

# Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd.

Q3 Financial Results Briefing for the Fiscal Year Ending March 2024

February 8, 2024

[Number of Speakers]

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Director, Corporate Senior Vice President, and General Manager of Finance & Accounting Division



# Furukawa Electric Group FY2023 Q3 Financial Results February 8, 2024 Akihiro Fukunaga Director, Corporate Senior Vice President and General Manager of the Finance & Accounting Division Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd.

**Fukunaga:** My name is Fukunaga from the Finance & Accounting Division. We would like to thank you for participating in our financial results briefing today despite your busy schedule. I will now explain the details of the financial results for Q3 FY2023.





## FY2023 Q3 financial results and full-year forecasts

- FY2023 Q3 financial results highlights
- FY2023 Q3 results P/L summary
- FY2023 Q3 results Breakdown of changes in net sales
- FY2023 Q3 results Breakdown of changes in operating income
- FY2023 full-year forecasts P/L summary
- Revised FY2023 full-year forecasts operating income by segment
- Net sales and operating Income by segment
- FY2023 Q3 results B/S summary
- CAPEX, depreciation & amortization and R&D expenses
- Directed at FY2024

### **Appendix**

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The agenda for today's briefing is listed on page three of the material.



### ■ Net sales declined year on year and profits declined at each stage

(JPY billion, JPY/kg, JPY/USD)	FY22_Q3*	FY23_Q3	YoY change	
	a	b	b-a	(Comparison with last year)
Net Sales	785.9	765.3	(20.6)	[Increased] Electronics & Automotive Systems (Automotive Products & Batteries) [Decreased] Infrastructure, Electronics & Automotive Systems (Electronics Component Material), Functional Products
Operating income	6.0	(0.6)	(6.6)	[Increased] Electronics & Automotive Systems (Automotive Products & Batteries) [Decreased] Infrastructure, Electronics & Automotive Systems (Electronics Component Material), Functional Products
Ordinary income	8.8	(3.0)	(11.7)	Increased interest expense Foreign exchange loss
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	10.8	(6.5)	(17.3)	Extraordinary income for the previous fiscal year: Gain on sale of equity interest in consolidated subsidiaries (JPY10.8 billion), etc.
Average copper price	1,200	1,249	+49	
Average exchange rate	136	143	+7	
*Restated only the FY2022 financial re (Refer to the Appendix for details)	esults following the	start of voluntary a	oplication of the Inte	emational Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) at the equity method affiliate UACJ Corporation
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Next, please turn to page five for the key points of Q3 financial results. The cumulative results for Q3 showed a YoY decline in sales and a decrease in profit at each stage. Sales were JPY765.3 billion. Operating income was positive JPY4.1 billion in the single quarter of Q3, but negative JPY0.6 billion for the Q3cumulatively. Details of sales and operating income will be explained in later pages.

Regarding non-operating income/loss, equity gains/losses of affiliated companies improved. However, the sharp appreciation of the yen from mid-November to the end of December resulted in a foreign exchange loss compared to a foreign exchange gain in the previous year, and interest payments increased due to higher interest rates. As a result, ordinary income decreased by JPY11.7 billion from the previous year to negative JPY3.0 billion.

In addition, there were extraordinary gains due to the sale of strategic stockholdings. However, net income attributable to owners of the parent was negative JPY6.5 billion, down JPY17.3 billion from the previous year, due in part to the difference from the JPY10.8 billion gain on the sale of interests in consolidated subsidiary the TOTOKU, which was recorded in the previous year.

# FY2023 Q3 results - P/L summary

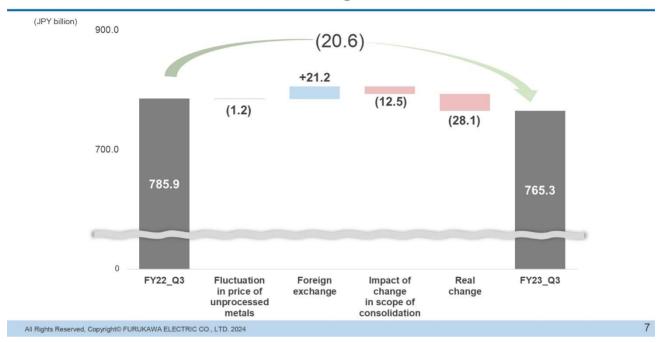


	FY22_		FY23	and the state of	YonY ch		Breakdown of change (YoY in Q3)
		10-12	b	10-12		10-12	(
	a	a'	D	D	b-a	b'-a'	
Net sales	785.9	261.4	765.3	262.2	(20.6)	+0.8	See page 7
Operating income	6.0	1.4	(0.6)	4.1	(6.6)	+2.6	See page 8
(Margin)	0.8%	0.6%	(0.1)%	1.5%	(8.0)	+1.0	
Interest revenue/expense	(3.4)	(1.4)	(5.5)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(0.5)	
Profit/loss in equity method affiliates	3.1	(0.8)	3.6	1.4	+0.5	+2.2	
Foreign exchange gain/loss	1.2	(3.6)	(1.0)	(3.1)	(2.2)	+0.5	
Ordinary income	8.8	(3.4)	(3.0)	0.7	(11.7)	+4.0	
(Margin)	1.1%	(1.3)%	(0.4)%	0.3%	(1.5)	+1.5	
Extraordinary income/loss	11.9	11.8	2.7	(0.8)	(9.2)	(12.6)	•Extraordinary income : (8.0)
Income taxes	(9.0)	(3.4)	(5.3)	(1.6)	+3.7	+1.8	[14.6 → 6.5] •Extraordinary loss: (1.2)
Net income attributable to non- controlling interests	(0.9)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.0)	[(2.6) → (3.8)]
Net income attributable to owners of parent	10.8	4.5	(6.5)	(2.4)	(17.3)	(6.9)	
(Margin)	1.4%	1.7%	(0.9)%	(0.9)%	(2.2)	(2.6)	
Average copper price	1,200	1,189	1,249	1,264	+49	+75	
Average exhange rate	136	141	143	148	+7	+6	
*Restated only the FY2022 financial result Corporation (Refer to the Appendix for de		ert of voluntary ap	plication of the Inte	ernational Financia	al Reporting Standa	ards (IFRS) at th	e equity method affiliate UACJ

Page six is a summarized P/L. We will skip this page.

# FY2023 Q3 results - Breakdown of changes in net sales



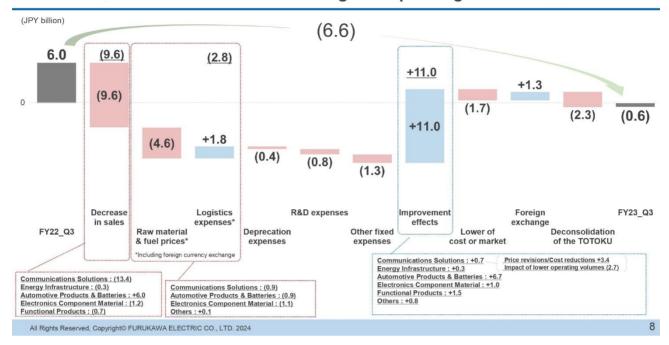


Page seven shows a waterfall chart of YoY sales increase/decrease for the cumulative Q3. Excluding fluctuation in price of unprocessed metals, foreign exchanges, and impact of changes in the scope of consolidation, the real change was a decrease of JPY28.1 billion. Of the changes in the scope of consolidation, JPY12.2 billion was due to the sale of equity interest in the TOTOKU in the previous fiscal year.

The breakdown of the real fluctuation is as follows: Communications Solutions, down about JPY42.0 billion; Electronics Component Material, down about JPY9.0 billion; Functional Products, down about JPY6.0 billion; and Energy Infrastructure, down about JPY3.0 billion. On the other hand, Automotive Products & Batteries increased by about JPY27.0 billion, and others, such as eliminations, increased by about JPY5.0 billion.

# FY2023 Q3 results - Breakdown of changes in operating income





Page eight shows a waterfall chart of YoY operating income for the cumulative Q3. The impact of the decrease in sales was very large, down JPY9.6 billion. Of this amount, JPY13.4 billion was negative in Communications Solutions. On the other hand, Automotive Products & Batteries had positive JPY6.0 billion. Others had negative JPY2.0 billion.

Although raw material and fuel prices continue to rise, logistics expenses are falling, and together, these costs are a negative JPY2.8 billion. Depreciation and R&D expenses increased due to the depreciation of JPY, and other fixed costs similarly rose due to the impact of the weaker JPY and higher unit labor costs, but the increase was controlled through substantial spending restraints and reductions.

In contrast, positive JPY11.0 billion was due to price optimization including price pass-through and improvement effects from product mix, productivity improvement, and cost reductions, but this was not enough to cover the negative effects.

The negative impact of the lower-of-cost-or-market method in the Energy Infrastructure and the exclusion from consolidation through the sale of equity interests of the TOTOKU in the previous fiscal year, resulted in a JPY6.6 billion decrease YoY despite the positive effect of foreign exchange due to the weaker yen.



# ■ Full-year forecasts remain unchanged

	FY22 Results* <sup>1</sup>	FY23 Previous forecasts* <sup>2</sup>	FY23 Forecasts	YonY change	Change from previous forecasts	
	а	b	С	c-a	c-b	
let sales	1,066.3	1,040.0	1,040.0	(26.3)	-	
Operating income	15.4	5.0	5.0	(10.4)	-	
(Margin)	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	(1.0)	_	
Interest revenue/expense	(5.2)	(17.)	-	150	-	
Profit/loss in equity method affiliates	3.6	12-1	-	1-1	-	
Foreign exchange gain/loss	1.7	- 4	-	-		
Ordinary income	17.3	4.0	4.0	(13.3)	-	
(Margin)	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%	(1.2)	-	
Extraordinary income/loss	10.7	8.3	9.9	(0.8)	+1.6	
Income taxes	(10.3)	72	-	-	12	
et income attributable to non- ontrolling interests	(1.7)	1.5	-	(=)	-	
let income attributable to owners of parent	15.9	0.0	0.0	(15.9)	-	
(Margin)	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	(1.5)		
verage copper price	1,209	1,191	1,243	+34	+52	(Q4 assumption : 1,225)
verage exhange rate	135	141	144	+8	+3	(Q4 assumption : 145)

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Page nine is a summary P/L of the FY2023 full-year forecast. The full-year forecast remains unchanged.

# Revised FY2023 full-year forecasts - operating income by segment



# ■ Compared to the previous forecast, Communications Solutions has been revised down and Automotive Products & Batteries has been revised up

Segments		Mair	revision	Main reason for the revision
Infrastructure	Communications Solutions	Previous (12.5)	(2.0) (14.5)	(-) Delayed demand recovery in the Americas in the optical fiber & cable business     (+) Increased orders from recovering data center related demand
	Energy Infrastructure	(No	change)	-
Electronics & Automotive Systems	Automotive Products & Batteries	11.5	13.0	(+) Recovering sales and increased productivity  (-) Changes to customer production plans  (-) Recorded additional provision for product compensation costs
	Electronics Component Material	(No	change)	-
Functional Pro	ducts	(No	change)	-

 $<sup>\</sup>ast$  Service & developments, etc.: Through limiting corporate expenses +0.5

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Please turn to page 10. Although the overall full-year forecast remains unchanged, operating income by segment has been revised. For operating income, the forecast for Automotive Products & Batteries has been revised upward by JPY1.5 billion due to sales recovery and productivity improvement, despite negative factors such as changes in customers' production plans and additional provision for product compensation costs.

On the other hand, in Communications Solutions, although there is a recent recovery in orders for data center-related products, the downward revision of JPY2.0 billion is made due to a delay in the recovery of demand in the optical fiber and cable business in North and Central/South America.

In addition, we expect positive JPY0.5 billion in Service and Developments, etc., due in part to the control of corporate expenses.

# Net sales and operating Income by segment (cumulative Q3)



(JPY billion)		Net sales		Operating income				
	FY22_Q3	FY23_Q3	YoY change	FY22_Q3	FY23_Q3	YoY change		
	a	b	b-a	с	d	d-c		
Infrastructure	238.2	198.9	(39.2)	3.6	(13.2)	(16.8)		
Communications Solutions	159.2	122.9	(36.3)	2.9	(11.7)	(14.7)		
Energy Infrastructure	79.0	76.0	(3.0)	0.7	(1.4)	(2.1)		
Electronics & Automotive Systems	444.7	474.7	+30.0	(1.1)	10.2	+11.3		
Automotive Products & Batteries	241.4	276.3	+34.9	(4.0)	8.3	+12.3		
Electronics Component Material	203.3	198.4	(4.9)	2.9	1.9	(1.0)		
Functional Products	101.2	85.5	(15.7)	5.2	3.9	(1.3)		
Service & Developments, etc.	22.1	23.2	+1.1	(1.6)	(1.6)	+0.0		
Elimination of intra-company transactions	(20.3)	(17.0)	+3.3	(0.0)	0.1	+0.1		
Total	785.9	765.3	(20.6)	6.0	(0.6)	(6.6)		

Net sales and operating Income by segment (full-year forecasts) A FURUKAWA

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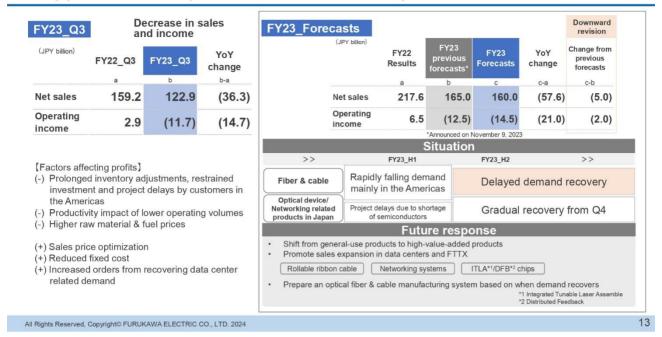
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JPY billion)			Net sales			Operating income					
	FY22 Results	FY23 Previous forecasts*	FY23 Forecasts	YoY change	Change from previous forecasts	FY22 Results	FY23 Previous forecasts*	FY23 Forecasts	YoY change	Change from previous forecasts	
nfrastructure	323.9	270.0	265.0	(58.9)	(5.0)	8.6	(11.5)	(13.5)	(22.1)	(2.0	
Communications Solutions	217.6	165.0	160.0	(57.6)	(5.0)	6.5	(12.5)	(14.5)	(21.0)	(2.0	
Energy Infrastructure	106.3	105.0	105.0	(1.3)	-	2.1	1.0	1.0	(1.1)		
Electronics & Automotive Systems	610.3	655.0	660.0	+49.7	+5.0	4.7	14.0	15.5	+10.8	+1	
Automotive Products & Batteries	337.4	395.0	395.0	+57.6	-	1.5	11.5	13.0	+11.5	+1	
Electronics Component Material	273.0	260.0	265.0	(8.0)	+5.0	3.2	2.5	2.5	(0.7)		
Functional Products	126.5	120.0	120.0	(6.5)	-	4.2	5.0	5.0	+0.8		
Service & Developments, etc.	31.7	30.0	30.0	(1.7)		(2.1)	(2.5)	(2.0)	+0.1	+0	
Elimination of intra-company transactions	(26.1)	(35.0)	(35.0)	(8.9)	_	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.1)		
Total	1,066.3	1,040.0	1,040.0	(26.3)		15.4	5.0	5.0	(10.4)		
		*Announced on 1	November 9, 202	3			*Announced on	November 9, 202	3		

Page 11 shows the cumulative Q3 total for net sales and operating income by segment, and page 12 shows its full-year forecast. Individual businesses are described on subsequent pages.

# 1-(1) Infrastructure (Communications Solutions)





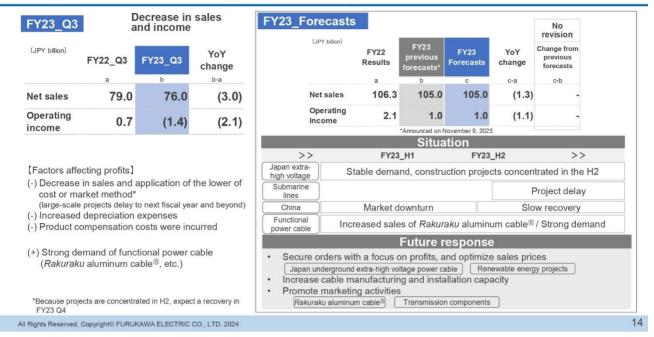
Please turn to page 13. First are Communications Solutions. Sales and profits for the cumulative Q3are down YoY. Negative factors include reduced investment by customers in North, Central, and South America; prolonged inventory adjustments; lower sales due to delays in the FTTX project; the resulting impact on productivity due to significantly lower capacity utilization; and higher raw material and fuel prices. In response, we are promoting sales price optimization and cost reductions, including fixed costs. In addition, there are signs of sales growth from a recovery in orders received due to a recent rebound in data center-related demand. However, the situation has not yet reached a full-fledged recovery, which has not made up for the negative results.

Regarding the downward revision of the full-year forecast, the change in the perception of the situation since the last time is highlighted in pink. At the beginning of the year, we expected a gradual recovery in optical fiber and cable in H2 and certain level of recovery in Q4. However, due to the prolonged sluggishness of demand, we made a substantial downward revision at the time of the announcement of H1. Since the recovery is now expected to be further delayed, we have further revised downward our forecasts for net sales and operating income to JPY5.0 billion and JPY2.0 billion, respectively.

We will continue to promote cost reduction and other improvement measures, shift from generalpurpose products to high-value-added products and improve our optical fiber and cable manufacturing system in anticipation of the data center demand recovery period.

# 1-(2) Infrastructure (Energy Infrastructure)

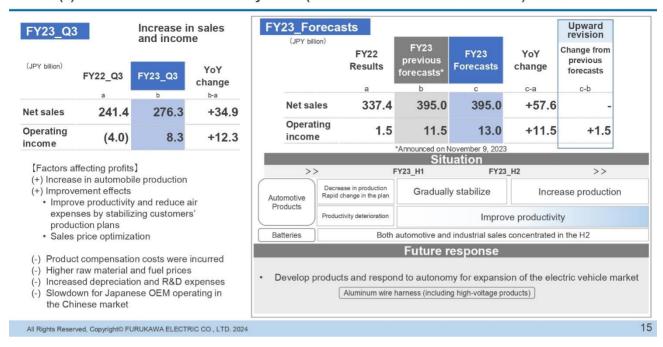




Page 14 is about Energy Infrastructure. Sales and profits for the cumulative Q3are down YoY. There was a decrease in revenue due to the postponement of a large project worth just under JPY10.0 billion, which had been planned, to the next fiscal year or later for client reasons. In addition, there is a negative impact from the application of the lower-of-cost-or-market method due to the associated decline in profitability. This negative figure under the lower-of-cost-or-market method is expected to recover in Q4 due to improved earnings and inventory reductions resulting from higher sales. Other negative factors include an increase in depreciation and amortization expenses and a product compensation expense incurred in Q1. On the other hand, functional power cable such as Rakuraku aluminum cable. Performed well.

Regarding the full-year forecast, orders for domestic extra-high voltage cable are firm. The construction projects will remain unchanged, concentrated in Q4. In addition, we will continue to ensure profit-oriented orders, sales price optimization, and expansion of cable manufacturing and installation capacity.



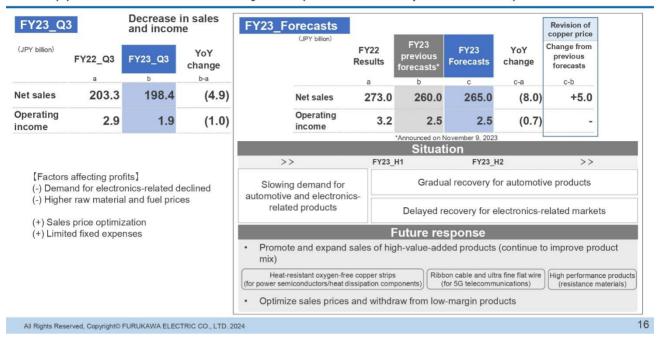


Page 15 is for Automotive Products & Batteries. Sales and profits for the cumulative Q3are up YoY. Automotive production is recovering and increasing. To keep up with this trend, we have been improving productivity and have also significantly reduced air costs that were incurred in the previous year due to sharp fluctuations in production plans. Price pass-through including formulization, against rising raw material and fuel prices, is progressing according to plan. On the other hand, there are negative factors such as product compensation expenses and sluggish sales to Japanese OEMs in the Chinese market, but these are covered by positive factors.

The full-year forecast has been revised upward from the previous forecast by further improving productivity. In the future, we will promote product development and autonomy of aluminum harnesses, including high-voltage-compatible products, for the expanding market of electric vehicles.

# 2-(2) Electronics & Automotive Systems (Electronics Component Material)



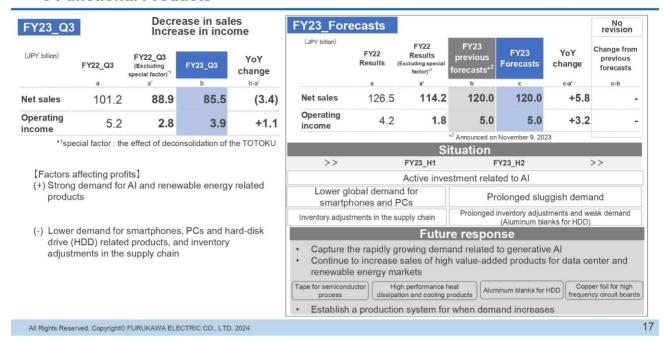


Page 16 is for Electronics Component Material. Sales and profits for the cumulative Q3 are down. Although demand for automotive applications is on a recovery trend, the main factor is a decrease in demand for electronics-related products. In addition, although raw material and fuel prices are rising, we are compensating for this by optimizing selling prices and curbing fixed costs.

The full year forecast for sales has been revised upward to an increase of JPY5.0 billion due to a review of copper prices, but there is no impact on P/L, so operating income remains unchanged. We will continue to improve profitability by shifting to high-value-added products to improve the product mix, optimize selling prices, and withdraw from low-margin products.

# 3 Functional Products





Page 17 is for Functional Products. Please note that the previous year's results include the TOTOKU, so this comparison excludes that factor.

For the cumulative Q3, sales declined and profits increased. Please understand that the increase in profit despite the decrease in revenue is due to the composition of the increase and decrease in business within the segment. Smartphone, PC, and hard-disk-drive related products, which were very strong in H1 of the previous fiscal year, have seen a decline in demand since H2 of the previous fiscal year, and inventory adjustments in the supply chain continue to have an impact. On the other hand, demand for heat dissipation related products and other products for AI and renewable energy, especially related to products for generative AI, continued to be strong from H1.

The full-year forecast remains unchanged as there is no change in the perception of the situation. We will continue to capture the growing generative AI related business, expand sales of high-value-added products for data centers and renewable energy, and improve our production system to meet increasing demand.

# FY2023 Q3 results - B/S summary



	End of FY22*	End of FY23Q3	Change b-a	/	ncreased by JPY 22.0 billion (including the impact of foreign currency exchange and
Current assets	486.8	510.8	+24.0	/ 0	opper prices of JPY +7.3 billion)
Cash and deposits	47.4	48.9	+1.5	/ .	External factors including sudden changes in net sales
Notes and accounts receivable	229.6	226.5	(3.0)		Strategic inventory (Secure inventory in preparation for changes in the business
Inventories	172.3	194.3	+22.0		environment, including the semiconductor shortage and increased maritime transportation
Non-current assets	446.6	454.4	+7.7		lead times) Projects and construction planned to be recorded as net sales in the future
Property, plant & equipment	269.3	273.4	+4.1		Projects and construction planned to be recorded as het sales in the lattile
Intangible assets	20.2	19.7	(0.5)	P	roperty, plant and equipment & Intangible assets
Investments and other assets	157.1	161.2	+4.1		ncreased by JPY 3.6 billion
Total Assets	933.5	965.2	+31.7	389	
Current liabilities	381.0	400.9	+19.9		Impact of CAPEX and depreciation: JPY (0.6) billion Impact of foreign currency exchange: JPY +8.5 billion
Non-current liabilities	223.3	233.8	+10.5		Impact of deconsolidation: JPY (3.0) billion
Total Liabilities	604.4	634.7	+30.4	\_	
Shareholders' equity	283.5	271.7	(11.8)	-	otal assets acreased by JPY 31.7 billion
Accumulated other comprehensive income	18.2	30.2	+12.0		Impact of foreign currency exchange: JPY +29.2 billion
Non-controlling interests	27.4	28.5	+1.1		Impact of new consolidation: JPY +0.6 billion
Total Net assets	329.1	330.4	+1.3	C	Other comprehensive income
Total Lianbilities and Net assets	933.5	965.2	+31.7		ncreased by JPY 12.0 billion
Interest-bearing debt	323.8	352.9	+29.1	F	oreign currency translation adjustments: JPY +12.2 billion (impact of yen depreciation)
Capital ratio	32.3%	31.3%	(1.0)		
NET D/E ratio	0.9	1.0	+0.1		let interest bearing debt creased by JPY 27.6 billion (From JPY 276.4 billion to JPY 304.0 billion)
Restated only the FY2022 financial International Financial Reporting St (Refer to the Appendix for details)					ordered by Co. 1. 21. Common (1. Control 1. 21. C. 7 billion to Ot 1. Co. 4. C. billion)

Page 18 is a summarized BS at the end of Q3 FY2023. Total assets increased by JPY31.7 billion. Of this amount, impact of foreign currency exchange was significant at JPY29.2 billion. The breakdown shows that inventories increased by JPY22.0 billion, and excluding the JPY7.3 billion impact of foreign currency exchange and copper prices, inventories increased by JPY14.7 billion. This is due to an increase in strategic inventories in preparation for changes in the business environment and projects and construction projects to be booked in the future, which are planned to decrease toward the end of the fiscal year to an appropriate level.

In net assets, foreign currency translation adjustments in other comprehensive income increased JPY12.2 billion due to the effect of yen depreciation. Net interest-bearing debt increased by JPY27.6 billion, partly due to sluggish profits.

# CAPEX, Depreciation & amortization and R&D expenses



# ■ Full-year forecast remains unchanged

	(billilon yen)	FY22_Q3	FY23_Q3	YoY change	FY Res	22 ults	*FY23 Previous Forecasts	FY23 Forecasts	YoY change	Change from previous forecasts
		а	b	b-a	(		d	е	e-c	e-d
	CAPEX	26.0	26.0	(0.0)	4	3.8	43.0	43.0	(0.8)	-
	Depreciation and amortization	28.5	28.9	+0.4	3	9.1	39.0	39.0	(0.1)	-
	R&D expenses	17.9	18.6	+0.8	2	3.3	26.0	26.0	+2.7	-
							Amounced	on Novembe	9, 2023	
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Page 19 shows the status of capital expenditures, depreciation and amortization, and R&D expenses. This forecast is unchanged from the previous forecast.

# Directed at FY2024



- Overall demand is expected to recover
  - Continue to pay attention to changes in the supply chain caused by natural disasters and geopolitical risk, and changes to customer plans
- Continue management with a focus on capital efficiency, and steadily improve profits

Image of op	erating income	in FY20	24				
JPY: billion  Segments	Sub-segments	FY22 Results	F	Y23 Forecas H1	H2 Forecast	FY24 Forecasts	Premise
Infrastructure	Communica- tions Solutions	6.5	(14.5)	(6.0)	(8.5)		North and Latin America markets will recover after H2 (including demand creation from the BEAD* Program) Growing data center demand Increased sales of high value-added products  * Broadband Equity Access and Deployment Program  * Broadband Equity Access and Deployment Program
	Energy Infrastructure	2.1	1.0	(2.6)	3.6		<ul> <li>Continued firm demand for Japan underground cable projects</li> <li>Progress in the projects postponed from FY2023</li> <li>Strong demand for functional power cable (<i>Rakuraku</i> aluminum cable<sup>®</sup>, etc.)</li> </ul>
Electronics & Automotive	Automotive Products & Batteries	1.5	13.0	2.3	10.7		Increased adoption of our aluminum wiring harnesses
Systems	Electronics Component Material	3.2	2.5	0.6	1.9		<ul> <li>Firm demand for automotive products</li> <li>Demand for electronics-related products will recover <u>after H2</u></li> </ul>
Functional Proc	lucts	4.2	5.0	2.1	2.9		Growing demand for data center related products (strong demand for Al related products, recovering demand for semiconductor related products)     Firm demand for renewable energy related products
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Page 20 is the last page. This is the direction of the outlook for each business for FY2024. Plans for FY2024 and FY2025 are currently being formulated, but demand is expected to recover in general. As for the North, Central, and South American market for Communications Solutions, demand generation by the BEAD program is expected to start in H2.

Electronics Component Material is an upstream business in the supply chain. Therefore, since there is a time lag between the recovery of the electronics-related product market and the recovery of orders, we expect recovery to begin in H2.

In this environment, we will steadily improve profits by promoting business portfolio transformation through capital efficiency management-oriented initiatives. I will be sure to explain the specifics of our progress in May, along with our future plans, so please bear with us. This is all from me. Thank you very much for your attention.