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Presentation for the First 3-Month Period (April-June, 2015) of FY2015 Business Results [Telephone conference]

July 29, 2015 Komatsu Ltd. Participants

Mikio Fujitsuka Director and Senior Executive Officer, CFO

Yasuhiro Inagaki Senior Executive Officer and

General Manager of Business Coordination Department

Schedule

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16:00 Presentations

Business Results for the First 3-Month Period of FY2015

Yasuhiro Inagaki, Senior Executive Officer and General Manager of Business Coordination Department Komatsu Ltd.

16:30 Q&A

17:00 Closing

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Outline of Business Results for the First 3-Month Period (April - June, 2015) of FY2015

Yasuhiro Inagaki
Senior Executive Officer and
General Manager of Business Coordination Department
Komatsu Ltd.

Highlights of Business Results for the First 3-Month Period (April - June, 2015) for FY2015 4

- Consolidated net sales declined by 3.1% from the corresponding period a year ago, to JPY446.1 billion.
- •Operating income dropped by 21.7% to JPY49.7 billion, and operating income ratio declined by 2.7 points to 11.1%.
- •Net income decreased by 13.7% to JPY32.5 billion.

	1Q FY2014	1Q FY2015	Vs. 1Q	FY2014
Billions of yen	¥102.5/USD ¥140.9/EUR ¥16.4/RMB	¥121.3/USD ¥133.0/EUR ¥19.6/RMB	Increase (decrease)	% Change
Net sales	460.2	446.1	(14.1)	(3.1)%
Segment profit	59.7	49.6	(10.1)	(17.0)%
Other operating income (expenses)	3.7	0.1	(3.5)	n =
Operating income	63.4	49.7	(13.7)	(21.7)%
Profit ratio	13.8%	11.1%	(2.7)pts.	0.■
Other income (expenses)	(2.1)	1.2	+3.3	•
Net income before income taxes	61.3	50.9	(10.4)	(17.0)%
Net income *	37.6	32.5	(5.1)	(13.7)%

^{*} Upon adoption of ASC 810, "Net income" is equivalent to "Net income attributable to Komatsu Ltd."

- Foreign exchange rates were JPY121.3 per USD, JPY133.0 per EUR, and JPY19.6 per RMB. Compared to the corresponding period a year ago, JPY depreciated against USD and RMB, while it appreciated against EUR.
- For the first quarter period of FY2015, consolidated net sales declined by 3.1% from the corresponding period a year ago, to JPY446.1 billion. Operating income declined by 21.7% to JPY49.7 billion. Operating income ratio decreased by 2.7 points to 11.1%.
- Net income attributable to Komatsu Ltd. dropped by 13.7% to JPY32.5 billion.

Segment Sales and Profits for 1Q FY2015 (April – June 2015)

•In the construction, mining and utility equipment business, sales declined by 3.8% from the corresponding period a year ago, to JPY402.7 billion. Segment profit dropped by 18.4% to JPY47.2 billion, and segment profit ratio was 11.7%, down by 2.1 points.

•In the industrial machinery and others business, both sales and profits increased. Segment profit ratio was 7.3%, remaining flat from the corresponding period a year ago.

% : Profit ratio

[]: Sales after elimination of inter-segment transactions

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		Verse 10-0	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	The state of the state of	1870	Vs. 1Q	FY2014
	Billions of yen	1Q F	/2014	1Q F	/2015	Increase (decrease)	% Change
Ne	et sales		460.2		446.1	(14.1)	(3.1)%
	Construction, mining & utility equipment Industrial machinery & others		18.1]418.5 2.0] 43.3		02.0]402.7 4.1] 44.7	[(16.1)] (15.8) [+2.0] +1.3	[(3.9)%](3.8)% [+4.8%] +3.2%
	Elimination	 	(1.6)	 	(1.3)	+0.3	•
Se	egment profit	13.0%	59.7	11.1%	49.6	(10.1)	(17.0)%
	Construction, mining & utility equipment Industrial machinery & others	13.8% 7.3%	57.9 3.1	7.3%	47.2 3.2	(10.6) +0.1	(18.4)% +3.7%
	Corporate & elimination	 	(1.3)	 	(0.9)	+0.4	•

Review of two segments

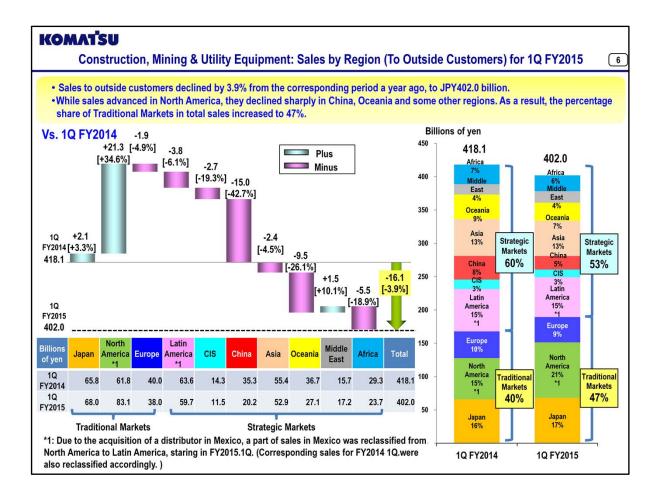
■ Construction, Mining and Utility Equipment

Both sales and profits declined from the corresponding period a year ago, reflecting reduced demand for mining equipment and a drastic drop in demand for construction equipment in China and other emerging countries, more than offsetting our steady capturing of demand for construction equipment in North America and Japan.

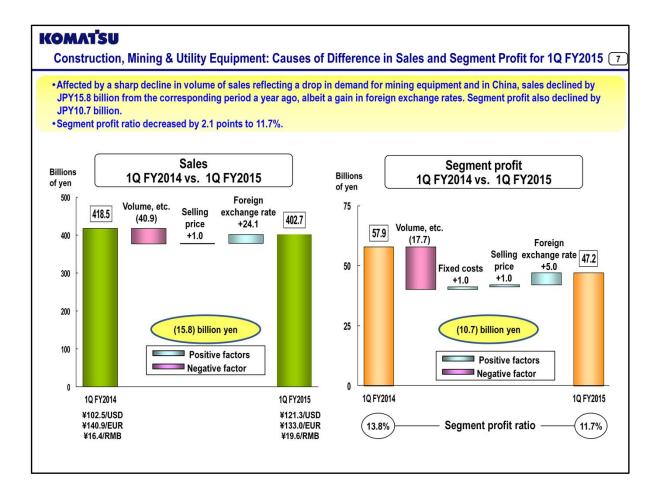
■ Industrial Machinery and Others

Both sales and profits increased from the corresponding year ago, supported by brisk production of the semiconductor industry and good sales of presses remaining about flat from the corresponding period a year ago. Sales of machine tools declined to the automobile manufacturing industry.

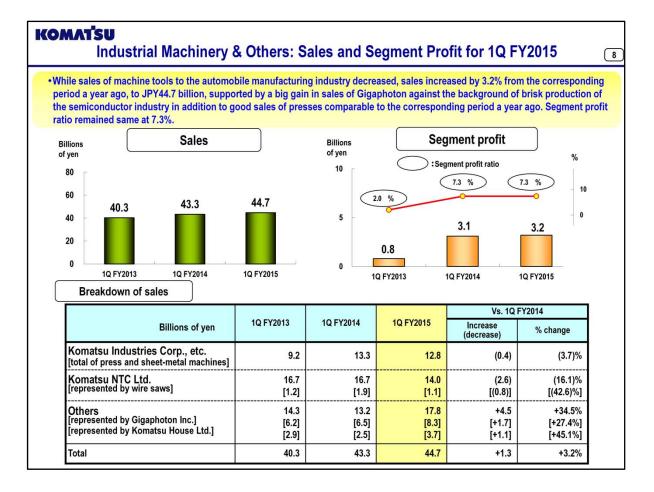
- In the construction, mining and utility equipment, sales declined by 3.8% from the corresponding period a year ago, to JPY402.7 billion. Although we steadfastly captured demand for construction equipment in Japan and North America, total sales were impacted by reduced demand for and sales of mining equipment as well as demand for and sales of construction equipment in China and other emerging countries.
- Segment profit declined by 18.4% to JPY47.2 billion.
- In the industrial machinery and others business, sales increased by 3.2% from the corresponding period a year ago, to JPY44.7 billion, and segment profit slightly increased to JPY3.2 billion. While sales of machine tools to the automobile manufacturing industry declined, sales of presses remained at about the same level from the corresponding period a year ago and Gigaphoton expanded sales against the backdrop of brisk production of the semiconductor industry. As a result, both sales and profits increased in this business from the corresponding period a year ago.



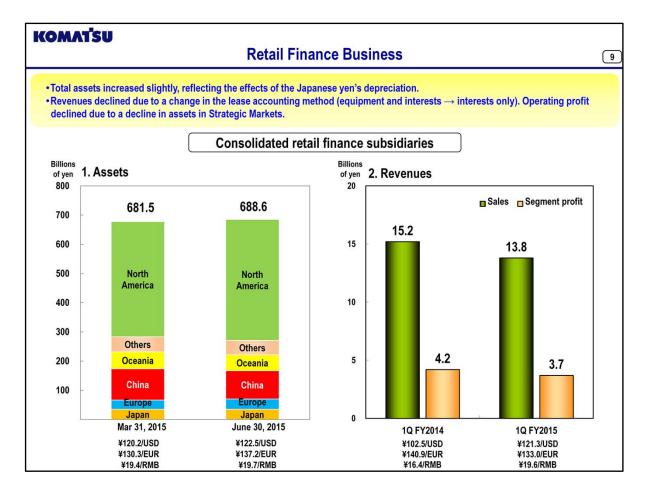
- In the construction, mining and utility equipment business, sales declined by 3.9% from the corresponding period a year ago, to JPY402.0 billion.
- While sales advanced in North America, sales declined sharply in the mining equipment business and mainly in China and Oceania. As a result, the percentage share of Traditional Markets increased to 47% of total sales.



- Sales declined by JPY15.8 billion. Specifically, while we had gains of JPY1.0 billion in selling prices and JPY24.1 billion in foreign exchange rates, we suffered a big decline in volume of sales resulting from reduced demand for mining equipment and in China and other markets.
- Concerning segment profit, we had positive factors, such as fixed costs, selling prices and the Japanese yen's depreciation, but the negative factors of volume of sales and product mix were larger. As a result, segment profit declined by JPY10.7 billion from the corresponding period a year ago.



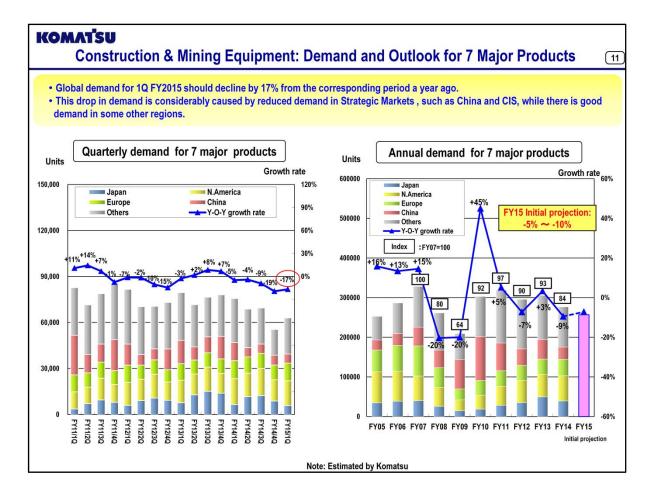
- In the industrial machinery and others business, sales increased by 3.2% from the corresponding period a year ago, to JPY44.7 billion. While sales of machine tools to the automobile manufacturing industry declined, sales of presses remained comparable to the corresponding period a year ago and Gigaphoton expanded sales supported by brisk production of the semiconductor industry.
- Segment profit amounted to JPY3.2 billion, and segment profit ratio was 7.3%, the same as the corresponding period a year ago.



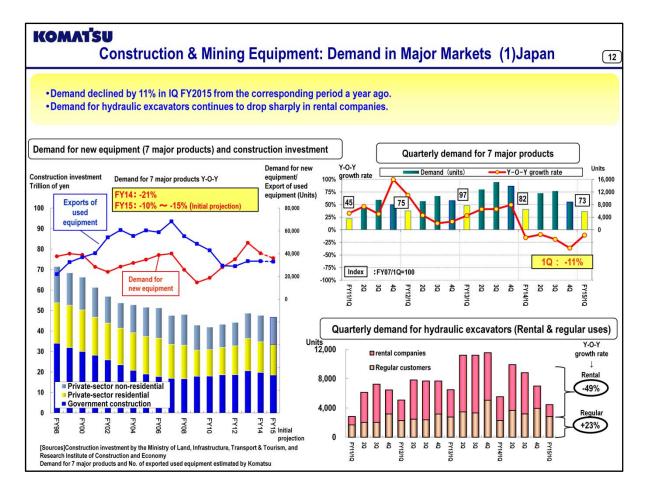
- At June 30, 2015, total assets of retail finance subsidiaries increased by about JPY7.1 billion from the previous fiscal year-end, to JPY688.6 billion. When the foreign exchange effect of JPY12.7 billion is removed, total assets would decline by JPY5.6 billion on a real basis.
- Revenues declined mainly due to a change in the lease accounting method in Chile, i.e., from equipment + interests to interests only. Segment profit declined, reflecting reduced assets in Strategic Markets.

Total assets increased by JPY2.8 billion from the previous fixomatsu Ltd. shareholders' equity ratio increased by 1.1 poi previous fiscal year-end. Billions of yen : Net debt-to-equity ratio Cash & deposits (incl. time deposits) [a] Accounts receivable (incl. long-term trade receivables) <excl. consolidated="" finance="" of="" retail="" subsidiaries="" those=""> Inventories Tangible fixed assets Other assets</excl.>		June 30, 2015 *122.5 USD *137.2 EUR *19.7 RMB 109.1 888.2 <371.5> 640.9	+1.8 (11.9) <(26.6)>
Cash & deposits (incl. time deposits) [a] Accounts receivable (incl. long-term trade receivables) <excl. consolidated="" finance="" of="" retail="" subsidiaries="" those=""> Inventories Tangible fixed assets</excl.>	¥120.2/USD ¥130.3/EUR ¥19.4/RMB 107.3 900.2 <398.1> 622.8	¥122.5/USD ¥137.2/EUR ¥19.7/RMB 109.1 888.2 <371.5> 640.9	+1.8 (11.9) <(26.6)> +18.0
Accounts receivable (incl. long-term trade receivables) <excl. consolidated="" finance="" of="" retail="" subsidiaries="" those=""> Inventories Tangible fixed assets</excl.>	900.2 <398.1> 622.8	888.2 <371.5> 640.9	(11.9) <(26.6)>
<excl. consolidated="" finance="" of="" retail="" subsidiaries="" those=""> Inventories Tangible fixed assets</excl.>	<398.1> 622.8	<371.5> 640.9	<(26.6)>
Inventories Tangible fixed assets	622.8	640.9	2840 Artistics #2
Tangible fixed assets			+18.0
	743.9	7540	
Other assets		754.6	+10.7
	424.0	408.3	(15.7)
Total assets	2,798.4	2,801.2	+2.8
Accounts payable	225.0	209.7	(15.3)
Interest-bearing debt [b]	589.1	610.0	+20.9
<excl. consolidated="" finance="" of="" retail="" subsidiaries="" those=""></excl.>	<90.2>	<92.1>	<+1.8>
Other liabilities	385.6	350.7	(34.9)
Total liabilities	1,199.9	1,170.5	(29.3)
[Shareholders' equity ratio]	[54.6%]	[55.7%]	[+1.1pts.]
Komatsu Ltd. shareholders' equity	1,528.9	1,559.2	+30.2
Noncontrolling interests	69.5	71.4	+1.9
Liabilities & Equity	2,798.4	2,801.2	+2.8
Interest-bearing debt, net [b-a]	0.32 481.8	0.32 500.8	+19.0

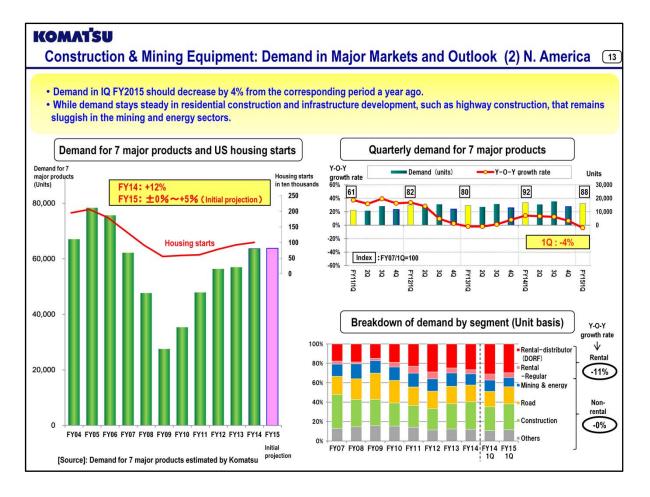
- At June 30, 2015, total assets increased by JPY2.8 billion from the previous fiscal year-end. When the foreign exchange effect of JPY4.2 billion is removed, total assets would decline by about JPY39.2 billion.
- Inventories increased by JPY18.0 from the previous fiscal year-end. When the foreign exchange effect of JPY14.1 billion, they would slightly increase by JPY3.9 billion.
- Interest-bearing debt increased by JPY20.9 billion; however, this increase included the foreign exchange effect of JPY7.0 billion. On a net of cash and deposits basis, it increased by JPY19.0 billion.
- Komatsu Ltd. shareholders' equity ratio increased by 1.1 point to 55.7%.
- Net debt-to-equity ratio was 0.32, remaining at about the same level from the previous fiscal year-end. When retail finance subsidiaries are excluded, net debt-to-equity ratio remains at about zero.



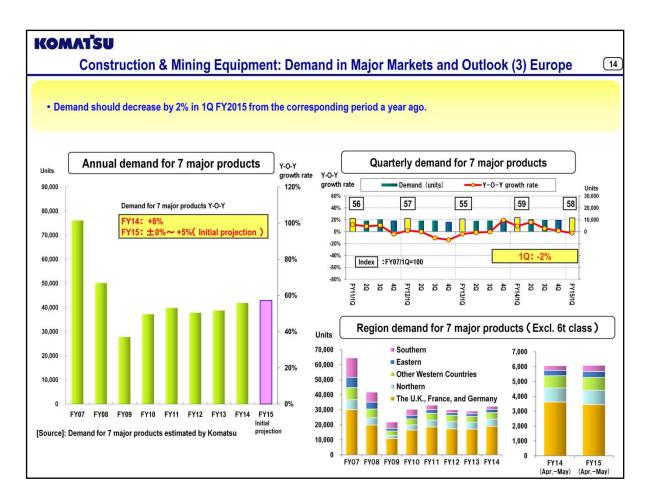
- We are expecting that global demand will have declined by 17% in the first quarter of FY2015 from the corresponding period a year ago.
- While there are some regions with steady demand, global demand is being impacted by a drop in China, CIS and other Strategic markets.



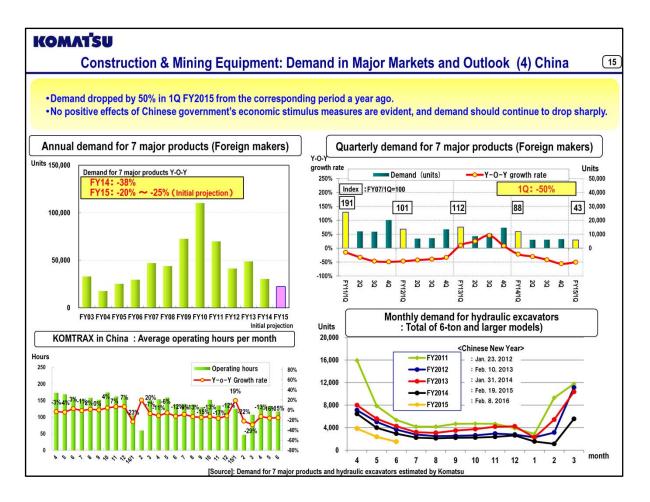
- Japanese demand declined by 11% in the first quarter of FY2015 from the corresponding period a year ago.
- Rebound of prebuys in relations to the new emission control regulations is larger than anticipated.



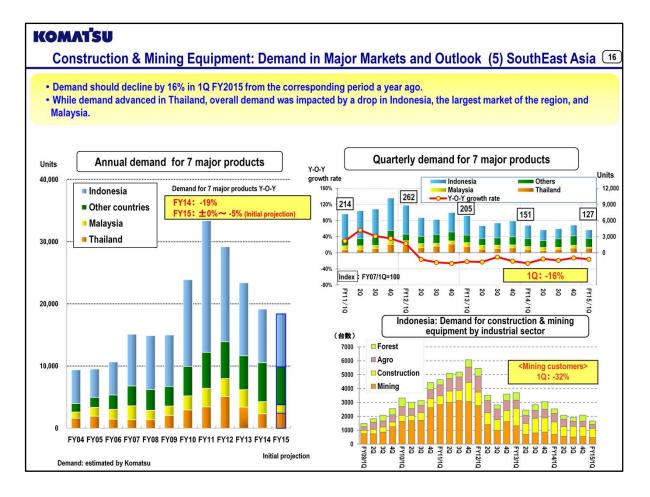
- North American demand in the first quarter of FY2015 declined by 4% from the corresponding period a year ago, as impacted by reduced demand in the rental industry, including distributors. Nevertheless, North American demand still remains at a high level compared to the past.
- Regular demand, except for the rental industry, was sluggish in the mining and energy industries, but that remains strong in residential construction and infrastructure development, such as highway construction.



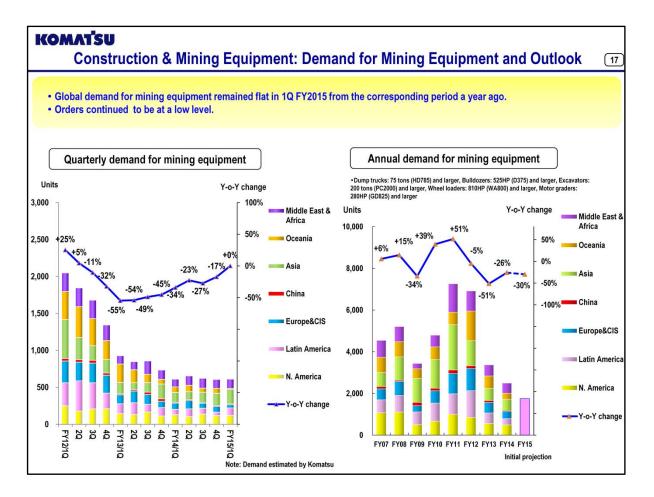
■ With respect to demand in the first quarter of FY2015, we are expecting that it will have declined by 2% from the corresponding period a year ago.



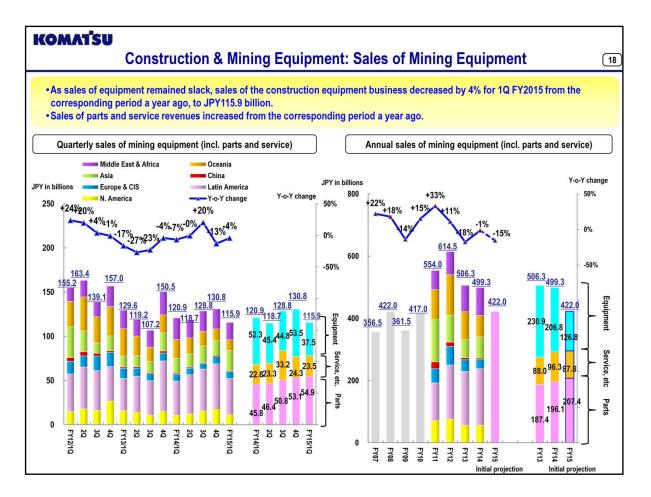
■ Chinese demand dropped by 50% in the first quarter of FY2015 from the corresponding period a year ago.



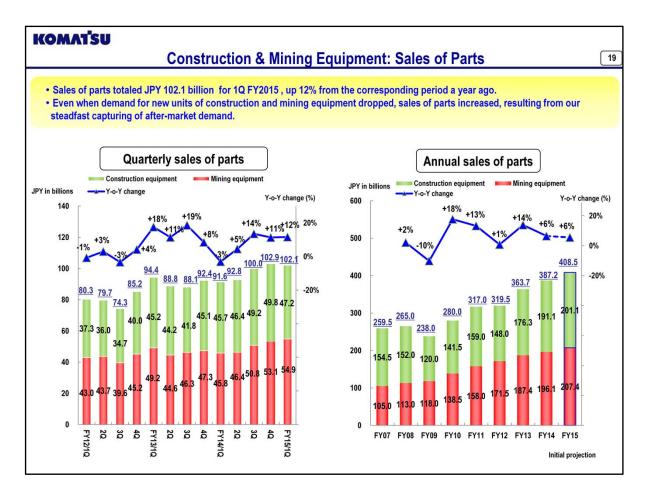
- We are projecting that Southeast Asian demand will have declined by 16% in the first quarter of FY2015 from the corresponding period a year ago.
- While demand advanced in Thailand, that remains sluggish in Indonesia, the largest market of the region, and Malaysia.



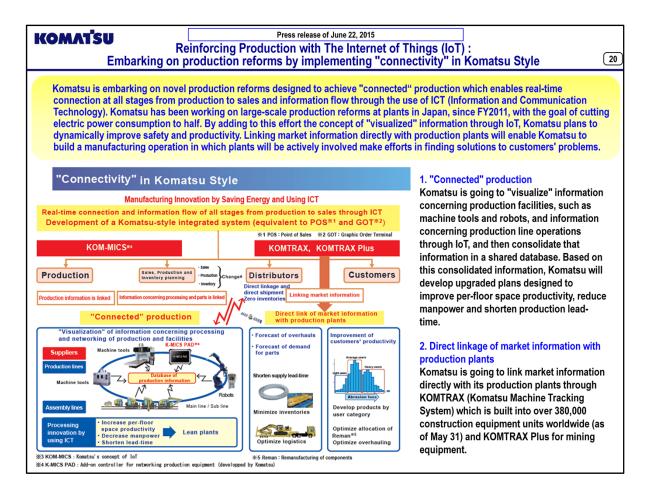
- We are expecting that demand for mining equipment remains flat in the first quarter of FY2015 from the corresponding period a year ago.
- However, in view of the fact that mineral prices remain slack and customers keep a very conservative mindset for capital investment, we believe that recovery of overall demand might happen in FY2017 or later, even considering an increase in renewal demand.



- For the first quarter of FY2015, sales of mining equipment declined by 4% from the corresponding period a year ago, to JPY115.9 billion. However, when the foreign exchange effect is removed, sales would decline by 12%.
- While sales of equipment dropped sharply, sales of parts were strong, recording an increase from the corresponding period a year ago, even when the foreign exchange effect is removed.



- For the first quarter of FY2015, sales of parts advanced by 12% from the corresponding period a year ago, to JPY102.1 billion. When the foreign exchange effect is removed, they would increase by 3%.
- Even when demand for new mining and construction equipment dropped, we were able to advance sales by zooming on aftermarket demand.







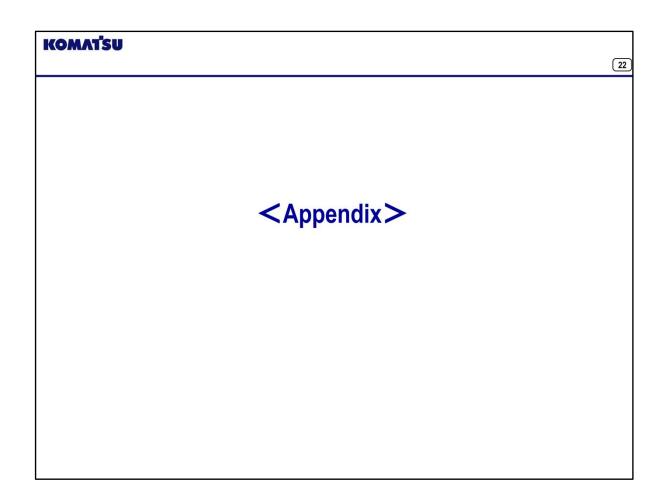
New factory for hydraulic excavators at Komatsu India Pvt. Ltd. (Opened on May 8, 2015)

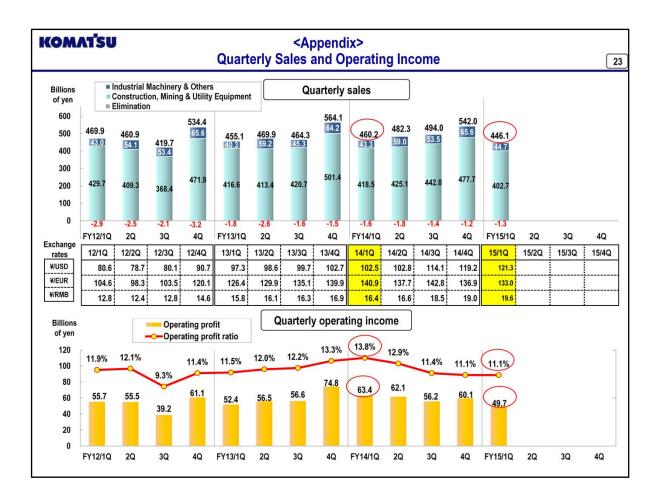
Cautionary Statement

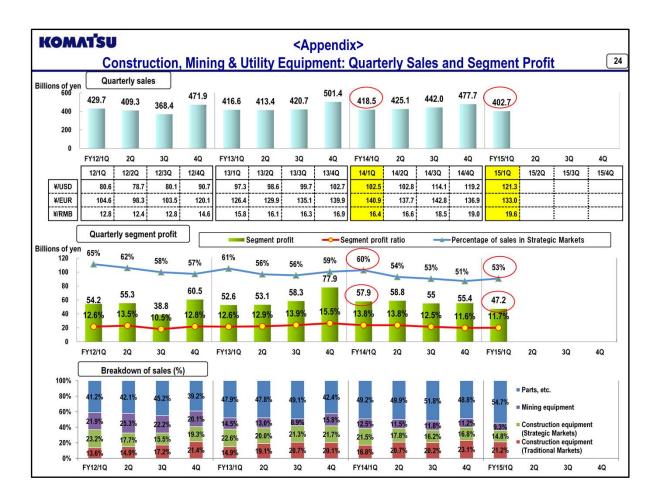
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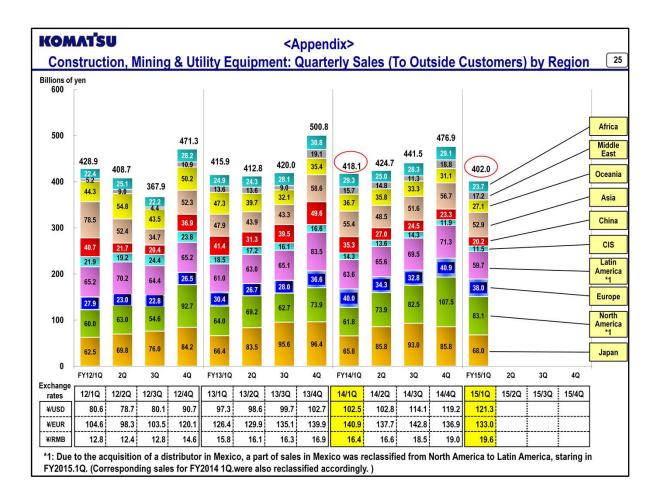
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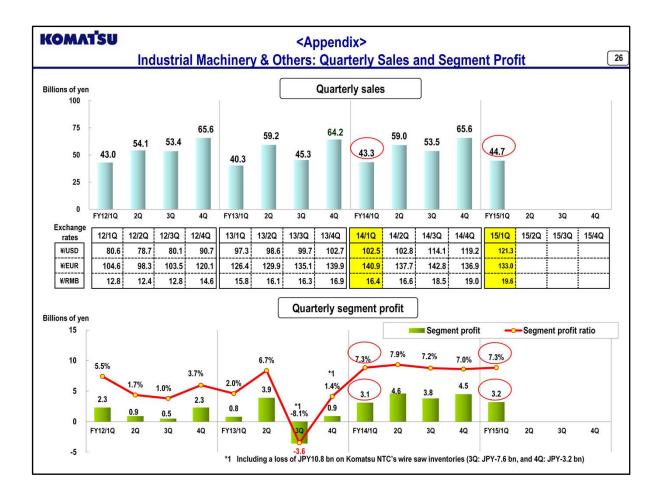
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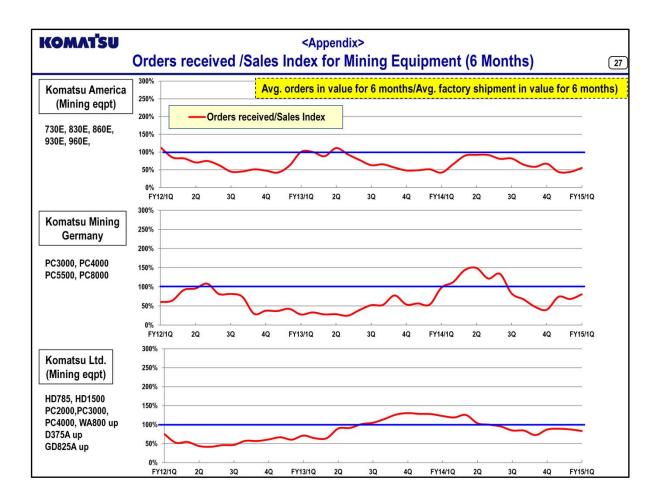




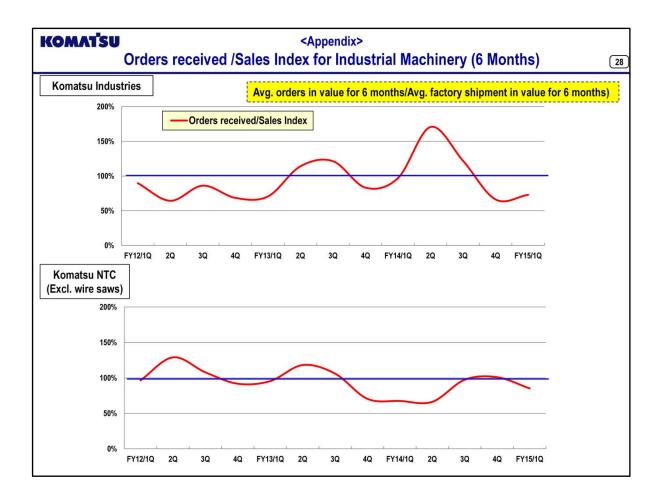








- These graphs show the book-to-bill ratios of mining equipment.
- Specifically, they show the index of orders received for new equipment for the last six-month period divided by sales of new equipment for the same last six-month period.
- Top graph shows dump trucks made by Komatsu America Corp. In the first quarter of FY2015, orders remained low and the index was below 60%.
- Middle graph shows super-large hydraulic excavators made by Komatsu Mining Germany GmbH. Orders received remained low and the index was 80%.
- Bottom graph shows other mining equipment made in Japan. Orders also remained low and the index was 80%.



- These graphs show the book-to-bill ratios of industrial machinery. Specifically, they show the index of orders received for new machines for the last six-month period divided by sales of new machines for the same last six-month period.
- Concerning orders received by Komatsu Industries Corp. for sheet-metal and press machines, orders for large and medium-sized presses were slack in the first quarter of FY2015, and the index was about 70%.
- With respect to orders received by Komatsu NTC Ltd. for products other than wire saws, orders from the automobile manufacturing industry remained still low, and the index was below 90%.