# FY 2023 2nd Quarter Consolidated Financial Results <IFRS> 10 November 2022

(English translation of the Japanese original)


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Listed Company Name: | Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited | Stock Exchange Listing: | Tokyo |
| Code Number: | 5202 | (URL: http://www.nsg.com) | |
| Representative: | Representative Executive Officer, President and CEO | Name: | Shigeki Mori |
| Inquiries to: | General Manager, Investor Relations | Name: | Hiroyuki Genkai<br>Tel: +81 3 5443 0100 |


Submission of quarterly report to MOF: 14 November 2022 Payment of dividends start from: N/A
Quarterly result presentation papers: Yes
Quarterly result presentation meeting: Yes (Teleconference for institutional investors)

## 1. Consolidated business results for FY 2023 2nd Quarter (From 1 April to 30 September 2022)

(1) Consolidated business results

| | Revenue | | Operating profit | | (Loss)/profit before taxation | | (Loss)/profit for the period | | (Loss)/profit attributable to owners of the parent | | Total comprehensive income | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ¥ millions | % | ¥ millions | % | ¥ millions | % | ¥ millions | % | ¥ millions | % | ¥ millions | % |
| 2Q FY 2023 | 375,651 | 29.2 | 14,437 | 13.7 | (34,543) | – | (37,006) | – | (38,816) | – | 325 | (98.6) |
| 2Q FY 2022 | 290,687 | 31.2 | 12,700 | 292.2 | 14,727 | – | 9,557 | – | 8,598 | – | 22,563 | – |

| | Earnings per share - basic |
|---|---|
| 2Q FY 2023 | ¥ (438.08) |
| 2Q FY 2022 | ¥ 84.02 |

Note: Operating profit in the above table is defined as being operating profit stated before exceptional items.

(2) Changes in financial position

| | Total assets | Total equity | Total shareholders' equity | Total shareholders' equity ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ¥ millions | ¥ millions | ¥ millions | % |
| FY 2023 2nd Quarter | 1,007,434 | 182,965 | 151,856 | 15.1 |
| FY 2022 Full year | 939,281 | 169,355 | 145,291 | 15.5 |

## 2. Dividends

| | Dividends per share | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Quarter | 2nd Quarter | 3rd Quarter | 4th Quarter | Annual |
| FY 2022 (Actual) | – | ¥ 0.00 | – | ¥ 0.00 | ¥ 0.00 |
| FY 2023 (Actual) | – | ¥ 0.00 | | | |
| FY 2023 (Forecast) | | | – | ¥ 0.00 | ¥ 0.00 |

Note:
- There have been no changes to the forecast dividends this quarter.
- The above table shows dividends on common shares. Please refer to "(Reference) Dividends for Class A Shares" for information regarding dividends on Class A shares, which are unlisted and have different rights from common shares.

## 3. Forecast for FY 2023 (From 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023)

| | Revenue | | Operating profit | | Loss before taxation | | Loss for the period | | Loss attributable to owners of the parent | | Earnings per share - basic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ¥ millions | % | ¥ millions | % | ¥ millions | % | ¥ millions | % | ¥ millions | % | ¥ |
| Full year | 740,000 | 23.2 | 18,000 | (9.9) | (35,000) | - | (38,000) | - | (41,000) | - | (472.71) |

Note:
- There have been changes to the forecast results this quarter.
- Forecast of basic earnings per share for FY2023 is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the parent after deducting preferred dividends for Class A shares (a rate of 6.5% per annum applied to the outstanding balance at 31 March 2023), by 90,858,624 shares which is the number of ordinary shares issued at 30 September 2022, reduced by the number of treasury stock and restricted shares (261,800 shares).
- For details, please refer to the "Recognition of Exceptional loss, Differences between Actual Results and Previous Forecast, and Revision to Forecast for 2023/3" and the slides on 2023/3 forecast in 2023/3 Second Quarter Results presentation.

## 4. Other items

(1) Changes in status of principle subsidiaries --- No

(2) Changes implemented to the accounting policies, practice and presentations related to the preparation of quarterly consolidated financial statements

(i) Changes due to revisions in accounting standards under IFRS --- No

(ii) Changes due to other reasons ---No

(iii) Changes in accounting estimates --- No

(3) Numbers of shares outstanding (common stock)

(i) Number of shares issued at the end of the period, including shares held as treasury stock: 91,146,999 shares as of 30 September 2022 and 91,000,199 shares as at 31 March 2022

(ii) Number of shares held as treasury stock at the end of the period: 26,575 shares as at 30 September 2022 and 25,700 shares as at 31 March 2022

(iii) Average number of shares in issue during the period, after deducting shares held as treasury stock: 90,836,265 shares for the period ending 30 September 2022 and 90,694,204 shares for the period ending 30 September 2021

**Status of quarterly review procedures taken by external auditors for the quarterly results**

This document (Tanshin) is out of scope for quarterly review by the external auditors.

**Explanation for the appropriate usage of performance projections and other special items**

The projections contained in this document are based on information currently available to us and certain assumptions that we consider to be reasonable. Hence the actual results may differ. The major factors that may affect the results include but are not limited to the economic and competitive environment in major markets, product supply and demand shifts, currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations, changes in supply of raw materials and fuel and changes and laws and regulations.

### (For Reference) Dividends for Class A Shares

Dividends per share related to Class A Shares with different rights from those of common shares are as follows.

| | Dividends per share | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Quarter | 2nd Quarter | 3rd Quarter | 4th Quarter | Total |
| Class A Shares | | | | | |
| FY2022 (Actual) | - | ¥ 0.00 | - | ¥ 65,000.00 | ¥ 65,000.00 |
| FY2023 (Actual) | - | ¥ 0.00 | | | |
| FY2023 (Forecast) | | | - | ¥ 65,000.00 | ¥ 65,000.00 |

Note: Number of Class A Shares in issue are 30,000 shares. 40,000 Class A Shares were originally issued on 31 March 2017. On 7 December 2018, the Company acquired and then retired a total of 5,000 Class A shares. On 6 June 2019, the Company acquired and then retired a total of 5,000 Class A shares. The forecast of dividends, for Class A shares that have dividend record dates belonging to FY2023, is ¥ 1,950 million.

**[Attachments]**

Table of contents in the attachments (including mandatory disclosure items)

# 1. Narratives about financial results

## (1) Business Performance

### (a) Background to Results

The Group experienced mixed market conditions during the second quarter of the year. Architectural markets continued to be generally positive, although economic headwinds started to dampen demand somewhat in some regions. Input costs remain at a high level, although continue to be largely offset by selling prices. Demand for solar energy glass was positive. Automotive markets were negatively affected by a shortage of semi-conductors in the supply chain, although there were signs that the magnitude of this issue was beginning to lessen towards the end of the quarter. In addition, price improvements were successfully agreed with a number of automotive customers, with the intention of mitigating the high level of input costs. Technical glass markets were mostly positive, with demand for the Group's products improving across many areas.

Group revenues increased by 29 percent to ¥ 375,651 million (2Q FY2022 ¥ 290,687 million), with the majority of the improvement being in the Architectural business. At constant exchange rates, cumulative revenues would have increased by 19 percent. Operating profits were ¥ 14,437 million (2Q FY2022 ¥ 12,700 million). Net exceptional losses of ¥ 44,949 million included an impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets of ¥ 48,776 million, which represented a full impairment of all remaining goodwill and intangible assets related to the Group's automotive business in Europe originally arising on the acquisition of Pilkington in 2006. Please see note 2 (5)(d) for a further explanation of this item. Taxation charges of ¥ 2,463 million (2Q FY2022 ¥ 5,170 million) are calculated based on the effective rate expected for the full-year, with adjustments for specific individually material items as appropriate. As a consequence of the significant exceptional cost, the Group recorded a loss attributable to owners of the parent of ¥ 38,816 million (2Q FY2022 profit of ¥ 8,598 million).

### (b) Review by Business Segment

The Group's business lines cover three core product sectors: Architectural, Automotive, and Technical Glass.

Architectural, representing 49 percent of cumulative revenues, includes the manufacture and sale of flat glass and various interior and exterior glazing products within the commercial and residential markets. It also includes glass for the Solar Energy sector.

Automotive, with 46 percent of cumulative revenues, supplies a wide range of automotive glazing for new vehicles and for replacement markets.

Technical Glass, representing 5 percent of cumulative revenues, comprises several discrete businesses, including the manufacture and sale of very thin glass used as cover glass for displays, lenses and light guides for printers, and glass fiber components for engine timing belts.

Other operations include corporate costs, consolidation adjustments, certain small businesses not included in the segments covered above and the amortization of other intangible assets related to the acquisition of Pilkington.

The table below shows a summary of cumulative results by business segment.

| ¥ millions | **Revenue** | | **Operating profit/(loss)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2nd Quarter FY 2023** | **2nd Quarter FY 2022** | **2nd Quarter FY 2023** | **2nd Quarter FY 2022** |
| **Architectural** | 182,111 | 132,019 | 15,495 | 13,640 |
| **Automotive** | 171,872 | 135,221 | (1,694) | (1,071) |
| **Technical Glass** | 20,186 | 21,679 | 5,689 | 5,710 |
| **Other Operations** | 1,482 | 1,768 | (5,053) | (5,579) |
| **Total** | 375,651 | 290,687 | 14,437 | 12,700 |

**Architectural Business**

The Architectural business recorded cumulative revenues of ¥ 182,111 million (2Q FY2022: ¥ 132,019 million) and an operating profit of ¥ 15,495 million (2Q FY2022: ¥ 13,640 million).

Architectural revenues and profits increased from the previous year due to higher selling prices and the translational impact of a weaker Japanese yen.

In Europe, representing 43 percent of the Group's architectural sales, revenues improved significantly as a consequence of increased selling prices and foreign exchange movements. Profits fell however, as the increased prices did not fully offset higher input costs. Volumes showed signs of weakening during the second quarter, as rising inflation and interest rates dampened business and consumer confidence.

In Asia, representing 27 percent of the Group's architectural sales, revenues and profits were above the previous year. Sales volumes increased, and a positive operational performance helped mitigate the effect of increasing input costs.

In the Americas, representing 30 percent of the Group's architectural sales, revenues and profits were ahead of the previous year. Customer demand was positive, although North American logistics constraints continue to negatively affect sales volumes. The Group started to warm-up its second float glass production line in Argentina during the second quarter, with glass production expected from the third quarter.

**Automotive Business**

The Automotive business recorded cumulative revenues of ¥ 171,872 million (2Q FY2022: ¥ 135,221 million) and an operating loss of ¥ 1,694 million (2Q FY2022: loss of ¥ 1,071 million).

Volumes continued to be at low levels across most regions, with the increase in consolidated revenues being partly due to the weakening Japanese yen.

Europe represents 41 percent of the Group's automotive sales. Revenues increased, due partly to foreign exchange movements, with overall volumes being negatively affected by a shortage of semi-conductor components at the Group's customers. There were signs in the second quarter that supply chain issues at the Group's customers are starting to be gradually resolved. Profitability continued to be affected by increasing input costs, although this was partly offset by rising sales prices, with the Group successfully concluding price negotiations with a number of customers during the second quarter. Volumes in glass replacement markets were positive.

In Asia, representing 19 percent of the Group's automotive sales, revenues improved from the previous year, as price increases were negotiated with customers to mitigate the effect of rising input costs. Profitability was similar to the previous year.

In the Americas, representing 40 percent of the Group's automotive sales, revenues increased from the previous year whilst profits declined. Demand in North America was generally positive with vehicle manufacturers increasing levels of inventory, although profitability was further affected by increasing input costs. Demand in South America was relatively strong, with volumes improving in Argentina.

**Technical Glass Business**

The Technical Glass business recorded cumulative revenues of ¥ 20,186 million (2Q FY2022: ¥ 21,679 million) and an operating profit of ¥ 5,689 million (2Q FY2022: ¥ 5,710 million).

Revenues and profits fell slightly in the Technical Glass business due to the disposal of the Battery Separator division during the previous year. The lost revenue and profits from this disposal was largely offset by positive market conditions experienced by continuing businesses.

In the fine glass business, continued cost reduction efforts and a better sales mix underpinned a further improvement in financial results. In the information devices business, demand for printer lenses continued to be supported by work from home demand, although volumes also reflected a shortage of semi-conductor components at the Group's customers. Whilst underlying consumer demand was stable, volumes of glass cord used in engine timing belts were also impacted by supply chain issues at the Group's customers. Metashine sales slightly recovered for automotive and cosmetic applications.

**Joint Ventures and Associates**

Including both the share of profits arising from joint ventures and associates, and also other gains and losses relating to these investments, the Group recorded a net gain from equity method investments of ¥ 2,528 million (2Q FY2022: ¥ 3,345 million).

The net gain from equity method investments was below the previous year, largely due to a reduction in profits at Cebrace, the Group's architectural joint venture in Brazil.

Following the impairment of the Group's equity investment applied in the previous financial year, the Group has also processed an immediate impairment of its share of profits earned at its joint venture in Russia during the current year. This impairment is shown on the income statement as other gains/(losses) on equity method investments.

## (2) Financial Condition

Total assets at the end of September 2022 were ¥ 1,007,434 million, representing an increase of ¥ 68,153 million from the end of March 2022. Total equity was ¥ 182,965 million, representing an increase of ¥ 13,610 million from the March 2022 figure of ¥ 169,355 million. The increase in total equity was due to a combination of foreign exchange gains, positive movements on derivative balances, a reduction in retirement benefit obligations, and hyperinflation adjustments, with these factors being partly offset by an impairment of goodwill and intangible assets which generated a loss for the period.

Net financial indebtedness increased by ¥ 9,778 million from 31 March 2022 to ¥ 374,951 million at the period end. The increase in indebtedness arose largely from seasonal working capital movements and also foreign exchange movements. Foreign exchange movements generated an increase in net indebtedness of ¥ 15,980 million. Excluding working capital movements, underlying cash flows were positive. Gross debt was ¥ 497,952 million at the period end. As of 30 September 2022, the Group had un-drawn, committed revolving credit facilities of ¥ 37,850 million and, in addition, the Group also had an undrawn committed term loan of ¥ 16,100 million.

Cash inflows from operating activities were ¥ 11,419 million. Cash outflows from investing activities were ¥ 20,916 million, including capital expenditure on property, plant, and equipment of ¥ 19,117 million. As a result, free cash flow was an outflow of ¥ 9,497 million (2Q FY2022 free cash outflow of ¥ 1,386 million).

## (3) Prospects

The Group's forecast for the financial year FY2023 is shown on page 2.

For details, please refer to the "Recognition of Exceptional loss, Differences between Actual Results and Previous Forecast, and Revision to Forecast for Financial Year ending on 31 March 2023" and the slides on 2023/3 forecast in 2023/3 Second Quarter Results presentation.

The Group's forecast for the financial year ending 31 March 2023 is amended from the previous forecast due mainly to an impairment of goodwill and intangible assets relating to the Group's automotive business in Europe during the second quarter. The Group still considers the medium-term prospects of this business to be positive, and processed this impairment largely as a consequence of a significant increase in discount rates used in the preparation of this impairment test.

NSG Group has set out its direction as the Medium-Term Vision aiming for becoming a global glass supplier contributing to the world with high value-added glass products and services, under which it will focus on the

three areas of contribution: such as Safety & Comfort; Eco Society; and ICT.
At the same time the Group has announced a new medium-term management plan, "Revival Plan 24" (RP24), for a three-year period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2024 as the first step to achieve the Medium-Term Vision.

Reviewing the previous Medium-Term Plan (MTP) and reflecting the changes in the business environment, the Group sets RP24 as the period for its business transformation and will execute a drastic reform of its profit structure, with the restoration of financial stability and the transformation of the Group's business portfolio, consisting of the following Three Reforms and Two Key Initiatives.

Three Reforms: Cost structure reform; Business structure reform; Corporate culture reform
Two Key Initiatives: Restoration of financial stability; Transformation into more profitable business portfolio

The Group has established a set of key financial metrics as below that it expects to achieve by the end of the RP24 period.

| | |
|---|---|
| Operating profit margin *1 | 8% |
| Net profit *2 | More than ¥ 30 billion cumulatively for 3 years |
| Equity ratio | More than 10% |
| Free cash flow | More than ¥ 10 billion |

*1: Based on operating profit after amortization

*2: Profit attributable to owners of the parent

## 2. Consolidated financial statements and their notes

### (1) (a) Condensed quarterly consolidated income statement

¥ millions

| | Note | **2nd Quarter FY 2023 For the period 1 April to 30 September 2022** | 2nd Quarter FY 2022 For the period 1 April to 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | (5)-(c) | **375,651** | 290,687 |
| Cost of sales | | **(294,565)** | (221,810) |
| **Gross profit** | | **81,086** | 68,877 |
| Other income | | **1,239** | 782 |
| Distribution costs | | **(32,444)** | (25,422) |
| Administrative expenses | | **(32,427)** | (28,944) |
| Other expenses | | **(3,017)** | (2,593) |
| **Operating profit** | (5)-(c) | **14,437** | 12,700 |
| Exceptional items – gains | (5)-(d) | **4,048** | 4,981 |
| Exceptional items – losses | (5)-(d) | **(48,997)** | (455) |
| **Operating (loss)/profit after exceptional items** | | **(30,512)** | 17,226 |
| Finance income | (5)-(e) | **2,913** | 1,043 |
| Finance expenses | (5)-(e) | **(9,472)** | (6,887) |
| Share of post-tax profit of joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method | | **3,240** | 3,345 |
| Other losses on equity method investments | | **(712)** | - |
| **(Loss)/profit before taxation** | | **(34,543)** | 14,727 |
| Taxation | (5)-(f) | **(2,463)** | (5,170) |
| **(Loss)/profit for the period** | | **(37,006)** | 9,557 |
| **Profit attributable to non-controlling interests** | | **1,810** | 959 |
| **(Loss)/profit attributable to owners of the parent** | | **(38,816)** | 8,598 |
| | | **(37,006)** | 9,557 |
| **Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent** | | | |
| Basic | (5)-(g) | **(438.08)** | 84.02 |
| Diluted | (5)-(g) | **(438.08)** | 60.54 |

### (1) (b) Condensed quarterly consolidated statement of comprehensive income

¥ millions

| | Note | **2nd Quarter FY 2023 For the period 1 April to 30 September 2022** | 2nd Quarter FY 2022 For the period 1 April to 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(Loss)/profit for the period** | | **(37,006)** | 9,557 |
| **Other comprehensive income:** | | | |
| **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:** | | | |
| Re-measurement of retirement benefit obligations (net of taxation) | (5)-(m) | **5,382** | (43) |
| Revaluation of Assets held at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income – equity investments (net of taxation) | | **(2,180)** | 1,196 |
| Sub total | | **3,202** | 1,153 |
| **Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:** | | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | | **16,265** | (72) |
| Revaluation of Assets held at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income – other investments (net of taxation) | | **(1,576)** | 19 |
| Cash flow hedges: | | | |
| - fair value gains (net of taxation) | (5)-(h) | **19,440** | 11,906 |
| Sub total | | **34,129** | 11,853 |
| **Total other comprehensive income for the period (net of taxation)** | | **37,331** | 13,006 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period** | | **325** | 22,563 |
| **Attributable to non-controlling interests** | | **412** | 84 |
| **Attributable to owners of the parent** | | **(87)** | 22,479 |
| | | **325** | 22,563 |

## (2) Condensed quarterly consolidated balance sheet

¥ millions

| | **2nd Quarter FY 2023 as at 30 September 2022** | FY 2022 as at 31 March 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | |
| Goodwill | **75,047** | 104,737 |
| Intangible assets | **40,359** | 50,256 |
| Property, plant, and equipment | **379,402** | 341,736 |
| Investment property | **145** | 163 |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | **29,056** | 20,410 |
| Retirement benefit asset | **32,601** | 32,349 |
| Contract assets | **583** | 554 |
| Trade and other receivables | **13,773** | 13,399 |
| Financial assets: | | |
| – Assets held at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income | **20,177** | 23,022 |
| – Derivative financial instruments | **34,678** | 17,291 |
| Deferred tax assets | **34,570** | 33,115 |
| | **660,391** | 637,032 |
| **Current assets** | | |
| Inventories | **158,682** | 132,242 |
| Contract assets | **2,466** | 1,270 |
| Trade and other receivables | **96,280** | 76,082 |
| Financial assets: | | |
| – Derivative financial instruments | **31,414** | 24,957 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | **56,909** | 60,464 |
| | **345,751** | 295,015 |
| Assets held for sale | **1,292** | 7,234 |
| | **347,043** | 302,249 |
| **Total assets** | **1,007,434** | 939,281 |

## (2) Condensed quarterly consolidated balance sheet continued

¥ millions

| | **2nd Quarter FY 2023 as at 30 September 2022** | FY 2022 as at 31 March 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **LIABILITIES AND EQUITY** | | |
| **Current liabilities** | | |
| Financial liabilities: | | |
| - Borrowings | **159,419** | 114,347 |
| - Derivative financial instruments | **2,515** | 1,501 |
| Trade and other payables | **185,878** | 166,957 |
| Contract liabilities | **17,940** | 7,132 |
| Provisions | **12,794** | 13,621 |
| Deferred income | **500** | 499 |
| | **379,046** | 304,057 |
| Liabilities related to assets held for sale | **-** | 2,674 |
| | **379,046** | 306,731 |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | |
| Financial liabilities: | | |
| - Borrowings | **335,841** | 352,017 |
| - Derivative financial instruments | **177** | 20 |
| Trade and other payables | **3,555** | 3,518 |
| Contract liabilities | **4,970** | 5,347 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | **25,754** | 22,608 |
| Retirement benefit obligations | **50,094** | 55,459 |
| Provisions | **22,016** | 21,196 |
| Deferred income | **3,016** | 3,030 |
| | **445,423** | 463,195 |
| **Total liabilities** | **824,469** | 769,926 |
| **Equity** | | |
| **Capital and reserves attributable to the Company's equity shareholders** | | |
| Called up share capital | **116,747** | 116,709 |
| Capital surplus | **155,326** | 155,312 |
| Retained earnings | **(86,927)** | (60,121) |
| Retained earnings (Translation adjustment at the IFRS transition date) | **(68,048)** | (68,048) |
| Other reserves | **34,758** | 1,439 |
| **Total shareholders' equity** | **151,856** | 145,291 |
| **Non-controlling interests** | **31,109** | 24,064 |
| **Total equity** | **182,965** | 169,355 |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | **1,007,434** | 939,281 |

### (3) Condensed quarterly consolidated statement of changes in equity

¥ millions

| **2nd Quarter FY 2023** | Called up share capital | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | Retained earnings (Translation on adjustment at the IFRS translation date) | Other reserves | **Total share holders' equity** | Non-controlling interests | **Total equity** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 1 April 2022 | 116,709 | 155,312 | (60,121) | (68,048) | 1,439 | **145,291** | 24,064 | **169,355** |
| Total Comprehensive Income | - | - | (33,434) | - | 33,347 | **(87)** | 412 | **325** |
| Hyperinflation adjustment | - | - | 8,578 | - | - | **8,578** | 7,286 | **15,864** |
| Dividends paid | - | - | (1,950) | - | - | **(1,950)** | (653) | **(2,603)** |
| Share-based compensation with restricted shares | 24 | - | - | - | - | **24** | - | **24** |
| Stock options | 14 | 14 | - | - | (28) | - | - | **-** |
| **At 30 September 2022** | **116,747** | **155,326** | **(86,927)** | **(68,048)** | **34,758** | **151,856** | **31,109** | **182,965** |

¥ millions

| 2nd Quarter FY 2022 | Called up share capital | Capital surplus | Retained earnings | Retained earnings (Translation on adjustment at the IFRS translation date) | Other reserves | **Total share holders' equity** | Non-controlling interests | **Total equity** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 1 April 2021 | 116,643 | 155,245 | (81,692) | (68,048) | (59,211) | **62,937** | 16,825 | **79,762** |
| Total Comprehensive Income | - | - | 8,555 | - | 13,924 | **22,479** | 84 | **22,563** |
| Hyperinflation adjustment | - | - | 2,997 | - | - | **2,997** | 2,527 | **5,524** |
| Dividends paid | - | - | (1,950) | - | - | **(1,950)** | (314) | **(2,264)** |
| Share-based compensation with restricted shares | 25 | 1 | - | - | - | **26** | - | **26** |
| Stock options | 17 | 17 | - | - | (34) | **-** | - | - |
| Purchase of treasury stock | - | - | - | - | (1) | **(1)** | - | **(1)** |
| **At 30 September 2021** | **116,685** | **155,263** | **(72,090)** | **(68,048)** | **(45,322)** | **86,488** | **19,122** | **105,610** |

### (4) Condensed quarterly consolidated statement of cash flow

¥ millions

| | Note | **2nd Quarter For the period 1 April to 30 September 2022** | 2nd Quarter For the period 1 April to 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Cash flows generated from operations | (5)-(k) | **18,561** | 20,743 |
| Interest paid | | **(8,893)** | (5,704) |
| Interest received | | **4,848** | 1,878 |
| Tax paid | | **(3,097)** | (2,442) |
| **Net cash in flows from operating activities** | | **11,419** | 14,475 |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Dividends received from joint ventures and associates | | **88** | 65 |
| Purchase of businesses, net of cash balances held by subsidiaries upon acquisition | | **(7)** | - |
| Proceeds on disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash balances held by subsidiaries on disposal | | **(1,282)** | 6,249 |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment | | **(19,117)** | (20,330) |
| Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment | | **44** | 347 |
| Purchases of intangible assets | | **(472)** | (571) |
| Purchase of assets held at FVOCI | | **(23)** | (1,772) |
| Proceeds on disposal of assets held at FVOCI | | **11** | 2 |
| Loans advanced to joint ventures, associates and third parties | | **(284)** | (682) |
| Loans repaid from joint ventures, associates and third parties | | **126** | 831 |
| **Net cash outflows from investing activities** | | **(20,916)** | (15,861) |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Dividends paid to owners of the parent | | **(1,955)** | (1,956) |
| Dividends paid to non-controlling interests | | **(653)** | (314) |
| Repayment of borrowings | | **(35,494)** | (33,097) |
| Proceeds from borrowings | | **39,605** | 23,514 |
| Increase in treasury stock | | - | (1) |
| **Net cash in/(out) flows from financing activities** | | **1,503** | (11,854) |
| **Decrease in cash and cash equivalents (net of bank overdrafts)** | | **(7,994)** | (13,240) |
| **Cash and cash equivalents (net of bank overdrafts) at beginning of period** | (5)-(l) | **60,015** | 53,500 |
| Effect of foreign exchange rate changes | | **2,098** | 25 |
| Hyperinflation adjustment | (5)-(n) | **1,090** | 451 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents (net of bank overdrafts) at end of period** | (5)-(l) | **55,209** | 40,736 |

## (5) Notes to the condensed quarterly consolidated financial statements

### (a) Notes regarding going concern

There were no issues or events arising during the period, which negatively affect the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern.

### (b) Accounting policies, critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The principal accounting policies applied to the consolidated financial statements for the period to 30 September 2022 are the same as the ones applied to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will not usually be equal to the eventual actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are discussed below.

In each case, unexpected changes in estimates and assumptions could cause a material change in balance sheet assets and liabilities, particularly in the areas noted below.

When assessing the recoverability of certain balance sheet assets such as goodwill and other intangible assets arising on consolidation, the Group compares the value-in-use of the Group's identified Cash Generating Units (CGUs) with the accounting value of assets within each CGU. The value-in-use for this purpose is considered to be the capitalized current value of the future cash flows of each CGU as calculated by discounting the projected future operating cash flows of each cash-generating unit, using an appropriate discount rate. The choice of discount rate is therefore a key determinant in assessing the value-in-use, and is calculated based on prevailing conditions in bond and equity markets. If discount rates increase, as happened during the second quarter of the year, then an impairment of assets such as goodwill becomes more likely.

Sales volumes are a key input into expectations of future trading conditions and, consequently, cash flows. Sales prices and input costs are also important factors. The Group experienced an increase in input costs during FY2022, exacerbated by the invasion of Ukraine by Russia towards the end of the year, and this has continued during FY2023 The Group protects against volatility of input costs through hedging techniques, although this does not provide complete protection from all cost increases, particularly over the longer term. The Group expects to recover input costs increases through higher selling prices. The extent of this recovery is likely to vary by business and region. This reflects Group's expected ability to raise selling prices, based on legal terms of trading and market forces generally.

The recoverability of long-term investments in joint ventures, including loans receivable, is based on the current and expected future trading environment together with any relevant legal restrictions. The expected future trading environment is assessed using reasonable estimates of possible future trading conditions.

### (c) Segmental information

The Group is organized on a worldwide basis into the following principal primary operating segments.

The Architectural segment engages in the manufacturing and sale of flat glass and various interior and exterior glazing products within commercial and residential markets. It also includes glass for the solar energy sector.

The Automotive segment supplies a wide range of automotive glazing for new vehicles and for replacement markets.

**(c) Segmental information** continued

The Technical Glass segment comprises a number of discrete businesses, including the manufacture and sale of very thin glass used as cover glass for displays, lenses and light guides for printers, and glass fiber components for engine timing belts.

The Other segment covers corporate costs, certain small businesses not included in the segments covered above, and consolidation adjustments including amortization and impairment costs recorded with respect to goodwill and intangible assets related to the acquisition of Pilkington plc.

External revenue is disaggregated into three categories; Europe, Asia which includes Japan, and Americas which comprises of North and South Americas.

The Group's revenues comprise sales of glass recognized at a point in time and sales of services recognized over time.

The amortization arising from the acquisition of Pilkington plc was ¥ 440 million in FY2023 Q2 (FY2022 Q2: ¥641 million).

The segmental results for the second quarter to 30 September 2022 were as follows:

¥ millions

| **2nd Quarter FY 2023<br>For the period 1 April 2022 to<br>30 September 2022** | **Architectural** | **Automotive** | **Technical Glass** | **Other Operations** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revenue** | **195,707** | **172,266** | **22,069** | **2,583** | **392,625** |
| Inter-segmental revenue | **(13,596)** | **(394)** | **(1,883)** | **(1,101)** | **(16,974)** |
| External revenue | **182,111** | **171,872** | **20,186** | **1,482** | **375,651** |
| *Disaggregation of external revenue by geographical regions:* | | | | | |
| *Europe* | ***78,845*** | ***69,894*** | ***4,580*** | ***975*** | ***154,294*** |
| *Asia* | ***48,980*** | ***32,381*** | ***14,763*** | ***507*** | ***96,631*** |
| *Americas* | ***54,286*** | ***69,597*** | ***843*** | - | ***124,726*** |
| Operating profit/(loss) | **15,495** | **(1,694)** | **5,689** | **(5,053)** | **14,437** |
| Exceptional items – gains | **79** | **1,241** | - | **2,728** | **4,048** |
| Exceptional items – losses | **(67)** | **(144)** | **(9)** | **(48,777)** | **(48,997)** |
| Operating loss after exceptional items | | | | | **(30,512)** |
| Finance costs – net | | | | | **(6,559)** |
| Share of post-tax profit from joint ventures and associates | | | | | **3,240** |
| Other losses on equity method investments | | | | | **(712)** |
| Loss before taxation | | | | | **(34,543)** |
| Taxation | | | | | **(2,463)** |
| **Loss for the period from continuing operations** | | | | | **(37,006)** |

**(c) Segmental information** continued

The segmental results for the second quarter to 30 September 2021 were as follows:

¥ millions

| **2nd Quarter FY 2022 For the period 1 April 2021 to 30 September 2021** | **Architectural** | **Automotive** | **Technical Glass** | **Other Operations** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total revenue** | 137,051 | 136,353 | 22,987 | 3,146 | 299,537 |
| Inter-segmental revenue | (5,032) | (1,132) | (1,308) | (1,378) | (8,850) |
| External revenue | 132,019 | 135,221 | 21,679 | 1,768 | 290,687 |
| *Disaggregation of external revenue by geographical regions:* | | | | | |
| *Europe* | *54,890* | *59,079* | *3,883* | *1,299* | *119,151* |
| *Asia* | *40,265* | *27,984* | *17,164* | *469* | *85,882* |
| *Americas* | *36,864* | *48,158* | *632* | *-* | *85,654* |
| Operating profit/(loss) | 13,640 | (1,071) | 5,710 | (5,579) | 12,700 |
| Exceptional items – gains | 30 | 456 | 4,442 | 53 | 4,981 |
| Exceptional items – losses | (23) | (114) | - | (318) | (455) |
| Operating profit after exceptional items | | | | | 17,226 |
| Finance costs – net | | | | | (5,844) |
| Share of post-tax loss from joint ventures and associates | | | | | 3,345 |
| Other losses on equity method investments | | | | | - |
| Profit before taxation | | | | | 14,727 |
| Taxation | | | | | (5,170) |
| **Profit for the period from continuing operations** | | | | | 9,557 |

The segmental assets at 30 September 2022 and capital expenditure for the second quarter ended 30 September 2022 were as follows:

¥ millions

| | **Architectural** | **Automotive** | **Technical Glass** | **Other Operations** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net trading assets | **196,392** | **188,165** | **31,290** | **6,020** | **421,867** |
| Capital expenditure (including intangibles) | **8,575** | **7,460** | **600** | **1,005** | **17,640** |

The segmental assets at 30 September 2021 and capital expenditure for the second quarter ended 30 September 2021 were as follows:

¥ millions

| | **Architectural** | **Automotive** | **Technical Glass** | **Other Operations** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net trading assets | 159,327 | 171,968 | 28,203 | 5,386 | 364,884 |
| Capital expenditure (including intangibles) | 4,207 | 5,264 | 443 | 294 | 10,208 |

Net trading assets consist of property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets excluding those arising from a business combination, inventories, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, contract assets and liabilities.

Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant, and equipment (owned) and intangible assets.

## (d) Exceptional items

¥ millions

| | **2nd Quarter FY 2023 For the period 1 April to 30 September 2022** | 2nd Quarter FY 2022 For the period 1 April to 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| **Exceptional items – gains:** | | |
| Settlement of litigation matters (a) | **2,823** | - |
| Gain on disposal of subsidiaries (b) | **1,147** | - |
| Gain on disposal of Battery Separator business (c) | - | 4,440 |
| COVID-19 government support (d) | - | 404 |
| Reversal of surplus provisions (e) | - | 109 |
| Reversal of previous impairments (f) | - | 4 |
| Others | **78** | 24 |
| | **4,048** | 4,981 |
| **Exceptional items – losses:** | | |
| Impairment of goodwill & intangible assets (g) | **(48,776)** | - |
| Settlement of litigation matters (a) | **(108)** | (204) |
| Restructuring costs, including employee termination payments (e) | **(92)** | (80) |
| Others | **(21)** | (171) |
| | **(48,997)** | (455) |
| | **(44,949)** | 4,526 |

(a) The current year gain on the settlement of litigation matters relates mainly to an additional settlement agreed with the Group's insurer and broker following damage to the Group's facility at Ottawa, Illinois, U.S.A, as a consequence of a Tornado on 28 February 2017. The Group has been engaged in a dispute with its insurer and its broker regarding the value of insurance coverage following this event, and has reached a settlement that has resulted in an additional amount of $20 million being paid to the Group.

In both the current and previous year, the settlement of litigation matters within exceptional items (losses), relates to legal claims arising as a result of transactions that were previously recorded as exceptional items.

(b) The gain on disposal of subsidiaries relates to the disposal of Guilin Pilkington Safety Glass Co., Limited and Tianjin NSG Safety Glass Co., Limited, two companies involved in the processing and distribution of automotive glass in China. These companies have been sold to SYP Kangqiao Autoglass Co., Limited, a company in which the NSG Group holds a 20 percent investment, and which is accounted for by the Group as an associate using the equity method of accounting. As part of this disposal the Group intends to re-invest the sales proceeds into additional equity of SYP Kangqiao Autoglass Co., Limited, increasing the Group's shareholding in this entity to 28.6 percent. The gain on disposal relates mainly to the recycling of historic foreign exchange movements relating to these former subsidiary companies into the Consolidated Income Statement from the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(c) During the previous year, the Group recognized an exceptional gain as a consequence of the disposal of its Battery Separator business during the second quarter of that year. On 10 May 2021, the Group and ENTEK Technology Holdings LLC (Head Office in Lebanon, Oregon, USA; "ENTEK") concluded a share transfer contract with the Group agreeing to sell its Battery Separator business to a new wholly-owned subsidiary of ENTEK that was to be established in Japan. Subsequently, the Group completed the transfer of this business on 1 September 2021.

(d) During the previous year, the Group received financial support from various governments to assist with the costs of maintaining its facilities and workforce during the COVID-19 pandemic. Such support was recognized as an exceptional gain.

(e) Restructuring costs principally include the cost of compensating redundant employees for the termination of their contracts of employment. The previous year reversal of surplus provisions is related to restructuring provisions established in in earlier periods.

(f) The prior year reversal of previous impairments was related to property, plant and equipment assets in Architectural Europe and Asia.

(g) The impairment of goodwill and intangible assets represents a full impairment of all remaining goodwill and intangible assets relating to the Group's automotive business unit in Europe, originally arising on the acquisition of Pilkington in 2006. The impairment was calculated by comparing the value-in-use with the accounting book values of this business unit. The value-in-use was calculated by discounting predicted future cash flows using an appropriate discount rate, determined using bond and equity market conditions prevailing at the balance sheet date.

An impairment was recorded largely as a consequence of an increase in discount rates during the year. At 31 March 2022 the Group calculated the value-in-use of this business unit using a discount rate of 6.92 percent. At 30 September 2022, the discount rate used was 8.8 percent. Future economic prospects have generally deteriorated during the second quarter of the year, largely as a consequence of rising inflation and interest rates. Such factors are directly linked to the increased discount rate used in the Group's impairment testing process.

## (e) Finance income and expenses

¥ millions

| | **2nd Quarter FY 2023 For the period 1 April to 30 September 2022** | 2nd Quarter FY 2022 For the period 1 April to 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| **Finance income** | | |
| Interest income | **963** | 666 |
| Foreign exchange transaction gains | **198** | 96 |
| Gain on net monetary position | **1,752** | 281 |
| | **2,913** | 1,043 |
| **Finance expenses** | | |
| Interest expense: | | |
| – bank and other borrowings | **(8,102)** | (6,200) |
| Dividend on non-equity preference shares due to minority shareholders | **(140)** | (131) |
| Foreign exchange transaction losses | **(338)** | (11) |
| Other interest and similar charges | **(861)** | (358) |
| | **(9,441)** | (6,700) |
| Unwinding discounts on provisions | **(120)** | (89) |
| Retirement benefit obligations | | |
| – net finance charge | **89** | (98) |
| | **(9,472)** | (6,887) |
| | **(6,559)** | (5,844) |

### (f) Taxation

The cumulative tax charge on the loss before taxation, excluding the Group's share of the net results of joint ventures and associates, is at a rate of (6.5) percent for the period to 30 September 2022 (2Q FY2022- a rate of 45.4 percent). The tax charge is based on the estimated effective rate for the year to 31 March 2023 with adjustments for specific individually material items as appropriate.

Included in the loss before tax is an impairment charge relating to goodwill and intangible assets arising on the acquisition of Pilkington of ¥ 48,776 million. As a consequence of this impairment, the Group recorded a taxation credit in the second quarter of ¥ 3,089 million, arising on the reversal of deferred tax liabilities related to intangible assets. Excluding this impairment and related taxation, the cumulative tax rate applicable for the period would have been 50.5 percent.

### (g) Earnings per share

#### (i) Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the parent, after deducting dividends paid to holders of Class A shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. The dividends related to Class A shares are calculated by the dividend rate defined in the terms and conditions of the shares. The weighted average number of ordinary shares excludes ordinary shares purchased by the company and held as treasury shares, and restricted shares which have not been satisfied the conditions to lift the restriction.

| | **Quarter ended 30 September 2022** | Quarter ended 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | ¥ millions | ¥ millions |
| (Loss)/Profit attributable to owners of the parent | **(38,816)** | 8,598 |
| Adjustment for; | | |
| – Dividends on Class A shares | **(978)** | (978) |
| (Loss)/Profit used to determine basic earnings per share | **(39,794)** | 7,620 |
| | Thousands | Thousands |
| Weighted average number to ordinary shares in issue | **90,836** | 90,694 |
| | ¥ | ¥ |
| **Basic earnings per share** | **(438.08)** | 84.02 |

#### (ii) Diluted

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, following the exercise of share options and exercise of put options, attached to Class A shares, for which the consideration is common shares. Also Restricted shares for share-based payment plan are treated as dilutive potential ordinary shares if certain conditions are met. As for share options, a calculation is performed to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to the outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated as above is deducted from the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options. Regarding restricted shares for share-based payment plan, during period from the start date of the transfer restriction period to the date of the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, if the fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) exceeds the issue price, equivalent of the delivered service as consideration for compensation are treated as dilutive potential ordinary shares. As for Class A shares, a calculation is performed to determine the number of shares that would have been issued, assuming a conversion to common shares that is most advantageous for holders of the class shares. Conversion of Class A shares to common shares is reflected in the diluted earnings per share, using the factor applied to the case where the put options are exercised from 1 July 2022 onward, if the conversion has dilutive effect.

| | **Quarter ended 30 September 2022** | Quarter ended 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | ¥ millions | ¥ millions |
| (Loss)/Profit attributable to owners of the parent | **(38,816)** | 8,598 |
| Adjustment for; | | |
| – Dividends on Class A shares | **(978)** | - |
| (Loss)/Profit used to determine diluted earnings per share | **(39,794)** | 8,598 |
| | Thousands | Thousands |
| Weighted average number to ordinary shares in issue | **90,836** | 90,694 |
| Adjustment for: | | |
| – Share options | - | 607 |
| – Class A shares | - | 50,679 |
| – Restricted shares | - | 46 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share | **90,836** | 142,026 |
| | ¥ | ¥ |
| **Diluted earnings per share** | **(438.08)** | 60.54 |

Diluted earnings per share for the current period do not include stock options, restricted shares, and Class A shares due to the anti-dilutive effect caused by the loss during the period.

### (h) Cash Flow Hedges – fair value gains

Revaluation gains on cash flow hedges in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises unrealized gains on derivative contracts that have not matured at the balance sheet date, less gains on maturing derivative contracts transferred to the income statement. The net gain recognized during the period relates mainly to forward contracts for the purchase of energy and also movements in the value of a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA). Net gains posted in the Statement of Comprehensive Income totaled ¥ 19,440 million, comprising a gross movement of ¥ 22,436 million and deferred taxation of ¥ 2,996 million.

### (i) Dividends

#### (i) Dividends on ordinary shares

| | **Quarter ended 30 September 2022** | Quarter ended 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| **Declared and paid during the period:** | | |
| Final dividend for the previous year | | |
| Dividend total (¥ millions) | - | - |
| Dividend per share (¥) | - | - |

#### (ii) Dividends on Class A shares

| | **Quarter ended 30 September 2022** | Quarter ended 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| **Declared and paid during the period:** | | |
| Final dividend for the previous year | | |
| Dividend total (¥ millions) | **1,950** | 1,950 |
| Dividend per share (¥) | **65,000** | 65,000 |

### (j) Exchange rates

The principal exchange rates used for the translation of foreign currencies were as follows:

| | **Quarter ended 30 September 2022** | | Year ended 31 March 2022 | | Quarter ended 30 September 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Average** | **Closing** | Average | Closing | Average | Closing |
| GBP | **163** | **161** | 153 | 160 | 152 | 150 |
| US dollar | **134** | **145** | 112 | 122 | 109 | 112 |
| Euro | **139** | **141** | 130 | 136 | 131 | 129 |
| Argentine peso | - | **0.98** | - | 1.10 | - | 1.13 |

### (k) Cash flows generated from operations

¥ millions

| | **2nd Quarter FY 2023 for the period 1 April 2022 to 30 September 2022** | 2nd Quarte FY 2022 for the period 1 April 2021 to 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| (Loss)/Profit for the period from continuing operations | **(37,006)** | 9,557 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Taxation | **2,463** | 5,170 |
| Depreciation | **18,358** | 16,893 |
| Amortization | **1,379** | 1,534 |
| Impairment | **49,938** | 313 |
| Reversal of impairments | **(2)** | (13) |
| Gain on sale of property, plant, and equipment | **(9)** | (6) |
| Gain on sale of subsidiaries and joint ventures | **(1,406)** | (4,440) |
| Grants and deferred income | **(96)** | (122) |
| Finance income | **(2,913)** | (1,043) |
| Finance expenses | **9,472** | 6,887 |
| Share of (profit)/loss from joint ventures and associates | **(3,240)** | (3,345) |
| Other (gains)/losses on equity method investments | **712** | - |
| Other items | **(670)** | 56 |
| **Operating cash flows before movement in provisions and working capital** | **36,980** | 31,441 |
| Decrease in provisions and retirement benefit obligations | **(3,037)** | (1,989) |
| Changes in working capital: | | |
| – inventories | **(17,709)** | (7,904) |
| – trade and other receivables | **(15,559)** | 185 |
| – trade and other payables | **9,029** | (1,073) |
| – contract balances | **8,857** | 83 |
| Net change in working capital | **(15,382)** | (8,709) |
| **Cash flows generated from operations** | **18,561** | 20,743 |

### (l) Cash and cash equivalents

¥ millions

| | **As at 31 March 2022** | As at 31 March 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and cash equivalents | **60,464** | 58,673 |
| Bank overdrafts | **(449)** | (5,173) |
| | **60,015** | 53,500 |

¥ millions

| | **As at 30 September 2022** | As at 30 September 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and cash equivalents | **56,909** | 43,421 |
| Bank overdrafts | **(1,700)** | (2,685) |
| | **55,209** | 40,736 |

### (m) Retirement Benefit Obligations

Due to a change in high-quality fixed-interest asset values and, as a consequence, prevailing discount rates that would be applied to liabilities within the Group's retirement benefit obligations, the Group performed a revaluation of its retirement benefit obligations as at 30 June 2022. To do this, the Group applied appropriate changes in assumptions to sensitivities as calculated as at the opening balance sheet date and also updated scheme asset values. The effect of this revaluation has been a decrease in net retirement benefit obligations of ¥ 9,888 million gross of related deferred taxation, and ¥ 7,254 million net of related deferred taxation. This movement has been reflected in other comprehensive income. A summary of the main changes in assumptions used is set out below. These assumptions have then been retained without amendment at 30 September 2022.

| | **30 June 2022** | 31 March 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| | **%** | % |
| UK discount rate | **3.8** | 2.8 |
| UK inflation rate | **2.5** | 3.0 |
| Eurozone discount rate | **3.2** | 1.7 |
| U.S.A discount rate | **4.4** | 3.4 |

During the second quarter of the year, the Group's main retirement benefit scheme in the UK entered into a buy-in transaction, to insure pensions in payment for a specific group of pensioners. The plan now holds annuity contracts to cover the costs of providing such pensions. This transaction is consistent with the Group's long-term policy of reducing the risk of retirement benefit obligations on the Group's financial position. As a consequence of this transaction, the Group recorded a loss of £10 million (¥ 1,630 million), net of taxation, in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**(n) Hyperinflationary accounting adjustments**

As from the second quarter of FY 2019, the wholesale price index in Argentina indicated that cumulative 3-year inflation had exceeded 100 percent. Consequently, the Group has concluded that its subsidiaries in Argentina, each of which has the Argentine Peso as a functional currency, are currently operating in a hyperinflationary environment. The Group has therefore applied accounting adjustments to the underlying financial results and position of its subsidiaries in Argentina as required by IAS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies'.

As required by IAS 29, the Group's consolidated financial statements will include the results and financial position of its Argentinian subsidiaries, restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the period end date.

For the restatement of results and financial positions of its Argentinian subsidiaries, the Group will apply the conversion coefficient derived from the Internal Wholesales Price Index (IPIM) published by Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de la República Argentina (INDEC). IPIM and corresponding conversion coefficients from June 2006 are presented below.

| Balance sheet date | Internal Wholesales Price Index (IPIM) (30 June 2006 = 100) | Conversion coefficient |
|---|---|---|
| 30 June 2006 | 100.0 | 46.169 |
| 31 March 2007 | 103.9 | 44.451 |
| 31 March 2008 | 120.2 | 38.407 |
| 31 March 2009 | 128.7 | 35.872 |
| 31 March 2010 | 146.5 | 31.516 |
| 31 March 2011 | 165.5 | 27.898 |
| 31 March 2012 | 186.7 | 24.726 |
| 31 March 2013 | 211.1 | 21.867 |
| 31 March 2014 | 265.6 | 17.385 |
| 31 March 2015 | 305.7 | 15.100 |
| 31 March 2016 | 390.6 | 11.819 |
| 31 March 2017 | 467.2 | 9.882 |
| 31 March 2018 | 596.1 | 7.746 |
| 31 March 2019 | 970.9 | 4.755 |
| 31 March 2020 | 1,440.8 | 3.204 |
| 31 March 2021 | 2,046.4 | 2.256 |
| 31 March 2022 | 3,162.1 | 1.460 |
| 30 April 2022 | 3,408.0 | 1.355 |
| 31 May 2022 | 3,580.1 | 1.290 |
| 30 June 2022 | 3,769.6 | 1.225 |
| 31 July 2022 | 4,048.8 | 1.140 |
| 31 August 2022 | 4,331.0 | 1.066 |
| 30 September 2022 | 4,616.9 | 1.000 |

The Group's subsidiaries in Argentina will restate their non-monetary items held at historical cost, namely property, plant, and equipment, by applying the conversion coefficient based on when the items were initially recognized. Monetary items and non-monetary items held at current cost will not be restated, as they are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the period end date. The effect of inflation on the net monetary position of the Group's Argentinian subsidiaries is presented in the finance expenses section of the income statement.

The Argentinian subsidiaries' income statement and cash flow statement will also be restated, applying the conversion coefficient for the current financial year as shown in the above table.

For the purpose of consolidation, the results and financial position of the Group's Argentinian subsidiaries are translated using the closing exchange rates at the period end date. Comparative financial statements are not restated based on IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' para 42(b).

### (o) Significant subsequent events

There were no significant subsequent events.