NSG Group
2023/3 Quarter 3 Results
(from 1 April 2022 to 31 December 2022)

Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited
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9th February 2023

Agenda

NSG GROUP

1. Financial Year ending 31 March 2023 Quarter 3 Results
2. Forecast for Financial Year ending 31 March 2023
3. Update of Transformation Initiatives under Revival Plan 24 (RP24)
4. Summary

1. Financial Year ending 31 March 2023 Quarter 3 Results

Consolidated Income Statement

NSG GROUP

Continued revenue and operating profit increase with price and volume increase, partly helped by weaker JPY.
Sales price improvements absorbed continued impact of input costs rise

(JPY bn)	Q3 (3 months)			Cumulative (9 months)		
	2022/3	2023/3	Change	2022/3	2023/3	Change
Revenue	152.3	**190.6**	38.3	443.0	**566.2**	123.3
Operating profit	1.8	**9.7**	7.9	14.5	**24.2**	9.6
ROS: Return on sales	1.2%	**5.1%**	+3.9pt	3.3%	**4.3%**	+1.0pt
Exceptional items (net)	(0.2)	**1.0**	1.2	4.4	**(43.9)**	(48.3)
Operating profit/(loss) after exceptional items	1.7	**10.7**	9.1	18.9	**(19.8)**	(38.7)
Finance expenses (net)	(3.2)	**(4.8)**	(1.6)	(9.0)	**(11.3)**	(2.3)
Share of JVs and associates' profits	2.2	**2.1**	(0.1)	5.6	**5.4**	(0.2)
Other gains/(losses) on equity method investments	-	**(0.4)**	(0.4)	-	**(1.1)**	(1.1)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	0.7	**7.7**	7.0	15.4	**(26.8)**	(42.2)
Profit/(loss) for the period	1.0	**2.2**	1.2	10.5	**(34.8)**	(45.3)
Net profit/(loss) *	0.0	**1.7**	1.6	8.6	**(37.2)**	(45.8)
EBITDA	11.1	**20.2**	9.1	42.2	**54.4**	12.1

* Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent

Sales and OP increased in all businesses. (Without Battery Separator business disposed in 2021)
Price pass-through progressed especially in Architectural and Automotive Glass business mitigating input costs rise

【Sales and Operating Profit : vs PY】

(JPY bn)	Sales	Operating profit
Architectural	+68.8	+5.8
Automotive	+55.1	+4.8
Technical	(1.0)	(0.5)
Others	+0.3	(0.4)
Group total	**+123.3**	**+9.6**

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets related to European Automotive business in Q2

The Group's consolidated income statement is shown on slide 4.
You can see the results for the third quarter in the left, and the 9 months cumulative results in the right.

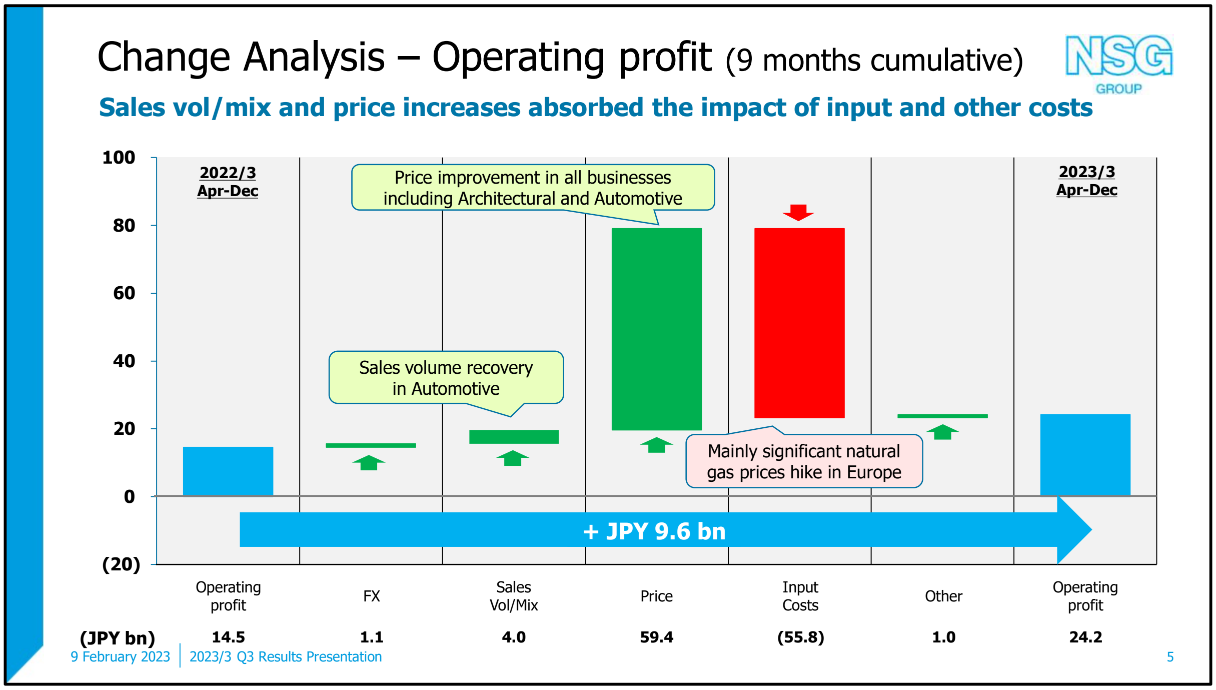
For the third quarter (3 months),
revenue and operating profit increased due to sales volume recovery
as semiconductors shortages gradually resolved in Automotive Glass business,
and sales price improvement absorbed hiked energy and material costs
together with Architectural Glass business.
As a result, the revenue improved by 38.3 billion yen, +25% to 190.6 billion yen.
Operating profit was 9.7 billion yen
which increased by 7.9 billion yen, +433% from the previous year.

The Group's cumulative revenue increased by 123.3 billion yen, +28% to 566.2 billion yen, and operating profit was 24.2 billion yen, 9.6 billion yen, +66% improved year on year,
and exceeded the full-year forecast announced in November.

Net of exceptional items were loss of 43.9 billion yen,
including 48.8 billion yen impairment loss of goodwill and intangible assets
recorded in the second quarter, which was related to Automotive business in Europe
originally arising on the acquisition of Pilkington from 2006.
As a result, cumulative operating loss after exceptional items was 19.8 billion yen.

In the share of JVs and associates' profits, the share of profits
earned at the joint venture in Russia were once recorded, but immediately impaired,
since part of the Group's equity investment was already impaired in the previous fiscal year.

According to these items, loss before taxation was 26.8 billion yen,
loss for the period 34.8 billion yen and net loss 37.2 billion yen.



Slide 5 lays out change analysis of the year-on-year operating profit movement for 9 months cumulative.

A comparison is made between the operating profit before exceptional items which were 14.5 billion yen of previous year and 24.2 billion yen of this year, being an increase of 9.6 billion yen.

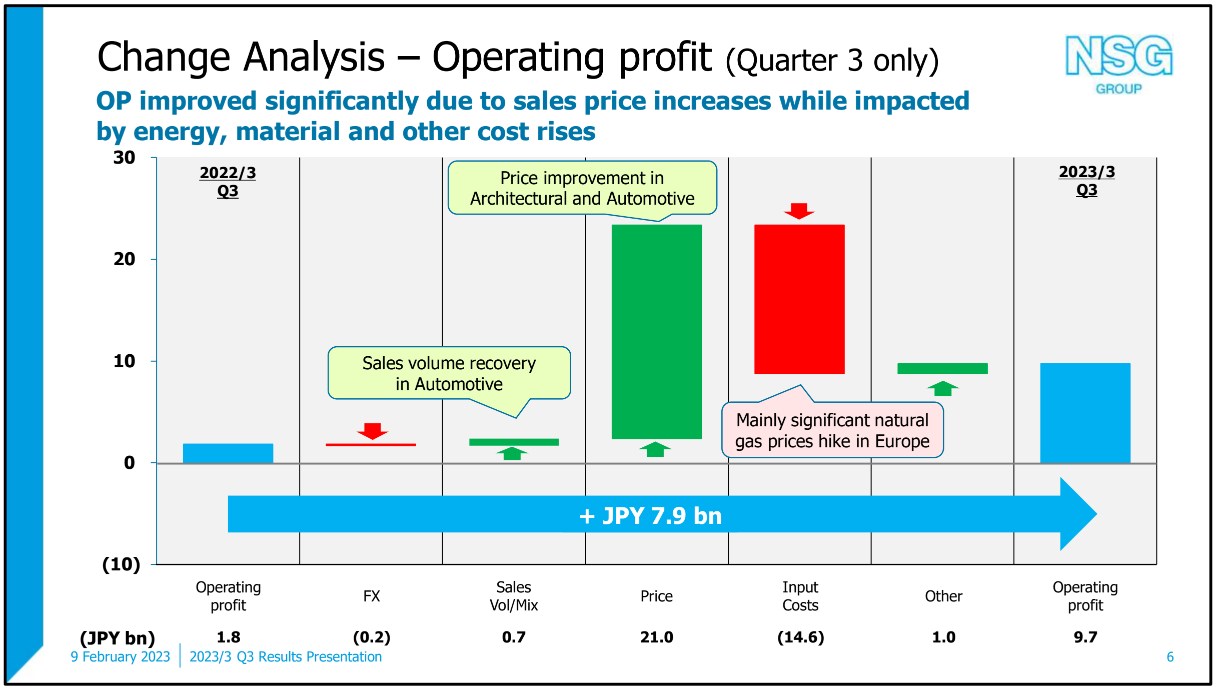
The positive 1.1 billion yen in ‘FX’ is due to the weaker Japanese yen which would have increased the operating profit from the previous year.

‘Sales Volume/mix’ improved by 4.0 billion yen, mainly reflecting sales volume recovery in Automotive Glass business.

Positive 59.4 billion yen in ‘Price’ is due to the higher sales prices mainly in Architectural with energy surcharge system and also in Automotive where price negotiations with car manufactures were successfully implemented.

Negative ‘Input costs’ by 55.8 billion yen was impacted by higher energy prices and other input costs rise.
Input costs increased on a global basis,
with natural gas prices in Europe having a particularly significant affect.

Positive 1.0 billion yen in ‘Other’.
The benefits of the Group’s cost transformation initiatives under the Revival Plan 24 (RP24) produce the results and additional efforts offset continued cost increase of transportation and others.



Slide 6 lays out change analysis of the year-on-year operating profit movement for October to December 2022.

A comparison is made between the operating profit before exceptional items which was 1.8 billion yen in previous year and 9.7 billion yen for this year, being a 7.9 billion yen year-on-year increase.

'Foreign exchange' was negative 0.2 billion yen compared to the same period of previous fiscal year due to the impact of the appreciation of the yen against an emerging country's currency over the past three months.

'Sales Volume/mix' improved by 0.7 billion yen, mainly reflecting sales volume recovery in Automotive Glass business.

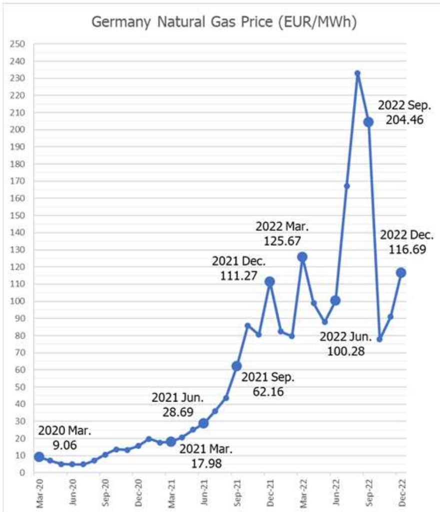
The positive 21.0 billion yen in 'Price' is mainly due to the sales price improvement in Architectural and Automotive glass businesses.
In Architectural glass business,
fuel prices that surged in the second quarter were
reflected in sales prices in Europe and the United States from the following months
due to the energy surcharge system.
This time-lag made price improvement bigger in the third quarter.
In Automotive glass, price pass-throughs to vehicle manufacturers were realized further.

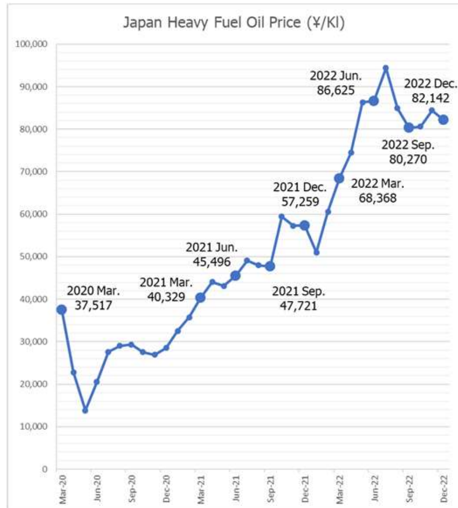
The negative 'Input costs' by 14.6 billion yen was continuously impacted by natural gas prices and other input costs hike.

‘Others’ posted an increase of 1.0 billion yen.
Transportation and other costs continued to rise, but were offset by the cost structure reforms implemented in Revival Plan 24 (RP24) and other efforts.

Energy Price Movement

German natural gas price: still remained high level though declined during Q3
Japanese heavy fuel oil price: moved in high prices above JPY80,000/Kl during Q3

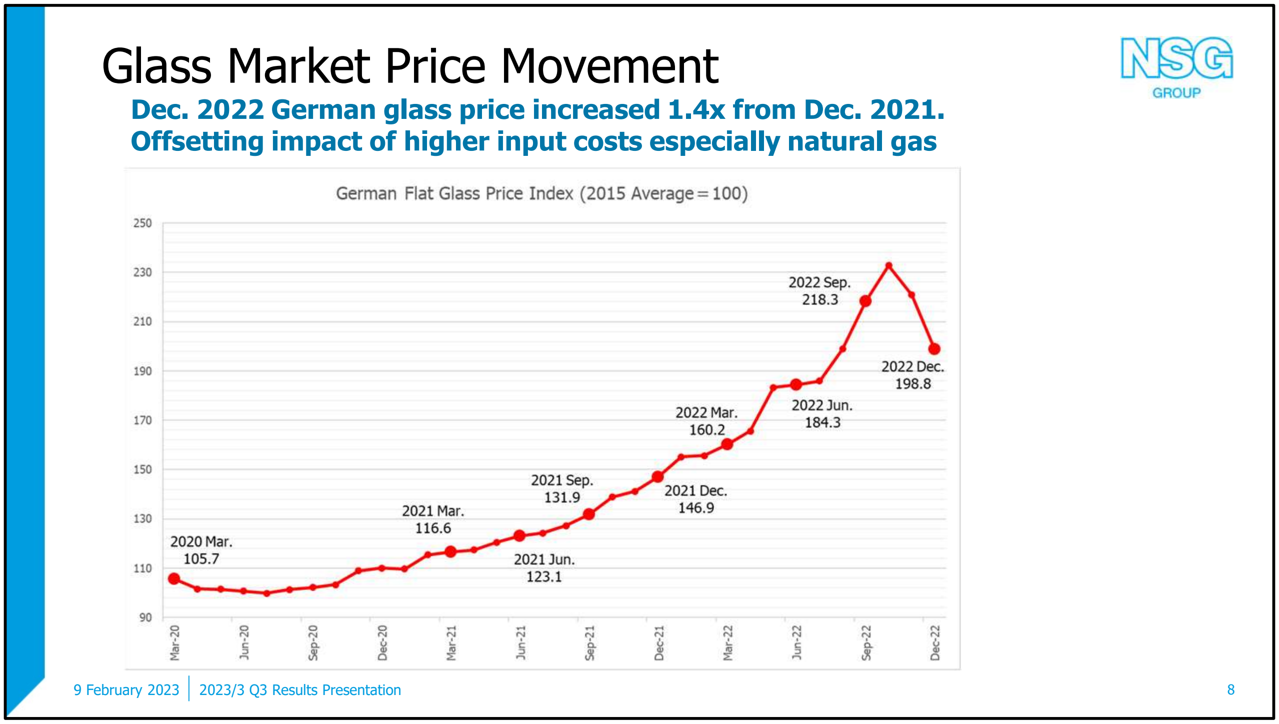




Next slide 7 shows the movements of energy prices.

The left chart shows the movement of the natural gas price in Germany, and the right chart shows the heavy fuel oil price in Japan.

In Germany, the price of natural gas declined during the third quarter after skyrocketed in the second quarter, however, it remained at a high level.
In Japan, the heavy fuel oil price moved within a high range.



Slide 8 shows the glass market price movement in Germany.

As explained in change analysis of operating profit,
in the third quarter, the impact of the natural gas price hike in the second quarter
was reflected in the glass prices with a few months lag,
after hitting all-time highs, it has fallen on trending natural gas prices.
However, the price itself increased by 1.4 times in December 2022
compared to December of the previous year.
This means, continuing to absorb the impact of soaring prices of raw materials and fuels, especially natural gas in Europe.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Maintained shareholders' equity ratio above 10% of RP24 target despite goodwill impairment in Q2

(JPY bn)	31 March 2022	31 December 2022	Change
Total Assets	**939.3**	**945.6**	**6.4**
Non-current assets	637.0	621.9	(15.1)
Current assets	302.2	323.8	21.5
Total Liabilities	**769.9**	**806.8**	**36.9**
Current liabilities	306.7	434.5	127.7
Non-current liabilities	463.2	372.4	(90.8)
Total Equity	**169.4**	**138.8**	**(30.5)**
Shareholders' equity	145.3	109.6	(35.6)
Shareholders' Equity Ratio	**15.5%**	**11.6%**	**(3.9)pt**
Net Debt	**365.2**	**419.5**	**54.3**

Decrease of goodwill and intangible assets due to impairment in Q2

Mainly increase in inventories, and trade and other receivables

Mainly increase in loans, with shift from long term to short term

Decreased due to impairment in Q2, partly offset by reduction in retirement benefit obligations and hyper inflation adjustment. Shareholders' equity ratio maintained above 11%

Increase mainly by free cash outflow and weaker JPY

The Group's consolidated balance sheet is presented on slide 9.

Non-current assets decreased by 15.1 billion yen due to impairment losses on goodwill and intangible assets, despite the impact of the weaker yen.

Current assets increased by 21.5 billion yen from March mainly due to increase of inventories reflecting higher energy and material costs, and trade and other receivables reflecting sales price improvements.

Current liabilities increased by 127.7 billion yen, while non-current liabilities decreased by 90.8 billion yen from March, due to shift of loans from long term to short term. Liabilities increased as a consequence of the free cash outflow recorded during the period.

Shareholders' equity was decreased by 35.6 billion yen to 109.6 billion yen, mainly affected by the recognition of the impairment in the second quarter which was partly offset by decrease of retirement benefit obligations, and adjustment of hyper inflation in Argentina.

As a result, shareholders' equity ratio maintained 11.6% which is still securing above a financial target of RP24, more than 10%.

Net Debt increased by 54.3 billion yen mainly reflecting free cash outflow and weaker JPY.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

NSG GROUP

Free cash outflow due to working capital movement.
Aiming to achieve free cash inflow and RP24 target above JPY 10 billion for the full-year by working capital improvement, consistent with the previous year

(JPY bn)	Q3 (3 months)			Cumulative (9 months)		
	2022/3	2023/3	Change	2022/3	2023/3	Change
Net cash flows from operating activities	6.7	**(3.1)**	**(9.7)**	**21.1**	**8.3**	**(12.8)**
included above: Net change in working capital	0.0	(17.2)	(17.2)	(8.7)	(32.6)	(23.9)
Net cash flows from investing activities	**(4.2)**	**(8.8)**	**(4.6)**	**(20.1)**	**(29.7)**	**(9.7)**
included above: Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5.7)	(9.3)	(3.6)	(26.0)	(28.4)	(2.4)
Free cash flow	**2.4**	**(11.9)**	**(14.3)**	**1.1**	**(21.4)**	**(22.5)**
Net cash flows from financing activities	**(0.1)**	**11.3**	**11.4**	**(12.0)**	**12.8**	**24.8**
Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**2.3**	**(0.6)**	**(2.9)**	**(10.9)**	**(8.6)**	**2.3**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period				**44.6**	**52.8**	**8.2**

Increase in inventories, trade and other receivables due to higher costs and improved sales prices

Proceeds on disposal of battery separator business in 2022/3

Increased due to weaker JPY

Almost same amount of inflow with 2022/3 excluding working capital movement. Aiming to achieve free cash inflow for the full-year

Consolidated statement of cash flows in slide 10.

Net cash flows from operating activities for the 9 months cumulative were inflow of 8.3 billion yen, decreased by 12.8 billion yen compared to the previous year.

For the third quarter they were outflow of 3.1 billion yen,
decreased by 9.7 billion yen reflecting working capital increase
with increase in inventories due to higher costs
and in trade and other receivables due to prices improvement.

Net cash flows from investing activities for cumulative were decreased by 9.7 billion yen compared to the previous year.
This difference primarily came from the proceeds on disposal of battery separator business recorded in the previous year,
and increased purchase of property, plant, and equipment reflecting weaker JPY.

As a result, free cash flow was outflow of 21.4 billion yen for cumulatively.
By improving working capital, we will achieve a financial target of RP24,
more than 10.0 billion yen inflow at the year end, as implemented in the previous year.

Segmental Information

(JPY bn)	2021/3 Q3 Cum.				2022/3 Q3 Cum.			2023/3 Q3 Cum.			Change	
	Revenue	%	Operating profit	Operating profit after COVID*	Revenue	%	Operating profit	Revenue	%	Operating profit	Revenue	Operating Profit
Architectural	**156.1**	**44%**	**11.5**	**5.8**	**206.9**	**47%**	**20.4**	**275.7**	**49%**	**26.2**	**68.8**	**5.8**
Europe	60.6	17%			84.2	19%		118.0	21%		33.7	
Asia	58.3	16%			64.7	15%		74.8	13%		10.0	
Americas	37.2	10%			57.9	13%		83.0	15%		25.0	
Automotive	**173.6**	**49%**	**(1.1)**	**(9.4)**	**203.3**	**46%**	**(5.9)**	**258.4**	**46%**	**(1.1)**	**55.1**	**4.8**
Europe	72.1	20%			86.4	20%		107.6	19%		21.2	
Asia	43.4	12%			44.4	10%		49.4	9%		5.0	
Americas	58.1	16%			72.5	16%		101.5	18%		29.0	
Technical Glass	**26.6**	**7%**	**4.5**	**4.3**	**30.8**	**7%**	**7.8**	**29.8**	**5%**	**7.2**	**(1.0)**	**(0.5)**
Europe	4.6	1%			5.9	1%		6.8	1%		0.9	
Asia	21.2	6%			24.0	5%		21.8	4%		(2.2)	
Americas	0.8	0%			0.9	0%		1.2	0%		0.3	
Other	**1.1**	**0%**	**(6.9)**	**(6.7)**	**2.0**	**0%**	**(7.7)**	**2.3**	**0%**	**(8.2)**	**0.3**	**(0.4)**
Total	**357.4**	**100%**	**8.0**	**(6.0)**	**443.0**	**100%**	**14.5**	**566.2**	**100%**	**24.2**	**123.3**	**9.6**

*Operating profit after COVID-19 related exceptional items

Slide 11 lays out Q3 cumulative revenue and profit by the business segments for last three years.
I will explain each SBU results from next slide.

Architectural (Cum. Rev▲, Profit▲: Q3 Rev▲, Profit ▲)

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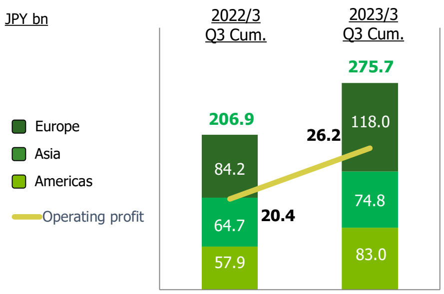
Remarkable revenue increase due to price increases and favourable demand in all regions, partly helped by weaker JPY.
OP improved with price increase mitigating input cost rises, particularly energy



(JPY bn)	Q3 (3 months)			Cumulative (9 months)		
	2022/3	2023/3	Change	2022/3	2023/3	Change
Revenue	**74.8**	**93.6**	**18.7**	**206.9**	**275.7**	**68.8**
Europe	29.3	39.1	9.8	84.2	118.0	33.7
Asia	24.5	25.8	1.3	64.7	74.8	10.0
Americas	21.0	28.7	7.6	57.9	83.0	25.0
OP	**6.8**	**10.7**	**3.9**	**20.4**	**26.2**	**5.8**

Europe (Cum. Rev▲, Profit▲: Q3 Rev▲, Profit▲)
- Demand softened during Q3 due to inflation and interest rates rise
- Sales prices continue to offset input cost increase

Asia (Cum. Rev▲, Profit▲: Q3 Rev▲, Profit▼)
- Sales price increases in Japan
- Sales volume and price decrease due to strong competition in other countries
- Robust demand for solar energy glass

Americas (Cum. Rev▲, Profit▲: Q3 Rev▲, Profit▲)
- Increased sales price reflecting strong demand, constrained shipments resolved in North America
- Continued strong demand for solar energy glass
- Strong demand continuing in South America

Please move to slide 12 – from this slide the results of each business will be explained.

Architectural revenues have been improving significantly from the previous year
with strong demand and price improvement in all regions together with weaker JPY.
Operating profit improvement was maintained as a whole.
The continuous higher energy and material cost impacts were mitigated by sales price increases.

Revenues and operating profit in Europe increased from the previous year.
Although solid demand is expected
in both new construction and renovation markets in the medium to long term,
demand softened during the third quarter
due to hiked energy prices, rising inflation and interest rates.
However, profitability improved in the third quarter.
This was because energy prices, which surged in the second quarter, were reflected in sales prices in the third quarter through a fuel surcharge system with time lag.

In Asia, revenues and profits showed better in cumulative results,
but operating profits decreased in the third quarter.
In Japan, sales price improvements from October continued since previous fiscal year,
but in other countries, sales volume and sales prices declined due to intensifying competition.
Demand of glass for solar panels remains strong.

In the Americas, revenues and profits were better than the previous year.
In North America, sales prices increased reflecting strong demand and energy surcharge system with shipments constraints mostly resolved.
Strong demand for solar energy glass continued.

In South America, strong demand is continuing.

The second float furnace in Argentina started production in the third quarter.

Automotive (Cum. Rev▲, Profit ▲: Q3 Rev▲, Profit▲)

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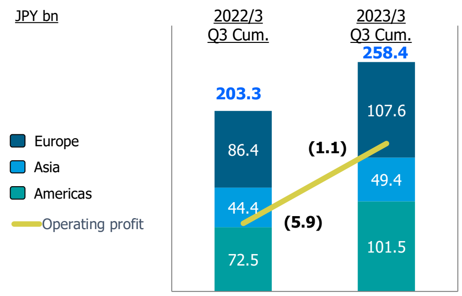
Progress in price improvement resulted in Q3 operating profit for the first time since Q1 of the previous year. Constrained vehicle build due to parts shortage remains but being resolved gradually



(JPY bn)	Q3 (3 months)			Cumulative (9 months)		
	2022/3	2023/3	Change	2022/3	2023/3	Change
Revenue	**68.1**	**86.6**	**18.5**	**203.3**	**258.4**	**55.1**
Europe	27.3	37.7	10.4	86.4	107.6	21.2
Asia	16.4	17.0	0.6	44.4	49.4	5.0
Americas	24.4	31.9	7.5	72.5	101.5	29.0
OP	**(4.9)**	**0.6**	**5.4**	**(5.9)**	**(1.1)**	**4.8**

Europe (Cum. Rev▲, Profit▲: Q3 Rev▲, Profit▲)

Asia (Cum. Rev▲, Profit▼: Q3 Rev▲, Profit▲)

Americas (Cum. Rev▲, Profit▼: Q3 Rev▲, Profit▼)

- Further progress during Q3 in concluding price improvement agreements with vehicle manufacturers to offset high input costs
- Constrained vehicle build due to shortage of component parts remains but gradually resolved in Europe
- Production efficiency improved after cold repair at Maizuru in Japan
- Decrease in OP reflecting energy, freight and other costs rise, although favourable demand in Americas

Slide 13, the results of the Automotive business.

Revenue and operating profit for the cumulative 9 months increased from the previous year.
Following initial progress in the second quarter,
price improvement by the negotiation with automotive manufacturers progressed further
in the third quarter.
In addition to that, restriction of vehicle build due to component shortages was gradually resolved.
These factors lead to an operating profit in this third quarter,
for the first time since the first quarter of the previous year.

Though constrained vehicle build remains due to a shortage of component parts,
especially semiconductors, gradually resolved in Europe.

In Japan, the completion of cold repair at Maizuru in the second quarter made production efficiency
and cost saving improvement.

In Americas, strong demand is continuing
while operating profit decreased with higher energy, freight and other costs.

We will achieve an operating profit for the full-year
with continuous cost reduction efforts, sales price improvement and expansion of value-added products.

Technical Glass (Cum. Rev▲, Profit▲: Q3 Rev▲, Profit▼)

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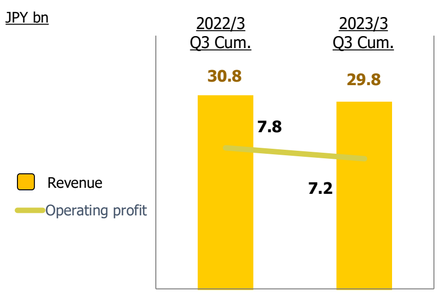
Sales volume decline due to lockdown in China and costs rise leading to worse profitability in Q3. Continued cumulative revenue and OP increase (like-for-like basis without battery separator business disposed in September 2021)



(JPY bn)	Q3 (3 months)			Cumulative (9 months)		
	2022/3	2023/3	Change	2022/3	2023/3	Change
Revenue	9.1	9.6	0.5	30.8	29.8	(1.0)
OP	2.1	1.5	(0.5)	7.8	7.2	(0.5)

- Q3 fine glass sales impacted by economic slowdown, although cumulative performance was stable with continuous cost reduction efforts
- Demand for printer lenses declined slightly in North America and Europe, although semiconductor shortage largely resolved in Q3
- Sales volume for glass cord impacted by supply chain issues at customers, although seeing stable demand particularly in replacement market
- Demand for Metashine® decreased slightly for automotive and cosmetic applications

Slide 14 lays out the results of the Technical Glass business.

Third quarter profitability worsened due to sales volume decline caused by lockdowns in China, together with energy, material and other costs increase.

However, cumulative revenue and operating profit improved from the previous year, reflecting stable demand, continuous cost reduction efforts and depreciation of JPY.
(This is on a like-for-like basis excluding the battery separator business disposed in September 2021.)

Fine glass business sales were impacted by economic slowdown,
although cumulative performance was improved further
based on better sales mixture and continuous cost reduction efforts.

Regarding printer lenses business,
semiconductor shortage was largely resolved in the third quarter however,
sales demand decreased slightly in North America and Europe.

Glass cord had stable demand in replacement market,
though sales volume was decreased by supply chain issues at customers.

Demand for Metashine® declined slightly for automotive paint and cosmetic applications.

2. Forecast for Financial Year ending 31 March 2023

Assumptions for 2023/3 Full-year Forecast

NSG GROUP

Group	**Full-year revenue, OP, loss before taxation, loss for the period, and net loss forecast revised upward reflecting Q3 cumulative actuals** • Depreciation of JPY continuing • Assume continuous input cost increases, with higher energy costs and worldwide inflation trend • Uncertain business environment in Q4 still anticipated with potential recession caused by rising interest rates • Focusing on profitability improvement through continuous cost reduction, expansion of VA products and price increase across the whole Group
Architectural Glass	**Favourable demand and supply situation expected, while impact of energy price volatility and potential recession concern in Europe and the USA** • Europe : continuous price pass-through whilst energy price volatility and input costs hike. Slight sales volume decrease assumed • Asia : volume and price improving further in Japan. Monitor competitive situation in other countries • NA : favourable domestic market expected though recession concerned due to interest rates hike • SA : continued tight demand and supply environment. Contribution from new float furnace in Argentina • Solar energy glass : continued robust demand. Expansion in progress in Malaysia and under consideration in USA
Automotive Glass	**Demand affected by component shortage, despite strong market demand, continuous negotiation for price increase to offset higher input costs** • Anticipating continued strong vehicle demand and car inventory replenishment in all regions • Sales price improvement realizing gradually as negotiations with customers progressing further • Continued component shortages impacting demand but slowly being resolved • Cold repair at Maizuru completed, expected to contribute to profitability improvement • Aiming for cumulative operating profit with cost reduction efforts, expansion of VA products and price increase offsetting higher energy and material costs
Technical Glass	**Worse profitability due to costs increase and some demand weakness** • Continued cost reduction efforts while affected by economic slowdown in fine glass • Monitoring impact of components shortage in customers and weaker demand for printer lens • Stable demand mainly in replacement market for glass cord with close attention to supply chain issues at customers

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The following slides are regarding the full-year forecast for financial year ending March 2023.
Slide 16 shows the assumptions of the forecast.

We have revised our forecast upward in terms of full year revenue and operating profit, reflecting weaker JPY and the relatively strong performance recorded cumulatively.
As a result, the forecast of loss before taxation, loss for the period, and loss attributable to shareholders have all also been improved.

On the other hand, we still predict an uncertain business environment, such as soaring energy prices, rising input costs reflecting global inflation trends, and recession risks caused by rising interest rates.
The Group will continue to focus on profitability improvement through cost reduction, expansion of value-added products and price increase across the whole Group to mitigate these potential risk factors.

Considering the factors affecting each business:
In Architectural business;
In Europe, unstable energy price movement and high input cost are assumed to be continued.
We will mitigate these impacts with price pass-through,
but profitability in the fourth quarter may be affected by a time-lag.
Also, a slight reduction of sales volume is anticipated due to inflation trends and rising interest rates.
In Japan, in addition to incremental volumes, effects of price increases are expected to continue,
while the competitive situation need to be monitored in other Asian countries.
In North America,
strong economic activity is expected to lead to solid demand in the regional market,
but there are concerns about an economic recession due to interest rate hikes.
In South America, the tight supply and demand environment will continue,
and a contribution from Argentina’s new furnace is expected.
In solar energy glass, continued strong demand is assumed.
An existing float line in Malaysia started to install a new capacity to produce solar energy glass
from the third quarter of FY2024/3, and expansion is being considered in USA.

In Automotive business;
Strong market demand expected to continue and car production constraints due to component shortage is assumed to be resolved gradually.
Sales price improvements from vehicle manufacturers will be realized as the negotiations progress further.
In Japan, Maizuru float which completed its cold repair in the second quarter is expected to contribute to profitability improvement continuously.
We aim to return to operating profit with continuous cost reduction efforts, expansion of value-added products and sales price increase.

In Technical Glass business;
Profitability is forecasted to be worse due to costs increases and some demand weakness.
Close attention should be paid for economic slow-down and supply chain issues.

Forecast for Financial Year ending 31 March 2023

Full-year forecast revised upward based on relatively strong cumulative performance. Loss before taxation, loss for the period and net loss also improved

	2023/3 Q3 Cum. Act	2023/3 Full-year fcst (Previous)	2023/3 Full-year fcst (Revised)	Change	2022/3 Full-year Act
Revenue	566.2	740.0	**750.0**	10.0	600.6
Operating profit	24.2	18.0	**28.0**	10.0	20.0
Exceptional items	(43.9)	(45.0)	**(44.0)**	1.0	3.6
Operating profit/(loss) after exceptional items	(19.8)	(27.0)	**(16.0)**	11.0	23.6
Finance expenses (net)	(11.3)	(13.0)	**(15.0)**	(2.0)	(12.5)
Impairment of financial receivables owed by joint ventures and associates	-	-	**-**	-	(3.4)
Share of JVs and associates' profits	5.4	5.0	**6.0**	1.0	7.5
Other gains/(losses) on equity method investments	(1.1)				(3.4)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	(26.8)	(35.0)	**(25.0)**	10.0	11.9
Profit/(loss) for the period	(34.8)	(38.0)	**(34.0)**	4.0	6.8
Net profit/(loss) *	(37.2)	(41.0)	**(37.0)**	4.0	4.1

*Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent

Slide 17 shows the forecast for 2023/3 based on the assumptions just described.

From the left, you can see the result for cumulative of 2023/3, previous full-year forecast, revised full-year forecast, changes between previous forecast and revised forecast, and full-year actual results of 2022/3.

As explained in the previous slide, we have revised its forecast of revenue, operating profit, loss before taxation, loss for the period, and loss attributable to shareholders for the full-year. This is mainly based on relatively strong cumulative performance.

Together with the initiatives according to RP24, we will continue to focus on profitability improvement through cost reduction effort, expansion of value-added products and price increase across the whole Group to mitigate the impacts of potential risk factors and achieve full-year forecast.

3. Update of Transformation Initiatives under Revival Plan 24 (RP24)

Transformation Initiatives under Revival Plan 24

NSG GROUP

Continued RP24 initiatives underway for business to grow sustainably.
Maintaining shareholder's equity ratio above target even after large amount of impairment loss

Three Reforms

- **Business structure reform**
  - Construction started to install online coating capacity for solar energy glass to an existing float furnace in Malaysia (Aiming at start of production from 2024/3 Q3)
  - Solar energy glass expansion also under consideration in USA
  - 2nd float furnace in Argentina started production in Q3

Float furnace in Malaysia

- **Corporate culture reform**
  - To promote cultural reform from leaders, the Group created "Leadership Behaviour Charter" in response to employee survey

Two Key Initiatives

- **Restoration of financial stability (2023/3 Q3 Cumulative)**
  - Maintaining shareholders' equity ratio above RP24 financial target of 10% even after slight strengthening of JPY during Q3 and decrease in derivative assets reflecting energy price decline in Q3
  - JPY 58.6 bn of cash and JPY 26.3 bn unused commitment lines at the end of December 2022

RP24: https://www.nsg.com/-/media/nsg/site-content/ir/ir-presentations/mtprp24presentation2021_e02.pdf

Please move to slide 19.
This slide shows the main progress of transformation initiatives taken under the Revival Plan 24 (RP24) starting from the financial year ended March 2022.

Although there are headwinds such as recession instability, restrictions on automobile production, and increase of input costs, we continue and promote initiatives in the second year of the mid-term management plan RP24, and the Group maintained shareholder's equity ratio as 11.6% which is above the financial target of 10%.

In 'Business structure reform' in 'Three reforms', the Group is expanding value-added businesses and developing new businesses for sustainable growth.

While solar energy glass has been already contributing to the Group's profit and environment, as released previously, we have already started construction of a new online coating facility at existing float line in Malaysia, in response to the capacity increase in Asia by First Solar Inc. aiming to start production in the third quarter of fiscal year ending March 2024.
In addition, we are considering expansion for solar energy glass in USA in accordance with First Solar's capacity expansion there.

A new float furnace in Argentina was successfully completed and started production from the third quarter.
The Group will promote the expansion of our business in South America, where active construction demand exceeds supply for glass.

In 'Corporate culture reform', top management team created "Leadership Behaviour Charter" in response to employee survey results in order to promote corporate culture reform by leaders ourselves.
This will activate open communication.

In 'Two key initiatives', 'Restoration of financial stability' progressed.
Shareholder's equity ratio can be maintained above the financial target of 10%

despite of decrease in derivative assets reflecting energy price decline,
with the promotion of ‘Cost structure reform’ and ‘Business structure reform’,
and support from change of the business environments.
The Group aims to promote the restoration of a strong financial base with taking advantage of vehicle build recovery and implementation of price pass-through.

4. Summary

Summary

NSG GROUP

1. Quarter 3 results of Financial Year ending March 2023

- Continued revenue and operating profit increase with price and volume increase, partly helped by weaker JPY
- Higher energy, materials and other costs offset by sales price and volume improvements
- Strong performance in Architectural continued, price pass-through progressed further in Automotive
- Decline in sales volume reflecting lockdown in China and costs rise leading to worse profitability in Technical glass
- Maintaining shareholder's equity ratio above RP24 target of 10%

2. Forecast for Financial Year ending March 2023

- Full-year forecast revised upward reflecting relatively strong cumulative performance
- Continuous impact of input cost increases anticipated, with higher energy costs and worldwide inflation trend
- Focusing on profitability improvement through continuous cost reduction, expansion of VA products and price increase across the whole Group

3. Update of Transformation Initiatives under Revival Plan 24

- Business structure reform : Construction started to install online coating capacity for solar energy glass to an existing float furnace in Malaysia (Aiming at start of production from 2024/3 Q3)
  Solar energy glass expansion also under consideration in USA
- Restoration of financial stability : Maintaining shareholders' equity ratio above RP24 target of 10%

Notice

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 are 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, but not limited.

Nippon Sheet Glass Company, Limited

Appendices

Financial Year ending 31 March 2023 Quarter 3 Results

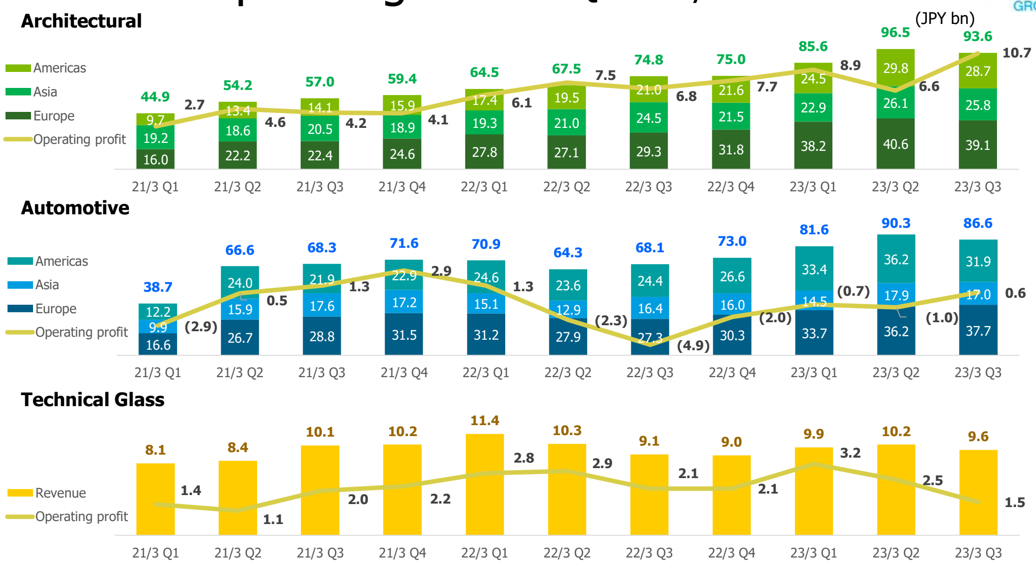
Consolidated Income Statement – Quarterly Trend

NSG GROUP

(JPY bn)	2021/3				2022/3				2023/3		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Revenue	**91.9**	**129.7**	**135.8**	**141.9**	**147.7**	**143.0**	**152.3**	**157.6**	**177.9**	**197.7**	**190.6**
Operating profit/(loss)	**(0.6)**	**3.8**	**4.8**	**5.0**	**7.2**	**5.5**	**1.8**	**5.5**	**8.3**	**6.2**	**9.7**
Operating profit margin	**–**	**2.9%**	**3.5%**	**3.6%**	**4.8%**	**3.9%**	**1.2%**	**3.5%**	**4.6%**	**3.1%**	**5.1%**
Exceptional items (COVID-19 related)	(11.5)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(2.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating profit/(loss) after COVID-19 related exceptional items	**(12.1)**	**2.5**	**3.6**	**3.0**	**7.2**	**5.5**	**1.8**	**5.5**	**8.3**	**6.2**	**9.7**
Exceptional items (net)	(0.1)	(0.8)	1.0	(6.1)	(0.2)	4.7	(0.2)	(0.7)	2.3	(47.3)	1.0
Operating profit/(loss) after exceptional items	**(12.2)**	**1.7**	**4.6**	**(3.1)**	**7.0**	**10.2**	**1.7**	**4.8**	**10.6**	**(41.1)**	**10.7**
Finance expenses (net)	(2.4)	(3.0)	(2.1)	(3.5)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(3.2)	(3.4)	(2.8)	(3.7)	(4.8)
Impairment of financial receivables owed by joint ventures and associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.4)	-	-	-
Share of JVs and associates' profits	(0.4)	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.0	2.1
Other gains/(losses) on equity method investments	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	(3.4)	(1.2)	0.5	(0.4)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	**(14.9)**	**(1.1)**	**3.5**	**(4.7)**	**5.5**	**9.2**	**0.7**	**(3.6)**	**8.8**	**(43.4)**	**7.7**
Profit/(loss) for the period	**(16.5)**	**(0.7)**	**3.7**	**(2.8)**	**2.9**	**6.7**	**1.0**	**(3.8)**	**3.3**	**(40.3)**	**2.2**
Net profit/(loss) *	**(16.4)**	**(0.9)**	**3.4**	**(3.0)**	**2.5**	**6.1**	**0.0**	**(4.5)**	**2.4**	**(41.2)**	**1.7**
EBITDA	**6.1**	**12.7**	**13.5**	**14.5**	**16.5**	**14.6**	**11.1**	**14.4**	**18.0**	**16.1**	**20.2**

*Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent

Revenue & Operating Profit – Quarterly Trend



Segmental Information by Quarter

(JPY bn)	2021/3					2022/3					2023/3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Cum.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Cum.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Cum.
Revenue: Architectural	**44.9**	**54.2**	**57.0**	**59.4**	**215.5**	**64.5**	**67.5**	**74.8**	**75.0**	**281.8**	**85.6**	**96.5**	**93.6**	**275.7**
Europe	16.0	22.2	22.4	24.5	85.2	27.8	27.1	29.3	31.8	116.0	38.2	40.6	39.1	118.0
Asia	19.2	18.6	20.5	18.9	77.2	19.3	21.0	24.5	21.5	86.2	22.9	26.1	25.8	74.8
Americas	9.7	13.4	14.1	16.0	53.1	17.4	19.4	21.0	21.6	79.5	24.5	29.8	28.7	83.0
Operating profit	**2.7**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.1**	**15.7**	**6.1**	**7.5**	**6.8**	**7.7**	**28.1**	**8.9**	**6.6**	**10.7**	**26.2**
OP after COVID*	**(2.2)**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**3.4**	**9.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue: Automotive	**38.7**	**66.7**	**68.2**	**71.6**	**245.2**	**70.9**	**64.3**	**68.1**	**73.0**	**276.2**	**81.6**	**90.3**	**86.6**	**258.4**
Europe	16.6	26.7	28.8	31.5	103.6	31.2	27.9	27.3	30.3	116.7	33.7	36.2	37.7	107.6
Asia	9.9	15.9	17.6	17.3	60.6	15.1	12.9	16.4	16.0	60.4	14.5	17.9	17.0	49.4
Americas	12.2	24.1	21.9	22.9	81.0	24.6	23.6	24.4	26.6	99.2	33.4	36.2	31.9	101.5
Operating profit	**(2.9)**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**2.9**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**(2.3)**	**(4.9)**	**(2.0)**	**(7.9)**	**(0.7)**	**(1.0)**	**0.6**	**(1.1)**
OP after COVID*	**(9.3)**	**(0.6)**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**(7.8)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue: Technical	**8.1**	**8.4**	**10.1**	**10.2**	**36.8**	**11.4**	**10.3**	**9.1**	**9.0**	**39.8**	**9.9**	**10.2**	**9.6**	**29.8**
Europe	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	6.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	7.9	2.1	2.5	2.2	6.8
Asia	6.5	6.7	8.0	8.1	29.3	9.0	8.2	6.8	6.6	30.6	7.5	7.3	7.0	21.8
Americas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2
Operating profit	**1.4**	**1.1**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**6.7**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**9.9**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**1.5**	**7.2**
OP after COVID*	**1.2**	**1.0**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**6.5**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue: Other	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**2.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**2.3**
Operating profit	**(1.8)**	**(2.3)**	**(2.8)**	**(4.2)**	**(11.1)**	**(3.1)**	**(2.5)**	**(2.2)**	**(2.4)**	**(10.1)**	**(3.1)**	**(1.9)**	**(3.1)**	**(8.2)**
OP after COVID*	**(1.8)**	**(2.0)**	**(2.7)**	**(4.3)**	**(10.8)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue: Total	**91.9**	**129.7**	**135.8**	**141.9**	**499.2**	**147.7**	**143.0**	**152.3**	**157.6**	**600.6**	**177.9**	**197.7**	**190.6**	**566.2**
Operating profit	**(0.6)**	**3.8**	**4.8**	**5.0**	**13.1**	**7.2**	**5.5**	**1.8**	**5.5**	**20.0**	**8.3**	**6.2**	**9.7**	**24.2**
OP after COVID*	**(12.1)**	**2.5**	**3.6**	**3.0**	**(3.0)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Operating profit after COVID-19 related exceptional items

Revenue & Operating Profit – by Region

(JPY bn)	2022/3 Q3 Cum.			2023/3 Q3 Cum.			Change	
	Revenue	%	Operating profit/(loss)	Revenue	%	Operating profit	Revenue	Operating profit/(loss)
Europe	**176.5**	**40%**	**(1.5)**	**232.4**	**41%**	**6.2**	**55.9**	**7.7**
Asia	**133.1**	**30%**	**15.7**	**145.9**	**26%**	**16.1**	**12.8**	**0.4**
Americas	**131.4**	**30%**	**8.0**	**185.6**	**33%**	**10.0**	**54.3**	**2.0**
Other *	2.0	0%	(7.7)	2.3	0%	(8.2)	0.3	(0.4)
Total	**443.0**	**100%**	**14.5**	**566.2**	**100%**	**24.2**	**123.3**	**9.6**

* Revenue and Operating loss of Other Operation are not split by geographical regions.

Exceptional Items

(JPY bn)	2022/3 Q3 Cum.	2023/3 Q3 Cum.
Restructuring costs	(0.1)	(0.2)
Impairment of goodwill & intangible assets	-	(48.8)
Settlement of litigation matters - net	(0.3)	2.7
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries and businesses	4.4	1.5
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	-	0.6
Others	0.4	0.2
Exceptional items - net	4.4	(43.9)

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates and Sensitivity

NSG GROUP

Average rates used

	2021/3				2022/3				2023/3		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
GBP	133	135	136	139	153	152	153	153	163	163	164
EUR	118	121	123	124	132	131	131	130	138	139	140
USD	107	106	106	106	109	109	112	112	129	134	137
BRR	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.7	20.6	20.8	20.7	21.0	26.4	26.4	26.5
ARS	Closing rates are applied – hyperinflation										

Closing rates used

	2021/3				2022/3				2023/3		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
GBP	132	135	141	152	153	150	156	160	165	161	160
EUR	121	124	127	130	132	129	131	136	142	141	140
USD	107	105	103	111	111	112	116	122	136	145	132
BRR	19.9	18.7	19.8	19.1	22.3	20.6	20.4	25.5	26.2	26.7	25.7
ARS	1.53	1.38	1.22	1.20	1.16	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.09	0.98	0.76

Sensitivity
Increase (decrease) if the value of the yen depreciates by 1% - all other things being equal

	2022/3
Equity	JPY 4.0 billion
Profit for the period	Improve by JPY 0.1 billion

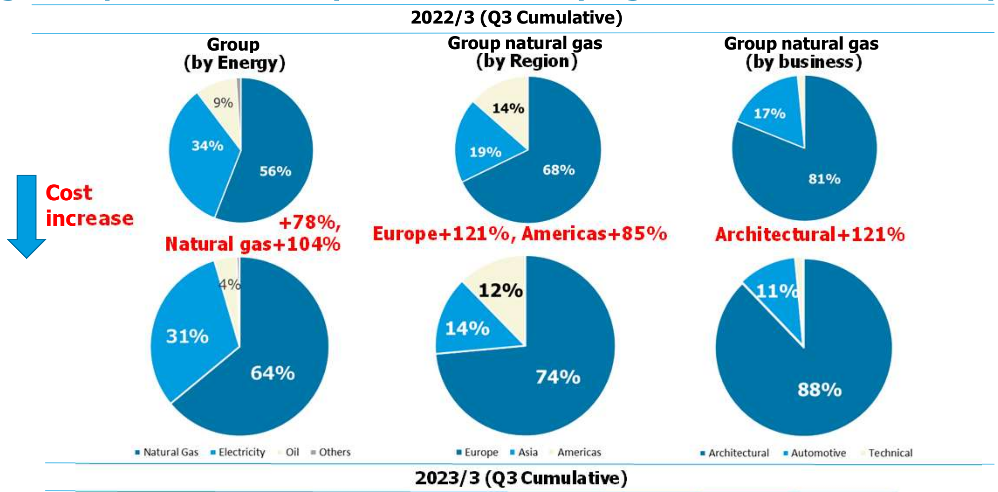
Depreciation & Amortization, Capital Expenditures, R&D Expenditures

NSG GROUP

(JPY bn)	2022/3 Q3 Cum	2023/3 Q3 Cum	2023/3 Full-year Forecast
Depreciation & Amortization	**27.7**	**30.2**	**39.0**
Capital expenditures	**15.3**	**26.3**	**40.0**
Ordinary	13.4	22.6	
Strategic projects and other	1.9	3.7	
R&D expenditures	**6.1**	**6.8**	**9.5**
Architectural	1.8	2.1	
Automotive	1.8	2.0	
Technical Glass	0.7	0.7	
Other	1.8	2.0	

Energy Cost Breakdown (2022/3→2023/3)

Energy costs +78%＊ YoY for the Group, +104% for natural gas.
Natural gas prices still in high levels, although declined during Q3.
Huge cost pressures in Europe and Americas by region, and in Architectural by business



＊ +60% without impact of weaker JPY

Energy Cost Breakdown (by region)

Significant impact to worldwide energy costs by natural gas price hike, especially in Europe and Americas