



FY2023 1Q Financial Results
ended June, 2023

July 27, 2023

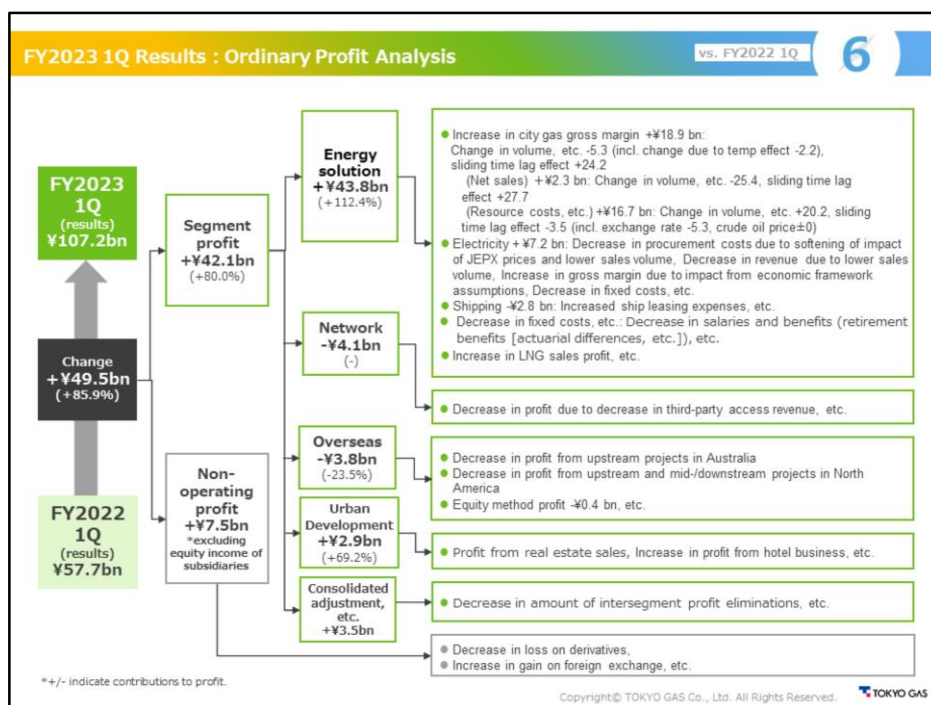


Today's Key Messages

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- ◆ Consolidated FY2023 1Q saw a YoY rise in both sales and profits, driven by an increase in city gas unit price due to resource costs adjustment, etc.
- ◆ Our consolidated forecast for FY2023 anticipates lower sales but higher profits versus the previous forecast. Factors include: a drop in Energy Solutions sales stemming from a decrease in city gas unit price due to resource costs adjustment; a fall in Overseas sales due to a decrease in unit sales prices; and profit on sales of investment securities.
- ◆ Work is still underway to divest the five subsidiaries (four projects) of our Australian subsidiary Tokyo Gas Australia Pty Ltd through a transfer of shares to MidOcean Energy Holdings Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of the US-based EIG Global Energy Partners, LLC. The impacts of this transfer are not included in the consolidated 1Q results and consolidated FY2023 forecast.



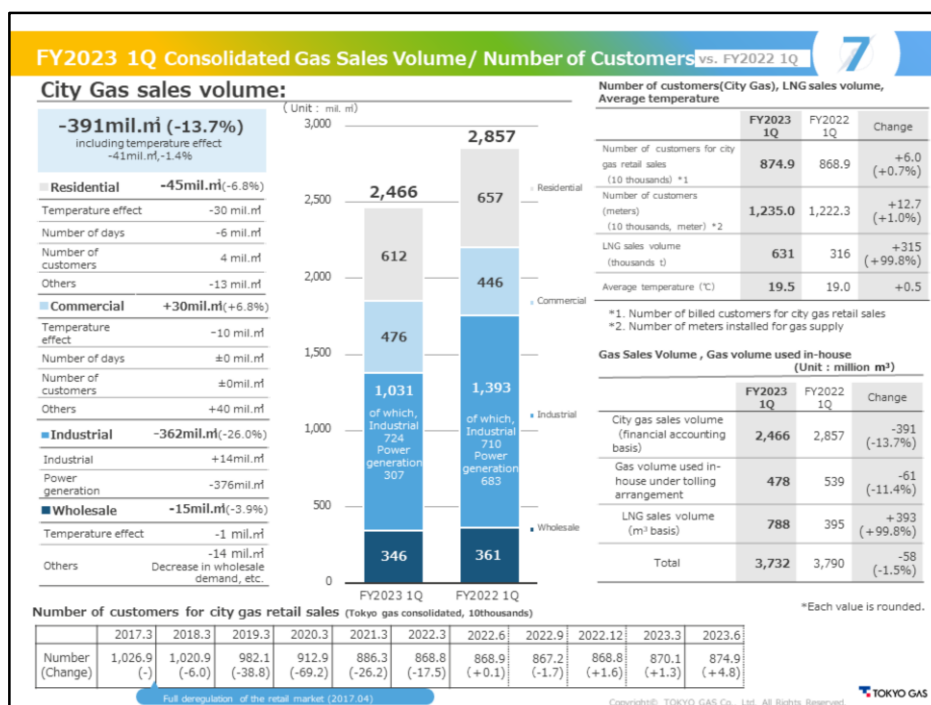


The ¥43.8 billion increase in profit of the Energy Solution segment mainly reflects a rise in the gross margin of city gas due to a sliding time lag effect and a decrease in procurement costs due to the softening of the impact of JEPX prices in the electricity business.

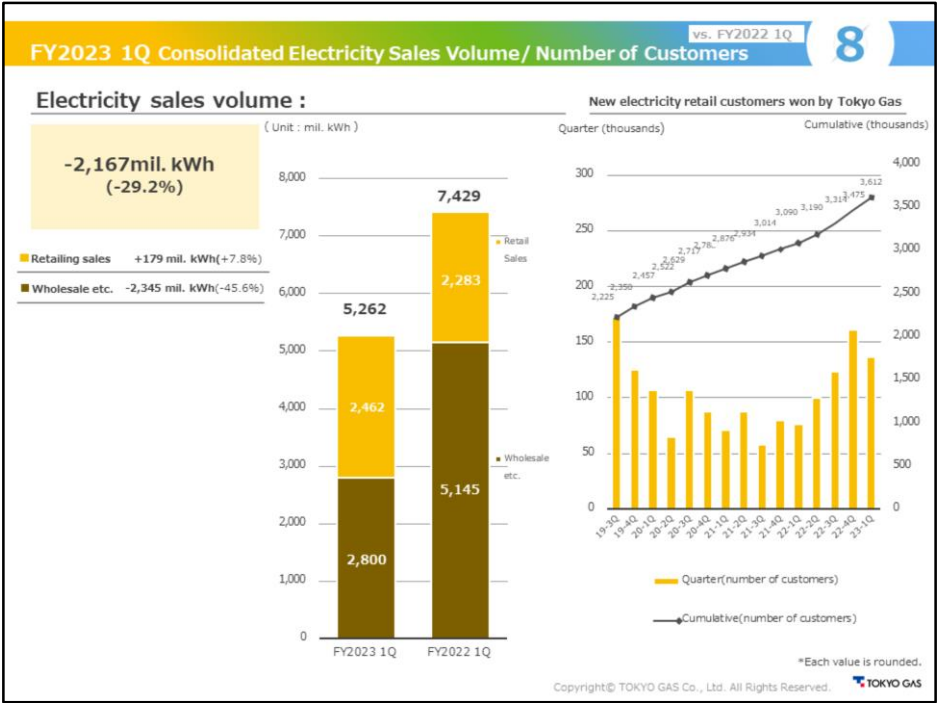
The Network segment saw a drop in profit by ¥4.1 billion, mainly due to a decrease in third-party access revenue.

In the Overseas segment, profit decreased by ¥3.8 billion, mainly reflecting a drop in profit from projects in Australia mainly due to a decline in volume and a fall in profit from projects in North America due to a reduction in gas prices.

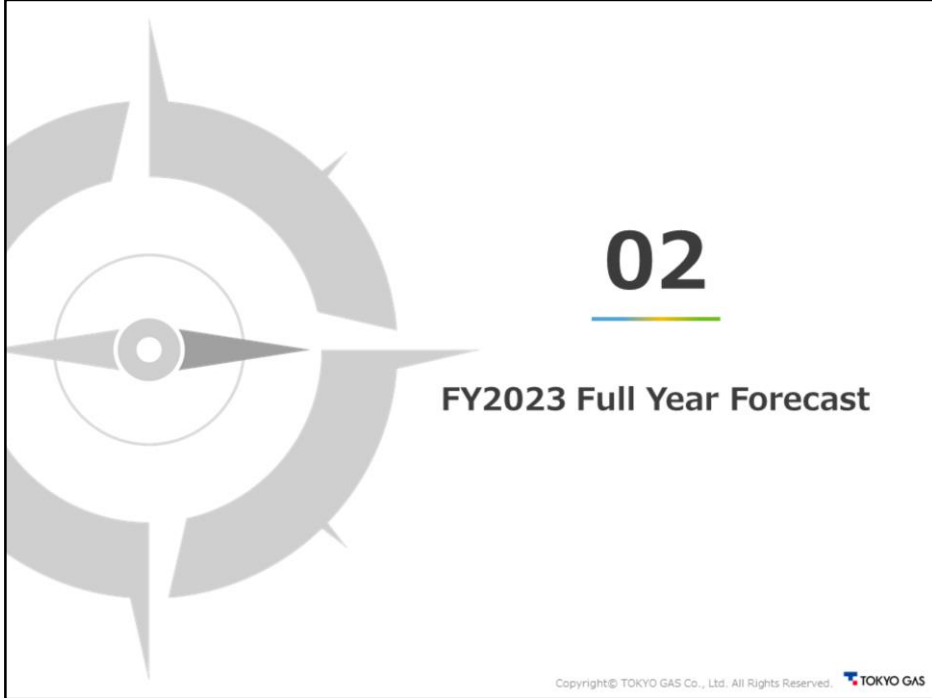
In the Urban Development segment, profit increased by ¥2.9 billion, mainly due to a profit increase following the sale of real estate holdings and a rise in profit in the hotel business due to an increase in occupancy.



The city gas sales volume in 1Q FY2023 decreased by 13.7% overall, mainly reflecting reduced demand from power generation customers for industrial use and a fall in sales volume to residential customers due to high temperatures compared to the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.



Total electricity sales volume in 1Q FY2023 decreased by 29.2%.
Retail electricity sales rose by 7.8% due to an increase in the number of customers, while the sales volume to wholesale fell by 45.6%.



FY2023 Consolidated Forecast Sales, Interest, etc. (Apr. 1, 2023 – Mar. 31, 2024)

vs. FY2022

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Highlights: Sales Down, Profit Up (vs. Previous Forecast)

(+/- indicate impact on profit, billion yen)

	vs. Previous Forecast	
Net sales	-205.0	Decrease in city gas unit price due to resource costs adjustment, Decrease in Overseas sales due to a decrease in unit sales prices, etc.
Operating expenses	+205.0	Impact from the decrease in crude oil prices, etc.
Operating profit	±0	
Extraordinary profit/loss	+2.4	Forecast 2.4: (Extraordinary profit) gain on sale of investment securities 2.4 Previous Forecast 0

(Unit: billion yen)

	Forecast	Previous Forecast	Change	%	FY2022 Result	Change	%
City gas sales volume (million m3, 45MJ)	11,905	12,009	-104	-0.9	12,574	-669	-5.3
Electricity sales volume (million kWh)	26,730	28,789	-2,059	-7.2	34,445	-7,715	-22.4
Net sales	2,692.0	2,897.0	-205.0	-7.1	3,289.6	-597.6	-18.2
Operating expenses	2,542.0	2,747.0	-205.0	-7.5	2,868.1	-326.1	-11.4
Operating profit	150.0	150.0	0	—	421.4	-271.4	-64.4
Segment profit (operating profit + equity income of subsidiaries)	154.8	154.8	0	—	417.0	-262.2	-62.9
Ordinary profit ⁽¹⁾	137.0	137.0	0	—	408.8	-271.8	-66.5
Extraordinary profit/loss	2.4	0	2.4	—	-1.3	3.7	—
Profit attributable to owners of parent	101.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	280.9	-179.9	-64.0
Temperature effect ⁽²⁾	-2.0	0	-2.0	—	-4.3	2.3	—
Sliding effect ⁽³⁾ (city gas + LNG sales)	60.0 (46.0 + 14.0)	39.3 (31.6 + 7.7)	20.7 (14.4 + 6.3)	—	210.8 (187.2 + 23.6)	-150.8 (-141.2 + -9.6)	—
Amortization of actuarial differences ⁽⁴⁾	2.3	2.3	0	—	-4.4	6.7	—
Adjusted ordinary profit 1)-((2)+(3)+(4))	76.7	95.4	-18.7	-19.6	206.7	-130.0	-62.9

Economic framework	Forecast	Previous forecast	FY2022 Results
Exchange rate (¥/\$)	135.62 (+5.62)	130.00	135.50
Crude oil price (\$/bbl)	81.00 (-9.00)	90.00	102.67
Avg. air temp (°C)	16.4 (+0.1)	16.3	16.8
*2Q~\$80.00/bbl, ¥135/\$			
Pension assets	FY2022	FY2021	FY2020
Investment yield (costs deducted)	-1.90%	0.37%	4.94%
Discount rate	0.809%	0.481%	0.318%
Year-end assets (billion yen)	243.0	256.0	263.0

<Expected annual rate of return: 2%>

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For the FY2023 full year, we have downgraded our sales forecast and upgraded our profit forecast. The economic framework for July onward, which serves as a basis of our forecast, has been changed as follows: the foreign exchange rate has been revised from ¥130/\$ to ¥135/\$, and the crude oil price from \$90/barrel to \$80/barrel.

Our forecast for net sales has been downgraded by ¥205.0 billion. This is mainly attributable to a fall in city gas unit prices due to resource cost adjustments in the Energy Solution segment and a drop in unit sale prices in the Overseas segment.

Meanwhile, our forecast for operating expenses has been revised to decrease by ¥205.0 billion, mainly due to the impact of a reduction in crude oil prices and a decrease in resource costs of the gas business, such as a drop in sales volume.

As a result, our full-year forecast for segment profit and ordinary profit remains unchanged from the forecast announced at the end of April; however, our forecast for profit attributable to owners of parent has been upgraded by ¥1.0 billion to ¥101.0 billion after incorporating a gain on sale of investment securities as extraordinary profit.

FY2023 Consolidated Forecast Assets, Cash Flows, etc.			vs. FY2022
	FY2023 Forecast	FY2022 Results	Reference
(Unit: billion yen, balance sheet figures are as of the corresponding term-end)			
Total assets (a)	3,669.0	3,581.4	Increase in new capital expenditures, investments & financing, etc.
Shareholders' equity (b)	1,543.0	1,558.4	Decrease from share buyback, and dividends
Shareholders' equity ratio (b)/(a)	42.1%	43.5%	Shareholders' equity = Net assets - minority interests
Factoring in hybrid bonds/loans ^{*1}	43.2%	44.7%	
Interest-bearing debt (c)	1,419.0	1,263.2	
Hybrid bond/loan component	83.3	83.3	
D/E ratio (c)/(b)	0.92	0.81	
Factoring in hybrid bonds/loans ^{*1}	0.87	0.76	
Profit attributable to owners of parent (d)	101.0	280.9	
Profit per share (EPS, yen per share)	245.27	646.99	
Depreciation (e)	212.0	209.3	
Operating cash flow (f) = (d) + (e)	313.0	490.2	Net profit + Depreciation (including depreciation of long-term prepaid expenses)
Capital Expenditure	280.0	213.2	
Investments and Financing (after offset)	56.1	31.3	
Total(g)	336.1	244.6	
Free cash flow (f) + (g)	-23.1	245.5	
ROA (d)/(a)	2.8%	8.3%	Net profit / Total assets (average of the amounts as of the end of the previous period and end of the current period)
ROE (d)/(b)	6.5%	20.0%	Net profit / Shareholders' equity (average of the amounts as of the end of the previous period and end of the current period)
WACC	※ 2.6%	2.4%	
Total return ratio	Approx. 40%	50.3%	[FY-N dividends + FY-(N+1) treasury stock purchased] / FY-N consolidated net profit

^{*1} Based on expected equity credit ratio of 50% for issued hybrid bonds and hybrid loans.
^{*2} Items for WACC calculation (FY2023 forecast)
 ・ Cost of interest-bearing debt : forecast interest rate (0.61%, after tax)
 ・ Cost rate for shareholders' equity
 ・ Risk free rate : 10-year JGB yield 0.69% ・ Market Risk premium : 6.5% ・ β: 0.67

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This slide shows our forecast for key indicators on a consolidated basis, including the status of assets and cash flows.

FY2023 Investments (Capex , Investments and financing)						(Unit: billion yen)			12
	Forecast	Main Items	Previous Forecast	Change	%	FY2022 Results	Change	%	
Capital Expenditure									
Energy solution	98.5		98.5	0	—	74.7	23.8	31.8	
City gas*1	48.7	Production facilities : 5.8 Other Production facilities, etc. Service and maintenance facilities : 42.9 System related, etc.	48.7	0	—	25.5	23.2	91.1	
Electric Power	21.5	Domestic renewable power etc.	21.5	0	—	23.9	-2.4	-10.1	
Network	89.1	Distribution facilities: New demand development & stable supply-related, etc.	89.1	0	—	84.7	4.4	5.2	
Overseas	76.7	Upstream (Australia, North America), Global renewable power etc.	76.7	0	—	30.4	46.3	152.2	
Urban Development	21.9	Real estate leasing business, building renovations, etc.	21.9	0	—	24.5	-2.6	-10.8	
Adjustment	-6.3		-6.3	0	—	-1.2	-5.1	—	
Sub Total	280.0		280.0	0	—	213.2	66.8	31.3	
Investments and Financing(before offset)									
Energy solution	52.2		52.2	0	—	42.4	9.8	23.1	
City gas	0.1		0	0.1	—	0	0.1	—	
Electric Power	1.5	Domestic renewable power etc.	0.4	1.1	275.0	33.3	-31.8	-95.4	
Network	0		0	0	—	0	0	—	
Overseas	4.5	Upstream (Australia), Mid/Downstream (Asia), Global renewable power etc.	4.5	0	—	1.8	2.7	150.0	
Urban Development	0		0	0	—	2.2	-2.2	—	
Sub Total	56.7		56.7	0	—	46.5	10.2	21.9	
Capital Expenditure +Investments and Financing (before offset)	336.7		336.7	0	—	259.7	77.0	29.6	

*1: Includes city gas and LNG sales/trading.

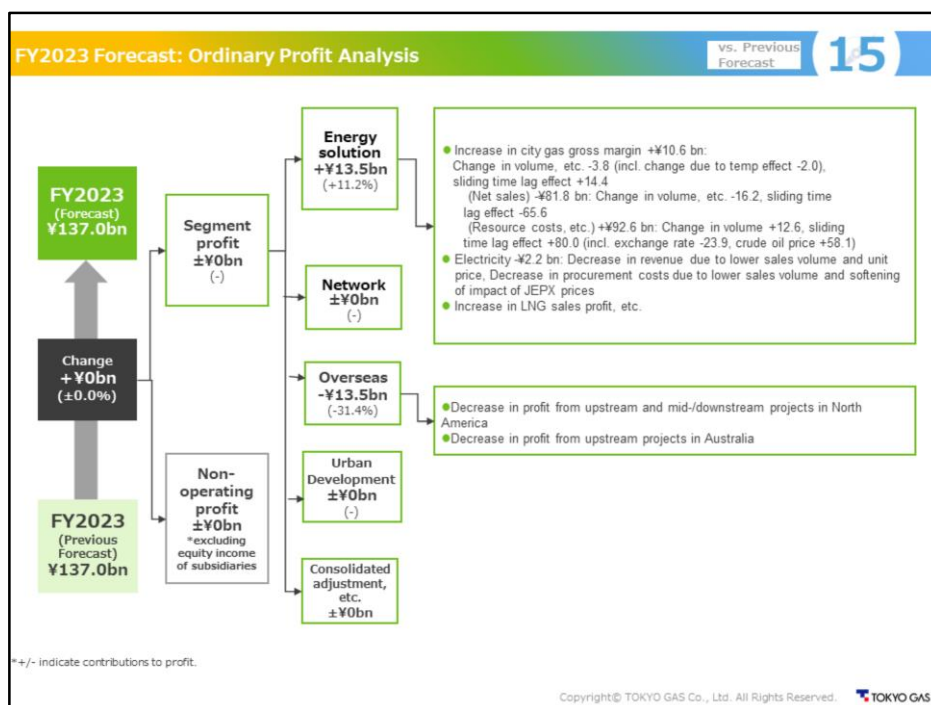
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This slide details the expected use of cash flows in FY2023.

Reference: Breakdown of the Medium-Term Management Plan for FY 2023-2025

(Unit: billion yen)

	FY2023 Forecast	Main Items	Previous Forecast	FY2020-22 Results	FY2023-25 Plan
Growth investments	211.9	Overseas, Renewable power, Urban Development, etc.	211.9	475.8 Breakdown) portion for decarbonization related investments 195.9	650.0 Breakdown) portion for decarbonization related investments 230.0
Infrastructure investments	124.7	Distribution facilities, Service and maintenance facilities, etc.	124.7	361.2	350.0
Capital Expenditure +Investments and Financing (before offset)	336.7		336.7	837.1	1,000.0



We have upgraded our forecast for the Energy Solution segment by ¥13.5 billion. This mainly reflects a sliding time lag effect in city gas due to the sharp rise in crude oil prices in late FY2022 and an increase in gross margin due to a reduction in resource costs in FY2023 in the city gas business. Our forecast for the electricity business has been downgraded by ¥2.2 billion, reflecting changes in the economic framework and the impact of the reduction in sales volume.

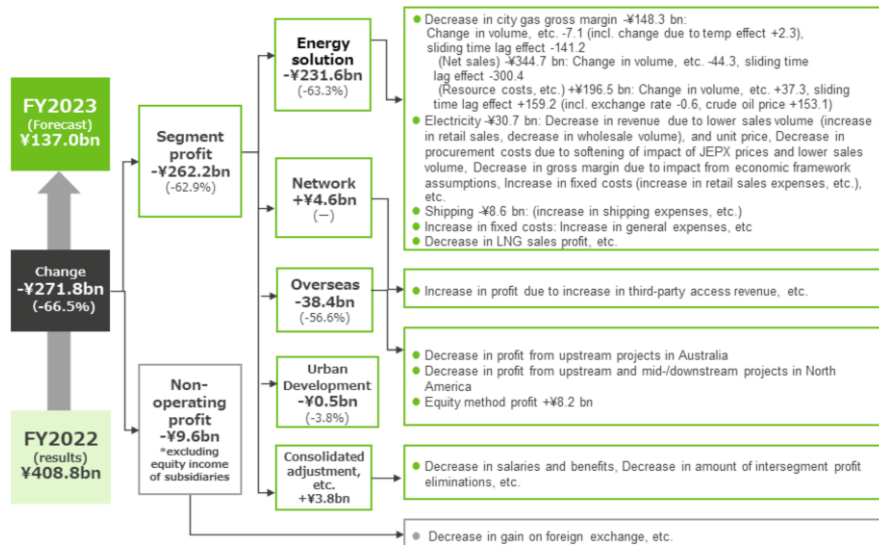
Our forecast for the Network segment remains unchanged despite an expected reduction in third-party access revenue, which is offset by an expected drop in various expenses.

For the Overseas segment, we have downgraded our forecast by ¥13.5 billion due to a decrease in profit from projects in North America and Australia due to the trend and revisions of the economic framework.

FY2023 Forecast: Ordinary Profit Analysis

vs. FY2022

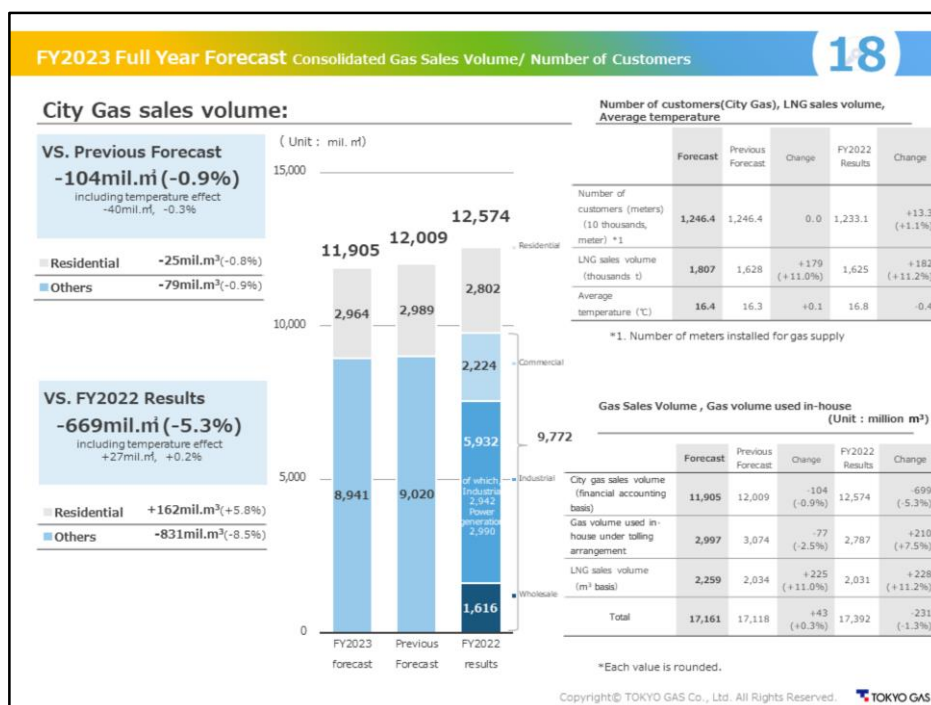
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*+/- indicate contributions to profit.

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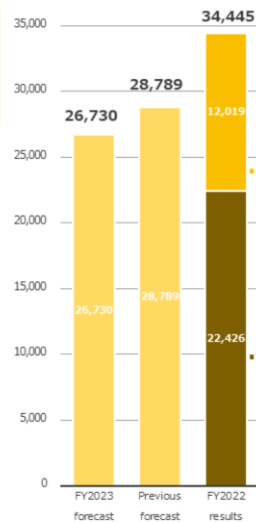
Our forecast of gas sales volume has been downgraded by 0.9% from our previous forecast. This mainly reflects an expected decrease in sales to residential customers, given the impact of high temperatures in 1Q, and an expected drop in sales volume to power generation customers due to reduced demand.

Electricity sales volume :

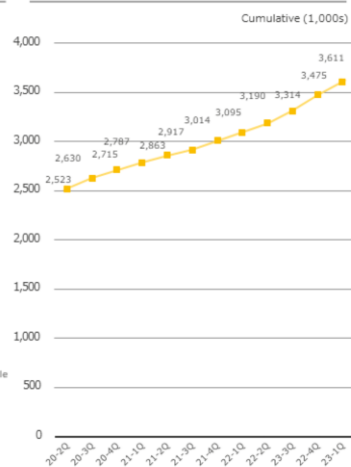
VS. Previous Forecast
-2,059mil. kWh
(-7.2%)

VS. FY2022 Results
-7,715mil. kWh
(-22.4%)

(Unit : mil. kWh)



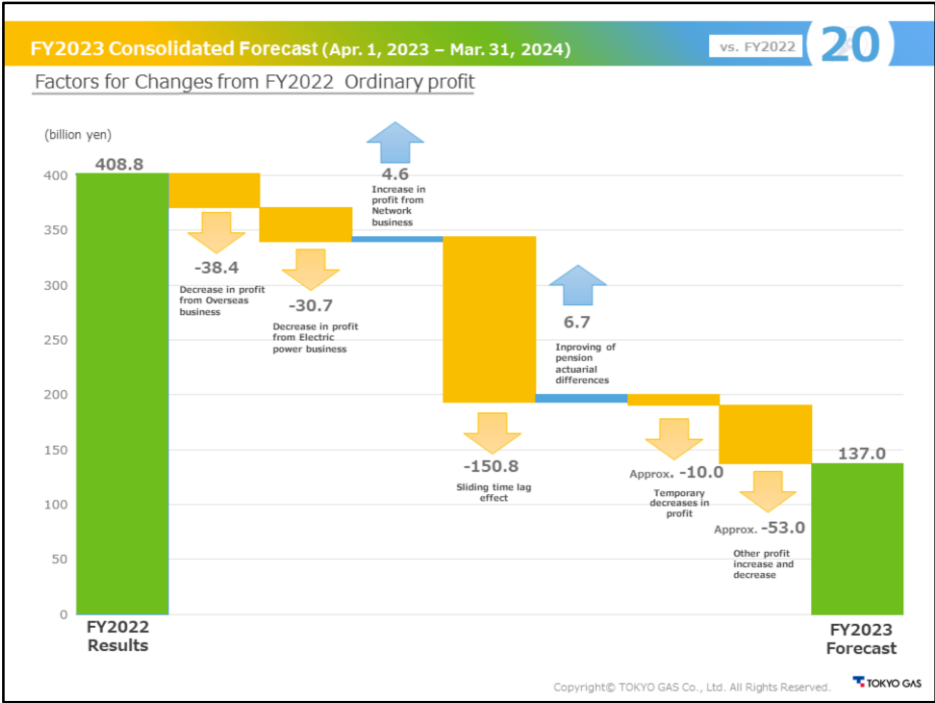
New electricity retail customers won by Tokyo Gas



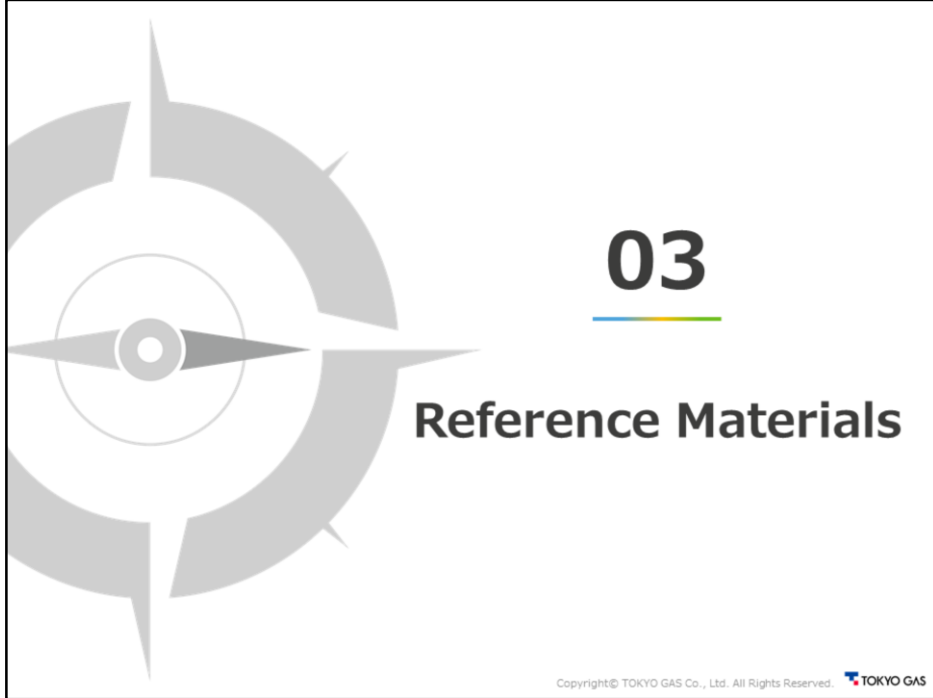
*Each value is rounded.

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Our forecast of electricity sales volume has been downgraded by 7.2% from our previous forecast, mainly reflecting an expected drop in sales volume to wholesale.



This slide illustrates changes in profit for each major element of change from the previous year.



The following reference materials include a table on the sensitivity to the economic framework assumption, the trend of crude oil prices and exchange rates, key topics in 1Q FY2023, a list of major overseas investment projects, etc. From this fiscal period, the key topics are shown in relation to the material issues indicated in the Group’s 2023–2025 Medium-Term Management Plan, namely the key sustainability issues that the Group will tackle through its business activities, and the three core strategies of the Medium-Term Management Plan, which are based on the material issues.

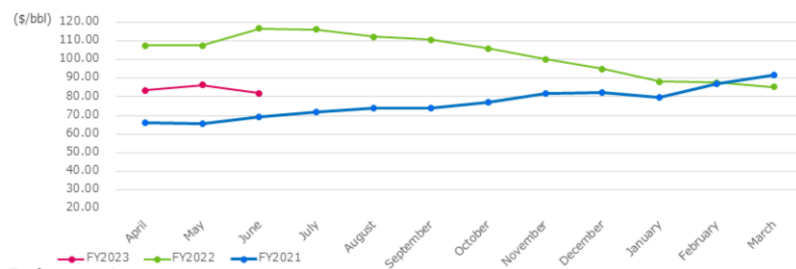
Impact of rising JCC (Japan Crude Cocktail Prices) by \$1/bbl

		Impact on earnings				(Unit: billion yen)
		2Q	3Q	4Q	Full year	
Period	2Q	-0.1	-0.7	+1.0	+0.2	
	3Q	—	-0.1	-1.0	-1.1	
	4Q	—	—	-0.2	-0.2	
	Full year	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-1.1	

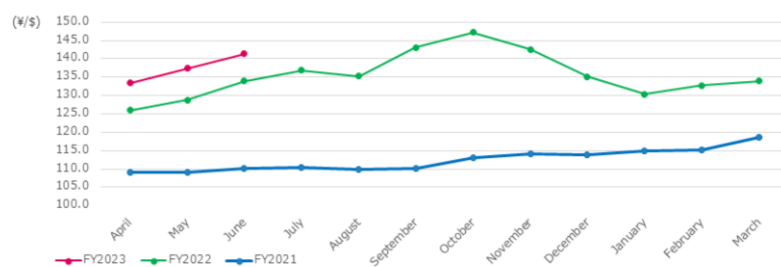
Impact of depreciation of the yen by ¥1/\$

		Impact on earnings				(Unit: billion yen)
		2Q	3Q	4Q	Full year	
Period	2Q	-0.6	+0.5	+0.3	+0.2	
	3Q	—	-0.7	+0.6	-0.1	
	4Q	—	—	-1.0	-1.0	
	Full year	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	

Crude oil price (Japan Crude Cocktail Prices)



Exchange rate



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Below are key initiatives of the 3 core strategies of the FY2023-2025 Medium-term Management Plan, which are based on our material issues. The strategies are: **"Achieve both stable energy supply & decarbonization,"** **"Fully roll out Solutions business,"** and **"Realize a flexible corporate culture resilient to change"**

< material issues >

Society/Customers



Responsible transition to a decarbonized society



Protecting the global environment



Securing stable energy supply



Enhancing safety & disaster prevention, resilient regional development



Contributing to well-being of people and communities

Tokyo Gas Group (Us)



Realizing an organization that embraces diverse talent



Respecting human rights across the entire value chain

< 3 core strategies >

1 Achieve both stable energy supply & decarbonization





























Actively commit resources to GX (renewables, e-methane, etc.) while maximizing the diverse value of LNG

2 Fully roll out Solutions business

Use digital technologies to expand Solutions business on our platform of real-world strengths, and establish a revenue model

3 Realize a flexible corporate culture resilient to change

Use digital technologies to reform back-office operations. Exercise human capital management

FY2023-2025 Medium-term Management Plan: Initiatives for the 3 core strategies		Material issues
Achieve both stable energy supply & decarbonization	Carbon-negative concrete used at Motomachi Elementary School in Yokohama (Apr. 13)	 
	Joint acquisition of solar power generation business in Okayama and Hyogo prefectures (Apr. 14)	  
	Tokyo Gas Network and French gas pipeline operator GRDF establish mutual cooperation agreement for developing gas pipeline business (May 9) ^{*1}	  
	Tokyo Gas Group's implementation of retail supply business for offsite corporate PPA (May 30)	  
Fully roll out Solutions business	Acquisition of real estate asset management company and entry into private REIT business (Apr. 3) ^{*2}	  
	Signing of comprehensive partnership agreement for sustainable urban development in Aikawa Town (Apr. 14)	 
	Action for further reduction of energy consumption and CO ₂ emissions at Amu Plaza Kagoshima (Apr. 27) ^{*3}	 
	Launch of Charge Planner service for supporting businesses and local governments seeking to introduce electric vehicles (May 10)	  
	Summer Energy Saving Campaign 2023 demand response service (May 15)	  
	Launch of Mirai Hopuratto, web media service for supporting post-retirement lifestyles (June 20)	 
	Cross-industry effort to strengthen operating system of Kurashino Sasukatsu, starting with Summer 2023 campaign (June 23)	 

FY2023-2025 Medium-term Management Plan: Initiatives for the 3 core strategies		Material issues
Fully roll out Solutions business	Signing of comprehensive partnership agreement for realizing carbon neutrality in Ota City (June 28)	  
	Signing of comprehensive partnership agreement for decarbonized urban development in Sakado City (June 28)	  
Realize a flexible corporate culture resilient to change	Notification of Resolution to Acquire of Treasury Shares (Apr. 26)	-
	Nihon L'Oreal and Tokyo Gas Real Estate reach agreement on promoting building development that uses construction materials upcycled from scrapped cosmetic products (May 24)* ²	
	Notice of Shares Buyback (Progress Report) (June 7)	-
	Tokyo Gas selected for "Noteworthy DX Companies 2023" (June 1)	  

*1 Press releases issued by Tokyo Gas Network

*2 Press releases issued by Tokyo Gas Real Estate

*3 Press releases issued by Tokyo Gas Engineering Solutions

One of the three core strategies of the FY2023-2025 Medium-term Management Plan is **Achieve both stable energy supply & decarbonization**. Here is a look at a key initiative for advancing that strategy.

Tokyo Gas and its partners have developed Japan's first practical carbon-negative concrete that absorbs and fixes CO₂ emitted during the use of city gas equipment (boilers). This technology is able to fix CO₂, similar to CCS (carbon capture & storage) technologies. Going forward, the Tokyo Gas Group will support customers by not only continuing to ensure the stable supply of energy, but also reducing carbon emissions through sophisticated use of CO₂, advancing the decarbonization of gas and electricity, and leveraging its expertise in emissions reduction to develop a steady stream of new solutions.



Responsibly
transitioning to a
decarbonized society



Contributing to well-
being of people and
communities

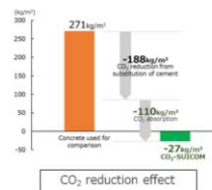
Carbon-negative concrete used at Motomachi Elementary School in Yokohama

Translation of April 13,
2023 press release

Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd. (hereinafter, "Tokyo Gas"), KAJIMA CORPORATION (hereinafter, "Kajima"), NIPPON CONCRETE INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. (hereinafter, "Nippon Concrete"), and the City of Yokohama have used CO₂-SUICOM[®] (hereinafter, "the product") for some of the foundation blocks of a solar power generation facility at Motomachi Elementary School in Yokohama. The product is a carbon-negative concrete block whose manufacturing process involves absorption and fixation of CO₂ contained in low concentrations in gas emissions from the use of city gas equipment. This action is part of the Project for Introducing Renewable Energy at Municipal Facilities,^{1,2} which was commissioned to Tokyo Gas by the City of Yokohama. The product is manufactured by Tokyo Gas, Kajima, and Nippon Concrete, and is Japan's first³ such product to be developed in a practical form.

The product is a foundation block made of unreinforced precast concrete.⁴ After the concrete is cast at a Nippon Concrete plant, it goes to a Tokyo Gas facility for absorption and fixation of CO₂ that is sourced from city gas equipment emissions while maintaining the exhaust heat and moisture at proper levels. Adding in the contribution of reduced cement use, the product lowers the amount of CO₂ emissions associated with foundation blocks made from general concrete⁵ by 298 kg/m³⁶ and achieves a carbon-negative⁷ result of -27 kg/m³ (m³ = cubic meter of foundation block).

Tokyo Gas, Kajima, and Nippon Concrete plan to continue pursuing development efforts aimed at realizing mass production of the product and lowering its cost.



CO₂-SUICOM blocks supporting
solar panels at Motomachi
Elementary School in Yokohama

*1: CO₂-SUICOM[®] is made of CO₂-absorbing concrete developed by The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc., KAJIMA, Denka Company Limited, and LANDES Co., Ltd. It reduces the amount of cement normally used by more than half by substituting it with γ-C2S (a special admixture made using by-products) and industrial by-products such as blast furnace slag. The concrete also fixes CO₂ during the manufacturing process. Because of these features, the concrete's CO₂ emissions level falls below net-zero. Tokyo Gas and Kajima have commenced manufacture of CO₂-SUICOM[®] that uses CO₂ emitted by city gas equipment operation (announced on July 7, 2021).

*2: PPA-based project launched in FY2021 to install solar power generation equipment at elementary and junior high schools (PPA project).
https://www.city.yokohama.lg.jp/coc/mf/kyogyo/kyogyo/kyogyo/2020/210317press_file/0317press.pdf

*3: According to a survey by Tokyo Gas, Kajima, and Nippon Concrete.

*4: Concrete produced in advance at a plant and used for applications such as solar power generation equipment foundation blocks and interlocking blocks, etc.

*5: Calculated for regular concrete mixed according to JIS Q 13315-4.

*6: Total of CO₂ reduction from substitution of cement and CO₂ absorbed by the product. The CO₂ reduction from substitution of cement was calculated based on the concrete used in the project. The CO₂ fixation value was derived through analysis that was based on previous research and used the TG-OTA system.

*7: A state in which the amount of CO₂ absorbed is more than the amount of CO₂ released into the atmosphere.



Area	No	Country	Subject	Main Business	Participation year
North America	1	U.S.A	Eagle Ford	Upstream	Shale gas
			TG Natural Resources	Upstream	Shale gas
			TGES America	Downstream	Energy Service
			Birdsboro Power Plant	Downstream	Natural gas power
			Aktina	Downstream	Solar power
			Acario Ventures	Other	Open Innovation
	2	Mexico	Bajío	Downstream	Natural gas power
			Heolios EnTG	Downstream	Renewable venture(Solar・wind power generation)
Southeast Asia	3	Malaysia	GAS MALASIA Bhd.	Downstream	City gas
			GAS MALASIA ENERGY ADVANCE Sdn.Bhd.	Downstream	Energy Service
	4	Thailand	Bang bo	Downstream	Natural gas power
			GWHAMT	Downstream	Gas Supply
	5	Vietnam	One Bangkok	Downstream	District Cooling Solutions and power distribution
			PVGD	Downstream	CNG Supply
	6	Indonesia	PRA	Downstream	Gas Supply, Transfer
			Super Energy	Downstream	Gas Supply, Transfer
Oceania	7	Philippines	FGEN LNG	Downstream	Construction, operation and maintenance of the LNG terminal
			Darwin	Upstream	Production, liquefaction and sales of LNG
			Pluto	Upstream	Production, liquefaction and sales of LNG
			Gorgon	Upstream	Production, liquefaction and sales of LNG
			Queensland Curtis	Upstream	Production, liquefaction and sales of LNG
Europe	8	Australia	Ichthys	Upstream	Production, liquefaction and sales of LNG
			Ichthys	Upstream	Production, liquefaction and sales of LNG
Europe	9	Denmark	TOWII Renewables	Downstream	Onshore wind power

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< Cautionary Statement regarding Forward-looking Statements >

Statements made in this presentation with respect to Tokyo Gas's present plans, forecasts, strategies and beliefs, and other statements herein that are not expressions of historical fact are forward-looking statements about the future performance of the Company. As such, they are based on management's assumptions and opinions stemming from currently available information and therefore involve risks and uncertainties.

The Company's actual performance may greatly differ from these projections, due to these risks and uncertainties which include without limitation general economic conditions in Japan, crude oil prices, the weather, changes in the foreign exchange rate of the yen, rapid technological innovations and the Company's responses to the progress of deregulation.

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