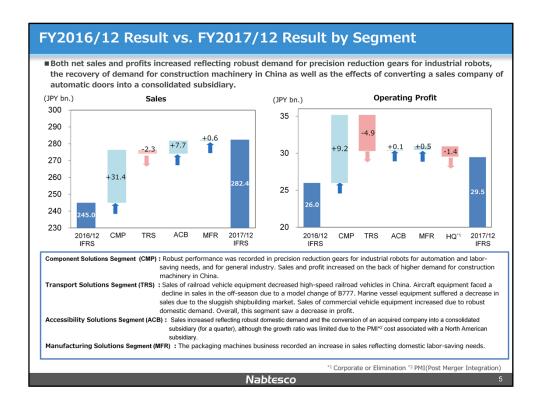


d by good result of CMP, bot . 31, 2017) achieving the hig			year-on-year basi	is and compared v	vith and the plan
(JPY million)	2016/12 Result (A)	2017/12 Revised Plan (As of Jul. 31, 2017) (B)	2017/12 Result (C)	Ratio of Variation ((C-A)/A)	
Sales	244,968	273,000	282,422	15.3	% 3.5%
Core O.P. *2	25,165	28,400	29,155	15.9	% 2.7%
(Core OPM)	10.3%	10.4%	10.3%		
O.P.	25,982	28,400	29,468	13.4	% 3.8%
(OPM)	10.6%	10.4%	10.4%		
Finance Income and Cost	-237	-	523		
Equity in earnings of affiliates	1,034	-	4,915		
Income before tax	26,779	32,100	34,907	30.4	% 8.7%
Net profit *3	18,606	23,900	25,146	35.2	% 5.2%
					'
arnings per share (JPY Yen)	150.64	193.60	203.85		
DPS (JPY Yen)	50	68(Plan)	72(Plan)		
Payout ratio	33.2%	35.1%	35.3%		

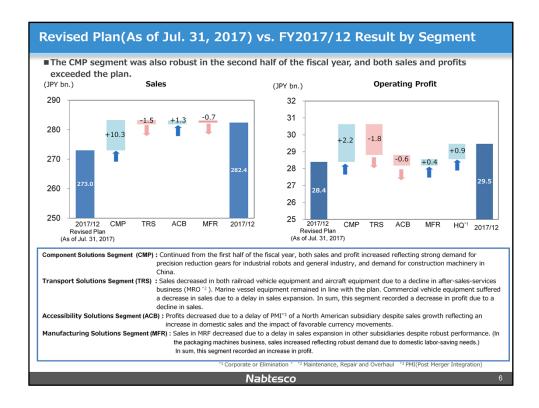
In FY 2017, net sales and operating profit increased 15.3% and 13.4% year-on-year, respectively. There was an exceptional factor that drove net profit up 35.2%, a much higher growth rate than operating profit. (The acquisition of a subsidiary by Harmonic Drive Systems pushed up net profit by 3,800 million yen.)

We plan to pay a dividend of 72 yen per share. The payout ratio will be 35.3% (we promised a 35.0% or higher payout ratio).



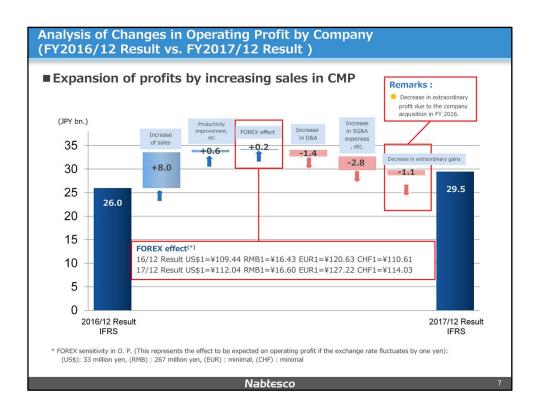
We make a year-on-year comparison of net sales and operating profit by business segment. Net sales in the CMP and ACB segments increased a little more than 30.0 billion yen and 7.7 billion yen, respectively. The CMP segment contributed to a higher growth of operating profit. Meanwhile, the TRS segment saw operating profit decrease.

The fall in operating profit in the TRS segment was caused by a sharp decrease in sales for high-speed railroad vehicles in China. The Aircraft Equipment business faced a decline in sales due to the temporarily weaker demand associated with the switch from B777 to B777X.



We compare the revised plan for FY 2017 with actual results for FY 2017.

Net sales in the CMP segment exceeded the plan by 10.0 billion yen, while the TRS segment saw net sales fall short of the plan. The increase in operating profit in the CMP segment made up for a decline in the TRS segment, resulting in the growth of overall operating profit over the revised plan.



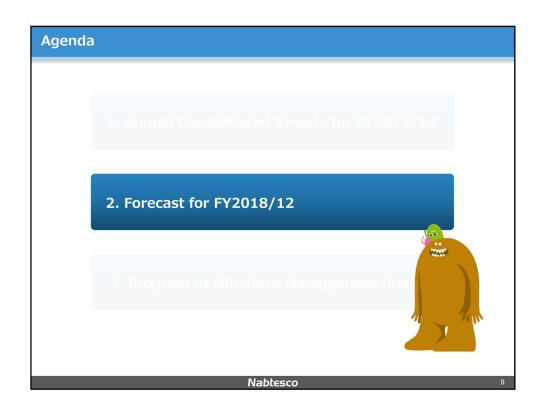
We analyze factors for an increase in operating profit.

Operating profit grew due to a rise in net sales, the improvement in productivity, and the yen depreciation, but depreciation and selling and general administrative expenses rose since we conducted capital expenditures as scheduled.

Extraordinary gains decreased in FY 2017, since gains from the acquisition of NABCO SYSTEMS were included in FY 2016.

Balance sheet remained sound during implementation of steady investme for growth.						
(JPY million)	2016/12 (as of December 31, 2016)	2017/12 (as of December 31, 2017)	Variation			
Assets	256,973	301,557	44,584			
Cash and cash equivalents)	41,780	44,121	2,341			
Trade receivable)	65,569	76,874	11,305			
Inventories)	32,704	40,298	7,594			
Tangible fixed assets)	63,155	70,700	7,545			
iabilities	101,070	124,556	23,486			
Bonds and borrowings)	16,949	27,720	10,771			
Total equities	155,904	177,002	21,098			
(Non-controlling nterests)	7,974	9,465	1,491			
Equity attributable to owners of parent	147,929	167,537	19,607			
Ratio of equity attributable o owners of parent:	57.6%	55.6%	-			

The ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent changed to 55.6% at the end of FY 2017 from 57.6% at the end of FY 2016. The ratio did not change substantially. We maintain a healthy balance sheet.



	(JPY million)	2017/12 Result (A)	2018/12 Plan (B)	Variation (B-A)	Ratio of Variation ((B-A)/A)	Remarks: Increase in demand for precision reduction gears for industrial
	Sales	282,422	308,000	25,578	9.1%	robots and general industry.
	O.P.	29,468	32,600	3,132	10.6%	 Increase in sales in Hydraulic Equipment
	(OPM)	10.4%	10.6%	0.2pt	-	business due to expected growth
I	ncome before tax	34,907	35,900	993	2.8%	in demand for construction machine
	Net profit *	25,146	25,700	554	2.2%	Remarks : Ratio of variation in ne profit is 15% excluding
Ξ						
0	OPS (JPY Yen)	72(Plan)	73(Plan)			28 billion yen gained be equity in earnings of
	Payout ratio	35.3%	35.0%			affiliates.

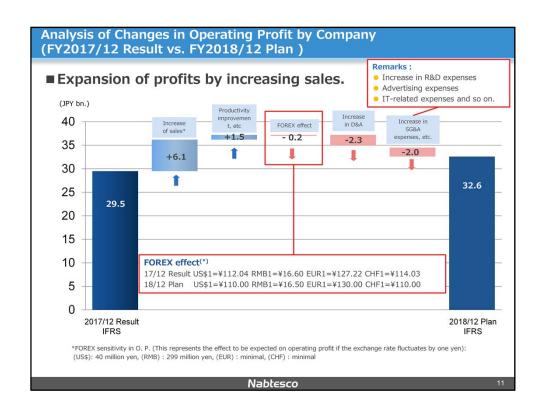
We will celebrate the 16th anniversary in FY 2018. Net sales exceeded 200,000 million yen in FY 2014 and are expected to reach 308,000 million yen in FY 2018.

We plan to post operating profit of 32,600 million yen and net profit of 25,700 million yen and pay a dividend of 73 yen per share, a 1-yen increase from the previous year (resulting in a payout ratio of 35.0%).

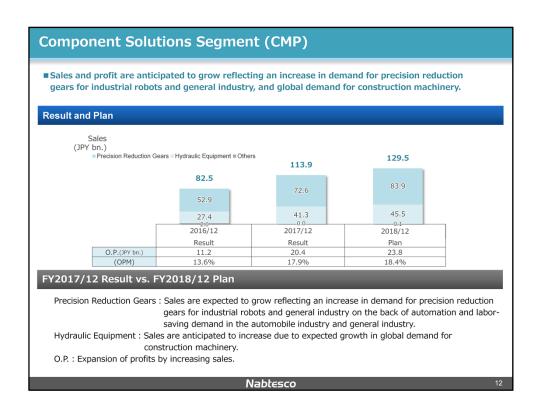
Although a 2.2% growth in net profit looks small, net profit is forecast to jump 15.0% on an actual basis. This is because net profit in FY 2017 included 2,800 million yen from equity in net gain of affiliated companies.

This investment profit is extraordinary gains from the acquisition of Harmonic Drive Systems' subsidiary in Germany.

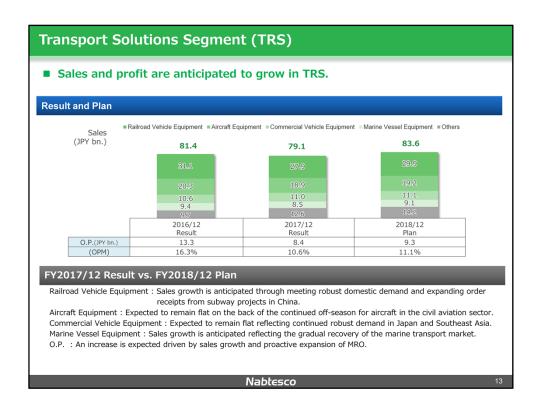
We aim to grow 10% on an operating profit basis.



We plan to boost operating profit by 6.1 billion yen through sales increase, while trying to improve productivity. Our assumed exchange rate is 110 yen to the US dollar. Depreciation will increase. We aim to post operating profit of 32.6 billion yen.

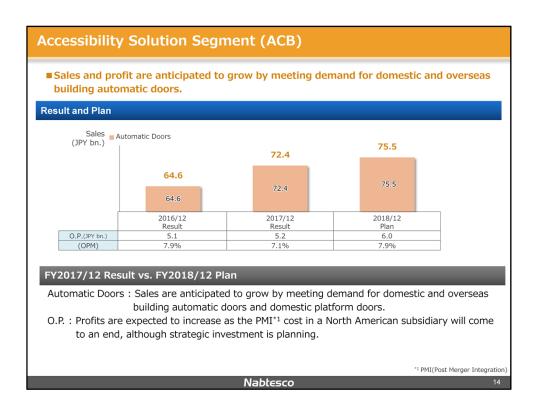


In the CMP segment, net sales and operating profit are forecast to increase from the previous year. Sales staff on the front line reported demand would be strong. Furthermore, in the meetings to exchange New Year's greetings at the beginning of 2018 (The Japan Robot Association and The Japan Construction Equipment Manufacturers Association), we heard that demand will continue to expand. (For details, please refer to Page 32.)

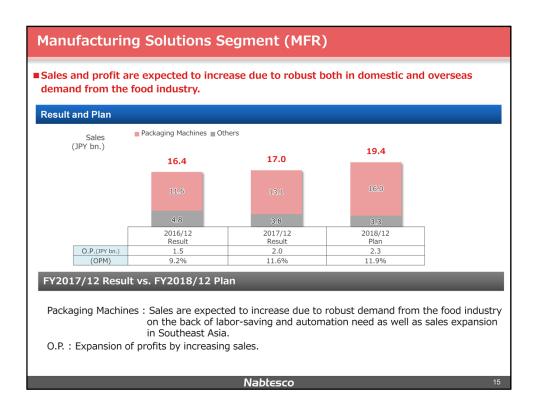


In the TRS segment, we plan to increase net sales to 83.6 billion yen in FY 2018 from 79.1 billion yen in FY 2017.

In the Railroad Vehicle Equipment business, we project to post net sales of 29.9 billion yen by increasing orders from subway projects. In the Aircraft Equipment business, we forecast net sales will remain flat due to the temporarily weaker demand associated with the model change.



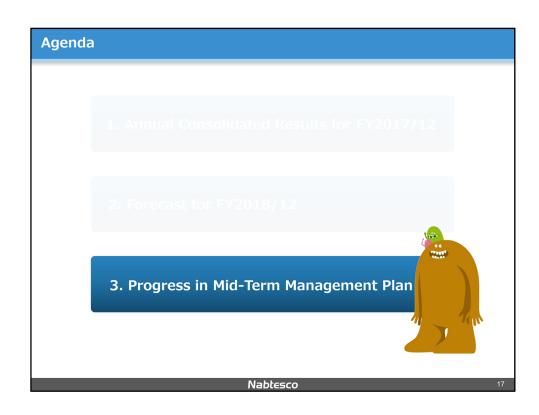
In the ACB segment, net sales are expected to grow supported by robust demand for building automatic doors and platform doors. Operating profit is likely to increase slightly. Operating profit margin decreased in FY 2017 due to costs of Post Merger Integration in a North America's subsidiary and an investment project for future growth. Operating profit margin is expected to recover to the level of FY 2016.

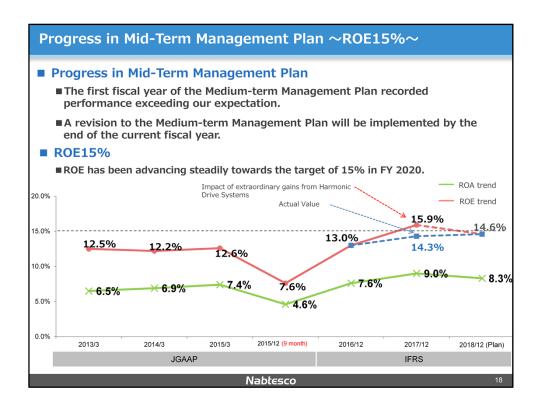


Sales, mainly packaging machines, have grown steadily supported by needs for labor-saving and automation in recent years.

CAPEX, R&D	and Depr	eciation				
■ Capital exp reduction g Precision reduction Aircraft equipmen	ears and air	craft equip	oment for for for for the contract of place of the contract of	uture grow	th.	
	(JPY bn.)	2016/12 Result	2017/12 Result	2018/12 Plan		
	CAPEX	14.5	15.5	30.4		
	R&D	7.4	8.7	10.2		
	Depreciation	7.4	9.0	11.2		
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In FY 2018, we plan to double capital expenditure from FY 2017. This is mainly due to capacity expansion at plants of precision reduction gears and aircraft equipment.





Net sales and operating profit have grown steadily in the initial year of the Mid-term Management Plan.

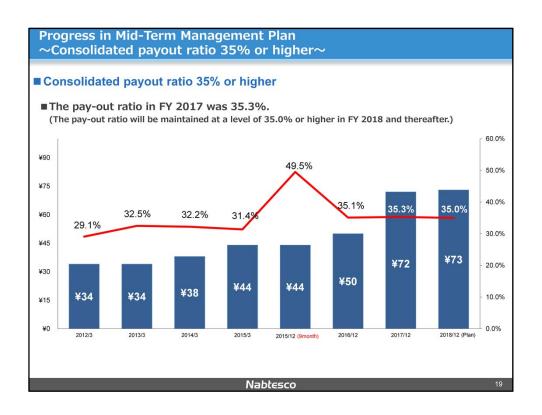
After seeing performance in FY 2017 and 2018, we may revise the plan. On Page 23, we explain our commitment to each maneuver.

For Market Creation, we conducted overseas deployment, including setting up a European management company, an after-sales service business base for Southeast Asia, and a business base in India.

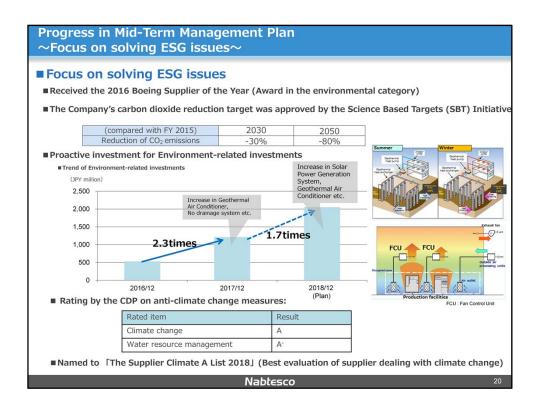
For Technology Innovation, we brought together bases of the Technology Headquarters located in many places to Kyoto.

For Operation Excellence, we set up the Production Reform Promotion Office and unified the commencement date of the new management system with that of the fiscal year (starting from January).

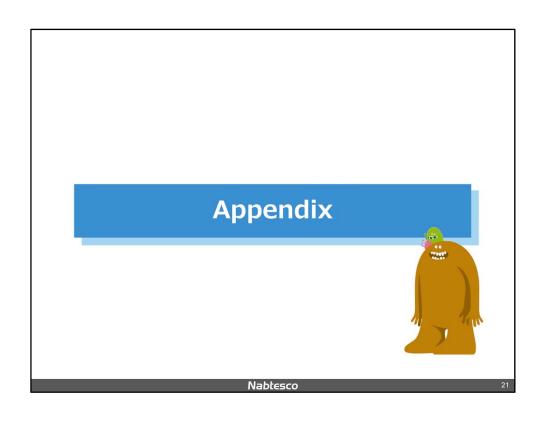
In FY 2017, ROE stood at 15.9%, since we recorded extraordinary gains of 2.8 billion yen. ROE was 14.3% excluding extraordinary gains.

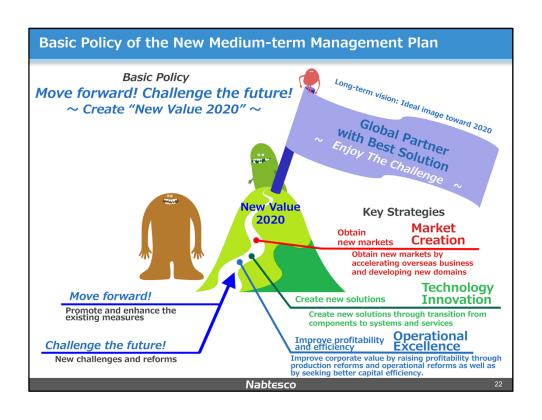


As we paid a dividend of 72 yen per share in FY2017, the pay-out ratio stood at 35.3%. In FY 2018, we plan to pay a dividend of 73 yen per share (a pay-out ratio of 35.0%).



To solve ESG issues, we have made environment-related investments. In FY 2018, we plan to implement environment-related investments, such as photovoltaic power generation panels and geothermal air conditioners.





Effort to Mid-Term Management Plan in 2017

■ Market Creation · · · Obtain new markets by accelerating overseas business and developing new domains

- A European management company was established to reinforce the operation base with overall management of entry into European markets and our existing businesses in Europe.
- In the railroad vehicle equipment business, the acquisition of certifications is being sought aiming at entry into the European market.
- In the railroad vehicle equipment business, businesses for the Chinese subway project were expanded.
- An after-sales-service business base for Southeast Asia was established in Thailand.
- The import, sale and after-sales-service business in India was commenced by a local subsidiary.

■ **Technology Innovation** · · · Create new solutions through transition from components to systems and services.

- OVALO GmbH of Germany was acquired in order to obtain technologies related to systemaization and mechatronization.
- A unified research and development management system was set up by establishing "Nabtesco R&D Center."
- In the hydraulic equipment business, a new product jointly developed with Hyest Corporation, which was acquired in
- Operational Excellence · · · Improve corporate value by raising profitability through production reforms and operational reforms as well as by seeking better capital efficiency.
 - Activities for improvement of productivity (+10% by 2020) by highly automating production and introducing robots
 - An automated tool was introduced for miscellaneous operations.
 - The commencement date of the new management system was unified with that of fiscal year to further clarify the operational accountability.

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Our commitments in the New Medium-term Management Plan

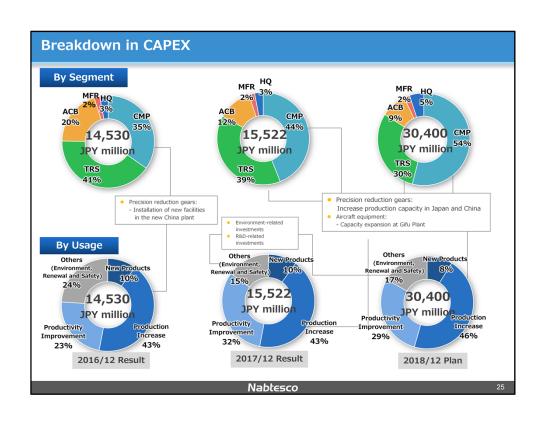
ROE: 15%

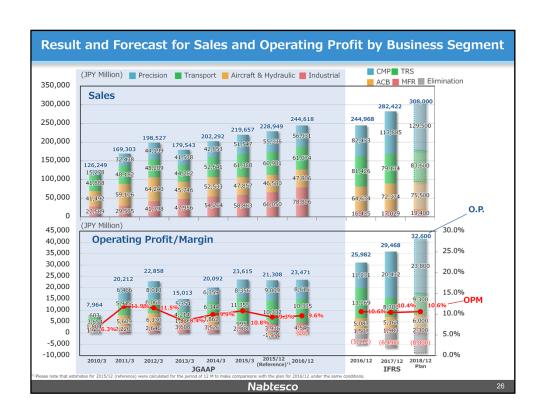
Consolidated payout ratio: 35% or over

Focus on solving **ESG** issues

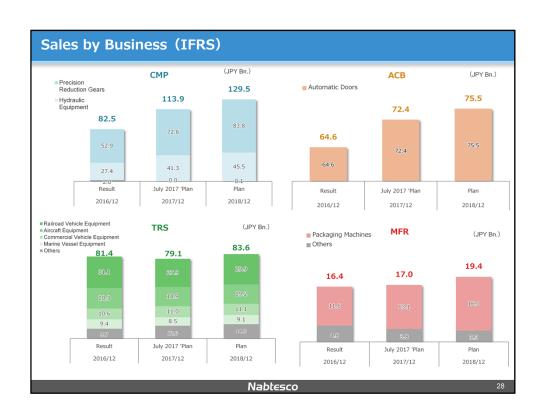
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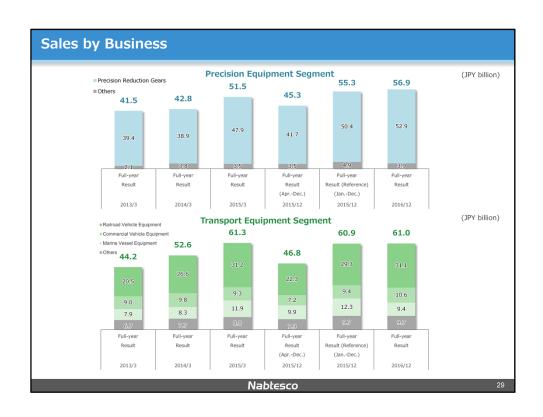
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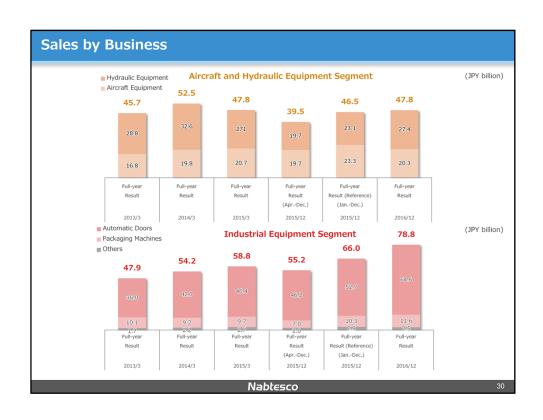


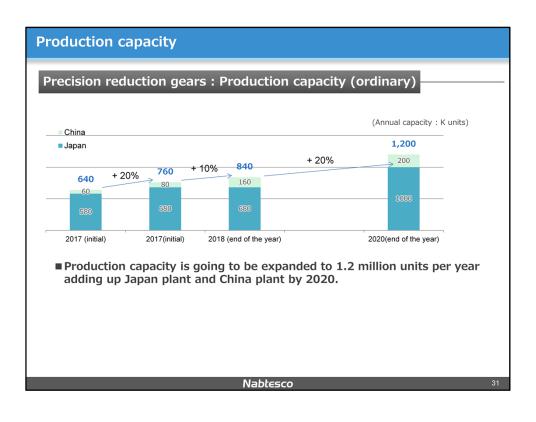


(JPY million) Segment	Term	2016/12 Result	2017/12 Jul.2017 plan	2017/12 Result	2018/12 Plan	2020/12 Mid-term reference
Component Solutions (CMP)	Sales	82,473	103,600	113,885	129,500	118,40
	O.P. (OPM)	11,231 (13.6%)	18,200 (17.6%)	20,432 (17.9%)	23,800 (18.4%)	22,20 (18.8%
Transport Solutions (TRS)	Sales	81,426	80,600	79,134	83,600	104,40
	O.P. (OPM)	13,269 (16.3%)	10,200 (12.7%)	8,383 (10.6%)	9,300 (11.1%)	17,20 (16.5%
Accessibility Solutions (ACB)	Sales	64,634	71,100	72,374	75,500	79,20
	O.P. (OPM)	5,087 (7.9%)	5,800 (8.2%)	5,168 (7.1%)	6,000 (7.9%)	7,90 (10.0%
Manufacturing Solutions (MFR)	Sales	16,435	17,700	17,029	19,400	27,70
	O.P. (OPM)	1,507 (9.2%)	1,600 (9.0%)	1,983 (11.6%)	2,300 (11.9%)	3,20 (11.6%
Other Profit or Loss		-5,112	-7,400	-6,498	-8,800	-8,50
Total	Sales	244,968	273,000	282,422	308,000	330,00
	O.P. (OPM)	25,982 (10.6%)	28,400 (10.4%)	29,468 (10.4%)	32,600 (10.6%)	42,00









Overview of Market Conditions in 2017 and 2018

CMP: Precision Reduction Gears

According to the Japan Robot Association, sales of robots during the period of July-September 2017 amounted to 189.0 billion yen, a year-on-year increase of 34%. As to the full-year forecast for 2018, sales are expected to reach 1 trillion yen, a 10% increase from the previous year. Mr. Inaba, Chairman of the association, concurrently serving as the Chairman of FANUC CORPORATION, emphasizes that the expansion of demand for robots will continue for more than five years, and that sales of 2 trillion yen will be just a milestone.

(28th Jan. 2018. Nikkei Veritas)

CMP: Hydraulic Equipment

The Japan Construction Equipment Manufacturers Association announced on January 31 that the shipment value of construction machinery in 2017 (total amount including supplemental parts) reached 2,551.3 billion yen, a 19.1% increase year on year, representing the first increase in three years. Overseas demand including North America and Asia contributed to the overall growth driven by the increase in demand for construction machinery on the back of infrastructure construction and housing, while last-minute purchase also expanded prior to the enforcement of stricter emissions control in Japan. Shipments have increased to a wide range of destinations outside Japan spurred by world-wide economic growth. While a large volume of construction machinery is produced locally in China, the Chinese market turned upward since the end of 2016, and demand remained robust and steady throughout the year of 2017. "Sales of construction machinery have maintained high growth in China," said Mr. Yasuhiro Inagaki, Senior Executive Officer of Komatsu Ltd., in a telephone interview on January 31.

(1st, Feb. 2018 The Nikkei)

Mr. Tetsuo Katsurayama, Executive Officer and Director of Hitachi Construction Machinery Co., Ltd. was quoted as saying that in the next fiscal year the momentum of Chinese demand growth will continue up to June.

(31st, Jan. 2018 The Nikkei)

TRS: Marine Vessel Equipment

Shipping firms consider the Chinese environmental regulation as a favorable drive. Chinese steel makers increased the use of Brazilian and Australian iron ore of higher quality, resulting in the brisk movement of freight. The average Baltic Dry Index, a freight index of bulk resource carriers, for 2017 recorded its highest level in four years.

(4th Feb. 2018. Nikkei Veritas)

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