ANNUAL REPORT 2022

For the year ended March 31, 2022

Nittetsu Mining Co., Ltd.

Financial Highlights

Consolidated

Nittetsu Mining Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31

	Millions of yen					Thousands of US dollars
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2022
For the year						
Net Sales	**¥ 149,082**	¥ 119,159	¥ 117,502	¥ 123,372	¥ 118,709	**$ 1,218,091**
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	**9,279**	3,746	4,518	5,360	4,877	**75,816**
At year-end						
Total Assets	**197,732**	188,735	173,954	171,717	172,431	**1,615,595**

	Yen					US dollars
Per share data						
Earnings per Share	**¥ 1,115.46**	¥ 450.37	¥543.16	¥ 644.24	¥ 586.12	**$ 9.11**

Non-Consolidated

Nittetsu Mining Co., Ltd.
Years ended March 31

	Millions of yen					Thousands of US dollars
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2022
For the year						
Net Sales	**¥ 119,908**	¥ 94,434	¥ 93,550	¥ 100,515	¥ 94,725	**$ 979,722**
Profit	**8,680**	2,044	3,158	5,476	4,125	**70,923**
At year-end						
Total Assets	**165,301**	160,171	147,502	146,933	148,606	**1,350,612**

	Yen					US dollars
Per share data						
Earnings per Share	**¥ 1,043.48**	¥ 245.76	¥ 379.57	¥ 658.20	¥ 495.76	**$ 8.53**

Notes: 1 US dollar amounts are translated from yen, for convenience only, at the rate of ¥122.39=US$1.
2 Figures for FY2018 (the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018) reflect amendments to the settlements of past fiscal years.
3 Of the expenses related to seconded employees, which were previously displayed as non-operating expenses, those for consolidated subsidiary have been changed to include them in selling, general and administrative expenses from FY2019 (the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019). Operating income FY2018 (the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018) is the value after retroactive adjustment that reflects the changes in presentation method.
4 The Company has applied "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020) from the fiscal year under review. The status of assets and profit/loss for the fiscal year under review is presented after the application of said accounting standard.

Contents

Management Policy

> “The Nittetsu Mining Group aims to contribute to the creation of a prosperous society in the future and to be a company where each and every employee can work with high motivation and pride.”

History

December 1899	Began as the Raw Materials Department of the state-owned Yahata Steel Works when the disused Futase Mine in Iizuka-shi, Fukuoka Prefecture started producing again
January 1934	The former Japan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. (presently, NIPPON STEEL CORPORATION) was established through contributions in kind by the state-owned Yahata Steel Works, along with four other private iron manufacturing companies, and takes over operations to Futase Mine
May 1939	The mining division was separated from the former Japan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. in order to develop and securing raw materials, such as coal, iron ore, and limestone for steelmaking with 50 million yen in capital to establish the company The major domestic and overseas mines of Futase (Fukuoka Prefecture), Kamaishi (Iwate Prefecture), Kucchan (Hokkaido Prefecture), and Akatani (Niigata Prefecture) were taken over and coal was mined from there
March 1954	Listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, First Section
May 1959	The Mitaka Research Laboratory was established (name changed to Research and Development Center in April 1989, transferred to Hinode-machi, Tokyo-to in October 1994, and the name was changed to the R&D Department in April 2003)
November 1968	The Hibi Kyodo Smelting Co., Ltd. was established through joint financing with Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd. and Furukawa Mining Co., Ltd. (presently, FURUKAWA CO., LTD.)
April 1971	The Torigatayama Quarry Complex was established (the largest limestone mine in the country, owned by the Company)
October 1973	The Machinery Sales Department was established
April 1985	The Chemical Products Sales Division was established (April 1993 Changed the name to Environmental Sales Department and established the Environmental Division. Part of the business was integrated into the Mineral Resources Division)
April 1989	The Real Estate Sales Division was established
January 2003	Starting trial operations at Atacama Copper Mine (Republic of Chile) (full-scale operations started in June that year)
September 2013	The Renewable Energy Department was established
December 2013	Obtained Green Cycle Certification Council (SGEC) forest management certification for Shiraoi company-owned forests
October 2017	Acquired additional shares in Compañía Minera Arqueros S.A. to develop a copper mine in Republic of Chile.
April 2022	Moved from the First Section to the Prime Market in accordance with the reorganization of the market classification of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Medium-Term Management Plan

Second Medium-Term Management Plan (FY2021 to FY2023)

Long-Term Vision

"Achieve sustainable growth by contributing to society through the development and stable supply of mineral resources and by harnessing the collective strengths of the Group as an integrated mineral resources company."

Second Medium-Term Management Plan Basic Policy

Basic Policy

We will steadily implement large-scale investments, aiming to acquire resources for sustainable growth.

We will allocate management resources in response to demand trends in Japan and overseas.

The current medium-term management plan period is a time for full-fledged implementation of large-scale investments with an eye to future growth. The third shaft at the Torigatayama Quarry Complex (limestone) is under construction with the aim of beginning full-scale operation in fiscal 2023. We will proceed with development at the new mining area at the Hachinohe Mine, already under development, and at the Arqueros copper mine, which is in the development preparation stage, aiming for full-scale operation in the next medium-term management plan period.

We recognize that it is important to respond flexibly to demand trends in Japan and overseas, especially in relation to structural reform at steel manufacturers, which are major purchasers of limestone, while securing profits that can handle such active investments and maintaining financial soundness.

For this reason, we will work to identify growth areas and develop demand in all our businesses, and strive to balance our SDGs initiatives with our business activities.

Balancing Business Activities and SDGs Initiatives

"We will balance our business activities that aim for the sustainable growth of the Group and our SDGs initiatives."

	Business activity	Relevance	Related SDGs
Mineral Resources	Development and operation of limestone mines, copper mines, etc.	Contribute to the development of industrial infrastructure, regional development, and employment	8, 9
		Operation of an environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14001 (certification obtained for all limestone mines under direct control)	7, 13
		In-house generation of electricity by long distance conveyor belt (Torigatayama) Future initiatives • Micro power generation using water from mine shafts and solar power generation for offices and company-owned land • Collaborate with local governments to use public water for low power generation • Cooperate with manufacturers to consider hybridization and electrification of heavy mining equipment	7, 13
		Reuse steel slag and copper slag, and increase procurement of recycled raw materials to Tamano Refinery	12, 13
		Greening and appropriate maintenance of former mine sites (used effectively in some real estate projects) and sedimentation sites Forest certification system: Operate in accordance with SGEC (certification acquired in company-owned forest in Hokkaido)	12, 13, 15
Machinery & Environmental Engineering	Production and sale of wastewater treatment agents, dust collectors and deodorizers	Water purification for sewage treatment and industry effluent	3, 6, 14
		Use of recycled materials and coagulation to save energy in factories	3, 6, 14
		Improve air quality through dust collection and deodorization	3, 11
Renewable Energy	Supply steam to geothermal power station Solar and hydroelectric power generation	Pursue sustainability of renewable energy Future initiatives • Construction of our own geothermal power plant • Study and promote introduction of renewable energy for in-house power generation and consumption throughout the Group	7, 12, 13
R&D Department	Develop new products and materials that will contribute to existing and new businesses	Future initiatives • Research hydrogen recovery from hydrogen sulfide • Research recycling of lithium-ion battery materials	7, 12, 13

Carbon-neutral society

Specific initiatives to achieve carbon neutrality

Financial Indicators and Medium- to Long-Term Management Goals

- We will improve our ROA (return on assets) in order to improve operating profit through the efficient operation of total capital.
- We will maintain a stable capital equity ratio.

ROA (operating profit)

Operating margin × Total capital turnover

Increase profitability by improving quality and controlling costs

Improve capital efficiency by reducing debt and cross-shareholdings

Stable capital equity ratio

- Long-term life cycle of the mining industry
- Preparation of investment for sustainable growth

Temporary decline due to full-fledged investment period

Return on investment and next investment preparation period

	FY2019 Results	FY2020 Results	FY2023 Plan	Medium- to long-term goals
Operating margin	6.4%	7.3%	6% or more	8% or more
Total capital turnover	0.68	0.63	0.7 or more	0.9 or more
ROA (operating profit)	4.4%	4.6%	4% or more	7% or more
Capital adequacy ratio	57.5%	58.9%	57.5% or more	60% or more

Numerical Target

(Assumptions) Exchange rate: ¥105 = US$1, copper price: 350 cents/pound ($7,716/ton)

(Billions of yen)

	FY2019 results	FY2020 results	FY2021 plan	FY2021 results	FY2022 plan	FY2023 plan
Net sales	117.5	119.1	128.4	149.0	125.6	123.8
Operating profit	7.5	8.7	9.4	15.7	9.0	7.3

Financial Plan and Capital Investment Plan

(Billions of yen)

	FY2019 results	FY2020 results	FY2021 plan	FY2021 results	FY2022 plan	FY2023 plan
EBITDA	12.9	14.0	15.2	21.1	14.8	15.4
Capital investment	8.8	7.5	12.1	11.0	13.2	17.3
Depreciation	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.8	8.1

*EBITDA: Operating profit + depreciation
*Capital investment: (FY2021 to FY2023) Including the stripping activity asset

Policy on Shareholder Returns

Our core business, the mining industry, is an extremely long-term business, starting with research and development before moving on to subsequent operations spanning several decades or more. During that time, profits will vary due to fluctuations in the price of resources and other factors. However, given the business characteristic of a long life-cycle, and in order to prepare for future investments aimed at sustainable growth, we will provide a stable dividend over the long term while maintaining an optimal balance between improvements to shareholders' equity and returning profits to shareholders.

FY2021 to FY2023
Seek to return a consolidated payout ratio of 30%

FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
16.6%	22.2%	30.0%
90 yen/share	100 yen/share	335 yen/share

*Reference: Past consolidated payout ratios

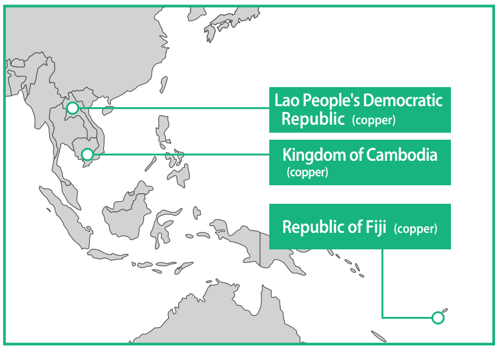
Note: Details concerning the plans or forecasts appearing on this page were prepared based on certain conditions determined to be reasonable by the Company at the time. The Company does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. Actual business performance could vary substantially from the plans outlined here due to various risk factors and other elements of uncertainty.

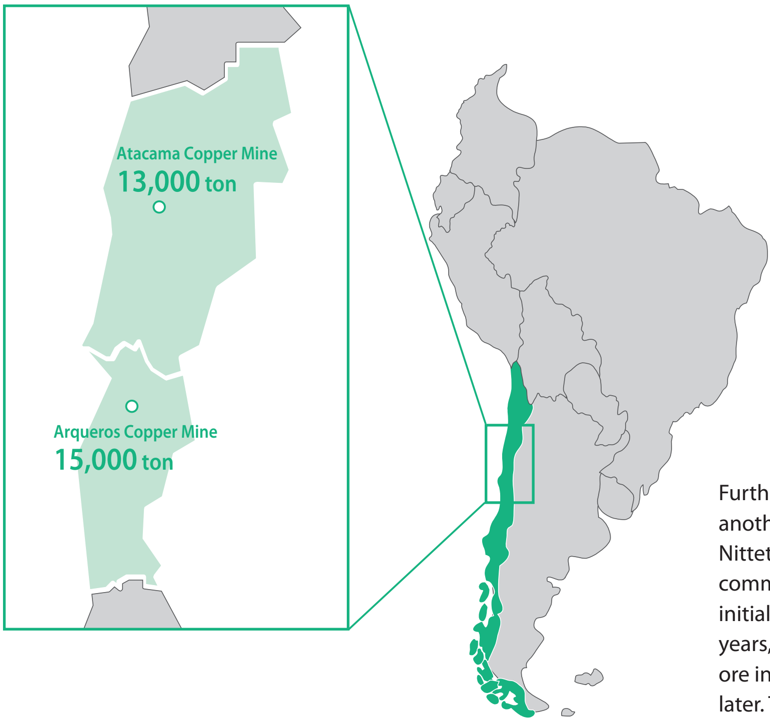
The Potential of Resource Development

As the phrase "strike it rich" goes, many people believe that mining and mine operations involve looking for and exploiting new ore deposits. Fundamentally, mineral resources are a non-renewable resource, so mines are predestined to close after all the mineral resources are extracted. Therefore, new development of resources holds an extremely important meaning for mining companies.

Nittetsu Mining continuously engages in resource development targeting non-metallic resources such as limestone and silica rock in Japan and abroad and non-ferrous metal resources such as copper, gold, silver and tin in the Pacific Rim, including Southeast Asia and South America.

Initiatives for resource development





Furthermore, extending the service life of mines is another critical mission for resource development. Nittetsu Mining's Atacama Copper Mine commenced operations in 2003, and while the initial mining period was scheduled to be around 11 years, we continue to produce and supply copper ore in a stable manner today, more than 15 years later. This is because of our efforts to increase mine output by conducting mineral exploration in the area around the mine after we started operating.

Resource development, which takes place around the world, is not an overnight venture and it carries with it a number of risks and uncertainties. Mineral exploration is known by the phrase "*senmitsu* (literally: three in 1,000)," referring to the tendency for only three out of 1,000 mineral exploration sites to make it to commercialization. In addition to risks closely linked to mine development, such as geopolitical risks and country or region risks where development takes place, other risks have emerged in recent years, such as rising development costs due to the deeper nature of ore deposits and changing resource nationalism.

Since its establishment, Nittetsu Mining has established a track record as a mining company that has consistently tackled subterranean resource development. With this confidence, we engage in resource development, from greenfield development to securing concessions, and stand-alone mineral exploration, mine development and operations.

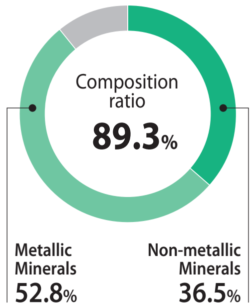
Business Information

Mineral Resources

Net sales **133,124** million yen

"Development of subterranean resources both within and outside of Japan along with stable production and supply at non-metallic and non-ferrous metals mines"

The Mineral Resources Group comprises the Non-Metallic Minerals Division and Metallic Minerals Division, forming an important pillar of Nittetsu Mining's business operations.



Non-metallic Minerals Division

Our company has limestone mines across Japan, such as the Torigatayama Quarry Complex in Kochi Prefecture, the largest mine in the country with the highest annual production, placing us among the top class domestically.

Major Products and Services

Limestone, crushed stone, dolomite, silica rock, and specialty papers, etc.

Metallic Minerals Division

The Metallic Minerals Division develops and operates the Atacama Copper Mine of the Republic of Chile in South America and smelts electrolytic copper on consignment from Hibi Kyodo Smelting Co., Ltd.

Major Products and Services

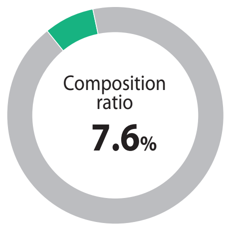
Electrolytic copper, gold, and silver, etc.

Machinery & Environmental Engineering

Net sales **11,345** million yen

"Sale of various eco-friendly products"

The Machinery & Environmental Engineering Segment of our company includes the Environment Division, which mainly supplies environmental products such as wastewater treatment chemicals, etc., and the Machinery Division, which mainly deals in environmental products such as dust collectors, plasma deodorizing smoke separators, etc.



Environment Division

The Environment Division supplies wastewater treatment chemicals, with a special emphasis on Polytetsu®.

Major Products and Services

Polytetsu®, Tetsuflock®, Dashace®, etc.

Machinery Division

The Machinery Division focuses on producing eco-friendly environmental machines and a range of industrial machines that meet the extensive needs of customers.

Major Products and Services

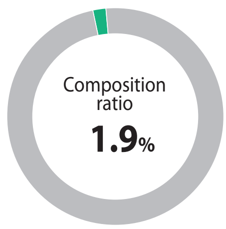
Sinter Lamelar filter®, Plasmadash®, Geo-sinter®, Elbow-Jet separator air-classifier, etc.

Real Estate

Net sales **2,825** million yen

"Leasing business including office buildings and condominiums, and sale of real estate"

The Real Estate Division of our company has carried out business activities to effectively use company-owned real estate. Mindful to the needs of the market, this division also manages company-owned office and apartment buildings in urban areas and is leasing restaurants, stores, factories, warehouses, parking lots, and other properties, some at disused mines and idle land, across the country.



Major Products and Services

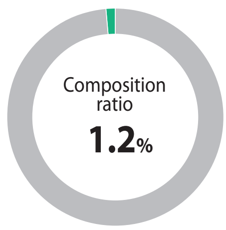
Leasing and sales of office buildings, condominiums, stores, factories and warehouses, and real estate, etc.

Renewable Energy

Net sales **1,787** million yen

"Natural energy development while being mindful of the environment"

In our Renewable Energy Segment, we are working to develop geothermal, hydroelectric, solar and other environmentally friendly natural energy sources.



Geothermal Division

The Geothermal Division is engaged in geothermal surveys and development, while being mindful of the environment.

Major Products and Services

Survey and development of geothermal energy, and supply and sale of geothermal steam

Solar Power Division

The Solar Power Division is constructing solar power plants on eight unused company-owned sites as part of our development of natural energy, and selling the power to power companies.

Major Products and Services

Power generation using solar power generation and the supply and sale of electricity

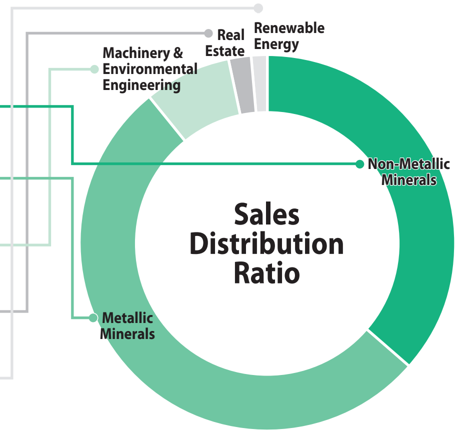
Segment Information

Nittetsu Mining Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Net Sales by Business Segment

(Year ended March 31, 2022)

Business segment	Net sales (Millions of yen)	% change from previous fiscal year	% of total net sales
Non-Metallic Minerals	¥ 54,390	9.4	36.5
Metallic Minerals	¥ 78,733	46.4	52.8
Machinery & Environmental Engineering	¥ 11,345	2.4	7.6
Real Estate	¥ 2,825	0.8	1.9
Renewable Energy	¥ 1,787	0.3	1.2
Total	¥149,082	25.1	100.0



Breakdown of Net Sales

(Years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021)

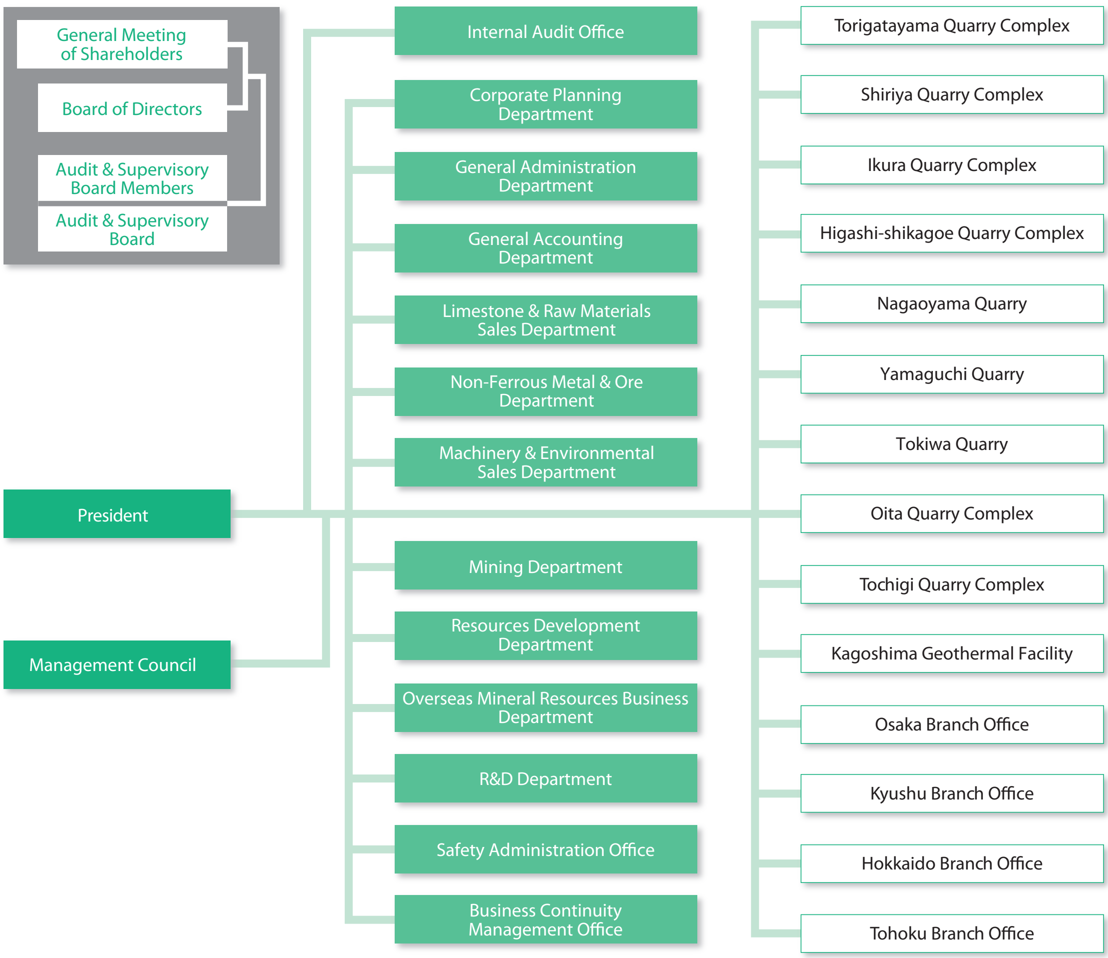
(Millions of yen)

Business segment		Major products	2022 Net sales	2022 % of total net sales	2021 Net sales	2021 % of total net sales	Increase (decrease)
Mineral Resources	Non-Metallic Minerals	Limestone	¥ 28,402	19.1	¥ 24,859	20.9	¥ 3,543
		Crushed stone	6,149	4.1	6,428	5.4	(279)
		Calcium carbonate	3,200	2.1	3,272	2.7	(71)
		Ancillary products and others	16,638	11.2	15,168	12.7	1,470
		Sub-total	54,390	36.5	49,728	41.7	4,662
	Metallic Minerals	Electrolytic copper	55,459	37.2	38,673	32.5	16,785
		Copper concentrate	14,164	9.5	9,748	8.2	4,415
		Others	9,109	6.1	5,339	4.4	3,770
		Sub-total	78,733	52.8	53,761	45.1	24,971
		Total	¥ 133,124	89.3	¥ 103,489	86.8	¥ 29,634
Machinery & Environmental Engineering	Machinery engineering		4,417	3.0	4,448	3.8	(31)
	Environmental engineering		6,927	4.6	6,634	5.5	292
		Total	¥ 11,345	7.6	¥ 11,083	9.3	¥ 261
Real Estate	Real estate rentals and sales		2,825	1.9	2,803	2.4	22
Renewable Energy	Geothermal steam supply, solar power, hydroelectric power		1,787	1.2	1,782	1.5	4
		Total	¥ 149,082	100.0	¥ 119,159	100.0	¥ 29,922

Corporate Information

Organizational Chart

As of July 1, 2022



Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

As of July 1, 2022

Representative Director and President

Reiichi Morikawa

Managing Directors

Shinya Yamasaki

Yuji Somatsu

Directors

Yukihiko Hagikami
(Supervision of Resources Development Department, Overseas Mineral Resources Business Department, Director and President of Sociedad Contractual Minera Atacama Kozan)

Hirofumi Fujimoto
(Supervision of General Administration Department, BCM Promotion Office)

Kenji Otakara
(Supervision of Corporate Planning Department, General Accounting Department, Limestone & Raw Materials Sales Department, Non-Ferrous Metal & Ore Department)

Nobumichi Izumi

Kenichi Itakura

Yuko Aoki

Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Seiji Yasuda

Kazuhiko Kojima

Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Yoshiro Wakayanagi

Eiki Hotta

Corporate Executives

Jiro Fujitsu
(Representative Director and President of Hachinohe Mining Co., Ltd.)

Masanobu Kawata
(General Manager of R&D Department)

Hiroyuki Sakaguchi
(General Manager of Limestone & Raw Materials Sales Department)

Ken Soda
(General Manager of Torigatayama Quarry Complex)

Message from the Management

Operating Conditions and Consolidated Results

Despite expectations for the normalization of economic activities following a drop in the number of COVID-19 cases, during the year ended March 31, 2022, Japan's economy continued to experience challenges due to the resurgence of COVID-19 caused by variants and the substantial increase in the price of energy and raw materials due to the situation in Ukraine and other factors.

Amid these economic conditions, the Nittetsu Mining Group recorded an increase in net sales of 25.1% year on year to ¥149,082 million buoyed by the increased revenue of the Mineral Resources Group. Operating profit totaled ¥15,715 million, up 80.1%, ordinary profit was ¥16,605 million, up 72.4%, and profit attributable to owners of parent reached ¥9,279 million, up 147.7%. Every profit indicator rose significantly year-on-year.

Consolidated Business Results by Segment

Mineral Resources

Non-Metallic Minerals Division

Net sales of the Non-Metallic Minerals Division rose 9.4%, or ¥4,662 million, over the previous fiscal year, to ¥54,390 million, and operating profit increased 27.2%, or ¥1,504 million, to ¥7,033 million. The main factor for these increases was improved sales volume of mainstay product limestone.

Metallic Minerals Division

Net sales of the Metallic Minerals Division increased 46.4%, or ¥24,971 million, over the previous fiscal year, to ¥78,733 million, driven not only by the elevated level of copper prices, but also by the weakening yen, among other factors, and operating profit soared 310.4%, or ¥5,493 million, to ¥7,263 million.

Machinery & Environmental Engineering

Net sales of the Machinery & Environmental Engineering Group rose 2.4%, or ¥261 million, over the previous fiscal year, to ¥11,345 million, owing to strong sales of a mainstay product of the Environmental Engineering Division. Operating profit, however, dipped 1.6%, or ¥16 million, to ¥1,000 million because of weaker sales at some machinery-related subsidiaries.

Real Estate

Net sales of the Real Estate Group increased 0.8%, or ¥22 million, over the previous fiscal year, to ¥2,825 million due to generally steady occupancy rates of rental properties. In contrast, operating profit declined 3.4%, or ¥54 million, to ¥1,575 million, due to an increase in repair expenses.

Renewable Energy

Net sales of the Renewable Energy Group rose 0.3%, or ¥4 million, over the previous fiscal year, to ¥1,787 million, owing to mostly steady results from each division, and operating profit increased 17.3%, or ¥75 million, to ¥509 million, due to a decrease in depreciation and amortization.

Capital Expenditures, Financing and Other Related Matters

Capital expenditures of the Nittetsu Mining Group totaled ¥9,577 million during the fiscal year under review, up 28.4% from the previous fiscal year. Major outlays were as follows.

(1) Major facility acquired in the fiscal year under review:
There are no particular items to report.

(2) New establishment and expansion of major facility ongoing during the fiscal year under review:
Nittetsu Mining No. 3 Vertical Shaft of the Torigatayama Quarry Complex Construction (Non-Metallic Minerals Division, Mineral Resources Group)

Future Outlook

The Company believes the future outlook will remain unpredictable. This is because there is no end to the pandemic in sight as cases wax and wane. In addition, there are concerns over the international situation in Ukraine, worldwide inflation caused by this situation, rising commodity prices impacted by the weakening yen, as well as difficulties procuring raw materials and equipment. Moreover, the management climate facing the Nittetsu Mining Group is experiencing substantial changes caused by the impacts of structural reforms undertaken by steelmakers and initiatives by governments and the private sector aimed at achieving a decarbonized society.

Amid these economic conditions, the Nittetsu Mining Group will improve and reinforce its management structure and strive to improve business performance and realize a sustainable society by working to strengthen and expand its business foundation. This includes addressing the management environment to further reinforce sales, increase productivity, reduce costs, and enhance its business continuity plan (BCP) and SDGs initiatives.

Going forward, we will also strengthen corporate governance as well as sustainable growth and improve corporate value over the medium to long term, in order to fulfill our responsibilities to supply raw materials to key industries and contribute to co-prosperity with stakeholders, including shareholders, business partners, local communities and employees.

Furthermore, the Group carries out activities in compliance with ISO 14001, greenery initiatives at mined sites, acquisition of certification for company-owned forests, and power generation from natural energy. Going forward, we will continue to engage in eco-friendly business activities.

We extend our appreciation to all shareholders and ask for your continued support and cooperation.

June 2022

Reiichi Morikawa
Representative Director and President

Consolidated Financial Information

Nittetsu Mining Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Balance Sheets

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021

Assets

	Millions of yen		Thousands of US dollars
	2022	2021	**2022**
Current Assets			
Cash and deposits	**¥ 33,224**	¥ 35,510	**$ 271,463**
Notes and accounts receivable—trade	**—**	27,604	**—**
Notes and accounts receivable—trade, and contract assets	**30,757**	—	**251,308**
Lease investment assets	**2,551**	2,809	**20,846**
Merchandise and finished goods	**5,825**	5,158	**47,601**
Work in process	**8,369**	11,787	**68,385**
Raw materials and supplies	**6,432**	2,325	**52,560**
Other	**2,992**	3,119	**24,446**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(448)**	(448)	**(3,664)**
	89,705	87,866	**732,948**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment:			
Buildings and structures	**20,911**	21,647	**170,859**
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	**10,699**	10,277	**87,419**
Land used for mining operations	**3,702**	3,768	**30,254**
Land for general use	**16,299**	16,283	**133,177**
Construction in progress	**15,053**	10,159	**122,995**
Other	**450**	447	**3,680**
	67,117	62,584	**548,387**
Intangible assets	**3,608**	3,329	**29,487**
Investments and Other Assets			
Investment securities	**29,172**	28,157	**238,360**
Deferred tax assets	**1,256**	1,202	**10,264**
Other	**7,031**	5,748	**57,454**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(151)**	(149)	**(1,241)**
Allowance for investment loss	**(8)**	(3)	**(65)**
	37,301	34,955	**304,772**
Total Assets	**¥ 197,732**	¥ 188,735	**$ 1,615,595**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Liabilities and Net Assets

	Millions of yen		Thousands of US dollars
	2022	2021	**2022**
Current Liabilities			
Notes and accounts payable—trade	**¥ 14,627**	¥ 17,588	**$ 119,512**
Short-term loans payable	**15,922**	16,491	**130,094**
Lease obligations	**869**	593	**7,104**
Accounts payable—other	**7,061**	7,551	**57,697**
Income taxes payable	**2,939**	1,023	**24,020**
Provision for bonuses	**1,103**	1,074	**9,019**
Provision for directors' bonuses	**34**	31	**285**
Provision for shareholder benefit program	**10**	9	**84**
Provision for product warranties	**10**	7	**85**
Provision for loss on fire	**—**	548	**—**
Other	**4,358**	3,242	**35,607**
	46,938	48,162	**383,513**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term loans payable	**4,817**	5,086	**39,361**
Lease obligations	**1,348**	980	**11,019**
Deferred tax liabilities	**2,753**	2,019	**22,494**
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	**77**	78	**632**
Provision for environmental safety measures	**5**	37	**43**
Provision for special repairs	**226**	111	**1,852**
Net defined benefit liability	**3,799**	4,476	**31,045**
Asset retirement obligations	**4,639**	4,509	**37,907**
Other	**6,754**	6,861	**55,190**
	24,422	24,161	**199,547**
Total Liabilities	**71,360**	72,323	**583,061**
Net Assets			
Capital stock	**4,176**	4,176	**34,121**
Capital surplus	**4,746**	4,889	**38,782**
Retained earnings	**99,391**	91,693	**812,092**
Treasury shares	**(169)**	(167)	**(1,385)**
Shareholders' equity	**108,145**	100,591	**883,611**
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income:			
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	**11,974**	10,986	**97,835**
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	**(778)**	79	**(6,364)**
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**808**	53	**6,607**
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**(75)**	(635)	**(613)**
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	**11,928**	10,483	**97,464**
Non-controlling interests	**6,297**	5,336	**51,458**
Total Net Assets	**126,371**	116,411	**1,032,534**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	**¥ 197,732**	¥ 188,735	**$ 1,615,595**

Consolidated Financial Information

Nittetsu Mining Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Statements of Income

Years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

	Millions of yen		Thousands of US dollars
	2022	2021	**2022**
Net Sales	**¥ 149,082**	¥ 119,159	**$ 1,218,091**
Cost of Sales	**114,217**	92,104	**933,223**
Gross Profit	**34,864**	27,054	**284,867**
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	**19,149**	18,327	**156,461**
Operating Profit	**15,715**	8,726	**128,406**
Non-Operating Income:			
Interest income	**23**	39	**192**
Dividend income	**1,062**	591	**8,678**
Share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method	**123**	598	**1,012**
Foreign exchange gains	**127**	—	**1,040**
Other	**224**	475	**1,831**
	1,561	1,704	**12,755**
Non-Operating Expenses:			
Interest expenses	**261**	272	**2,135**
Foreign exchange losses	**—**	66	**—**
Maintenance fees for closed and abandoned mines	**215**	228	**1,759**
Depreciation of assets for rent and other	**92**	136	**754**
Other	**102**	98	**833**
	671	801	**5,482**
Ordinary Profit	**16,605**	9,629	**135,679**
Extraordinary Income:			
Gain on sales of non-current assets	**46**	42	**378**
Gain on sales of investment securities	**145**	0	**1,185**
Other	**—**	0	**—**
	191	44	**1,564**
Extraordinary Losses:			
Loss on sales and retirement of non-current assets	**220**	320	**1,801**
Impairment loss	**106**	912	**874**
Loss on fire	**148**	1,754	**1,216**
Other	**16**	82	**137**
	493	3,070	**4,029**
Profit before Income Taxes	**16,304**	6,603	**133,214**
Income Taxes:			
Income taxes—current	**5,082**	2,694	**41,527**
Income taxes—deferred	**27**	(675)	**226**
	5,110	2,019	**41,754**
Profit Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	**1,914**	837	**15,643**
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	**9,279**	3,746	**75,816**
Profit	**¥ 11,193**	¥ 4,584	**$ 91,460**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

	Millions of yen		Thousands of US dollars
	2022	2021	**2022**
Profit	**¥ 11,193**	¥ 4,584	**$ 91,460**
Other comprehensive income:			
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	**987**	6,657	**8,071**
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	**(858)**	194	**(7,016)**
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**1,034**	(489)	**8,450**
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**564**	1,587	**4,610**
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**1,727**	7,948	**14,115**
Comprehensive income (loss)	**12,921**	12,532	**105,575**
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of parent	**10,723**	11,819	**87,620**
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	**¥ 2,197**	¥ 713	**$ 17,954**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

	Millions of yen		Thousands of US dollars
	2022	2021	**2022**
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**¥ 8,539**	¥ 9,414	**$ 69,775**
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(7,256)**	(6,539)	**(59,293)**
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(4,759)**	(999)	**(38,888)**
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	**1,190**	(124)	**9,728**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,286)**	1,751	**(18,678)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**35,236**	33,484	**287,899**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**¥ 32,949**	¥ 35,236	**$ 269,220**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Nittetsu Mining Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

1. Scope of Consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 22 companies

Main consolidated subsidiaries:

Funao Mining Co., Ltd., Hachinohe Mining Co., Ltd., Sociedad Contractual Minera Atacama Kozan, Hokkaido Lime Co., Ltd., Nittetsu Mining Consultants Co., Ltd., Nittetsukoukenzai Co., Ltd., and Kobukuro Techno Co., Ltd.

(2) Names of principal unconsolidated subsidiaries

Yaguki Aggregate Co., Ltd. and Hachinohe Mining and Civil Engineering Co., Ltd.

Reason for exclusion from scope of consolidation:

The unconsolidated subsidiaries are small in scale, and their total assets, net sales, profit and retained earnings, etc. (commensurate with equity holdings), do not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

2. Application of the Equity Method

(1) Number of affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method:

1 company: Hibi Kyodo Smelting Co., Ltd.

(2) Unconsolidated subsidiaries (Yaguki Aggregate Co., Ltd. and others) and affiliated companies (Chokai Calcium Co., Ltd. and others) not accounted for by the equity method are excluded from the scope of application of the equity method because they have no overall significance and their profit and retained earnings (commensurate with equity holdings) would have an immaterial effect on consolidated financial statements even if they were excluded from eligibility for the equity method.

3. Business Years of Consolidated Subsidiaries

Companies with account settlement dates different from the consolidated account settlement date are as follows:

Company Name	Settlement Date
Sociedad Contractual Minera Atacama Kozan	December 31
Minera Nittetsu Chile Limitada	December 31
Compañía Minera Arqueros S.A.	December 31

The financial statements of consolidated subsidiaries as of the account settlement date are used. Necessary adjustments are made in consolidation for significant transactions occurring between then and the consolidated account settlement date.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Valuation standard and method for significant assets

(a) Marketable securities

Marketable securities other than stocks with no market price

Valued at fair market value (valuation differences are directly charged or credited to net assets, and cost of securities sold calculated by the moving-average method).

Stocks with no market price

Valued at cost by the moving-average method.

(b) Derivatives

Market value method

(c) Inventories

The standard for evaluation is the cost method (book value devaluation method based on the decline in profitability). The method of evaluation is the periodic-average method or the first-in, first-out method, depending on the product line or type of business.

(2) Method for depreciation and amortization of significant depreciable assets

(a) Property, plant and equipment (except for lease assets)

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries primarily use the declining balance method. (However, the straight-line method is used for buildings acquired on or after April 1, 1998 [excluding accompanying facilities acquired prior to March 31, 2016], buildings for the leasing business [including accompanying facilities] and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016 [excluding major tunnels], while the unit-of-production method is used for certain structures [major tunnels] and land for mining.) Overseas consolidated subsidiaries primarily use the straight-line method.

Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and structures: 5–60 years

Machinery, equipment and vehicles: 4–25 years

(b) Intangible assets (except for lease assets)

For mining rights, the production output method is adopted. For others, the straight-line method is adopted. Software for internal use is amortized using the straight-line method based on its usable period in the Company (5 years).

(c) Lease assets

Leased property under finance leases that do not transfer ownership are computed over the lease terms assuming no residual value.

(3) Accounting for significant reserves and allowances

(a) Allowance for doubtful accounts

At the end of each fiscal year, the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries set aside an allowance for doubtful accounts in the estimated unrecoverable amount, based on the Company's loss experience for general credit and on the Company's individual estimates of future recoverability for specific accounts, including doubtful accounts.

(b) Allowance for investment loss

The Company sets aside a reserve to compensate for losses related to investments in affiliates in the mining business based on the financial standing of the applicable affiliate.

(c) Provision for bonuses

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries set aside a reserve for provision for bonuses, calculated based on estimated payments to cover payment of bonuses to employees.

(d) Provision for directors' bonuses

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries set aside a reserve to match provision for bonuses, calculated based on estimated payments to cover payment of bonuses to directors.

(e) Provision for shareholder benefit program

The Company sets aside a reasonable reserve to cover payments for expenses of the shareholder benefit program.

(f) Provision for product warranties

The Company sets aside a provision based on the past implementation rate to prepare for expenses involving free repair costs within the warranty period for products that have been sold.

(g) Provision for directors' retirement benefits

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries set aside the amount required to be paid out at the end of the fiscal year to fund the retirement benefits of directors in accordance with internal company regulations.

(h) Provision for environmental safety measures

In accordance with the Special Measures Law for the Promotion of Proper Disposal of PCB Waste (Law No. 65, June 22, 2001), the Company sets aside a reasonable reserve in an amount equivalent to the estimated disposal expenses for stored PCB.

(i) Provision for special repairs

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have a provision for special repairs based on the estimated cost of applicable inspection and repair of ships requiring regular inspections under the Ship Safety Act, and for regular repairs to steam production and transport facilities.

(4) Accounting method for retirement benefits

(a) Attribution method of retirement benefit estimates

The straight-line basis is used as the method for attributing estimated retirement benefits for the period until the end of the current fiscal year.

(b) Method of expense recording for actuarial differences

Actuarial differences are recorded as expenses from each consolidated fiscal year in which they occur by dividing the amount proportionately using the straight-line method over a certain number of years (13 years) within the average remaining service period of employees during the consolidated fiscal year. Certain consolidated subsidiaries of the Company record a lump-sum expense in the consolidated fiscal year in which they occur.

(c) Adoption of the simplified valuation method at small enterprises, etc.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries employ the simplified method in which the retirement benefit amount required for voluntary termination at year-end is deemed a retirement benefit obligation for the calculation of liability associated with retirement and retirement benefit expenses.

(5) Standards for Recording Revenue and Expenses

The Group's main businesses include the Mineral Resources (Non-Metallic Minerals Division and Metallic Minerals Division), Machinery & Environmental Engineering, Real Estate and Renewable Energy.

Revenue related to the sale of merchandise or finished goods is mainly sales through wholesale or manufacturing, and the Company is obligated to deliver the merchandise or finished goods based on the sales contract with the customer. Such performance obligations are determined to be satisfied by the customer gaining control over the merchandise or finished goods at the point in time of delivery, and the Company recognizes the revenue at the time of delivery.

Some consolidated subsidiaries have concluded long-term construction contracts. In the case of transactions in which control of finished goods or services is transferred over a certain period of time, considering the nature of the finished goods and services provided to the customer, the Company judged that the occurrence of costs appropriately represents the degree of progress of the performance obligation. Therefore, if the total cost required to complete can be reasonably measured, the Company recognizes revenue based on the ratio of the cost incurred to the estimated total cost, and if it cannot be reasonably measured, the Company recognizes revenue by the amount of expenses that are expected to be recovered out of the costs incurred. If the Group is involved in the sale of finished goods as an agent, it recognizes the net amount as revenue.

(6) Accounting standard for profits from financial lease transactions

Revenue from financial lease transactions and associated costs are recognized at the time of receipt of lease fees.

(7) Standards for translation of significant foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities into Japanese yen

Current and non-current monetary accounts denominated in foreign currencies are translated into yen at the exchange rates as of the balance sheet date, and any translation difference is accounted for as a profit or loss for the year.

All assets and liabilities of overseas consolidated subsidiaries are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at the overseas consolidated subsidiary's balance sheet date. All revenues and expenses of overseas consolidated subsidiaries are translated at the average rates of exchange during the fiscal year. Translation differences are included in Foreign currency translation adjustment and Non-controlling interests under the net assets on the balance sheets.

(8) Main hedge accounting methods

(a) Hedge accounting method

The Company uses mainly deferred hedging. However, for interest rate swaps, special treatment is applied in cases that meet the necessary requirements, and for currency options, allocation treatment is applied in cases that meet the necessary requirements.

(b) Hedge instruments, hedge objects and hedge policy

The Company carries out interest rate swap transactions to avoid risk associated with loan interest rate fluctuations.

In addition, the Company carries out commodity futures transactions to avoid commodity price fluctuation risk for non-ferrous metals inventories and for non-ferrous metals future contracts that the Company concludes with customers. The Company uses currency options to avoid the risk of foreign exchange rate volatility regarding monetary accounts denominated in foreign currencies.

(c) Method of assessing the effectiveness of hedges

Over the period from the beginning of a commodity future transaction to the point at which the effectiveness is determined, market fluctuations of the hedged commodity and the hedged instrument are compared to determine effectiveness. However, interest rate swap transactions use special treatment and currency option transactions use allocation treatment and for these reasons they are omitted from this effectiveness evaluation.

(9) Goodwill amortization method and period

The equal installment method is used for the amortization of goodwill over a period of time (less than 20 years) in which the investment effect in each subsidiary is realized. In addition, when the amount is immaterial, the complete amount is amortized in the consolidated fiscal year in which it occurs.

(10) Scope of cash in the consolidated statements of cash flows

Cash (cash and cash equivalents) in the consolidated statements of cash flows consist of cash on hand, deposits drawable at any time and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to cash and exposed to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(Notes Concerning Changes in Accounting Policies)

(1) Application of ASBJ Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition

The Company applied Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020) from the beginning of the fiscal year under review. The Company now recognizes revenue in the amount expected to be received in exchange for promised goods or services at the point in time control of these goods or services is transferred to the customer.

Due to the above, if the promise to the customer is a performance obligation to arrange for goods or services to be provided by another party, the Company has changed to a method of recognizing the net amount of revenue as an agent. Also, for the calculation of transactional prices, the Company has changed to a method of recognizing revenue excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

As a result, net sales and cost of sales for the fiscal year under review declined by ¥165 million, respectively, compared to previous accounting treatment.

The Company's application of Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition is in accordance with the transitional treatment set forth in the proviso to Paragraph 84. The cumulative impact of retroactively applying the new accounting policy before the beginning of the fiscal year under review is adjusted to the retained earnings at the beginning of the fiscal year under review, and the new accounting policy is applied to the balance at the beginning of the fiscal year under review. However, there is no impact on the balance at the beginning of the fiscal year under review.

In addition, "Notes and accounts receivable—trade," which was presented in "Current assets" on the consolidated balance sheet for the previous consolidated fiscal year, is included in "Notes and accounts receivable—trade, and contract assets" from the fiscal year under review.

(2) Application of ASBJ Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement

The Company applied Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Statement No. 30, July 4, 2019) from the beginning of the fiscal year under review. In accordance with the transitional treatment set forth in Paragraph 19 of Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement and Paragraph 44-2 of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments (ASBJ Statement No. 10, July 4, 2019), the Company intends to apply the new accounting policy stipulated in the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement in the future. This change does not impact the consolidated financial statements.

(Notes Concerning Revenue Recognition)

(1) Information on Breakdown of Revenue

Information on the breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers in the fiscal year under review is presented below.

1. Breakdown of Net Sales by Segment

(Millions of yen)

	Non-Metallic Minerals	Metallic Minerals	Machinery & Environmental Engineering	Real Estate	Renewable Energy	Total
Limestone	¥ 28,402	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 28,402
Crushed stone	6,149	—	—	—	—	6,149
Calcium carbonate	3,200	—	—	—	—	3,200
Ancillary products and others	16,566	—	—	—	—	16,566
Electrolytic copper	—	55,459	—	—	—	55,459
Copper concentrate	—	14,164	—	—	—	14,164
Others	—	9,109	—	—	—	9,109
Machinery engineering	—	—	4,417	—	—	4,417
Environmental engineering	—	—	6,927	—	—	6,927
Renewable energy	—	—	—	—	1,787	1,787
Revenue from contracts with customers	54,318	78,733	11,345	—	1,787	146,184
Other revenue	72	—	—	2,825	—	2,898
Net sales to external customers	54,390	78,733	11,345	2,825	1,787	149,082

2. Breakdown of Net Sales by Region

(Millions of yen)

	Non-Metallic Minerals	Metallic Minerals	Machinery & Environmental Engineering	Real Estate	Renewable Energy	Total
Japan	¥ 49,209	¥ 45,259	¥ 10,740	¥ —	¥ 1,787	¥ 106,996
Asia	3,532	19,309	489	—	—	23,331
South America	—	14,164	0	—	—	14,164
Others	1,576	—	115	—	—	1,692
Revenue from contracts with customers	54,318	78,733	11,345	—	1,787	146,184
Other revenue	72	—	—	2,825	—	2,898
Net sales to external customers	54,390	78,733	11,345	2,825	1,787	149,082

(2) Information Forming the Basis for Understanding Revenue

As described in 4(5) "Standards for Recording Revenue and Expenses".

(3) Information for Understanding Amount of Revenue in the Fiscal Year under Review and Subsequent Fiscal Years

1. Balance, etc. of Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

a. Balance of liabilities from contracts with customers, contract assets, and contract liabilities at beginning and end of fiscal year under review

(Millions of yen)

	Beginning of fiscal year under review	End of fiscal year under review
Notes receivable—trade	¥ 3,117	¥ 2,946
Accounts receivable—trade	23,860	26,699
Contract assets	627	1,111
Contract liabilities	296	247

b. Amount included in balance of contract liabilities as of the beginning of the fiscal year under review among the amount of revenue recognized

¥293 million

2. Transactional Price Allocated by Residual Performance Obligation

The total transactional price allocated to the unfulfilled performance obligations as of the end of the fiscal year under review and the period during which revenue is expected to be recognized are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

Within one year	¥ 1,242
Over one year	97
Total	1,339

(Notes to Additional Information)

The COVID-19 pandemic is an event that has wide-reaching impacts on the economy and corporate activities. It remains difficult to predict how it will spread in the future and when the pandemic will end.

Amidst this situation, the Nittetsu Mining Group has carried out accounting estimates of the recoverability of deferred tax assets considering demand trends of customers and commodity prices when preparing the consolidated financial statements based on the assumption that there will be no major changes in the situation in the next fiscal year, since the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic will be limited.

(Notes Concerning Changes in Presentation Method)

Application of ASBJ Accounting Standard on Disclosure of Accounting Estimates

The Company has applied Accounting Standard on Disclosure of Accounting Estimates (ASBJ Standard No. 31; March 31, 2020) from the fiscal year under review, which requires the presentation of notes concerning accounting estimates.

(Notes Concerning Accounting Estimates)

Impairment of Non-Current Assets

(1) Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year under review

Impairment loss: ¥106 million

Property, plant and equipment of ¥67,117 million, intangible assets of ¥3,608 million, and others of ¥5,783 million

(2) Information concerning accounting estimates

In applying the accounting standard on impairment of non-current assets to the Group, in principle, the Company groups assets according to business site, which is the unit for ascertaining the profit and loss of each product for managerial accounting purposes. The head office, branch offices, welfare facilities, and R&D center, etc., are deemed common assets, while rental real estate and idle assets are each categorized as one asset group according to each property. In addition, at consolidated subsidiaries, assets of are mainly grouped according to company. If signs of impairment are recognized for an asset or asset group and the total amount of undiscounted future cash flow obtained from the asset or asset group falls below the book value, the Company will recognize an impairment loss. The book value of the asset or asset group in excess of the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

Calculation of the recoverable amount involves making a reasonable estimate of the future cash flow and discount rate for the utility value and the real estate appraisal and estimated disposal costs for net selling price. Estimates of future cash flow are calculated based on major assumptions such as sales volume, mineral price levels, and operational life based on minable amount.

If there are changes in the assumptions for estimates of future cash flow, such as decline in transactional volume with major customers or the fall of mineral price or operational life below forecasts, the booking of impairment losses could adversely impact the Group's business performance in the consolidated financial statements for the subsequent fiscal year.

Furthermore, Compañía Minera Arqueros S.A. is preparing to develop the Arqueros copper mine in Chile, and non-current assets of ¥1,853 million have been recorded. Preparations for the development of the Arqueros copper mine are expected to experience delays in the time line from the initial plan. Nevertheless, the Company has determined that this will not materially affect the mine development plan and these assets are recoverable. As a result, the Company has not recorded an impairment loss for these assets.

5. Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheets

(1) Collateral assets

(Millions of yen)

Foundation mortgage

Property, plant and equipment	¥ 412
Debt collateralized by the above	
Short-term loans payable	34
Long-term loans payable	99
Guarantee deposits received	10

(2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment

¥172,459 million

(3) Guaranteed liabilities

(Millions of yen)

	Total guarantee	Consolidated company debt
Hibi Kyodo Smelting Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,460	¥ (1,460)
Iwaki Kyodo Tancal Co., Ltd.	181	(34)
Total	1,641	(1,494)

6. Segment Information

	Millions of yen						
	2022						
	Non-Metallic Minerals	Metallic Minerals	Machinery & Environmental Engineering	Real Estate	Renewable Energy	Eliminations and Corporate	Total
Sales to external customers	**¥ 54,390**	**¥ 78,733**	**¥ 11,345**	**¥ 2,825**	**¥ 1,787**	**¥ —**	**¥ 149,082**
Inter-segment sales	**352**	**—**	**662**	**9**	**—**	**(1,024)**	**—**
Segment Revenue	**54,743**	**78,733**	**12,007**	**2,835**	**1,787**	**(1,024)**	**149,082**
Segment Profits	**7,033**	**7,263**	**1,000**	**1,575**	**509**	**(1,666)**	**15,715**

	Millions of yen						
	2021						
	Non-Metallic Minerals	Metallic Minerals	Machinery & Environmental Engineering	Real Estate	Renewable Energy	Eliminations and Corporate	Total
Sales to external customers	¥ 49,728	¥ 53,761	¥ 11,083	¥ 2,803	¥ 1,782	¥ —	¥ 119,159
Inter-segment sales	661	—	475	9	—	(1,145)	—
Segment Revenue	50,389	53,761	11,559	2,813	1,782	(1,145)	119,159
Segment Profits	5,528	1,769	1,017	1,630	434	(1,652)	8,726

	Thousands of US dollars						
	2022						
	Non-Metallic Minerals	Metallic Minerals	Machinery & Environmental Engineering	Real Estate	Renewable Energy	Eliminations and Corporate	Total
Sales to external customers	**$ 444,406**	**$ 643,297**	**$ 92,695**	**$ 23,088**	**$ 14,603**	**$ —**	**$ 1,218,091**
Inter-segment sales	**2,880**	**—**	**5,412**	**76**	**—**	**(8,369)**	**—**
Segment Revenue	**447,286**	**643,297**	**98,108**	**23,165**	**14,603**	**(8,369)**	**1,218,091**
Segment Profits	**57,468**	**59,344**	**8,177**	**12,872**	**4,160**	**(13,617)**	**128,406**

Outline

As of March 31, 2022

Date of Establishment	May 20, 1939
Common Stock	
Authorized	20,000,000 shares
Issued and Outstanding	8,352,319 shares (including 33,794 shares of treasury stock)
Number of Shareholders	4,586

Major Shareholders	% of total
Nippon Steel Corporation	14.88
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account)	10.72
Nittetsu Kogyo Shogakukai*	7.71
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	3.54
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	3.49
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account)	2.83
Nittetsu Kogyo Shareholding Association	1.96
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	1.68
DFA INTL SMALL CAP VALUE PORTFOLIO	1.59
Sumitomo Osaka Cement Co., Ltd.	1.55

*Non-profit corporation

Number of Employees (Consolidated)	
Mineral Resources	
Non-Metallic Minerals	1,196
Metallic Minerals	439
Machinery & Environmental Engineering	249
Real Estate	3
Renewable Energy	11
Corporate (shared)	121
Total	2,019
Number of Employees (Non-Consolidated)	**678**

Principal Lenders
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
MUFG Bank, Ltd.
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Offices

As of July 1, 2022

Domestic

Head Office	Yusen Building, 3-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8377, Japan Tel: +81-3-3284-0516 Fax: +81-3-3215-8480 URL: https://www.nittetsukou.co.jp/eng/
Corporate Planning Section	Tel: +81-3-5962-9755 Fax: +81-3-3284-0540
Sustainability Promotion Section	Tel: +81-3-5962-9766 Fax: +81-3-3284-0540
General Administration Section	Tel: +81-3-3284-0516 Fax: +81-3-3215-8480
Public & Investor Relations Group	Tel: +81-3-3284-0518 Fax: +81-3-3215-8480
Accounting Section	Tel: +81-3-3216-5255 Fax: +81-3-3284-0540
Information System Section	Tel: +81-3-3216-5231 Fax: +81-3-3216-5232
Limestone Sales Section	Tel: +81-3-3216-5261 Fax: +81-3-3284-0037
Limestone Powder and Aggregate Sales Section	Tel: +81-3-3216-5260 Fax: +81-3-3284-0037
Fine Materials Sales Section	Tel: +81-3-3216-5254 Fax: +81-3-3215-7293
Non-Ferrous Metal & Ore Section	Tel: +81-3-3216-5265 Fax: +81-3-3284-0037
Environmental Sales Section	Tel: +81-3-3216-5320 Fax: +81-3-3216-5262
Machinery Sales Section	Tel: +81-3-3216-5321 Fax: +81-3-3216-5263
Resources Development Section	Tel: +81-3-3216-5281 Fax: +81-3-5962-5180
Overseas Mineral Resources Business Section	Tel: +81-3-3216-5252 Fax: +81-3-5962-5180
R&D Department	8-1, Hirai, Hinode-cho, Nishitama-gun, Tokyo 190-0182, Japan R&D Administration Section Tel: +81-42-597-7001 Fax: +81-42-597-7013

Overseas

Sydney Office	Level 14, 115 Pitt St., Sydney NSW 2000, Australia Tel: +61-2-9238-0477
Taiwan Office	Rm. 506, 5F, No. 88, Sec. 2 Zhongxiao E.Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan Tel: +886-2-2322-2712 Fax: +886-2-2322-2616

Major Subsidiaries

As of March 31, 2022

Subsidiaries	Capital (Millions of yen)	Company holdings (%)	Primary businesses
Nittetsu Mining Consultants Co., Ltd.	100	100.0	Consulting services for geological surveys, geophysical exploration, test boring and construction
Hokkaido Lime Co., Ltd.	80	100.0	Manufacture and sales of quicklime and hydrated lime
Funao Mining Co., Ltd.	60	100.0	Mining and sales of limestone and manufacturing and sales of calcium carbonate
Nittetsukoukenzai Co., Ltd.	50	100.0	Buying and selling of limestone, crushed stone and calcium carbonate
Kobukuro Techno Co., Ltd.	50	100.0	Manufacture and sales of crushing and grinding equipment and electric equipment
Hachinohe Mining Co., Ltd.	100	70.0	Mining and sales of limestone and manufacturing and sales of calcium carbonate

Note: No subsidiaries fall under the category of specified wholly owned subsidiary.

Subsidiary	Capital (Thousands of US dollars)	Company holdings (%)	Primary businesses
Sociedad Contractual Minera Atacama Kozan	16,750	60.0	Mining and sales of copper and other minerals

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