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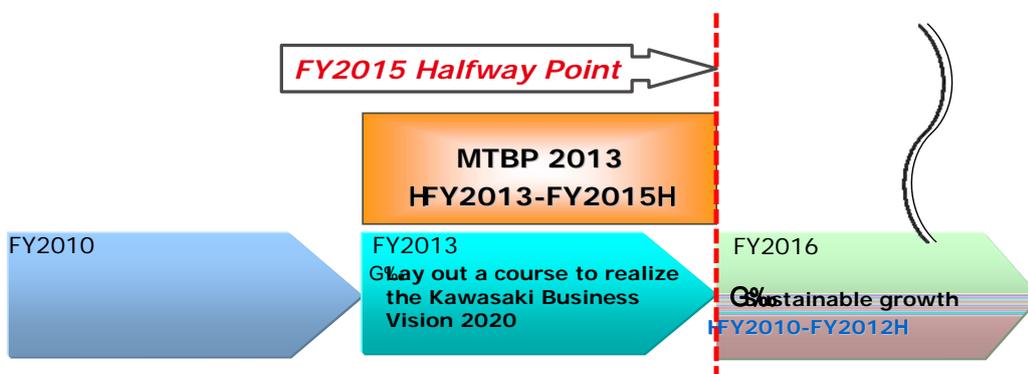
Medium-Term Business Plan “MTBP 2013”

>+Laying out a course to realize the Kawasaki Business Vision 2020>+

Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. (“KHI”), has developed the Medium-Term Business Plan for the period from fiscal 2013 to fiscal 2015 (“MTBP 2013”), as described herein.

The three-year MTBP 2013, not only reflects changes in the business environment and the KHI Group’s achievements up to fiscal 2012, but is also designed with the recognition that the final year (fiscal 2015) of the MTBP 2013 is a halfway point of the Kawasaki Business Vision 2020, which was set in 2010, and therefore the realization of the Vision depends on the efforts outlined in the MTBP 2013.

The Position of the FY2013-2015 Medium Term Business Plan “MTBP 2013”



1. Medium Term Business Plan “MTBP 2013”

Under the previous medium-term business plan, MTBP 2010, the KHI Group operated businesses with the goal of “returning to the growth path” it had followed before the Lehman Shock and to “strengthen foundations in preparation for future growth.” During the previous plan’s years, we suffered from the continuation of unexpectedly high levels of yen appreciation and the stagnation of the economies in developed countries. However, the rapid growth of the Chinese economy especially led to the favorable

>+Efforts to secure future revenue basis>+

- i) Promote R&D efforts and capital investments on a continuous basis
- y Reinforce the development of new products and businesses centering on system solutions and high-value-added products using concurrent engineering, while promoting the development of fundamental and core technologies, keeping the future in mind

y

(Unit: Billion yen)

	FY2012 (actual)	FY2013 (forecast)	FY2015 (target)
Net sales	1,288.8	1,380.0	1,600.0
Operating income (Ratio to sales)	42.0 3.3%	60.0 4.3%	90.0 5.6%
Recurring profit (Ratio to sales)	39.3 3.0%	53.0 3.8%	85.0 5.3%
Before-tax ROIC	6.1%	7.4%	11.0%

Net debt-to-equity ratio (At the end of fiscal year)	131.9%	130%	110%
Equity ratio (At the end of fiscal year)	23.0%	22.1%	23.4%

ROIC (return on invested capital) = (before-tax profit + interest expenses) / invested capital

Net debt-to-equity ratio >; net balance of interest-bearing debt / total net assets

[Shareholder Returns]

- y Continue to pay stable dividends in line with business results, basic dividend ratio is set to 30% as the medium- to long-term for dividend calculation

d) Management Resource Allocation Plan

- y Capital investment: average 70 billion yen per year
- y R&D investment: average 46 billion yen per year
- y Number of employees (at the end of fiscal 2015): 35,400 (26,000 in Japan,

business sectors of Land, Sea and Air Transportation Systems, Energy & Environmental Engineering and Industrial Equipment, thereby opening up the potential of its customers and society

- ii) Profitability and growth investment
 - y Secure high adaptability to changing business environments and high profitability with continuous investment for future growth
- iii) Emphasis on monozukuri (manufacturing) and global business development
 - y Actively promote overseas business development from production to sales, while upgrading domestic plants as mother factories
- iv) Co-existence and co-prosperity with society
 - y Contribute to solving social issues and fulfilling stakeholders' expectations through business activities
- v) Improvement of the global environment
 - y Secure comfortable living and a better global environment by providing products featuring the most advanced low environmental impact technologies, and systems composed of those products
- vi) Greater job satisfaction
 - y Ensure a safe and pleasant working environment where employees can have greater job satisfaction with hopes and ambitions for their future

b) Quantitative Vision

<Consolidated Quantitative Vision for FY2020>

Exchange rate assumption: 90 yen/US \$1

- y Net sales: 2 trillion yen or higher (aim for net growth of the world's GDP growth rate + .)
- y Recurring profit: 5.0% or higher
- y Before-tax ROIC: 12.0% or higher

c) Management Resources Allocation Policy

- y Capital investment: Conduct flexible investments worth 3% to 5% of net sales
- y R&D investment: Conduct flexible investments worth 3% to 5% of net sales
- y Workforce: Ensure an appropriate workforce level by promoting human resources development, while enhancing productivity through IT investment and the upgrading of production facilities

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