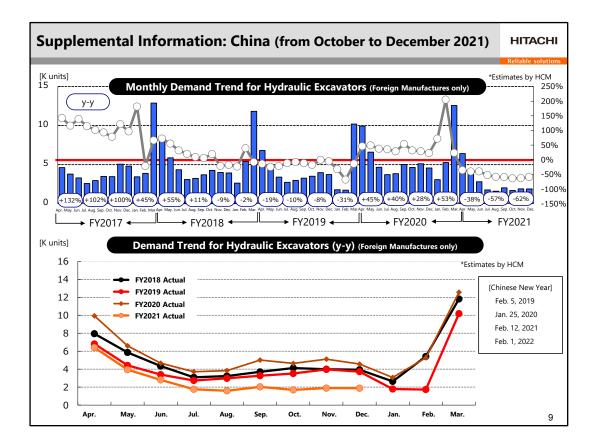
This slide explains the Chinese market.

The graph in the top left shows that the GDP growth rate increased by 4% from October to December 2021. Accumulated fixed asset investment increased by 4.9% year on year, a level lower than usual.

The graph in the lower-left shows that demand in the Q3 of FY2021 for hydraulic excavators including machinery produced by Chinese manufacturers is expected to decrease by 48% year on year. The breakdown demand for machinery produced by Chinese manufacturers decreased by 43% and demand for machinery produced by non-Chinese manufacturers decreased by 62%.

In addition, in the trend of demand by region in the upper right, demand continues to decline in all regions.

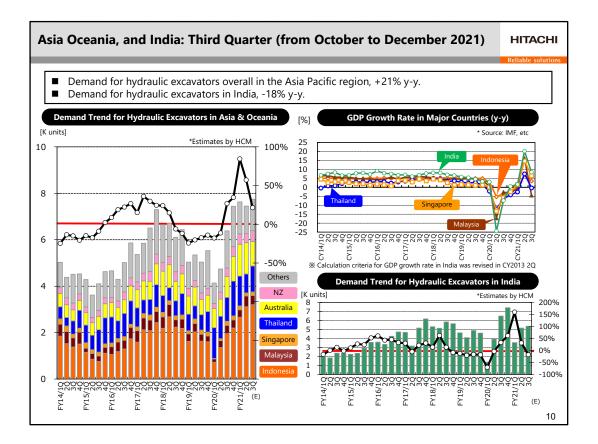
Please refer to the lower right chart for the demand composition by class.



This is a supplement to the Chinese market.

The monthly demand trend for hydraulic excavators produced by non-Chinese manufacturers in the upper graph showed a year-on-year decrease of 62% in the Q3 of FY2021.

Demand continues to decrease due to the expansion of the domestic manufacturer's production ratio, in addition to the decrease in demand due to the reaction to the increase in demand last year.

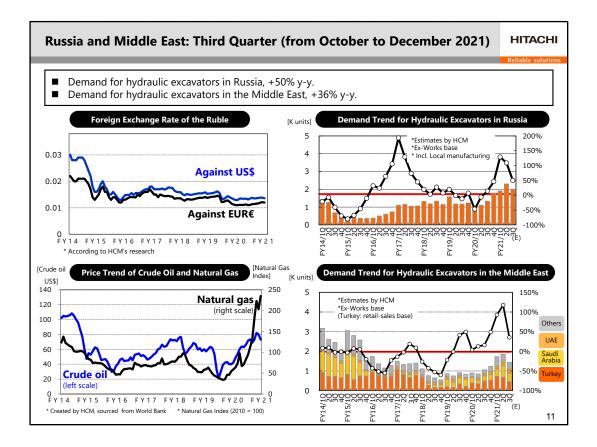


This slide explains the markets in Asia, Oceania and India.

The graph in the top right shows that GDP growth in major countries, which turned to a large increase in the Q2 of FY2021, and slowed down in the Q3 of FY2021. In Malaysia, where the decline is most noticeable, the construction industry's operational restrictions aimed at curbing COVID-19 infections were the cause.

In the left graph, demand in the Q3 of FY2021 for hydraulic excavators in Asia and Oceania increased by 21% year on year, especially in Indonesia and Oceania, against the backdrop of high resource prices and strong construction demand.

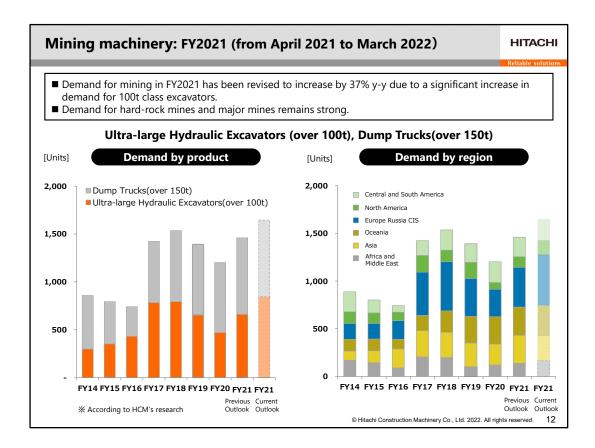
The graph in the lower-right shows that demand in the Q3 of FY2021 for hydraulic excavators in India remains high; however, it decreased by 18% year on year because of the prolonged rainy season in southern India and the re-expansion of COVID-19 infection.



This slide explains the Russia and Middle East market.

The graph in the top right shows that demand in the Q3 of FY2021 for hydraulic excavators in Russia increased by 50% year on year as resource prices remain high.

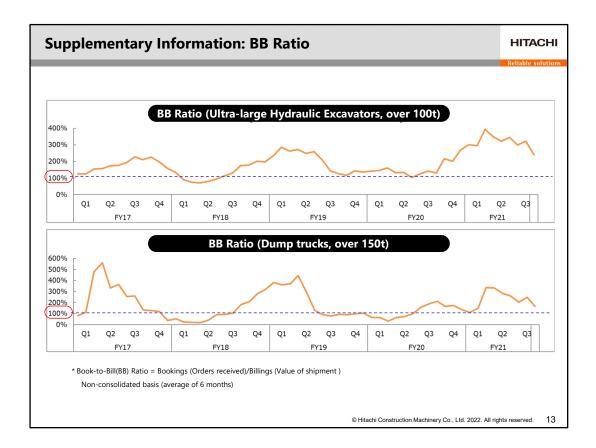
The graph in the lower-right shows that demand in the Q3 of FY2021 for hydraulic excavators in the Middle East increased by 36% year on year, and demand continues to grow in major countries except Turkey.



Demand for mining in FY2021 will be revised to increase by about 37% from the previous year due to a significant increase in demand for 100-ton excavators for small and medium-sized mines and contractors.

By ore type, sales for hard rocks remained strong.

By region, demand for 100-ton excavators for small and medium-sized mines and contractors in Asia, including Indonesia, and Russia and for construction in North America is increasing.



This slide explains the BB ratio of mining machinery.

Recently, new orders have been coming in steadily, and we have maintained more than 100% for ultra-large excavators and dump trucks.



The Hitachi Construction Machinery Group is steadily putting in place a framework toward full-scale self development of its North and Latin American operations starting since this March.

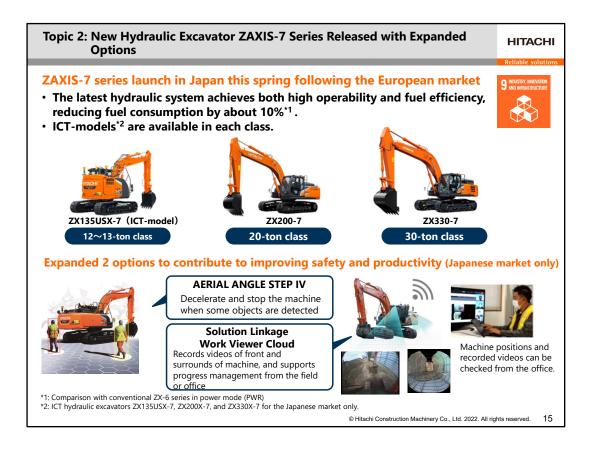
The following is an explanation of the progress.

First, the latest Hitachi-brand hydraulic excavators, mining machinery, and other products began shipping sequentially from each production base from November.

In addition, Hitachi Construction Machinery America (HCMA), the regional headquarters for the Americas, is in the midst of expansion and renovation plans to build a new training center and expand its offices.

In addition, we are preparing a parts warehouse in the suburbs near Atlanta, where HCMA is located, and are developing a parts supply network while utilizing our existing bases in South America.

We will continue to put in place a solid structure and ensure growth for full-scale independent development.

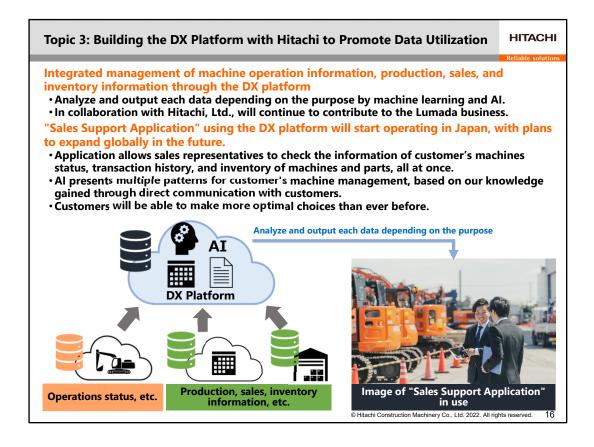


The new ZAXIS-7 series of hydraulic excavators is to be launched in April of this year for the Japanese market following the European market.

The latest hydraulic system achieves both high operability and fuel efficiency, reducing fuel consumption by about 10% compared to conventional models.

In addition, these machines have expanded the availability of 2 options which are for the Japanese market only.

"AERIAL ANGLE STEP IV", which detects objects and reduces the risk of contact with obstacles by decelerating and stopping the machine, and "Solution Linkage Work Viewer Cloud ", a video sharing solution that supports progress management by allowing users to check machine positions and operation video from a PC in an off-site office other than the construction site that supports progress management, will contribute to improving safety and productivity in the customer's construction process.



In order to accelerate DX, we have built a "DX platform" with Hitachi, Ltd. to promote the use of data.

The "DX Platform" allows the centralized management of information on the operating status, production, sales, and inventory of construction machinery. In addition, this platform can analyze and output multiple types of data depending on the purpose, utilizing machine learning and AI.

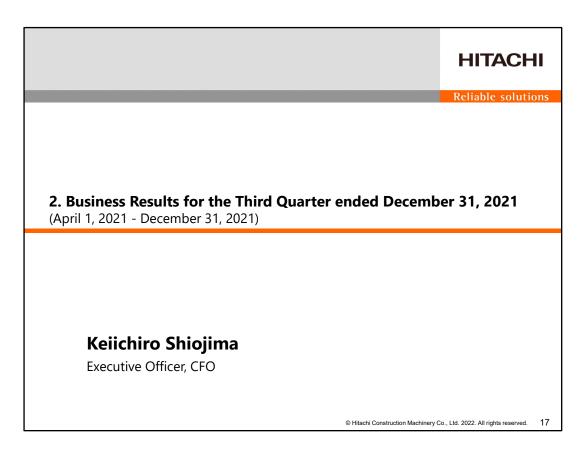
In collaboration with Hitachi, Ltd., we will continue to contribute to the Lumada business in the future.

As the first step in utilizing the "DX platform", we plan to start operating a Sales Support Application in Japan next fiscal year.

This application will allow sales representatives to check the operational status of customers' machines, transaction history, and inventory information of products and parts all at once.

In addition, based on this data and the knowledge gained through direct communication with our customers, AI will present the application with multiple patterns for the future management of customer machines.

As a result, sales representatives will be able to make proposals that are more suitable for customers than ever before.



Our Financial Results in the Q3 FY2021 are explained by Keiichiro Shiojima, Executive Officer, CFO.

y-y an	3Q of the current fiscal y d adjusted operating inco depreciation.					
						[billions of yer
		FY202 1Q-30	-	FY202 1Q-30		change
Revenue			720.4		558.7	29%
Adjustec	l operating income *1	8.5%	61.3	3.3%	18.3	235%
Operatin	ig income	8.6%	61.7	2.7%	15.2	305%
	before income taxes me attributable to	9.2%	66.3	2.1%	11.8	460%
	of the parent	6.4%	46.5	0.6%	3.1	-
EBIT *2		9.5%	68.5	2.6%	14.4	374%
	Rate (YEN/US\$)		111.2		106.1	5.1
	Rate (YEN/EURO)		130.7		122.8	7.9
FX rate	Rate (YEN/RMB)		17.2		15.4	1.8
	Rate (YEN/AU\$)		82.7		74.2	8.5

In the Q3 of FY2021, although there were effects such as behavioral constraints caused by the spread of the new variant of the coronavirus, revenue increased by 29% year on year to ¥720.4 billion, supported by strong demand and the weaker yen.

Adjusted operating income increased by 235% year on year to ¥61.3 billion, resulting in an adjusted operating income margin of 8.5%.

Operating income was ¥61.7 billion, resulting in an operating income margin of 8.6%.

Net income attributable to owners of the parent was ¥46.5 billion.

In addition, in the Q3 quarter of FY2021, the yen depreciated ¥5.1 against the U.S. dollar, ¥7.9 against the euro, ¥1.8 against the Chinese yuan, and ¥8.5 against the Australian dollar year on year.

Revenue by geographic region (consolidated)

Revenue increased in each region except China y-y, and consolidated revenue increased by 161.6 billion yen.

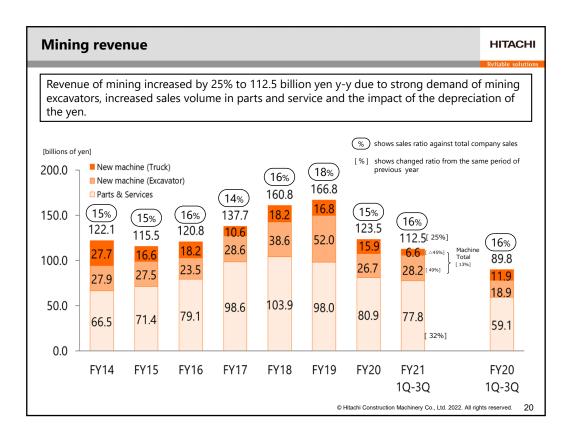
	FY2021		FY2020		change		
	1Q-3Q		1Q-3Q		amount	%	
Japan	154.8	21%	142.6	26%	12.1	8%	
Asia	58.3	8%	34.6	6%	23.7	68%	
India	38.4	5%	32.3	6%	6.1	19%	
Oceania	122.5	17%	102.5	18%	20.0	19%	
Europe	86.8	12%	54.6	10%	32.2	59%	
N.America	136.2	19%	71.4	13%	64.8	91%	
L.America	15.7	2%	7.8	1%	7.9	100%	
Russia-CIS	25.8	4%	17.3	3%	8.5	49%	
M.East	12.7	2%	10.0	2%	2.7	27%	
Africa	30.3	4%	24.1	4%	6.2	26%	
China	39.0	5%	61.5	11%	-22.5	-37%	
Total	720.4	100%	558.7	100%	161.6	29%	
Overseas ratio	79%		74%				

Total revenue for the Q3 of FY2021 increased year on year in all regions except China.

In particular, market conditions recovered remarkably in North America, Europe, and Asia, and the yen's depreciation also coincided, resulting in a substantial increase in revenue.

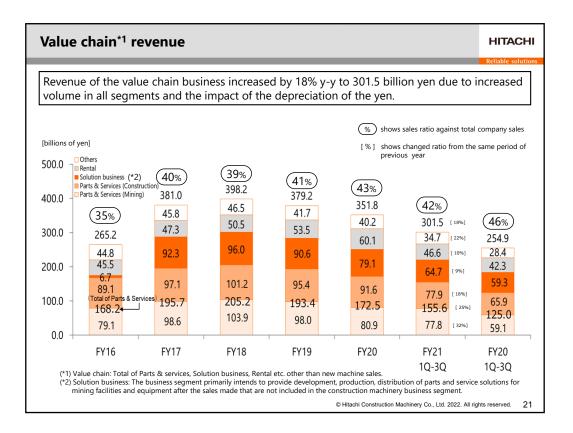
Meanwhile, revenue in China fell sharply by ¥22.5 billion year on year.

The overseas revenue ratio increased by 5 percentage points year on year to 79%.



Mining revenues for the Q3 of FY2021 increased by 25% year on year to ¥112.5 billion, as shown in the second bar graph from the right. We have analyzed the impact of the yen's depreciation as a factor behind an 11% increase in revenue, and we see a 14% increase in revenue on a local currency basis year on year.

Total sales of new machines increased by 13% year on year. Total sales of trucks decreased by 45%, while total sales of hydraulic excavators increased by 49% year on year. In addition, total sales of mining parts and services also increased by 32% year on year.

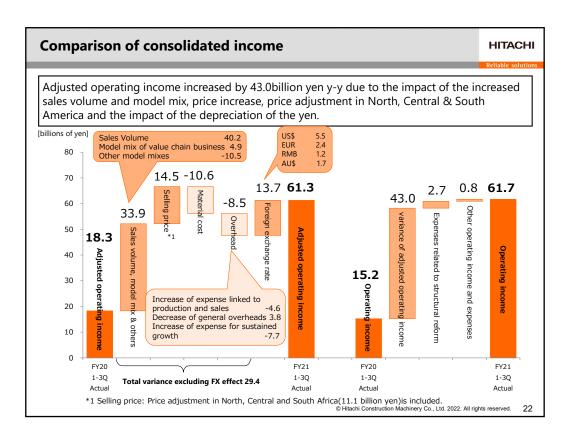


Look at the second bar graph from the right.

As you can see, value chain revenue for the Q3 of FY2021 increased by 18% year on year to ¥301.5 billion.

We have analyzed the impact of the yen's depreciation as a factor behind a 7% increase in revenues, and we see an 11% increase in revenue on a local currency basis year on year.

Revenue of parts and services, which consist of mining (the first row from the bottom of the bar graph) and construction (the second row), increased by 25% year on year.



I will now explain the factors behind the ¥43.0 billion increase in adjusted operating income year on year.

As I have explained, revenue increased in all regions except China, which contributed to an increase of ¥33.9 billion in the volume and model mix and others.

As noted, due to ¥11.1 billion reflected in the price adjustments in North, Central, and South America in conjunction with the dissolution of the joint venture with Deere & Company, as well as the improved sales prices in each region, there was a ¥14.5 billion increase in income year on year.

On the other hand, material costs increased by ¥10.6 billion due to soaring steel prices, and overhead costs also increased by ¥8.5 billion due to an increase in production and sales volume year on year.

As a result of the impact of the yen's depreciation (¥13.7 billion), adjusted operating income increased by ¥43.0 billion year on year to ¥61.3 billion.

Compared with the previous year, when losses were recorded mainly at Bradken, no major projects were undertaken in the fiscal year under review, and expenses-related structural reform improved by ¥2.7 billion.

As a result, operating income increased by ¥46.5 billion year on year to ¥61.7 billion.

Net income attributable to owners of the parent increased by 43.3 billion yen to 46.5 billion yen y-y.

	FY202	FY2021		FY2020		je
	1Q-30	Q	1Q-3	Q	amount	%
Revenue		720.4		558.7	161.6	29%
Cost of Sales	(72.7%)	523.8	(75.7%)	423.0	100.9	24%
SGA expenses	(18.8%)	135.2	(21.0%)	117.4	17.8	15%
Adjusted operating income *1	(8.5%)	61.3	(3.3%)	18.3	43.0	235%
Other Income/expenses		0.4		-3.1	3.5	-
Operating income	(8.6%)	61.7	(2.7%)	15.2	46.5	305%
Financial income/expenses		-1.5		-4.1	2.6	-63%
Share of profits of investments accounted for using the equity method		6.1		0.7	5.4	800%
Income before income taxes	(9.2%)	66.3	(2.1%)	11.8	54.4	460%
Income taxes		16.4		5.5	10.9	200%
Net income	(6.9%)	49.9	(1.1%)	6.4	43.5	682%
Net income attributable to						
owners of the parent	(6.4%)	46.5	(0.6%)	3.1	43.3	

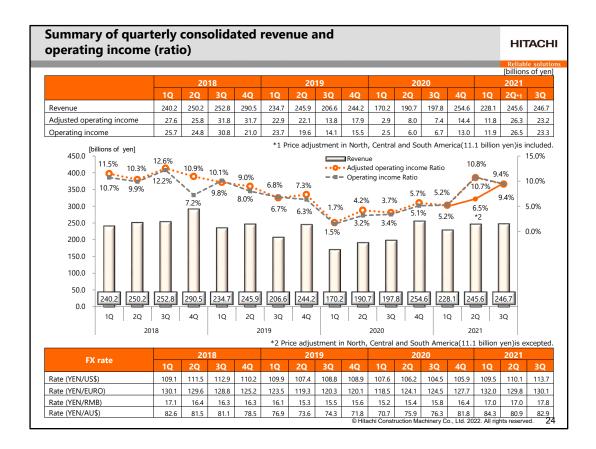
The following is a brief explanation of non-operating income and loss.

Financial income and expenses improved by ¥2.6 billion year on year, mainly due to foreign exchange gains.

The share of profits of investments accounted for using the equity method also increased by ¥5.4 billion year on year.

This was largely attributable to the improved performance of equity-method affiliates in the Americas.

Net income attributable to owners of the parent was ¥46.5 billion.



Please see FY2021 Q3 on the right-hand side.

Revenue in the Q3 was ¥246.7 billion, an increase of ¥48.9 billion from ¥197.8 billion in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Adjusted operating income was 9.4%, as shown in the line graph.

As discussed in *2, the actual profit margin excluding the price adjustment reflection of ¥11.1 billion is analyzed to be 6.5%. Compared to the previous fiscal year, which was greatly affected by COVID-19, there has been a general improvement since the first quarter.

.onsolidated	onsolidated statement of financial position										
								R	eliable solut		
		y 81.7 b	illion ye	n y-y du	e to increase by	invento	ries and	property	<i>/</i> ,		
plant and equip	ment.										
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)-(B)		(D)	(E)	(bi (F)	llions of ye (D)-(E)		
		(B) Mar '2021	(C) FY20-3Q	(A)-(B) change			(E) Mar '2021		change		
Cash and cash equivalents	81.6	80.3	68,4	1.3	Trade and other payables	218.4	199.2	174.1	19.3		
Trade receivables	202.3	211.2	172.3	-9.0	Bonds and borrowings	351.2	329.5	335.2	21.3		
Inventories	345.4	297.8	308.9	47.7	Total liabilities	689.9	651.3	626.6	38.		
Total current assets	679.5	617.2	586.3	62.3	(Equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio)	(42.8%)	(42.1%)	(41.6%)	(0.6%		
Total non-current assets	622.7	603.4	579.2	19.4	Total equity	612.4	569.2	539.0	43.		
Total assets	1,302.3	1,220.6	1,165.5	81.7	Total liabilities and equity	1,302.3	1,220.6	1,165.5	81.		
Trade receivables incl. non-current	242.2	252.7	210.3	-10.5							
Inventories by products											
Unit	98.8	77.3	85.1	21.5		(27.0%)	(27.0%)	(28.8%)	(-0.0%		
Parts	112.0	102.3	105.0	9.7	Interest-bearing debt	351.2	329.5	335.2	21.		
Raw materials, WIP and etc	134.6	118.2	118.7	16.4	Cash and Cash equivalents	81.6	80.3	68.4	1.:		
Total inventories	345.4	297.8	308.9	47.7		(20.7%)	(20.4%)	(22.9%)	(0.3%		
On hand days(divided by revenue)				(Days)	Net interest-bearing debt	269.6	249.2	266.8	20.		
Trade receivables	91	113	96	-22							
Inventories	129	134	140	-5	Net D/E Ratio	0.48	0.48	0.55	0.0		
Trade payables	50	49	44	1							
Net working capital	166	194	188	-28							

Compared to the end of March 2021, trade receivables including non-current assets decreased by ¥10.5 billion to ¥242.2 billion.

Meanwhile, inventories increased by ¥47.7 billion to ¥3,454 billion.

In addition, due in part to an increase in cash and deposits and an increase in non-current assets, total assets increased by ¥81.7 billion from the end of FY2020 to ¥1,302.3 billion.

From the end of FY2020, days on hand for trade receivables were reduced by 22 days to 91 days, and days on hand for inventories were reduced by 5 days to 129 days.

As a result, net working capital on hand was reduced by 28 days to 166 days.

Total interest-bearing debt on the right-hand side increased by ¥21.7 billion from the end of FY2020 to ¥351.2 billion. Net interest-bearing debt increased by ¥20.5 billion to ¥269.6 billion.

Total equity was ¥612.4 billion, representing a 42.8% of equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio and a net debt/equity ratio was maintained at 0.48.

Consolidated	cash flow
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Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities totaled a positive 38.6 billion yen.

	FY2021 1Q-3Q			FY2020 1Q-3Q		ge
Net income		49.9		6.4		43.5
Depreciation and amortization	91.2	41.3	44.1	37.7	47.2	3.7
(Increase)decrease in trade/lease receivables		18.6		52.6		-34.1
(Increase)decrease in inventories	-5.2	-42.7	33.8	3.2	-38.9	-45.8
Increase(decrease) in trade payables		18.9		-22.0		40.9
Others, net		-47.4		-21.1		-26.3
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		38.6		56.7		-18.1
Cash flow margin for operating activities		5.4%		10.2%		-4.8%
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		-26.0		-23.3		-2.8
Free cash flows		12.6		33.5		-20.9
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		-13.8		-29.0		15.2

In the 3Q of the current fiscal year, operating cash flow was positive at ¥38.6 billion, but decreased by ¥18.1 billion year on year by working capital that swelled due to an increase in sales volume.

Also net cash used in investing activities increased by ¥2.8 billion to ¥26 billion year on year, and free cash flow decreased by ¥20.9 billion to ¥12.6 billion.

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Consolidated income state	ement for	FY2021	is revise	d upward from t	the pre	vious forec	ast.
note : < > shows previo	us foroca	ct ac of (Octobor ²	0021			[billions of yen
		FY2021	JCLODEI 2	FY2020		chai	nge
		Forecast		Actual		amount	%
Revenue	< 920).0>	950.0		813.3	136.7	17%
	<8.0		(8.8%)		(4.0%)	(4.8%)	
Adjusted operating income	<74 <8.6		84.0		32.7	51.3	157%
Operating income	<8.0 <79		(9.3%) 88.0		(3.5%) 28.2	(5.8%) 59.8	212%
	<8.7		(9.3%)		(3.1%)	(6.1%)	21270
Income before income taxes	<80		88.0		25.6	62.4	244%
Net income attributable to	< 5.0		(5.5%)		(1.3%)	(4.2%)	
owners of the parent	<46		52.0		10.3	41.7	403%
EBIT	<82	.9>	91.0		28.7	62.3	
6	1Q-3Q	4Q	Total	FY2020			
Currency	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Actual		change	
Rate (YEN/US\$)	111.2	110.0	110.9		106.0	4.8	For FX
Rate (YEN/EURO)	130.7	130.0	130.5		124.6	5.9	sensitivity,
Rate (YEN/RMB)	17.2	17.5	17.3		15.7	1.6	please refer to appendix
Rate (YEN/AU\$)	82.7	80.0	82.0		76.0	5.9	
Cash dividend per share (yen) *1	to be	e determi	ned		20	-	

In light of the results in the 3Q of the current fiscal year, and the demand environment, which I have explained so far, we have revised upward the previously announced value in October for this fiscal year's earnings forecast.

Specifically, as shown on this page, revenue is ¥950 billion, adjusted operating income is ¥84 billion, and net income attributable to owners of the parent is ¥52 billion. The adjusted operating income rate is expected to be 8.8%.

There will be no change in the lump-sum recording of sales price adjustments of ¥11.1 billion for the Americas, or in the impact of the gain by the transfer of our shareholding of ¥8.2 billion in joint venture companies in the Americas at the end of the current fiscal year, which were included in the previously announced value.

The forecast exchange rates are US dollar: ¥110, euro: ¥130, Chinese yuan: ¥17.5, and Australian dollar: ¥80.

References are also provided on page 32 for foreign exchange sensitivities that affect revenue from the Q4 onward and adjusted operating income.

Consolidated revenue forecast by geographic region

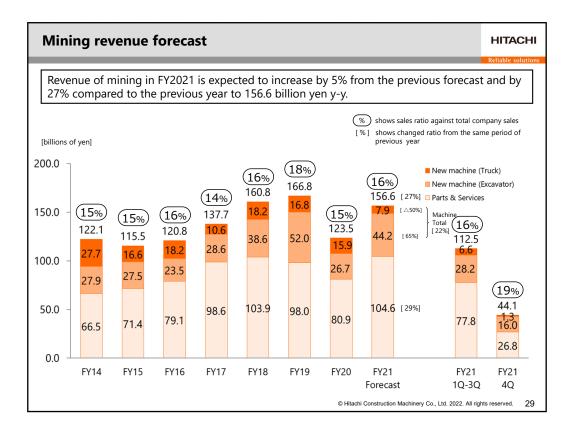
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Consolidated revenue for FY2021 is expected to increase by 30.0 billion yen from the previous forecast and by 136.7 billion yen compared to the previous year.

	-				(bi	llions of yen)	
	FY2021		FY20		change		
	Forec	ast	Actu	al	amount	%	
Japan	206.4	22%	203.3	25%	3.1	2%	
Asia	77.9	8%	52.7	6%	25.1	48%	
India	54.7	6%	50.0	6%	4.7	9%	
Oceania	157.3	17%	139.9	17%	17.4	12%	
Europe	112.3	12%	87.8	11%	24.4	28%	
N.America	170.9	18%	107.2	13%	63.7	59%	
L.America	18.8	2%	10.9	1%	7.9	72%	
Russia-CIS	38.6	4%	22.7	3%	15.9	70%	
M.East	21.0	2%	16.1	2%	4.9	31%	
Africa	39.3	4%	33.6	4%	5.7	17%	
China	52.7	6%	89.1	11%	-36.3	-41%	
Total	950.0	100%	813.3	100%	136.7	17%	
Overseas ratio	78%		75%				
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I have explained that we will revise our revenue forecast in the fiscal year upward to ¥950 billion again, and this page explains the revenue forecast by region.

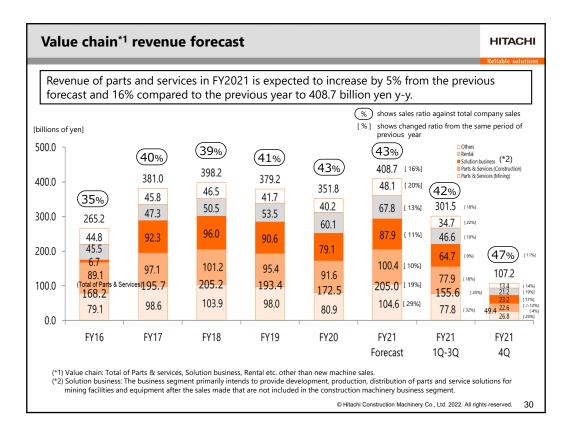
Sales in China are expected to decrease year on year. In all other regions, we forecast a year-on-year increase in sales, mainly in North America, Asia, and Europe.



The mining revenue forecast for FY2021 is also revised upward from the previously announced figure in October, with a 27% year-on-year increase to ¥156.6 billion.

In mining machinery, we expect an increase of 22% year on year in the sales of trucks and excavators in total, and an increase of 29% year on year in the sales of parts and services.

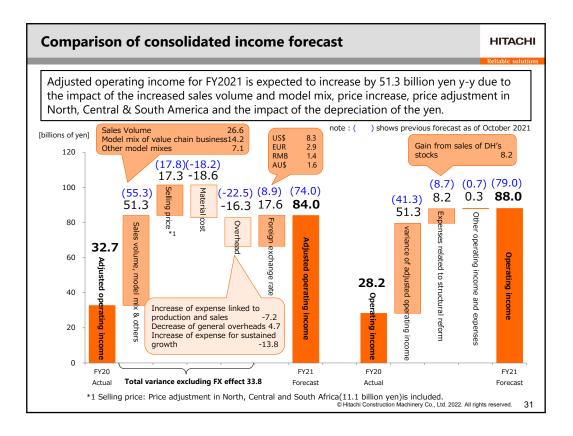
Please refer to "Details of Mining Revenue" by region using reference material 2 on page 33.



The forecast for value chain revenue for FY2021 is also revised upward from the previously announced figure in October, with a 16% year-on-year increase to ¥408.7 billion.

Individually, we will incorporate year-on-year increases in the parts services, rental, and solution business as well.

The sales composition ratio is expected to be 43%, the same level as the previous year.



Let me explain the factors behind adjusted operating income for the current fiscal year of ¥84 billion yen, which is expected to increase by ¥51.3 billion year on year.

As shown in this diagram, the increase in sales volume due to the recovery in the market and the increase in profit due to model mix and others are large at ¥51.3 billion. In addition, the price adjustment of ¥11.1 billion in the North, Central, and South America market recorded in the Q2 and the change in the selling price incorporating the increase in sales prices in each region will also contribute to the increase in adjusted operating income of ¥17.3 billion.

On the other hand, with an increase in material costs of \$18.6 billion due to a sharp rise in steel prices and a decrease in income from an increase in overhead costs of \$16.3 billion, ultimately adjusted operating income is expected to be \$84 billion with the addition of a \$17.6 billion rise in the impact of the depreciation of the yen.

Operating income is expected to increase by ¥59.8 billion year on year to ¥88 billion yen due to an increase in adjusted operating income of ¥51.3 billion and the incorporation of an ¥8.2 billion gain on the transfer of shares of joint venture companies with Deere in connection with structural reforms.

Three reference materials are provided on the following pages. Please refer to them.

Appendix 1: FX rate and FX sensitivity

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The forecast exchange rate for 4Q of FY2021 was set within the expected fluctuation range for each currency.

		FX I	rate		FX sensitivity (4Q)	
Currency		FY21		FY20			Adjusted
currency	1Q-3Q	4Q	Total	Actual	Condition	Revenue	operating
	Actual	Forecast	Forecast			income	
US\$	111.2	110.0	110.9	106.0	Impact by 1 yen depreciation	0.6	0.5
EURO	130.7	130.0	130.5	124.6	Impact by 1 yen depreciation	0.2	0.2
RMB	17.2	17.5	17.3	15.7	Impact by 0.1 yen depreciation	0.1	0.0
AU\$	82.7	80.0	82.0	76.0	Impact by 1 yen depreciation	0.6	0.
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Append	ix 2: Det	ail of n	nining	reven	ue					HITACH
									ا	Reliable soluti
									Thi	llions of yen
			51/20			EV.24			ĮDI	nions or yen
			FY20 Actual			FY21			Change	
		1-30		Veer	1-30	Forecast	Very	1-30	Change	Very
Auronica	European team		4Q	Year		4Q 0.8	Year		4Q	Year
America	Excavator Dump Truck	7.9 0.9	2.7 1.2	10.6 2.1	7.8 2.0	0.8	8.6 2.7	-0.1 1.1	-1.9 -0.5	-2.0
	Total	8.8	3.9	12.7	2.0 9.8	1.5	11.3	1.1	-0.5	-1.4
Europe, Africa	Excavator	10.8	4.5	15.3	18.0	1.5	28.1	7.2	5.6	12.7
	Dump Truck	9.6	2.6	13.3	12.6	4.6	17.2	3.0	1.9	4.9
and middle East	Total	20.4	7.2	27.6	30.6	4.0	45.2	10.2	7.5	17.7
Asia & Oceania	Excavator	36.3	13.4	49.6	52.8	22.7	75.5	16.5	9.3	25.9
Asia & Oceania	Dump Truck	22.7	8.1	30.8	17.9	4.7	22.6	-4.8	-3.4	-8.2
	Total	59.0	21.5	80.5	70.7	27.4	98.1	11.7	5.9	17.6
China	Excavator	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
	Dump Truck	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Japan	Excavator	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
	Dump Truck	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4
	Total	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.9	0.3	1.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7
Total	Excavator	56.3	21.6	77.9	80.0	34.0	114.0	23.7	12.5	36.1
	Dump Truck	33.5	12.1	45.6	32.6	10.0	42.6	-1.0	-2.0	-3.0
	Total	89.8	33.7	123.5	112.5	44.1	156.6	22.7	10.4	33.1
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Appendix 3: Segment information

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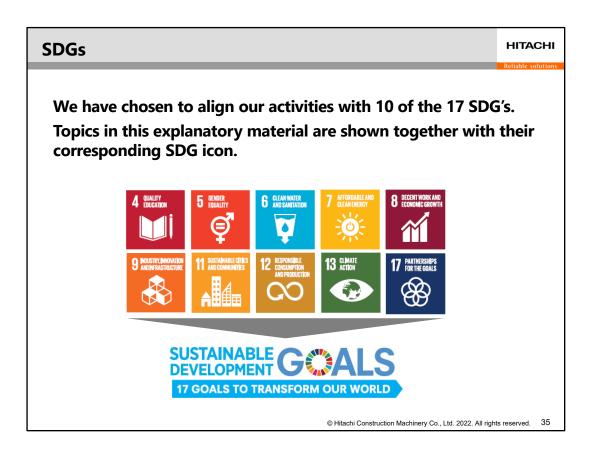
The amortizations of PPA are included in the adjusted operating income of the solution business. The amounts of 0.8 billion yen are included in the FY2021 3Q, and in the 1.1 billion yen in the forecast for FY2021.

				[billions of yen
FY2021	Reportab	le segment		
1Q-3Q Actual	Construction Machinery Business	Solution Business	Adjustments*1	Total
Revenue	655.7	67.2	-2.6	720.4
Adjusted operating income	8.6% 56.5	7.2% 4.8	-	8.5% 61.3

FY2021 Forecast	Reportable segment						
	Construction Ma Business		Solution Business		Adjustments *1	Total	
Revenue		862.1		87.9	0.0		950.0
Adjusted operating income	8.9%	76.7	8.3%	7.3	-	8.8%	84.0

*1: Adjustments represent eliminations of intersegment transactions and amounts of companies that do not belong to any operation segment.

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[Cautionary Statement]

This material contains forward-looking statements that reflect management's views and assumptions in the light of information currently available with respect to certain future events, including expected financial position, operating results, and business strategies. Actual results may differ materially from those projected, and the events and results of such forward-looking assumptions cannot be assured. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, changes in the economic conditions in the Company's principal markets; changes in demand for the Company's products, changes in exchange rates, and the impact of

regulatory changes and accounting principles and practices.

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