# Konica Minolta, Inc. $2^{\text {nd }}$ Quarter/FY2021 ending in March 2022 Consolidated Financial Results 

Three months: July 1, 2021 - September 30, 2021
Six months: April 1, 2021 - September 30, 2021

- Announced on November 2, 2021 -

Shoei Yamana
President and CEO
Konica Minolta, Inc.

■ FY2021 Q2 Results

■ FY2021 Earnings Forecast

■ Approach to FY2022

- Policy on Shareholder Returns


## FY2021 Q2 Results

| Revenue |
| :--- |
| Operating Profit |
| Profit attributable to owners of |
| the Company |
| FOREX [Yen] |
| USD |
| EUR |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { FY2021 } \\ 6 \mathrm{M} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY2020 } \\ 6 M \end{gathered}$ | YoY | YoY <br> (W/O Forex) | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY2021 } \\ \text { Q2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY2020 } \\ \text { Q2 } \end{gathered}$ | YoY | YoY <br> (W/O Forex) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 445.1 | 384.7 | +16\% | +11\% | 215.2 | 211.5 | +2\% | -2\% |
| -1.6 | -27.9 | - | - | -4.7 | -5.2 | - | - |
| -4.3 | -22.2 | - | - | -5.3 | -4.9 | - | - |
| 109.80 | 106.92 | +2.88 |  | 110.11 | 106.22 | +3.89 |  |
| 130.90 | 121.30 | +9.60 |  | 129.84 | 124.11 | +5.73 |  |



- Company overall: Despite a robust recovery in real demand, the order backlog (approx. $¥ 33.0$ billion) was high and revenue increased only slightly, mainly owing to delays in the procurement of semiconductors and other components.
- By business: Hardware sales were impacted by the above, resulting in decreased revenue in office printing (OP). Increased revenue in DW-DX, PP/IP, HC/APM, and Industry made up for decreased revenue in OP.

Q2
■ Operating profit: Recovered by around net $¥ 3.0$ billion, when the effects of subsidies, etc., in Q2 FY20 were considered. Industry profit remained high. SG\&A for the Company overall remained under $¥ 100.0$ billion.
Profit

- Capital efficiency: Quarterly operating CFs remained high in Q2, as in Q1.


| Segment |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Portfolio <br> transformations | REALM IDx, Inc. (APM), subsidiary in the U.S., began IPO preparations in the U.S. Other measures are ongoing. |



| Segment |  | Progress toward targets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HC | Contribution from increased sales of DR (+16\% YoY) / diagnostic ultrasound systems (+16\% YoY), and pulse oximeters. |
| Healthcare | APM | Genetic testing: Continued to increase QoQ, and increased $+29 \%$ YoY, but the number of samples was less than expected owing to the resurgence of COVID-19. <br> Drug discovery support: Higher than expected thanks to the resumption of clinical trials for Alzheimer's disease, etc. Backlogs were maintained at a high level. |
| Industry | SE | Orders from major clients for light-source color measurement instruments for displays were solid, as anticipated. Won new orders for automobile visual inspection and HSI (hyperspectral imaging). |
|  | MCH | Performance materials: Phase difference film for TVs (+11\% YoY) and thin film for small-and medium -sized devices (+11\% YoY) continued to perform well. <br> IJ components: Exceeded target thanks to increased sales of inkjet printheads for industrial applications. |




Kept the CCC short and generated high operating CFs in Q2, as in Q1. No impact on full-year outlook.


## FY2021 Earnings Forecast

## Digital Workplace / Professional Print

| Changes in environment |  | Impact on business performance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Office (OP) | Production print (PP) |
|  | COVID-19 impact (mainly on demand side) | - Hardware: Demand to continue to recover as expected | - Hardware: Demand to continue to recover as expected <br> - Non-hard: No change from expected demand |
|  |  | - Non-hard: Entrenchment of work styles associated with the new normal |  |
|  | Procurement of semiconductors and other components | - Hardware: Production around 70\% of real demand in H2 (55\% in Q3 and 85\% in Q4) |  |
|  | Impact of toner factory accident | - Toner: Production at approx. $75 \%$ of real demand in H2 (55\% in Q3 and 95\% in Q4) |  |
|  |  |  | - Prioritize toner supply to existing customers and curb hardware sales |

## Company overall

## Perceptions of environment as basis

Electric power issues in China

Supply chain

- Negligible impact by each measure, but strengthening the preparation for the winter when the demand increases
- Continuing container shortages, port congestion, logistics labor shortages, rapid increases in freight rates, and longer shipping-arrival lead times as a result of increasing economic activity

Causes of Tatsuno Toner Factory Explosion and Manufacturing Process Following Restart

Restarting operation with a new process that eliminates the secondary drying process, which caused the explosion
Former process

Chemical reaction process


Reaction tank


Toner, with water

Drying process


## Post-treatment process



Mixer

New process
(started 10/18 at Kofu, to start from $11 / 8$ at Tatsuno)

Drying process


Primary drier

Post-treatment process


Mixer
Konica Minolta, Inc.

|  | $\text { FY202 } 1$ <br> Forecast (Current) | FY2021 <br> Forecast (Previous) | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY2020 } \\ \text { Result } \end{gathered}$ | Difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | 890.0 | 940.0 | 863.4 | +3\% |
| Operating Profit | 12.0 | 36.0 | -16.3 |  |
| Profit attributable to owners of the Company | 1.5 | 19.0 | -15.2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| FOREX [Yen] |  |  |  |  |
| USD | 105.0 | 105.0 | 106.1 | -1.1 |
| EUR | 125.0 | 125.0 | 123.7 | +1.3 |

■ Forex: Maintaining assumption of $¥ 125 /$ EUR and $¥ 105 /$ USD.
$\square$ Revenue: Revised downward by $¥ 50.0$ billion considering delays in component procurement and tight toner supply resulting in lower H 2 hardware sales, as well as progress in H 1 .
■ Operating profit: Revised downward by $¥ 24.0$ billion considering lower gross profit from a decline in revenue, mainly owing to hardware supply limits, as well as progress in H 1 .


| Initial forecasts | 36.0 | -22.5 | Operating profit: main reasons for change from initial forecasts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Digital Workplace |  |  | Reduction of production volume owing to tight supply of semiconductors and other components, $70 \%$ of actual demand, limits on hardware sales |
| Professional Print | -8.0 | (Net - $¥ 1.5$ billion) | Curbs on hardware sales as a result of toner shortages caused by an accident at toner factory, and a decline in non-hard revenue (mainly in Q3) |
| HealthcareIndustry | -6.0 |  | $¥ 1.5$ billion due to resurging COVID-19 in the U.S. Others were transferred costs from corporate in previous forecast. |
|  | 5.0 |  | Full-year contribution from sensing exceeding forecast in Q1, rollout of high value-added products in performance materials |
| Corporate | 7.5 | $\longrightarrow$ | Expenses related to capital policy ( $¥ 2.5$ billion), transfer of some development departments to Healthcare ( $¥ 2.0$ billion), + cost reduction |

FY2021 Earnings Forecast | DW/PP Full-year Operating Profit

- H1: Operating profit increased approx. $3 x$ from the previous year, driven by increased revenue from sensing, performance materials, and IJ
- H2: Forecast 28\% increase in profit, from sensing remaining high (weighted in Q4), while materials and components revenue grows
- Full-year: Forecast approx. $80 \%$ increase in profit over the full year, from significant increase in profit in H 1 and solid profit growth in H2


$\square$ IJ components (IJ)
- Optical components (OC)

■ Imaging-loT solutions (IoT)

## Approach to FY2022

## Transform Office Business to the Digital Workplace Business using customer base

Impact from FY2 1 earnings forecast revisions (downside)

Measures to recover from above downside risk

Impact of tight supply of semiconductors and other components in Hl

- Implement additional measures to reduce fixed costs (FY22)
- Strengthen the structure of the DW-DX business and grow earnings (make local government DX business a subsidiary, etc.)


## Business growth in "Measurement, Inspection, and Diagnosis" field

| Industry | - Strengthen integrated operation in the Industry Business <br> - Business expansion in growth industry fields (automotive, pharmaceutical, food, recycling, energy), and acceleration of expansion through M\&A and other measures <br> - Grow recurring revenue with increase in number of FORXAI partners |
| :---: | :---: |
| Healthcare | Improvements in profitability from Asia business expansion and strengthening and expanding of partnerships <br> - Preparation of IPO for REALM ID x, Inc. <br> - Utilizing AWS cloud service to integrate and analyze data, and build Lattice platform |
| Professional Print | Accelerating expansion of digital printing markets from rising demand for commercial on-demand printing <br> - Acquire new customers among medium- and large-scale printing companies with HPP/industrial printers |

- Office non-hard: At one point in FY2 1, we assumed that revenue returned to $90 \%$ of the FY 19 level, at which point it was expected to fall by an annual rate of $4 \%$. But as current expectation in FY21, work styles associated with the new normal become entrenched, resulting in revenue falling back to $86 \%$, and it's expected to remain flat in FY22. No significant difference from existing expectations for FY22.


## Regarding interim dividend and period-end dividend forecast

- Capital policy: Raise ability to generate cash with earnings structure reforms and transformation of business portfolio; maintain and improve shareholder returns while making carefully selected growth investments.
- In H1 FY21, operating CFs remained at a high level, as in Q1, continuing a recovery trend that has been ongoing since Q2 FY20.
- Earnings forecasts for FY2 1 have been revised downward from initial forecasts owing both to external factors such as the tight supply of semiconductors and other components, and internal factors (toner factory accident). However, these factors are not permanent, and performance is expected to normalize in H1 FY22. The Company will focus strongly on achieving operating profit of $¥ 55.0$ billion in FY22 through additional measures to strengthen profitability.
- According to the above approach, the interim dividend for FY2 1 is $¥ 15$ per share, the same as the initial forecast. The annual dividend forecast is unchanged at $¥ 30$ per share (interim dividend of $¥ 15$ per share and period-end dividend of $¥ 15$ per share).
- Today, November 21 st Half FY2021 financial results announcement
- Revisions to full-year earnings forecasts for FY2021 and main reasons for revisions
- Impact on FY2022 forecast and policies for responding

■ February 2022
3rd Quarter FY2021 financial results announcement

- Update on impact on FY2022 forecast
- Measures to respond to downside risk in DW Business

■ Mid to late February 2022 Management Policy Briefing

- Specific measures to complete portfolio transformations in FY2025


## Appendix

## Revenue - Operating Profit

| FY19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 6M |
| Revenue | OP | 116.4 | 120.9 | 119.6 | 116.6 | 237.4 |
|  | DW-DX | 18.5 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 18.8 | 36.8 |
|  | total | 135.0 | 139.1 | 139.5 | 135.4 | 274.1 |
| OP |  | 5.5 | 7.8 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 13.3 |
| OP margin |  | 4.0\% | 5.6\% | 3.1\% | 0.1\% | 4.8\% |
| FY20 |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 6M |
| Revenue | OP | 78.3 | 98.2 | 104.2 | 107.9 | 176.5 |
|  | DW-DX | 16.3 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 21.1 | 34.7 |
|  | total | 94.6 | 116.7 | 125.0 | 128.9 | 211.3 |
| OP |  | -9.6 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | -9.3 |
| OP margin |  | - | 0.3\% | 2.5\% | 2.7\% | - |
| FY21 |  | Q1 | Q2 |  |  | 6M |
| Revenue | OP | 102.9 | 85.5 |  |  | 188.5 |
|  | DW-DX | 18.2 | 19.4 |  |  | 37.7 |
|  | total | 121.2 | 104.9 |  |  | 226.1 |
| OP |  | 1.1 | -5.4 |  |  | -4.4 |
| OP margin |  | 0.9\% | - |  |  | - |

$\checkmark$ Delayed recovery in office hardware revenue.

## Q2 Summary

## Office (OP)

■ In hardware, unit sales fell as supply failed to keep up with the recovery in demand owing to shortages of semiconductors and other components (down $29 \%$, down $39 \%$ vs. FY19).
■ Non-hard sales increased slightly as PV recovered moderately in line with employees' return to the office at client companies (up 1\%, down $19 \%$ vs. FY19 excl. forex).
■ By region, revenue was down 29\% in the U.S., down 24\% in Europe, down 9\% in China, and down 14\% in Japan.

## DW-DX (DW-DX)

■ In managed IT services, security services grew in the U.S. and MRR* increased.
■ In digital workflow solutions, sales grew in the U.S., partly thanks to the acquisition of large contracts from state governments.
■ Workplace Hub Smart saw increases in the number of orders and average spend per customer. In Europe, the Company installed major projects.

## Revenue - Operating Profit

| FY19 |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 6M |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | PP | 34.2 | 35.4 | 37.5 | 33.5 | 69.6 |
|  | IP | 3.8 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 9.6 |
|  | MS | 12.6 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 24.1 |
|  | total | 50.6 | 52.7 | 55.4 | 51.4 | 103.3 |
| OP |  | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.9 | -0.7 | 2.1 |
| OP margin |  | 2.1\% | 2.0\% | 5.3\% | - | 2.0\% |
| FY20 |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 6M |
| Revenue | PP | 20.4 | 27.1 | 29.5 | 32.7 | 47.5 |
|  | IP | 2.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 7.2 |
|  | MS | 8.4 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 18.7 |
|  | total | 31.8 | 41.7 | 45.3 | 50.8 | 73.5 |
| OP |  | -7.1 | -1.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | -8.8 |
| OP margin |  | - | - | - | 1.8\% | - |
| FY21 |  | Q1 | Q2 |  |  | 6M |
| Revenue | PP | 30.3 | 29.2 |  |  | 59.5 |
|  | IP | 5.9 | 6.2 |  |  | 12.1 |
|  | MS | 11.7 | 10.2 |  |  | 21.9 |
|  | total | 47.9 | 45.6 |  |  | 93.5 |
| OP |  | 1.0 | 0.5 |  |  | 1.5 |
| OP margin |  | 2.0\% | 1.1\% |  |  | 1.6\% |

$\checkmark$ Recovery in PP is somewhat delayed. IP growth.

## Q2 Summary

## Production print (PP)

- In hardware, toner supply shortages were expected because of the accident at the toner factory. The Company prioritized toner supply to existing customers and curbed sales activities and shipments by region. Delays to logistics for North America have also had an impact, resulting in lower unit sales (down 17\%, down $41 \%$ vs. FY19).
- Demand for non-hard recovered in Europe and the U.S., particularly for medium- and large-scale printing companies, and China is continuing to grow, resulting in higher revenue (up 15\%, down 14\% vs. FY19 excl. forex).


## Industrial print (IP)

- In hardware, sales increased significantly over the previous year for digital embellishment printers and textile printers.
- In non-hard, revenue increased YoY for all KM-1, label printers, digital embellishment printers and textile printers.


## Marketing services (MS)

- Revenue increased thanks to the acquisition of major contracts in Europe and the U.S.
- In Japan, the recovery in corporate promotion demand is delayed, owing to the extension of the state of emergency.


## Revenue - Operating Profit

| FY19 |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 6M |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | HC | 18.6 | 26.4 | 18.1 | 24.7 | 45.1 |
|  | APM | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 14.6 |
|  | total | 25.9 | 33.8 | 25.9 | 33.0 | 59.7 |
| OP |  | -2.1 | -1.2 | -0.4 | -0.6 | -3.3 |
| OP margin |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| FY20 |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 6M |
| Revenue | HC | 16.4 | 19.1 | 20.0 | 27.9 | 35.5 |
|  | APM | 4.1 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 9.9 |
|  | total | 20.5 | 24.9 | 28.2 | 35.5 | 45.4 |
| OP |  | -4.7 | -1.8 | -0.5 | 0.7 | -6.6 |
| OP margin |  | - | - | - | 1.9\% | - |
| FY2 1 |  | Q1 | Q2 |  |  | 6M |
| Revenue | HC | 17.2 | 22.6 |  |  | 39.8 |
|  | APM | 8.0 | 8.4 |  |  | 16.4 |
|  | total | 25.2 | 31.0 |  |  | 56.2 |
| OP |  | -3.2 | -2.1 |  |  | -5.3 |
| OP margin |  | - | - |  |  | - |

$\checkmark$ Revenue rose for both HC and APM. HC performed well in Japan. Revenue of drug discovery support service recovered.

## Q2 Summary

## Healthcare (HC)

■ DR sales volume increased significantly in Japan and the U.S. In Asia, sales volume increased thanks to higher demand for infection-prevention applications.

- In diagnostic ultrasound systems, sales grew, particularly for orthopedics and anesthesiology in Japan, as well as in Asia.
- Sales of pulse oximeters increased significantly to local governments in Japan.
■ In medical IT, sales of infomity in Japan continued to grow, and in the U.S., sales of PACS continued to recover.


## Precision medicine (APM)

■ In genetic testing, the number of tests increased due to an expansion of the number of CARE Program sites, while RNA tests also increased. As a result, the number of samples continued to rise.
■ In drug discovery support services, projects had continued to be put on hold owing to a decline in the number of clinical trial participants. But revenue recovered, partly thanks to the resumption of clinical trials for Alzheimer's disease, etc.

- Genetic testing: The number of samples continued to rise, but failed to hit targets owing to the impact of the resurgence of COVID-19 in the U.S.
■ Drug discovery support: Revenue increased, partly thanks to the resumption of clinical trials for Alzheimer's disease, etc. and backlogs were maintained as anticipated.


[^0]
## Revenue - Operating Profit

| Revenue - Operating Profit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FY19 |  | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 6M |
| Revenue | SE | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 13.2 |
|  | M \& C | 21.0 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 41.4 |
|  | IIS | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 5.2 |
|  | total | 30.0 | 29.8 | 28.5 | 28.9 | 59.9 |
| OP |  | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 6.9 |
| OP margin |  | 10.7\% | 12.5\% | 14.9\% | 11.2\% | 11.6\% |
| FY20 |  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 6M |
| Revenue | SE | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 14.7 |
|  | M \& C | 16.1 | 17.6 | 20.5 | 19.6 | 33.6 |
|  | IIS | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 5.7 |
|  | total | 26.1 | 27.9 | 31.5 | 32.8 | 54.0 |
| OP |  | 2.8 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| OP margin |  | 10.9\% | 7.9\% | 15.1\% | 17.7\% | 9.4\% |
| FY2 1 |  | Q1 | Q2 |  |  | 6M |
| Revenue | SE | 12.2 | 9.7 |  |  | 21.9 |
|  | M \& C | 20.5 | 20.8 |  |  | 41.3 |
|  | IIS | 2.6 | 2.9 |  |  | 5.5 |
|  | total | 35.2 | 33.3 |  |  | 68.6 |
| OP |  | 8.0 | 6.5 |  |  | 14.5 |
| OP margin |  | 22.6\% | 19.5\% |  |  | 21.1\% |

[^1]
## Q2 Summary

## Optical systems for industrial use: Measuring instruments (MI)

■ In light-source color measurement instruments, steadily won orders from major clients and captured display demand in Asia, while object color measurement also driven by U.S. demand, revenue increased YoY. Also steadily won new orders in visual inspection and HSI sector.

- Significant YoY increase in revenue in Q2 and H1, even excluding new consolidation of Specim, which was acquired.


## Materials and components: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Performance materials (PM), Optical } \\ & \text { components (OC), IJ (Inkjet) components }\end{aligned}$

■ In PM, began sales of new resin "SANUQI" as anti-reflection film for OLED TVs. Sales of high value-added products steadily increased for large TVs and IT applications, leading to a YoY increase in revenue.
■ Solid recovery in IJ in Europe, the U.S., and India. Industrial applications, a growth field, grew, and the launch of new UV ink printer models equipped with the Company's printheads for the sign graphics market also contributed to a YoY increase in revenue.

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Imaging-loT solutions: imaging-lOT solutions (IIS),
visual solutions (VS)
```

■ In IIS, good sales of surveillance camera solutions in Europe contributed to an increase in YoY revenue. "FORXAI" partners increased, and the rollout of solutions was accelerated.
$[¥$ billions]

FY2021 Q2 Business Segment | Industry Business (Detail by BU)


Despite booking a loss before tax, Q2 operating CFs remained high, as in Q1, partly thanks to efforts to limit the CCC.
As a result, operating CFs and FCFs in H 1 improved significantly compared to the last two previous fiscal years.

|  | FY19 6M | FY20 6M | FY21 6M |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit (loss) before tax | 1.6 | -30.9 | -2.7 |
| Depreciation and amortization expenses | 38.0 | 39.0 | 37.8 |
| (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables | -3.6 | 29.8 | 21.8 |
| (Increase) decrease in inventories | -16.0 | 10.1 | 1.5 |
| Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables | -2.2 | -32.4 | -14.3 |
| Othes | -9.8 | -5.9 | -8.2 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | 8.0 | 9.7 | 35.9 |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | -17.3 | -12.9 | -18.3 |
| Purchase of intangible assets | -5.8 | -5.7 | -8.9 |
| Purchase of investments in subsidiaries | -3.3 | -0.2 | - |
| Others | -0.1 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | -26.5 | -16.8 | -23.9 |
| Free cash flows | -18.6 | -7.1 | 11.9 |



|  | FY2021 | FY2020 |  | FY2021 | FY2020 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6M | 6M | YoY | Q2 | Q2 | YoY |
| Revenue | 445.1 | 384.7 | + 16\% | 215.2 | 211.5 | + 2\% |
| Gross Profit | 195.4 | 161.0 | + $21 \%$ | 94.1 | 89.3 | + 5\% |
| Gross Profit ratio | 43.9\% | 47.8\% | +2.1pt | 43.7\% | 42.2\% | +1.5pt |
| Operating Profit | -1.6 | -27.9 | - | -4.7 | -5.2 | - |
| Operating Profit ratio | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Profit before tax | -2.7 | -30.9 | - | -5.3 | -7.1 | - |
| Profit before tax ratio | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Profit attributable to owners of the Company Profit attributable to owners of the Company ratio | -4.3 | -22.2 | - | -5.3 | -4.9 | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| EPS [Yen] | -8.75 | -44.93 |  | -10.73 | -9.98 |  |
| CAPEX | 18.2 | 21.4 |  | 9.4 | 15.0 |  |
| Depreciation and Amortization ExpensesR\&D expenses | 27.9 | 28.5 |  | 13.9 | 14.3 |  |
|  | 31.4 | 32.6 |  | 16.1 | 16.5 |  |
| FCF | 11.9 | -7.1 |  | 14.7 | 6.9 |  |
| Investment and lending | 0.0 | 3.7 |  | 0.0 | 3.5 |  |
| FOREX [Yen] USD | 109.80 | 106.92 | +2.88 | 110.11 | 106.22 | +3.89 |
| EUR | 130.90 | 121.30 | +9.60 | 129.84 | 124.11 | +5.73 |

* Depreciation and amortization expenses :IFRS 16 right-of- use assets amortization expenses not included.

Appendix SG\&A-Other Income/Expenses-Finance Income/Loss

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY2021 } \\ 6 \mathrm{M} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY2020 } \\ 6 M \end{gathered}$ | YoY | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY2021 } \\ \text { Q2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY2020 } \\ \text { Q2 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | YoY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SG\&A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selling expenses - variable | 17.2 | 16.1 | +1.1 | 8.5 | 9.1 | - 0.6 |
| R\&D expenses | 31.4 | 32.6 | - 1.2 | 16.1 | 16.5 | - 0.4 |
| Personnel expenses | 95.7 | 91.1 | +4.6 | 47.2 | 45.6 | +1.5 |
| Others | 54.1 | 51.1 | +3.0 | 27.4 | 26.1 | +1.3 |
| SG\&A total | 198.4 | 190.9 | +7.4 | 99.1 | 97.3 | +1.9 |
| * Forex impact: | +6.9b | ctual: + 0.6 bn.) |  | +2.9 | ctual: - 1.0 bn.) |  |
| Other income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other income total | 4.7 | 7.5 | - 2.8 | 1.5 | 4.4 | -2.9 |
| Other expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loss on sales of property, plant and equipment | 0.7 | 0.4 | +0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | +0.1 |
| Business structure improvement costs | 0.8 | 2.8 | - 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | - 0.3 |
| Other expenses | 1.9 | 2.2 | - 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | -0.2 |
| Other expenses total | 3.4 | 5.4 | - 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | -0.5 |
| Finance income/loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest income/Dividends received/Interest expense | -1.6 | -2.0 | +0.4 | -1.0 | -1.1 | +0.1 |
| Foreign exchange gain/loss (net) | -0.2 | -0.6 | +0.5 | -0.3 | -0.3 | +0.1 |
| Others | 0.5 | -0.5 | +1.0 | 0.7 | -0.4 | +1.0 |
| Finance income/loss, net | -1.2 | -3.1 | +1.9 | -0.6 | - 1.8 | +1.2 |


| Comparison of Y on Y FY21/6M vs. FY20/6M | Digital Workplace | Professional Print | Healthcare | Industry | corporate, etc. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [Factors] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forex impact | +2.3 | +1.6 | +0.2 | +0.3 | - 0.2 | +4.2 |
| Sales volume change, and other, net | +0.9 | +8.0 | +4.9 | +10.1 | +0.1 | +24.1 |
| Price change | - 0.6 | - 0.1 | +0.2 | - 0.2 | - | - 0.8 |
| Cost up/down | +0.1 | - 0.0 | - | - | - | +0.1 |
| SG\&A change, net | +2.0 | + 1.6 | -4.4 | - 0.6 | +0.7 | - 0.6 |
| Other income and expense | +0.1 | -0.7 | +0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.7 |
| [Operating Profit] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change, YoY | +4.9 | +10.2 | +1.3 | +9.4 | +0.4 | +26.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comparison of $Y$ on $Y$ FY21/Q2 vs. FY20/Q2 | Digital Workplace | Professional Print | Healthcare | Industry | corporate, etc. | Total |
| [Factors] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forex impact | +0.8 | +0.7 | +0.1 | +0.1 | - 0.1 | +1.7 |
| Sales volume change, and other, net | - 5.7 | +0.9 | +1.8 | +4.8 | - 0.0 | +1.8 |
| Price change | - 1.0 | +0.1 | - | - 0.4 | - | - 1.4 |
| Cost up/down | - 0.0 | -0.1 | - | - | - | - 0.1 |
| SG\&A change, net | +2.0 | +1.0 | - 2.3 | - 0.2 | +0.5 | + 1.0 |
| Other income and expense | - 1.8 | -0.4 | +0.1 | $+0.0$ | -0.4 | -2.4 |
| [Operating Profit] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Change, YoY | - 5.7 | +2.2 | -0.3 | +4.3 | +0.1 | +0.6 |


[FOREX: ¥]
[Impact, Sensitivity : $¥$ billions]

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY20 } \\ 6 M \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY21 } \\ 6 M \end{gathered}$ | YoY Impact |  | FX Sensitivity*2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Revenue | OP | Revenue | OP |
| USD | 106.92 | 109.80 | +3.8 | - 0.2 | $+2.9$ | - 0.2 |
| EUR | 121.30 | 130.90 | $+7.1$ | $+2.7$ | + 1.6 | +0.4 |
| GBP | 135.38 | 152.50 | +1.8 | -0.1 | +0.2 | +0.0 |
| European Currency*1 | - | - | +10.1 | $+2.7$ | +2.1 | $+0.7$ |
| CNY | 15.26 | 16.99 | +3.0 | +1.4 | +3.5 | +1.5 |
| Other | - | - | $+2.5$ | +0.8 | - | - |
| Exchange contract effect | - | - | - 0.1 | - 0.6 | - | - |
| Total | - | - | +19.4 | $+4.2$ | - | - |

*1 European currency: Currencies used in Europe including EUR/GBP
*2 FOREX Sensitivity: FOREX impact at $¥ 1$ change (annual)

- Composition of revenue by region (in yen)

|  | FY19 |  |  |  | FY20 |  |  |  | FY21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| Japan | 12\% | 13\% | 13\% | 14\% | 15\% | 14\% | 14\% | 14\% | 12\% | 13\% |
| North America | 34\% | 33\% | 33\% | 33\% | 33\% | 32\% | 31\% | 31\% | 32\% | 31\% |
| EU | 36\% | 34\% | 37\% | 37\% | 35\% | 36\% | 36\% | 37\% | 37\% | 35\% |
| China | 6\% | 6\% | 5\% | 4\% | 8\% | 8\% | 8\% | 7\% | 7\% | 9\% |
| Others | 12\% | 13\% | 12\% | 12\% | 10\% | 11\% | 11\% | 11\% | 12\% | 13\% |

- Change in revenue by region (w/o FOREX)

|  | FY19 |  |  |  | FY20 |  |  |  | FY21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| Japan | -8\% | +4\% | +1\% | -3\% | -19\% | -18\% | -14\% | -11\% | + 12\% | -9\% |
| North America | -2\% | -2\% | -3\% | -12\% | -34\% | -27\% | -24\% | -20\% | +27\% | -12\% |
| EU | -2\% | -1\% | +6\% | -7\% | -31\% | -23\% | -19\% | -17\% | +28\% | -13\% |
| China | -4\% | -1\% | -8\% | -40\% | -4\% | +1\% | +7\% | +16\% | +15\% | -1\% |
| Others | -7\% | +2\% | +5\% | -6\% | -35\% | -32\% | -25\% | -20\% | +37\% | +4\% |

- Percentage of color in sales of hardware

|  | FY19 |  |  |  | FY20 |  |  |  | FY21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| Office | 72\% | 73\% | 72\% | 75\% | 69\% | 76\% | 75\% | 74\% | 74\% | 72\% |
| Professional Print | 78\% | 82\% | 76\% | 80\% | 75\% | 80\% | 80\% | 81\% | 79\% | 82\% |

Appendix Office Printing | Quarterly Trends of Unit Sales and Non-hard Revenue

- Transition of Office MFP Unit Sales Y o Y

|  | FY19 |  |  |  | FY20 |  |  |  | FY21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| A3 Color MFP | 93\% | 99\% | 102\% | 93\% | 72\% | 84\% | 92\% | 92\% | 132\% | 62\% |
| A3 Monochrome MFP | 95\% | 95\% | 94\% | 60\% | 76\% | 89\% | 98\% | 140\% | 117\% | 83\% |
| A3 MFP overall | 94\% | 97\% | 99\% | 79\% | 74\% | 86\% | 94\% | 107\% | 126\% | 71\% |

- Transition of Non-hard Revenue Y o Y

|  | FY19 |  |  |  | FY20 |  |  |  | FY21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| Revenue of non-hard | 62.4 | 60.5 | 62.3 | 60.1 | 42.1 | 48.9 | 53.1 | 51.1 | 53.5 | 51.3 |
| Ratio of non-hard | 53\% | 50\% | 52\% | 51\% | 53\% | 50\% | 51\% | 47\% | 52\% | 60\% |

- Transition of Regional Non-hard Revenue w/o Forex Y o Y

|  | FY19 |  |  |  | FY20 |  |  |  | FY21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| Japan | 97\% | 100\% | 99\% | 98\% | 85\% | 90\% | 94\% | 92\% | 108\% | 98\% |
| U.S. | 99\% | 99\% | 98\% | 95\% | 62\% | 73\% | 78\% | 81\% | 124\% | 103\% |
| Europe | 96\% | 100\% | 102\% | 97\% | 66\% | 82\% | 83\% | 78\% | 126\% | 101\% |
| China | 105\% | 114\% | 96\% | 72\% | 107\% | 105\% | 115\% | 140\% | 102\% | 105\% |
| India | 115\% | 117\% | 101\% | 102\% | 52\% | 68\% | 98\% | 113\% | 141\% | 151\% |
| Overall | 98\% | 98\% | 99\% | 97\% | 69\% | 80\% | 85\% | 84\% | 120\% | 101\% |

## Appendix Production Print| Quarterly Trends of Unit Sales and Non-hard Revenue

- Transition of Production Print Unit Sales Y o Y

|  | FY19 |  |  |  | FY20 |  |  |  | FY2 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| Color | 100\% | 97\% | 102\% | 72\% | 51\% | 73\% | 65\% | 100\% | 138\% | 83\% |
| Monochrome | 107\% | 87\% | 89\% | 76\% | 59\% | 68\% | 71\% | 95\% | 122\% | 83\% |
| Overall | 102\% | 93\% | 97\% | 73\% | 54\% | 71\% | 67\% | 99\% | 132\% | 83\% |

- Transition of Non-hard Revenue Y o Y

|  | FY19 |  |  |  | FY20 |  |  |  | FY21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| Revenue of non-hard | 20.3 | 19.9 | 21.5 | 19.8 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 18.3 | 17.9 |
| Ratio of non-hard | 59\% | 56\% | 57\% | 59\% | 60\% | 55\% | 60\% | 53\% | 60\% | 61\% |

- Transition of Regional Non-hard Revenue w/o Forex Y o Y

|  | FY19 |  |  |  | FY20 |  |  |  | FY21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| Japan | 97\% | 98\% | 94\% | 93\% | 76\% | 82\% | 88\% | 87\% | 107\% | 93\% |
| U.S. | 96\% | 101\% | 96\% | 94\% | 52\% | 67\% | 77\% | 82\% | 146\% | 111\% |
| Europe | 97\% | 97\% | 100\% | 100\% | 64\% | 77\% | 79\% | 78\% | 138\% | 121\% |
| China | 112\% | 121\% | 116\% | 92\% | 113\% | 117\% | 140\% | 138\% | 156\% | 118\% |
| India | 117\% | 121\% | 116\% | 105\% | 34\% | 71\% | 105\% | 113\% | 245\% | 151\% |
| Overall | 102\% | 99\% | 101\% | 99\% | 62\% | 75\% | 84\% | 88\% | 141\% | 115\% |

Appendix Quarterly Financial Results：Segments
［ $¥$ billions］

【Revenue】
Digital Workplace Business
Professional Print Business
Healthcare Business
Industry Business
Sensing
Materials and Components

Imaging－loT solutions
Corporate etc．
Company overall

【Operating Profit】
Digital Workplace Business

| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.5 | 7.8 | 4.3 | 0.1 | －9．6 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 1.1 | －5．4 |
| 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.9 | －0．7 | －7．1 | －1．7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| －2．1 | －1．2 | －0．4 | －0．6 | －4．7 | －1．8 | －0．5 | 0.7 | －3．2 | －2．1 |
| 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 6.5 |
| －7．0 | －6．5 | －5．9 | －4．5 | －4．1 | －4．2 | －4．0 | －2．6 | －3．7 | －4．2 |
| 0.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | －2．4 | －22．6 | －5．2 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 3.1 | －4．7 |

- MFP (Multi Functional Peripheral) Speed Segment: Digital Workplace Business

Seg. 1 to 20ppm, Seg. 2 21-30ppm, Seg. 3 31-40ppm, Seg. 4 41-69ppm, Seg. $570 \sim p p m ~(A 4$ vertical, minute speed)

- Workplace Hub (WPH): Digital Workplace Business

Edge IoT platform provided by Konica Minolta. A server is integrated to create a solution that drives efficiencies by reducing the overall costs of IT infrastructure management, providing real-time data-driven visibility of IT usage patterns that help to improve business processes. This will link people and data and empower them to make smarter decisions and solve problems in the office.

- Color production print Machine Segments: Professional Print Business

ELPP (Entry Light Production Print) Monthly printing volume: 1-0.3 million sheets for low-priced products mainly for large companies' centralized printing rooms
LPP (Light Production Print) Monthly printing volume: 0.1-0.3 million sheets for commercial printers
MPP (Mid Production Print) Monthly printing volume: 30-1 million sheets for commercial printing products
HPP (Heavy Production Print) Monthly printing volume: 1 million sheets or more for commercial printing products

- RNA (ribonucleic acid)Testing: Healthcare Business

Testing to identify changes in mRNA structure in the primary transcript of DNA(deoxyribonucleic acid). Analysis of transcript mRNA can provide more detailed test results on DNA mutations that used to be considered of undetermined clinical significance in conventional DNA testing.

- CARE Program (Comprehensive Assessment, Risk \& Education): Healthcare Business

Program to provide total support for effective pick-up and genetic diagnostics of the high-risk group of genetic breast cancer.

- SANUQI: Industry Business: Industry Business

Trademark of a new resin which is used in electronic devices for displays. The film using this resin is called "SANUQI" film.


## KONIC^ MINOLTA

## Cautionary Statement:

The forecasts mentioned in this material are the results of estimations based on currently available information, and accordingly, contain risks and uncertainties. The actual results of business performance may sometimes differ from those forecasts due to various factors.

Remarks:
Yen amounts are rounded to the nearest 100 million.


[^0]:    *Indexed with FY2019 Q1 as 100.

[^1]:    $\checkmark \quad$ Steady increase in quarterly revenue and operating profit from FY19, driven by SE and PM

