

Yokogawa Electric Corporation

Financial Results Briefing for the Fiscal Year Ended March 2023

May 9, 2023

Event Summary

[Company Name] Yokogawa Electric Corporation

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[Event Type] Earnings Announcement

[Event Name] Financial Results Briefing for the Fiscal Year Ended March 2023

[Fiscal Period] FY2022 Annual

[Date] May 9, 2023

[Number of Pages] 41

[Time] 17:30 – 18:35

(Total: 65 minutes, Presentation: 25 minutes, Q&A: 40 minutes)

[Venue] Zoom Webinars

[Number of Speakers] 2

Hitoshi Nara President and Chief Executive Officer
Michiko Nakajima Vice President, Head of Accounting and

Treasury Headquarters

Key Points

■ FY22 results: Sales and operating income were up

- Summary: Orders increased significantly. Sales also increased

Operating income increased due to an increase in sales and the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates and other factors

Profit attributable to owners of parent increased

- Segments: Control:

Sales and operating income were up excluding the impact of exchange rates, orders increased 13.4% and sales increased 7.5% year on year

Measuring instruments: Sales and operating income were up New businesses and others: Sales declined, and the operating loss shrunk

Strong in the Middle East and Africa, Central and South America, India, and North America. Solid in Japan and China - Regions:

- Subsegments: The energy & sustainability and materials businesses were both strong

- Industries: The upstream and downstream sectors and the chemicals industry were all strong

■ FY22 year-end dividend : No change (¥17, as originally planned)

■ FY23 earnings forecast : A year-on-year increase in sales and operating income

■ FY23 annual dividend forecast:

- Same as the previous year

- Implement shareholder returns by acquisition of own shares(up to ¥20.0 billion)







Nakajima: This is Nakajima, and I would like to explain our financial results and forecast.

Your handout, page 4, contains the key points of this issue. We will explain this content on the next and subsequent pages.

Summary of FY22 Results (year on year comparison)

- ◆ Orders increased significantly. (excluding the impact of exchange rates: +12.6% year on year
- ◆ Sales also increased. (excluding the impact of exchange rates: +6.7%)
- Operating income increased due to an increase in sales and the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates and other factors. (excluding the impact of exchange rates: -0.8%)

	FY21	FY22	Difference	Growth rate	Impact of exchange rate	4D-1		
Orders	420.5	518.4	+97.9	+23.3%	+45.0	<reference: cor<="" th=""><th>FY22</th><th>Difference</th></reference:>	FY22	Difference
Sales	389.9	456.5	+66.6	+17.1%	+40.3	Orders	2/7 forecast 516.0	+2.4
Operating income	30.7	44.4	+13.7	+44.8%	+14.0	Sales	442.5	+14.0
ROS(%)	7.9	9.7	+1.9pt		_	Operating income	38.5	+5.9
Ordinary income	35.7	48.6	+12.9	+36.0%	+15.1	ROS(%)	8.7	+1.0pt
Profit attributable to owners of parent	21.3	38.9	+17.7	+82.9%	+14.4	Ordinary income Profit attributable to	39.5 26.0	+9.1 +12.9
Exchange rate US\$1=	¥112.94	¥136.12	+23.18	_	_	owners of parent Exchange rate US\$1=		+1.12

Page 5 is a summary of financial results.

Orders were totaled JPY518.4 billion, a YoY increase of JPY97.9 billion, or 12.6%, excluding the impact of the foreign exchange rate. Net sales were JPY456.5 billion, a YoY increase of 6.7%, excluding the impact of the foreign exchange rate. Sales, which had been delayed, made significant progress during the three months of Q4.

Operating income increased by JPY13.7 billion from the last year to JPY44.4 billion.

Profit attributable to owners of parent increased by JPY17.7 billion to JPY38.9 billion.

Analysis of Operating Income (year on year comparison) **Exchange rates** Operating income increased due to an increase in sales and the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates and other factors. FY22 US\$ 112.94 136.12 Increase in gross profit from higher sales Increase in SG&A 130.88 **EUR** 141.70 (excluding the impact of exchange rates) · Costs related to new business / Depreciation of good will rerated to strategic investments (3.8) Strengthening of DX infrastructure (1.3) (Billion ¥) (5.3)+14.0 (11.1)+2.144.4 Lower gross margin system 30.4 30.7 Decrease in product gross profits (surging prices for parts, electric power, etc.) (6.4) Decrease in gross profit of projects (provision for loss on construction contracts, etc.) (2.1) Surging logistics costs (1.1) Subsidiary/Accounting adjustments for provision for bonuses FY21 FY22 Operating Income Operating income Operating income

The next page 6 is an analysis of changes in operating income.

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Operating income decreased by JPY0.2 billion from JPY30.7 billion in FY21, the last year, excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations, and remained almost flat. While gross profit increased by JPY14.2 billion due to the increase in sales, the gross margin deteriorated by JPY -5.3 billion. SG&A expenses increased by JPY10.3 billion due to special factors (allowance for Russia-related matters and change in compensation system, etc.) In addition, the improvement effect from the transfer of aviation equipment business pushed up the sales by JPY1.2 billion.

(excluding impact of exchange rates)

As we have explained in our past financial results briefings, the gross margin has been affected by multiple factors, such as surging prices for parts, electric power, decrease in gross profit of projects, and surging logistics costs, etc. However, if we take a look at the Q4 three-month period, we see that the main businesses, although slightly, have begun to improve compared to the previous year. Selling price increases have been realized and fixed costs as a percentage of sales have decreased due to increased sales.

Comparison for Orders, Sales, and Operating Income by Segment

- ◆Control: Orders increased significantly. Sales also increased.

 (excluding the impact of exchange rates, orders increased 13.4% and sales increased 7.5% year on year.)

 Operating income increased due to an increase in sales and the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates and other factors.

 (excluding the impact of exchange rates: -¥0.6 billion, -2.1%.)
- ♦ Measuring instruments: Orders and sales were strong. Operating income were up.
- ◆New businesses and others: Sales declined, and the operating loss shrunk due to the transfer of the aviation equipment business



Page 7 shows orders, sales, and operating income by segment.

First, for the control segment in blue color. Orders received were plus JPY94.4 billion from FY21, the last year, or 13.4% growth, excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Sales were plus JPY65.2 billion, which was weak compared to orders received, but sales rose significantly during the three months of Q4 and grew by 7.5%, excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Operating income improved by only JPY11.3 billion, partly due to the deteriorated gross profit margin, as explained earlier.

Next is the measuring instruments in yellow color. Orders received were plus JPY4.6 billion from FY21, the last year, or 9.2% growth excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Sales increased by JPY3.8 billion, or 8.2% growth excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Operating income increased by JPY1.2 billion.

Last is the new businesses and others in green color. Both orders received and sales decreased due to the transfer of the aviation equipment business. Operating income improved by JPY1.2 billion, mainly due to the elimination of losses in the transfer of the aviation equipment business.



Control Segment Orders and Sales by Region

- Orders were strong throughout the year in the Middle East and Africa, Central and South America, India, and North America
 although there is the perception that this cycle of large orders is coming to an end. Japan and China were solid.
- Orders: +¥52.3 billion, +13.4% (excluding impact of exchange rates)
 Sales: +¥27.3 billion, +7.5% (excluding impact of exchange rates)

Orders	FY21 (A)	FY22 (B)	Difference (B-A)	
Japan	120.2	134.0	+13.8	
Asia	134.0	168.0	+34.0	
(Southeast Asia, Far East)	59.7	71.0	+11.3	
(China)	59.1	76.1	+17.0	
(India)	15.2	20.9	+5.7	
Europe and CIS	42.1	46.4	+4.3	
Middle East and Africa	51.7	71.4	+19.7	
North America	31.8	47.3	+15.5	
Central and South America	11.3	18.3	+7.0	
Outside Japan	270.9	351.4	+80.5	
Consolidated	391.1	485.4	+94.4	
Exchange rate USD1\$=	¥112.94	¥136.12	+23.18	

				(
Sales	FY21 (A)	FY22 (B)	Difference (B-A)	
Japan	109.4	116.0	+6.6	
Asia	125.7	153.8	+28.1	
(Southeast Asia, Far East)	56.7	68.5	+11.8	
(China)	54.6	66.8	+12.2	
(India)	14.4	18.5	+4.1	
Europe and CIS	43.2	42.4	(0.8)	
Middle East and Africa	43.2	59.9	+16.7	
North America	30.2	40.7	+10.5	
Central and South America	10.7	14.8	+4.1	
Outside Japan	253.0	311.6	+58.6	
Consolidated	362.4	427.6	+65.2	
Exchange rate USD1\$=	¥112.94	¥136.12	+23.18	

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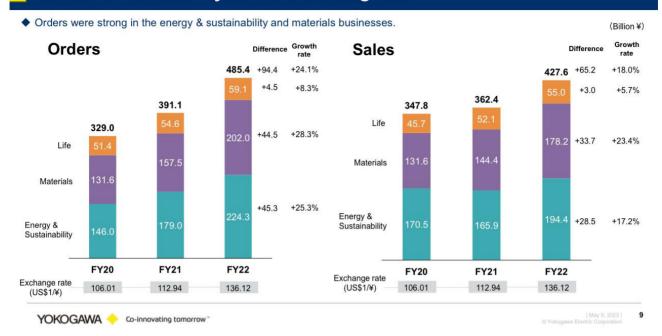
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Page 8 shows orders and sales by region for the control segment.

Although the figures include the positive effect of foreign exchange rates, but the situation is strong in many regions.

Excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations, orders in North America, South America, India, and other regions grew at a high rate of more than 20%. In the Middle East, although there is the perception that this cycle of large orders is coming to an end, the region grew by slightly less than 20% for the year as a whole.

Orders and Sales by Control Subsegment



Page 9, this is the orders and sales by the control subsegment.

From the bottom, the three industry segments are energy and sustainability, materials, and life.

The graph on the left shows orders. First, energy and sustainability increased by JPY45.3 billion from FY21, the last year, or by 12.8% excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Although there was a slowdown in Q4 because the resumption and ordering of large orders that had been suspended as a result of COVID-19 came to an end, we recognize that the base market environment continues to be favorable.

In addition, the Upstream sector grew by 31%, excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the Downstream sector grew by 8%, and the Renewable energy related grew by 46%.

The materials segment increased by JPY44.5 billion from FY21, the last year, or 18.9% excluding the effect of exchange rates. In addition, orders to the Chemical industry grew by 17% excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Orders to the iron & steel and battery industries also remained solid.

Lastly, the life segment is up JPY4.5 billion from FY21, the last year, or 3.6% excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

The graph on the right is sales, which is showing up later than orders, so I will skip over the individual explanations.

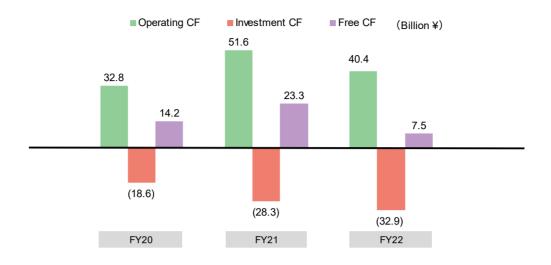
Orders by Industry in Control Segment



Page 10 is the orders by industry in the control segment.

I will skip the explanation, but the graph on the right shows the quarterly trend.

Trend of Cash Flow



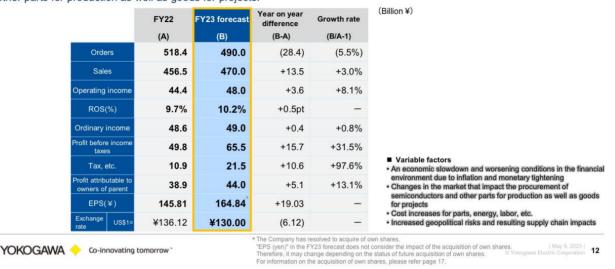
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FY23 Forecast

- Orders are expected to decline due to the expected low growth of the global economy, a perception that the surge in large orders following the ending of the COVID-19 pandemic may be coming to an end, the prospect of slowing investment in the materials industry, and other factors.
- Growth in sales and operating income is expected to be limited due to continued difficulties in procuring semiconductors and other parts for production as well as goods for projects.



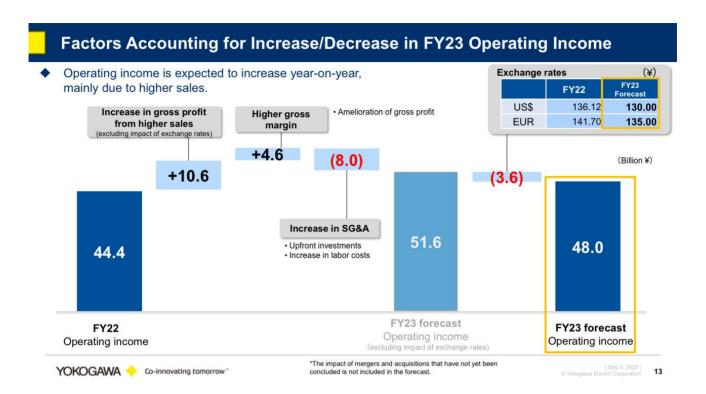
Page 12 is the forecast for FY23.

Orders are expected to total JPY490 billion, down JPY28.4 billion from FY22. We expect low growth of the global economy, and as I mentioned earlier, there is a perception that the surge in large orders following the ending of the COVID-19 pandemic may be coming to an end. In addition, given the expected slowdown in investment in the materials industry and other factors, we have assumed -3.2%, excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Sales are expected to be JPY470 billion, up JPY13.5 billion from FY22, or 5.3% growth, excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Operating income is expected to be JPY48 billion, up JPY3.6 billion from FY22.

Profit attributable to owners of parent is expected to be JPY44 billion, up JPY5.1 billion.

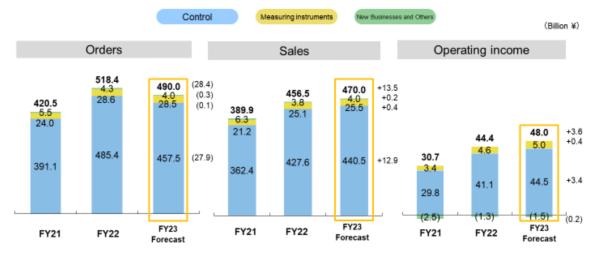


Page 13 is an analysis of changes in operating income.

Compared to the operating income of JPY44.4 billion in FY22, gross profit will increase JPY10.6 billion due to increased sales, and gross margin will improve JPY4.6 billion. SG&A expenses are expected to increase by JPY8 billion, mainly due to an increase in amortization of goodwill and other expenses associated with M&A executed in FY22, an increase in SG&A expenses of acquired companies, upfront investment costs, and higher personnel costs.

This is followed on page 14 by segment, on page 15 by region of the control segment, and on page 16 by control subsegment, but I will skip over the individual explanations.

FY23 Forecast for Orders, Sales, and Operating Income by Segment



* New Businesses and Others: The figures for FY21 show the results of Aviation and other businesses.

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FY23 Forecast for Control Orders and Sales by Region

(Billion ¥)

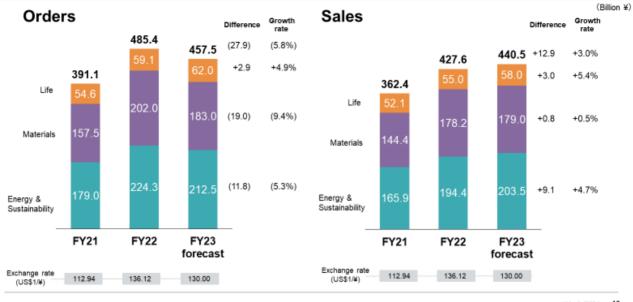
Orders	FY22 (A)	FY23 (B)	Difference (B-A)
Japan	134.0	125.0	(9.0)
Asia	168.0	160.5	(7.5)
(Southeast Asia, Far East)	71.0	69.5	(1.5)
(China)	76.1	72.0	(4.1)
(India)	20.9	19.0	(1.9)
Europe and CIS	46.4	42.0	(4.4)
Middle East and Africa	71.4	67.0	(4.4)
North America	47.3	47.0	(0.3)
Central and South America	18.3	16.0	(2.3)
Outside Japan	351.4	332.5	(18.9)
Consolidated	485.4	457.5	(27.9)
Exchange rate US\$1 =	¥136.12	¥130.00	(6.12)

Sales	FY22 (A)	FY23 (B)	Difference (B-A)
Japan	116.0	122.0	+6.0
Asia	153.8	153.6	(0.2)
(Southeast Asia, Far East)	68.5	68.5	+0.0
(China)	66.8	67.0	+0.2
(India)	18.5	18.0	(0.5)
Europe and CIS	42.4	43.0	+0.6
Middle East and Africa	59.9	64.0	+4.1
North America	40.7	43.0	+2.3
Central and South America	14.8	15.0	+0.2
Outside Japan	311.6	318.5	+6.9
Consolidated	427.6	440.5	+12.9
Exchange rate US\$1 =	¥136.12	¥130.00	(6.12)



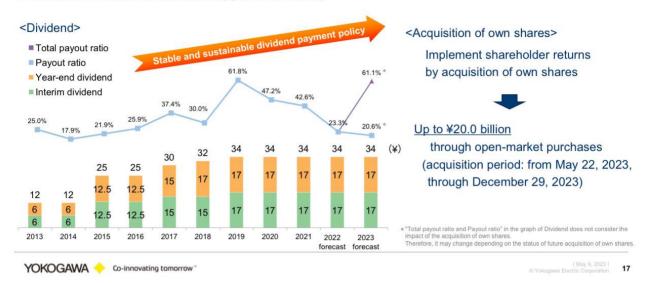
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FY23 Forecast for Orders and Sales by Control Subsegment



Dividend

- ◆ The FY23 annual dividend will be the same as the previous year.
- Resolved to acquire of own shares (up to ¥20.0 billion)



Page 17 is the shareholder returns.

For FY22, we plan to pay a year-end decided of JPY17 per share, for an annual dividend of JYP34 per share, as previously disclosed. For FY23, we forecast the same amount as in FY22, JPY34 per year.

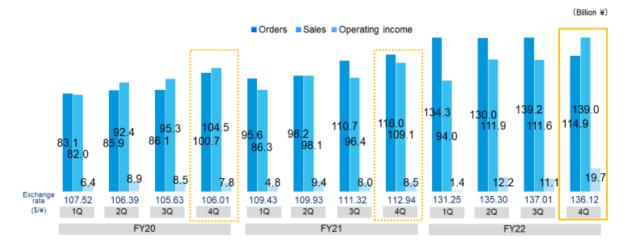
In addition, as indicated on the right, the Board of Directors today resolved to shareholder returns through acquire of own shares amounting to JPY20 billion.

As disclosed in February, a large sale of investment securities is planned. We are also making steady progress toward the operating cash flow targets outlined in our medium-term plan, Accelerate Growth 2023. Even with this acquisition of own shares, we will be able to maintain a good financial base to make the strategic investments of JPY70 billion that we have outlined in our mid-term business plan. The total payout ratio, including the acquisition of own shares, is planned to be 61.1%.

That is all from me. Thank you very much.

Appendix: Quarterly Financial Results

Sales and operating income tend to be higher in 2Q and 4Q, especially in the Japanese control segment.

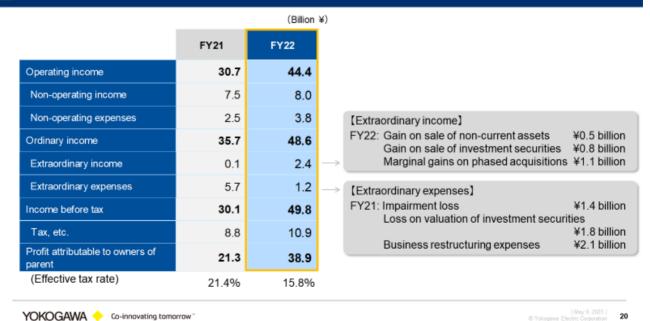


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Appendix: Non-operating /Extraordinary Income and Expenses

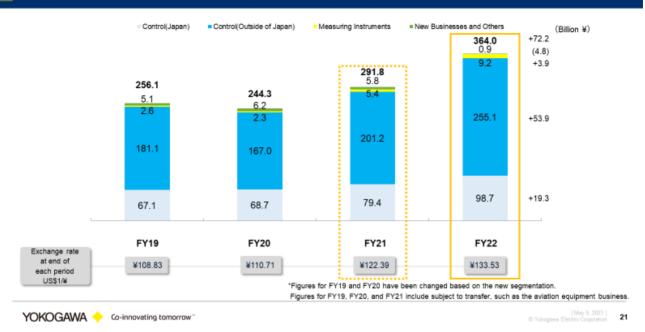


Support

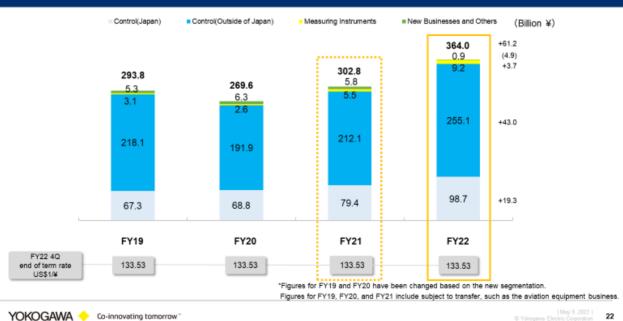
Japan 050.5212.7790 Tollfree 0120.966.744 North America Email Support 1.800.674.8375 support@scriptsasia.com



Appendix: Order Backlog Trend by Segment

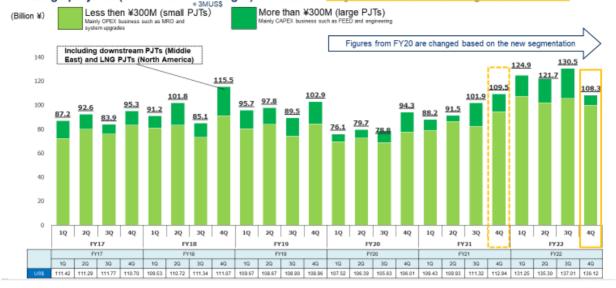


Appendix: Order Backlog Trend by Segment (using FY22 4Q end of term rate)

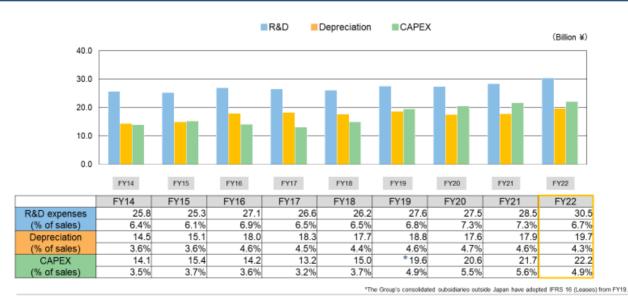


Appendix: Control Segment Order Trend by Project Size

Large projects (¥300 million* or larger) account for only 10-15% of control segment revenues.



Appendix: Trend of R&D Expenses, Depreciation, and CAPEX



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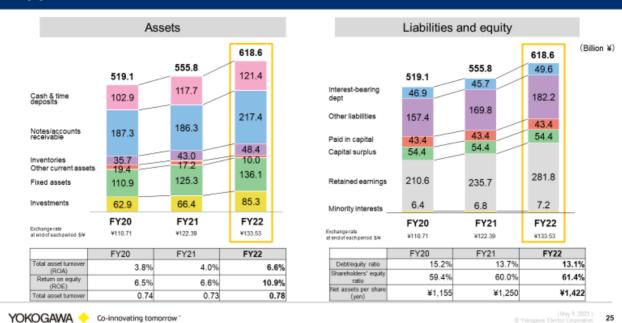
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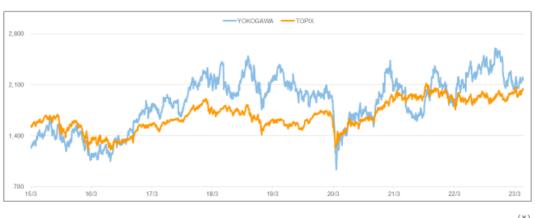
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Appendix: Trend of Balance Sheet



Appendix: Trend of Stock Price



														(¥)
		15/3	16/3	17/3	18/3	19/3	20/3	21/3	22/3	22/6	22/9	22/12	23/3	23/4/24
YO	KOGAWA	1,295	1,163	1,752	2,198	2,291	1,303	2,038	2,099	2,241	2,275	2,105	2,150	2,176
	TOPIX	1,543	1,347	1,512	1,716	1,592	1,403	1,954	1,946	1,871	1,836	1,892	2,004	2,037

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Understanding Our Business Environment

Although prospects for investment by our customers remain strong in the medium to long term, increasing economic uncertainty raises concerns about slowing demand.

Middle East: Continuing to invest India: Refining sector active, but competition is tough North America: Many inquiries, but recession fears persist China: Demand remains weak. Capturing stimulus-package-related environmental investments will be key.

Japan: Concerns over declining investment in manufacturing

Upstream: Stable oil and gas prices driving investment

Renewable: Active in each region. Many hydrogen and ammonia deals



Nara: This is Nara. I would like to explain our perception of the current situation and the outlook for the future. Overall, we are aware that customers' willingness to invest for sustainable growth in energy, environment, and DX-related businesses with a long-term perspective remains strong and healthy.

However, with the prolonged conflict in Ukraine, soaring raw-material prices, ongoing global inflation, and rising geopolitical tensions, the international situation and the global economy remain uncertain, the global economy as a whole is expected to grow at a low rate, and our customer's business environment is deteriorating, leading to concerns about declining demand in the near term.

In addition, the tight supply and demand for production parts, including project procurement goods, as well as the rising costs of materials, energy, and employment, continue to pose challenges. We will work tirelessly to address various business environment risks and improve management resilience.

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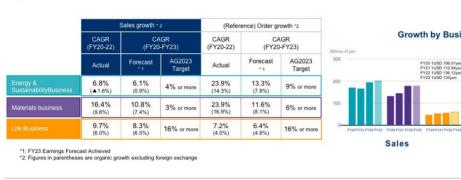


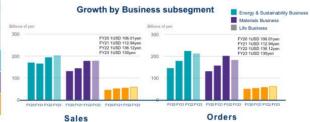
Steady growth by expanding opportunities through industry-wide collaboration Aiming to achieve FY23 forecast and further growth

Focus Activities

Energy & Sustainability: Comprehending customers' energy transition and carbon neutrality needs and expanding our business through co-creation with them Materials: The ability to co-innovate solutions is constantly improving, leading to business growth.

Life: Steady growth by building business infrastructure and enhancing collaboration. Increased inquiries from overseas





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This shows order and sales growth for the three subsegments of the control segment: The Energy & Sustainability business, Materials business, and Life business.

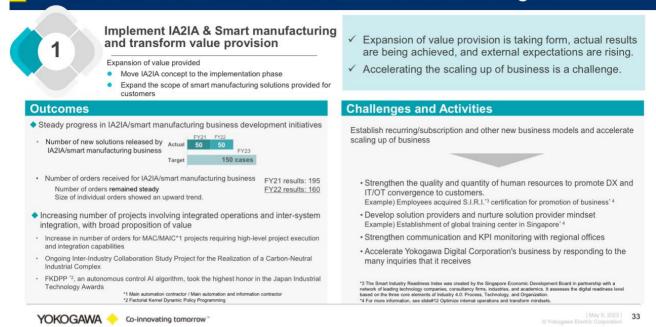
Each business segment continues to grow by expanding capabilities, business scope, and customer reach through collaboration within its industry organization. Each business segment is working to achieve the goals of the medium-term management plan while accelerating their respective focus activities.

Accelerate Growth 2023: 4 Basic Strategies



Next, I would like to focus on some key points regarding the review of our medium-term management plan, Accelerate Growth 2023.

These are the four basic strategies for achieving the targets set in the medium-term management plan, Accelerate Growth 2023, are follows.



For the first of our four basic strategies, "Implement IA2IA and Smart Manufacturing, and transform value provision"

The outcomes, we have steadily advanced our efforts to develop IA2IA/Smart Manufacturing as a business, and concrete examples and results have emerged. In addition, we have created a positive cycle in which customers consult with our company for solutions to their issues, and we realize that customers look forward to our company.

On the other hand, establishing new business models such as recycling/subscription and business expansion is challenging. We have been implementing various practices to establish new and different business models. For these practices to take root and scale up as a business, we will accelerate human resource development and initiatives at each regional office and Yokogawa Digital.



Al Solutions for Industrial Autonomy (IA2IA)

Leading the way forward with Al solutions for industrial autonomy that contribute to customers' ESG and sustainability efforts

In a field test, an autonomous control AI stably operated in a distillation column at an ENEOS Materials' chemical plant for one year, a great step toward commercialization.

operation

Quality & cost reduction workload 8



- Proprietary autonomous control AI FKDPP*1 technology has succeeded in controlling a process that previously could not be automated and had necessitated manual control
- In comparison to manual control, steam consumption and CO₂ emissions*2 were reduced approx. 40%
- · Achieved one year of continuous stable operation and officially adopted for use at customer site
- · Launch of consulting services by Yokogawa Digital that utilize this knowledge and experience
- · Received the Prime Minister's Award at this year's Japan Industrial Technology Awards





A wide range of Yokogawa Al Solutions

- comparison to the amount of steam previously used to maintain the liquid level and the corres om left: Vice Minister Yanagi of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technorproration President Kanokogi; Vice President Ota of Nara Institute of Science and Technolog ▶ Al plant operation support solution to learn and replicate operations performed by experienced operators
- ▶ An expanding portfolio of products, software, and platforms for a wide variety of industries

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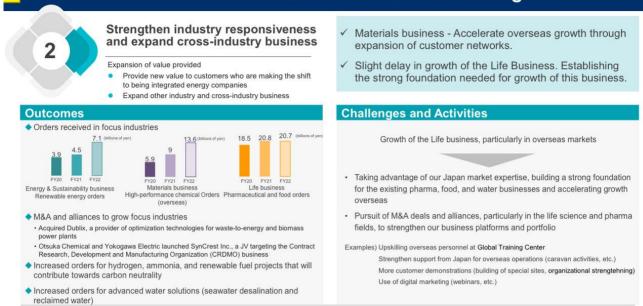
In our efforts toward IA2IA, we have seen significant results in AI technology solutions. We conducted a field test with ENEOS Materials Inc. Our reinforcement learning AI stably controlled the customer's chemical plant and demonstrated high performance for about a year.

For the first time in the world, our AI successfully performed autonomous control where existing control methods could not be applied and where operators frequently performed manual control on a 24-hours basis. The system was officially adopted for use by the customer in March of this year. In this case, the quality and liquid level of the distillate in the distillation column of a chemical plant needed to be maintained at an appropriate level while maximizing the use of waste heat as a heat source under the influence of changes in outside temperature. Under these complex conditions, we were able to stabilize quality, reduce costs, and lower environmental impact, and we succeeded in achieving stable operation for a year without a single problem.

Developed jointly by our company and the Nara Institute of Science and Technology, this technology received the Prime Minister's Award, the highest honor, at the 52nd Annual Japan Industrial Technology Awards sponsored by the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun Co. We are proud of this very prestigious award, which recognizes research, development, and practical technologies that have made outstanding contributions to industrial and social development, such as the Tokyo Sky Tree construction project, the Mirai fuel cell vehicle, and the Fugaku supercomputer.

Our efforts toward industrial Autonomy and IA2IA have produced results that our customers can benefit from. We will continue to lead the way in industrial autonomy while pursuing business growth that contributes to our customers' ESG and sustainability management efforts.



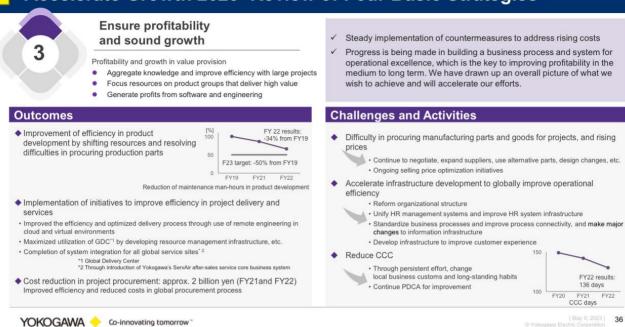


Regarding the second of the four basic strategy, "strengthen industry responsiveness and expand cross-industry business", As an outcome, each of the three subsegments of the control business -Energy & Sustainability, Materials, and Life is seeing growth while strengthening our capabilities and expanding our business domain.

On the other hand, the challenge is Life's business growth, especially overseas. However, there is a slight delay in business growth relative to the medium-term management plan partly due to the difficulty of M&A, alliances, and securing human resources. We have made progress in strengthening our business base and are growing steadily.

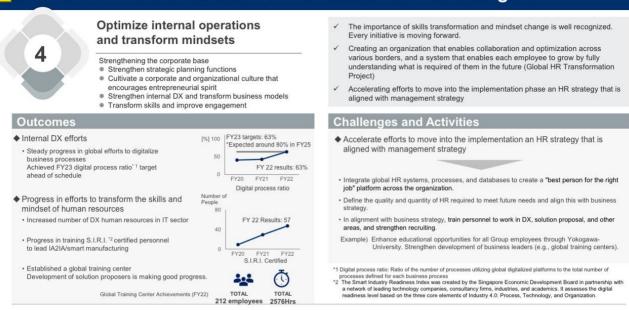
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Regarding the third basic strategy, ensuring profitability and sound growth, the business environment continues to be difficult due to factors such as the current difficulty in procuring parts for production and goods for projects and rising prices. Although the road to improving profitability is a hardship, and we are taking all countermeasures to enhance profitability.

In addition, as shown here, we are building the business infrastructures of the Group as a whole for operational excellence, which is the key to improving profitability in the medium to long term. We have an overall picture of what we aim to achieve and will accelerate our efforts.



Regarding the fourth basic strategy, optimize internal operations and transform mindsets, the importance of skill transformation and mindset change is well recognized throughout the Group. The results shown here are just one example, but both the Group as a whole and individual organizations are actively working on their own initiatives.

In addition, we are currently working on the Global HR Transformation Project to create an organization that enables collaboration and optimization across various borders, and a system that enables each employee to grow by fully understanding what is required of them in the future. In parallel with developing a global infrastructure, our future theme is developing and implementing a HR strategy aligned with the business strategy to be implemented on this infrastructure.

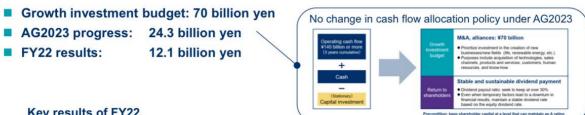
Still, through hard work of implementation and sincere discussion, we are gradually beginning to see the whole picture and would like to accelerate our efforts with even greater focus.

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AG2023 Growth Investment

Steadily execute growth investments to enhance and maximize corporate value over the mid to long term.



Key results of FY22

- Acquisition of Dublix Technology ApS (May 2022) The addition of Dublix's combustion control and boiler performance enhancement solutions to Yokogawa's lineup enables the provision of solutions that make both WTE and biomass power plants more efficient and profitable.
- Acquisition of Fluence Analytics, Inc. (Jan. 2023) Fluence Analytics is a global leader in polymerization reaction monitoring and control. Combining Fluence Analytics' technology with Yokogawa's industry know-how will enable us to work with our customers to digitalize and autonomize processes in the polymer and biopharma industries.
- SynCrest Inc. established (Mar. 2023) A joint venture that will engage in research, development, and manufacturing in the promising field of middle-molecular pharmaceuticals as a Contract Research, Development and Manufacturing Organization (CRDMO).

* The combination of small molecules, called monomers, to form larger molecules (polymers)

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Regarding the AG2023 growth investment status, our policy remains unchanged. Yokogawa aims to maximize shareholder value from a medium- to long-term perspective by increasing corporate value over the medium to long-term while achieving a TSR that exceeds the cost of equity.

To this end, Yokogawa prioritizes allocating its own funds and generated cash flow to growth investments aimed at maximizing corporate value and actively works to improve shareholder returns while securing a certain level of the financial foundation. The acquisition of treasury stock disclosed today is part of this effort.

The growth investment limit in this mid-term management plan is set at 70 billion yen, and the cumulative growth investment over the first two years of AG2023 was 24.3 billion yen. The FY22 results amounted to 12.1 billion yen, and as shown here, are representative examples. We are promoting investments that contribute to business growth, mainly in the renewable energy and life business fields.

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Email Support



AG2023 Management Indicators

Although we faced a challenging business environment that has included repeated waves of COVID-19 outbreaks, the conflict in Ukraine, tight supply of semiconductors and other parts for production as well as goods for projects, energy cost increases, and inflation,

We achieved growing both sales and earnings in FY22. To achieve our goals,

We will continue to do our best in the final year of the AG2023 plan

	AG2023 Target	FY22 Results	FY23 Forecast	
Order growth	8 ~ 10% per year *FY20 to FY23	20.7% per year *FY20 to FY22	11.3% per year *FY20 to FY23	Billion yen FY25 1USD 195 51yen 600 FY21 1USD 112 Myen
Sales growth	4 ~ 6% per year *FY20 to FY23	10.5% per year *FY20 to FY22	7.9% per year *FY20 to FY23	FY23 1USD 130yen
ROS	10% (FY23)	9.7%	10.2%	500
EPS growth	16 ~ 18% per year *FY20 to FY23	42.3% per year *FY20 to FY22	31.8% per year ** *FY20 to FY23	400
ROE	10% (FY23)	10.9%	11.1% **	900 FY20 FY21 FY22 FY23
Operating cash flow	¥140B or more (3 years cumulative)	¥92B (2 years cumulative)	¥140B (3 years cumulative)	Orders (Billion yen) Sales (Billion yen)
	AG2023 exchange rate (1USD): 105 yen	FY22 average exchange rate (1USD): 136.12yen	FY23 forecast exchange rate (1USD): 130yen	•
OKOGAWA 💠	Co-innovating tomorrow	"EPS growth an Therefore, it ma For information	ly change depending on the status	iares. s not consider the impact of the acquisition of own shares. s of future acquisition of own shares. j May 9 yokogawa Electric Corp. please refer to page 17 of the financial results briefing material

Management indicators incorporating FY22 results and FY23 forecasts are shown here.

In FY22, we have been faced with a challenging business environment, including repeated waves of COVID-19 outbreaks, such as the Shanghai lockdown, the prolonged conflict in Russia and Ukraine, tight supply of semiconductors and other parts for production and goods for projects as well as energy cost increases and inflation, Still, we were able to increase sales and income while overcoming these difficulties and seizing opportunities.

With this, we are on track to achieve the AG2023 management targets. FY23 is the final year of our mediumterm management plan. To achieve our goals, we will continue to do our best in the final year of the AG2023 plan.

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Tollfree

ESG management

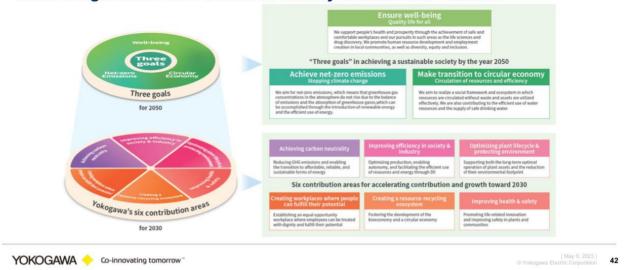
Managing from an ESG perspective



It is ESG management that underpins the foundation of our business.

Sustainability Strategy

Through our business, we solve the issues of our customers' businesses and make a significant contribution to society and the environment.



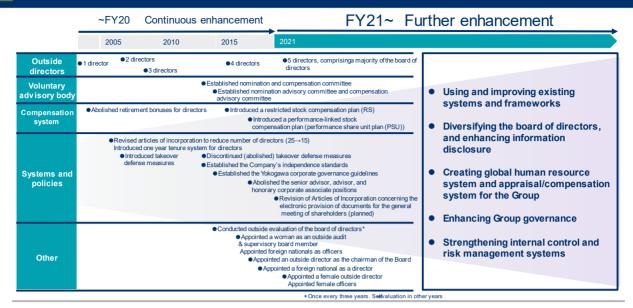
Through our business, we aim to we solve the issues of our customers' businesses and make a significant contribution to society and the environment.

As shown here, Yokogawa has established three goals of sustainability to achieve the social vision we aim for by 2050 through our business activities. We have established six areas of contribution to achieve the three goals.

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Further enhancement of corporate governance



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Toward the Achievement of the AG2023 Targets

In a rapidly changing business environment, we are implementing the AG2023 strategies with a sense of urgency and accelerating efforts to achieve our targets.

- ✓ Leveraging Yokogawa's strengths to drive further growth and development
- ✓ Achieving high profitability by expanding the value that we provide and improving productivity
- ✓ With a long-term perspective, expanding our business in non-energy industries and contributing to the realization of a sustainable society

Accelerate Growth 2023



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Finally, I would like to explain how we will achieve AG2023.

The business environment continues to change dramatically, but there is no wavering in our direction. Yokogawa remains steadfast in its direction. We will continue to make every effort to achieve our AG2023 goals.



Last, but not least, Under Yokogawa's purpose, which is "utilizing our ability to measure and connect, we fulfill our responsibilities for the future of our planet." we will work as one.

This is my explanation. Thank you very much.

Question & Answer

[Q]: Regarding the analysis of operating income on page 6 of the document, I would like to know the reasons why the operating income results exceeded the Company's forecast. The increase in revenue was expected to be positive JPY8.7 billion from the previous year, but actually exceeded the forecast by JPY5.5 billion to JPY14.2 billion.

Also, the gross margin worsened by only JPY5.3 billion when it was originally estimated to worsen by JPY6.2 billion. If you exclude factors shown here (product gross profits, gross profit of project, and surging logistics costs), there should be about JPY4.3 billion positive. I would like to confirm whether JPY4.3 billion is due to the selling price increase, and if so, why can you exceed the original forecast?

After all, it seems that there was no need for you to revise downward three months ago. Please explain what the difference was in the end compared to the forecast that was revised three months ago.

[A]: Regarding variances between FY22 result and FY22 forecast, there are two factors.

First, sales slowed down considerably from Q2 to Q3 compared to our estimates. In particular, the timing of the delivery of procured / resale goods for projects was often off, and, therefore, we decided downward revision at 3QE. However, in terms of project delivery in the Q4, with internal efforts in procurement and operations, especially project sales increased and contributed to the improvement in gross profit.

Second, sales grew considerably in Q4 due to the price increase, leading to an improvement or increase in gross profit.

[Q]: In the FY23 forecast on page 13 of the document, the gross margin improvement is expected to be JPY4.6 billion from the previous year. Is this mainly due to the contribution of the selling price increase?

[A]: Yes, the effect of the selling price increase has just started to emerge from FY22 Q4. For FY23, we are considering such effects, especially those related to products, and have included them in the forecast.

[Q]: Please tell us about the acquisition of own shares. Your company had not previously conducted a share buyback. Did you decide to do so this time because you happened to sell a large amount of investment securities, thereby generating cash? Or can we expect the continuous acquisition of own shares to improve sustainable capital efficiency? I would like to know if there are any changes to the shareholder returns policy.

[A]: Our shareholder returns policy has not changed. As we have set a growth investment budget of 70 billion yen, we intend to actively shareholder returns while continuing to invest to increase and maximize corporate value over the medium to long term.

Although we will sell the investment securities, we still have a stable cash environment, so we acquired the own shares this time as a way of returning profits to our shareholders.

[Q]: About your sales forecast for FY23, can you tell us the growth rate of sales excluding foreign exchange? You mentioned that procurement of parts and materials is still difficult, but I believe the orders' backlog is increasing. I would like to know the background of this sales increase and whether there are still various risks to be considered.

[A]: Excluding the impact of exchange rate, sales for FY23 are projected to grow by 5.3% from FY22. As mentioned in the section on "variable factors" on the lower right of page 12, the supply situation for parts including semiconductors used in our business, such as industrial use, has not eased that much. Although the situation is expected to improve during FY23, we do not expect to expand production significantly.

The 5.3% increase incorporates the improvement in the price increase effect and the growth in the project side.

[Q]: Please tell us about the price increase. I would like to know if you are planning to take such actions as raising selling prices again to meet rising costs. Also, will the effect of the price increase to FY22 be reflected

[A]: Regarding selling price increases, we are currently negotiating with customers on a factual basis for raw materials and components we purchase. Naturally, we will continue to negotiate sales prices with customers centered on products for parts and materials that will affect our costs.

[Q]: You say that you will negotiate price increases with your customers focusing on the products, but is it safe to assume that your company's pricing power is also strong enough for projects such as CAPEX?

[A]: It is hard to speak comprehensively about the situation for all CAPEX projects. We do our best to negotiate price increases for CAPEX projects that are already under contract, but it is challenging to get our customers to agree. Therefore, we will deal with each project on a case-by-case basis.

[Q]: Please share with us the growth rate of orders in the control business for FY23 excluding the impact of exchange rates, and the breakdown of the three subsegments. In FY22, your orders increased significantly because of the impact due to the impact of pent-up demand after COVID-19 and advance orders against long lead time due to parts shortages. So we expected that FY23 orders would decrease significantly from the previous year due to the reaction to the reversal, but looking at your forecast, it does not seem to be that much of a decrease.

Also please tell us if the customer's inquiry is increasing steadily in the future.

[A]: FY23 orders will be negative 3.2% excluding the impact of exchange rates from the previous year. Of that, negative 3.4% is with respect to control business. Let me put this in terms of the three control subsegments. The Energy &sustainability business is expected to be negative 2.7% from the previous year due to the peak out in pent-up demand of large projects after COVID-19. Regarding the Materials business, the forecast is negative 7.5% from the previous year, taking into account the slowdown in materials-related investment. On the other hand, the Life business is positive 7.6% from the previous year.

In terms of customer investment trends, we especially expect the materials business to decline. The chemical industry is a very large part of Yokogawa's business, both in terms of sales and profits. Looking at the current

trends of the chemical industry, the capacity utilization rates are low, and in fact, the investment environment is negative for our main customers in the chemical industry, so we expect a decline, at least in H1.

The majority of our clients believe that H2 will begin to grow gradually as the business and economic environment improves.

In conclusion, we believe that the investment environment is still quite harsh in H1. The business environment will start to recover a little around H2, and we hope to increase orders. There are differences in the situation depending on the region and industry, but we will work on it while monitoring trends.

[Q]: Emerson acquired National Instruments for about JPY1 trillion, and I think they are scaling up with large acquisitions, as is typical of US companies. I would like to ask you about area and stance you are looking for in M&A, as you still have growth investment budget left to do so.

Also, please tell us about the results you have achieved through various alliances and M&A.

[A]: We have a long and short list, and we are examining the investment projects with great frequency. The areas of investment are renewable energy and also life business-related areas. We're looking to capture technology and customer channels.

A typical example of FY22 is shown on page 38 of the document. Fluence Analytics is an area that will enhance our traditional IA business. It has solutions for improving the quality of polymerization reactions and for actual operations in the fields of the polymer and biopharma industries. Also, SynCrest Inc, established with Otsuka Chemical, is in the life Business Area. Another area is not mentioned in the document, we are engaged in M&A with ERP-related business partners in the DX field. We are constantly searching for the DX field as a target.

[Q]: Please tell us more about AI Solutions for ENEOS Materials' chemical plant on page 34 of the document. Regarding your solution for proprietary autonomous control AI FKDPP, you explained it could reduce steam consumption and CO₂ approx. 40%. Do other companies offer similar solutions? To what extent is this differentiating factor good for your business?

[A]: We think it is remarkable that we achieved continuous stable operation for one year with our proprietary autonomous control AI FKDPP technology. Even if we fully used the advanced control called PID control and APC, which we have been using in our control system DCS, it was an extremely difficult area to control, as human intervention was required for manual operation about once every 15 minutes because there are various changes in environmental conditions or temperature conditions. We have already received inquiries about this globally.

This is not a general-purpose AI, but it is specialized for the process industry. Currently, many of our customers' plants are still controlled by experienced operators, so we believe this is one of our business opportunities.

[Q]: Can you quantify how much this business can contribute to improving gross margin in the future?

[A]: Now, it isn't easy to give a general quantitative answer as to the business impact or profit or what kind of contribution it makes, but I believe that it creates significant value for our customers. We can achieve very

stable control, which will not only improve controllability but also stabilize quality and shorten delivery time. Also, steam consumption and CO2 approx. 40% means significant reduction in energy consumption.

In the case of the large-scale plant, operating costs of billions of dollars are moving in a single day, but we can achieve significant profit improvement by introducing our AI Solutions. Based on the case study with ENEOS Materials, we would like to build a business model to receive compensation commensurate with the value we provide to our customers.

[Q]: Is it possible to introduce this AI Solutions in plants that use other companies' DCSs?

[A]: Yes. There is no dependence on our control system, and there is no problem with other companies' systems.

[Q]: I would like to ask you about the background behind the FY22 sales performance that exceeded your forecast. Although your forecast based on the procurement environment would be challenging, did you actually mean that the lead time has improved?

[A]: Although sales have finally exceeded our initial projections, it does not mean that the procurement lead time has improved significantly. In the large project sales, which are POC (percentage of completion) type sales, we were able to achieve our sales turnover based on internal efforts in the process, such as procurement of goods and engineering.

[Q]: Could you give us a little more detail about the analysis of the change in FY23 operating income forecast on page 13 of the document?

[A]: As for the effects of the measures to selling price increase of product-related, although the effect was included in FY22 orders, however a large portion of it was not reflected in FY22 sales. By realizing the benefits of this and continuing to raise prices, we expect to achieve an improvement in operating income of more than 5 billion yen in FY23, of which more than 3 billion yen is expected to come from gross margin improvement.

Also, we expect a double-digit improvement in the gross profit margin through productivity improvement measures for global procurement of goods, et cetera, which are being implemented as part of AG2023 measures. While it is difficult to raise the prices on contracts already signed, we expect an overall profit to improve in FY23 by replacement to the contracted project taking into account cost increase. Although it won't be easy to raise prices on projects that have already been contracted, we expect overall earnings to improve in FY23 as a result of an increase in the proportion of projects that reflect cost increases. In addition, as sales increase, the ratio of fixed costs to cost of goods will naturally decrease, resulting in an improvement in the gross margin.

[Q]: You always set aside a reserve for provision for loss on construction in advance, but how much do you expect to have in your new forecast?

[A]: As for the project that we are taking orders on strategically, the forecast is slightly less than FY22, but I hope you can see that we have factored in about the same level.

[Q]: I know this is a bit early question, but if sales for the next fiscal year, FY24, were to be JPY470 billion, the same as FY23, how much would you increase profits by that cost reduction? I ask this because I am concerned that you will make it harder to draw a sales growth scenario because the timing of orders begins to decline quite early. I have heard similar situations from other companies.

Even if sales growth slows down, can you still increase operating income above the FY23 forecast of 48 billion yen by reducing costs? You may want to spend more people, goods, and money on new customers in various fields, so it will not be easy to reduce costs.

[A]: It isn't easy to answer your question. In terms of cost reduction, we have been working on productivity improvement, procurement cost reduction, logistics, and shared services as part of AG2023, so we will continue to reduce costs while making firm efforts in these areas. However, it is difficult to express this in digital numbers. This is not a story that ends in a single year, and we will continue to work on cost reduction in the future.

You are concerned about sales, but our business opportunities are definitely increasing. The point of sales is the orders in the same period. Therefore, if lead times continue at the current pace, it is expected to be relatively difficult. We are aiming to achieve the sales forecast for the current fiscal year while gradually improving our lead time.

[Q] You are forecasting a decline in the Materials business orders. Specifically, in what industries? Is it correct to understand that because of the poor business climate, capital investment in the materials industry is likely to shrink?

The other thing is not so much about materials, but more about energy. Due to rising interest rates and problems with small- and medium-sized banks in the US, financing seems not available, or the cost is becoming unreasonable, making it difficult to submit FIDs for projects. Are you seeing such a change on your side?

[A]: The reason for the slight drop in the Materials business, as you mentioned, is that it reflects the business climate where investment in chemicals is quite tight and is being held back by customers.

In the EV field, we have been getting a lot of work in the mining field over the last year or two, so we would like to accelerate our activities by focusing on areas where mining is active and broadening our base. In a sense, as our industry has broadened, we will be able to focus our activities with a little more vigor. However, as you mentioned earlier, there have been some concerns about mining-related investments. I have also heard from some customers who are reviewing their investments due to the rising cost of raw materials and interest rates.

On the energy-related, rather than stopping plans because of interest rates, there is a trend in Europe to take another look at LNG, which is relatively clean, whereas before, it was only renewables. In FY22, we received a large number of orders for LNG, and we believe that there is still a solid investment in such areas, even in Europe, and that the pace of investment in renewable energy will continue to accelerate. We are concerned about interest rates and other issues, but there are solid projects in this area and, we are committed to working in this area.

[END]



Document Notes

- 1. Portions of the document where the audio is unclear are marked with [inaudible].
- 2. Portions of the document where the audio is obscured by technical difficulty are marked with [TD].
- 3. Speaker speech is classified based on whether it [Q] asks a question to the Company, [A] provides an answer from the Company, or [M] neither asks nor answers a question.
- 4. This document has been translated by SCRIPTS Asia.

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