

My name is Taguchi, and I am General Manager of the Finance Unit. I will be giving you an outline of fiscal year 2023.



I will explain the results of fiscal year 2023 first, then follow by the forecasts for fiscal year 2024.



At first, I will begin with the results of fiscal year 2023.

### **Highlights**

- Additional costs and risk contingencies in overseas projects caused operating loss.
- New contracts expected in FY2023 slide to the subsequent years due to timing of client's investment decision.

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These are the two highlights of fiscal year 2023.

In the total engineering segment, we continued to tackle on difficulties of some overseas projects, and additional charges were posted in the fourth quarter. The operating loss recorded also reflects additional risk contingencies.

Growth in new order intake was sluggish. One factor for this was that large projects expected at the end of the fiscal year were postponed to the next year.

ne Statement				
		Billions of Yen]		
	FY2022	FY2023	Difference	
Net sales	606.8	832.5	+225.7	+37%
Gross profit	66.7	10.6	△ 56.0	△ 84%
Profit ratio	11.0%	1.3%	△ 9.7pt	
Operating profit/loss	36.6	△ 18.9	△ 55.6	△ 152%
Ordinary profit	50.5	0.3	△ 50.2	△ 99%
Profit/loss attributable to owners of parent	30.6	△ 7.8	△ 38.4	△ 126%
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Earnings per share	¥122.28	△ ¥32.48		
Return on equity	7.8%	△ 2.0%		
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This is the consolidated income statement.

Net sales were up 37% from the previous fiscal year to 832.5 billion yen, but gross profit declined 56 billion yen to 10.6 billion yen.

This was due to a significant decline in the profit ratio in the Total Engineering segment.

The operating loss stood at 18.9 billion yen, with ordinary profit of 300 million yen.

Net loss attributable to owners of the parent was 7.8 billion yen.

			【Unit: Billions of Yen		
		FY2022	FY2023	Differ	ence
	Net sales	551.6	773.1	+221.4	+40%
Total Engineering	Segment profit/loss	33.4	△ 22.0	△ 55.5	△ 166%
	Profit ratio	6.1%	△ 2.9%	△ 9.0pt	
	Net sales	47.7	52.0	+4.2	+9%
Functional Materials Manufacturing	Segment profit	7.1	7.2	+0.1	+1%
,	Profit ratio	15.0%	13.9%	△ 1.1pt	
	Net sales	7.5	7.4	△ 0.0	△ 0%
Others	Segment profit	1.7	2.0	+0.2	+13%
	Profit ratio	23.8%	26.9%	+3.1pt	
Adjustment	Segment profit/loss	△ 5.6	△ 6.1	△ 0.4	

This is the segment information.

In the Total Engineering segment, net sales rose 40% over the previous fiscal year to 773.1 billion yen as progress was made in large projects.

Considerable provision of loss, both from posting additional costs and estimating risk contingencies in current large-scale oil & gas and chemical projects in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, led to the recording of a loss of 22 billion yen.

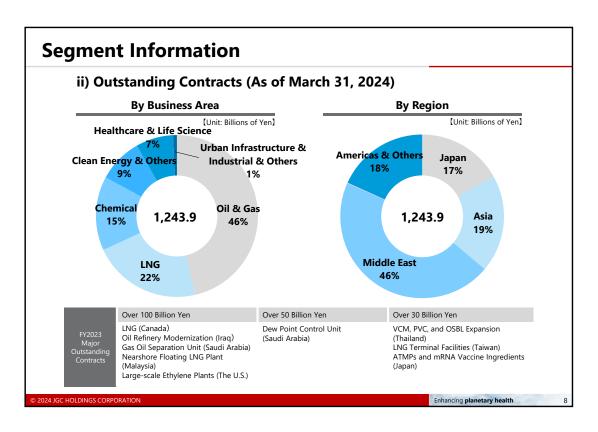
In the Functional Materials Manufacturing segment, net sales totaled 52 billion yen, up 4.2 billion yen over the same period in the previous year, driven by an increase in catalyst sales.

Segment profit was nearly flat at 7.2 billion yen. Factors for this included the lack of recovery in demand for fine chemical products for semiconductor and hard disk applications as well as an increase in the depreciation burden.

e of Contracts (To v Contracts	otal Engineering)	
		【Unit: Billions of Yen】
	FY2022	FY2023
Overseas	696.3	136.6
Domestic	127.6	157.2
Total	823.9	293.8
FY2023 Major New Contracts	ATMPs and mRNA Vaccine Bio API Manufacturing Fac	Ingredients Facility (Japan) ility (Japan)

This is the situation of New contracts in the Total Engineering segment. New contracts stood at 293.8 billion yen overall.

No contracts for large projects were awarded in the fourth quarter.



The order backlog stood at 1,243.9 billion yen.

Among other factors, the weak yen led to a decrease of about 300 billion yen from the start of the fiscal year.

The share of contracts in each business area and region remained essentially the same since the fiscal year began.

By business area, oil & gas and LNG accounted for about 70% of the total.

By region, about half were in the Middle East.

inancial Position					
	[Unit: Billions of Yen]				
	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024	Difference		
Total assets	713.1	792.2	+79.1		
Total net assets	397.9	387.8	△ 10.0		
Equity ratio	55.7%	48.7%	△ 7.0pt		
Off Balance Sheet JV Cash JGC Portion	171.7	148.1	△ 23.6		
	FY2022	FY2023	Difference		
Cash flows from operating activities	110.7	11.0	△ 99.6		
Cash flows from investing activities	△ 11.4	△ 20.2	△ 8.7		
Cash flows from financing activities	△ 61.2	△ 8.8	+52.3		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	332.7	324.5	△ 8.2		
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This is about the financial position and cash flows.

As for financial conditions, total assets increased to 792.2 billion yen on increased sales.

The equity ratio was 48.7%, which marks the first dip below 50% since the fiscal year ended March 2009.

JGC portion of the off balance sheet Joint Ventures cash was 148.1 billion yen.

Cash flows from operating activities stood at 11 billion yen.

The positive operating cash flow despite posting a loss was mainly due to large non-cash-out provisions for losses on construction contracts.

Operating cash flows for the same period of the previous fiscal year was significantly higher mainly due to collection of receivables from the settlement of disputes on previously completed projects.

Investing activities used 20.2 billion yen for the acquisition of tangible fixed assets and others.

Financing activities used 8.8 billion yen for dividend payments, among other

#### factors.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year stood at 324.5 billion yen, essentially unchanged since the beginning of the fiscal year.



Next, I will explain forecasts for fiscal year 2024.

		(Unit: Billions of Yen
	FY2023 Actual	FY2024 Forecast
New contracts *	293.8	970.0
Net sales	832.5	830.0
Gross profit	10.6	58.0
Profit ratio	1.3%	7.0%
Operating profit/loss	△ 18.9	26.0
Ordinary profit	0.3	34.0
Profit/loss attributable to owners of parent	△ 7.8	23.0
Annual dividends per share	¥40.0	¥40.0
Forecasts based on (¥/US\$)	¥151.41	¥150.00

These are the forecasts for fiscal year 2024.

New contracts in the Total Engineering segment are expected to reach 970 billion yen.

With continued progress in large projects, among other factors, we expect no change in net sales, forecast at 830 billion yen.

We expect gross profit of 58 billion yen and a profit ratio of 7.0%.

We expect operating profit to be 26 billion yen,

with ordinary income of 34 billion yen

and profit attributable to owners of parent at 23 billion yen.

Dividends per share is 40.0 yen.

The exchange rate assumed for the forecast is 145 yen per US dollar.

sts for Fiscal Y	ear 2024 by	Segme	nt	
		[U	l	
		FY2023 Actual	FY2024 Forecast	
	Net sales	773.1	770.0	
Total Engineering	Segment profit/loss	△ 22.0	26.0	
	Profit ratio	△ 2.9%	3.4%	
	Net sales	52.0	52.0	
Functional Materials Manufacturing	Segment profit	7.2	7.0	
	Profit ratio	13.9%	13.5%	
	Net sales	7.4	8.0	
Others	Segment profit	2.0	2.0	
	Profit ratio	26.9%	25.0%	
Adjustment	Segment profit/loss	△ 6.1	△ 9.0	

These are the forecasts for segments in fiscal year 2024.

We expect net sales in the Total Engineering segment to remain flat, at 770 billion yen, with segment profit of 26 billion yen.

Several projects turned to be deficit and recorded provisions of loss in fiscal year 2023, and we expect these sales to account for about a quarter of the total.

In the Functional Materials Manufacturing segment, we expect results to remain unchanged from the previous fiscal year due to uncertainty about market recovery in applications involving semiconductors and the like.

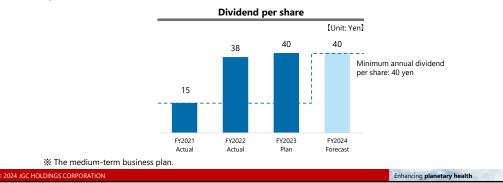
Net sales are expected to be 52 billion yen, with segment profit of 7 billion yen.

# **Revision of Shareholders Return Policy**

We changed a part of shareholders return policy announced in BSP2025\*; the minimum annual dividend per share of 15 yen to 40 yen.

#### (Shareholders Return Policy)

- Aiming for a consolidated payout ratio of 30% per year while maintaining a minimum annual dividend per share of 40 yen.
- Share buybacks will be considered where appropriate in line with our business performance forecasts and free cash flow situation.



Finally, I will explain our revised shareholder return policy.

The current policy was established in 2021 when we formulated the medium-term business plan, BSP 2025.

As of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, three years had passed since the plan was implemented, and considering the current financial position and future performance outlook, we have reviewed from the perspective of enhancing shareholder returns and others.

This led to the decision to increase the minimum annual dividend per share from 15 yen to 40 yen.

Based on this policy, the dividend forecast for fiscal year 2024 is 40 yen per share.

This concludes my overview of the financial results.

# **Cautionary Statement**

This presentation may contain forward-looking statements that reflect JGC's plans and expectations.

Such statements are based on currently available information and current assumptions of future events which may not prove to be accurate. Such statements are also subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those forward-looking statements.

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•changes in government regulations or tax laws in jurisdictions where we conduct business

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14