

Operating Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024 (206th Term)

May 8, 2024

Osaka Gas Co., Ltd.

1. Operating Results (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024)

(1) Overview of Operating Results

Consolidated net sales for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 decreased year-on-year primarily due to the lower unit selling price of city gas under the fuel cost adjustment system during the winter season when gas volume is high and a decrease in LNG prices in the Domestic Energy Business. Consolidated ordinary profit increased year-on-year primarily due to the absence of increased costs for LNG procurement following the suspension of operations at the liquefaction plant of the Freeport LNG Project in the previous fiscal year and the positive impact of a time lag between fluctuations in raw material costs, etc. and their reflection in the unit selling prices(*) in the Domestic Energy Business. Profit attributable to owners of parent increased year-on-year.

The number of consolidated subsidiaries is currently 159, with 6 subsidiaries added and 1 removed since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023. The number of equity method affiliates is currently 42 with 11 added and 1 removed since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

(*) There is a time lag between fluctuations in raw material costs and fuel costs and their reflection in the unit selling prices under the raw material and fuel costs adjustment system, which causes a temporary increase/decrease in profit.

[billion yen]

	Net sales	Operating profit	Ordinary profit	Profit attributable to owners of parent
Consolidated	2,083.0 (-8.4%) [2,275.1, -192.0]	172.5 (+187.6%) [60.0, +112.5]	226.5 (+199.5%) [75.6, +150.9]	132.6 (+132.3%) [57.1, +75.5]

The figures in [] brackets in each box represent actual results for and differences from the previous fiscal year.

The percentage figures in () parentheses in each box represent the changes from the previous fiscal year.

(2) Overview by Segment

Segment profit of “Domestic Energy” increased primarily due to the absence of increased costs for LNG procurement following the suspension of operations at the liquefaction plant of the Freeport LNG Project in the previous fiscal year and the positive impact of a time lag between fluctuations in raw material costs, etc. and their reflection in the unit selling prices. Segment profit of “International Energy” increased primarily due to the absence of increased costs for LNG procurement following the suspension of operations at the liquefaction plant of the Freeport LNG Project in the previous fiscal year and an increase in profit from the energy business in the USA despite a decrease in profit from the upstream project in the USA and Australia. Segment profit of “Life & Business Solutions” increased primarily due to an increase in profit from the Real Estate Business.

[billion yen]

	Net sales	Segment profit (Note)
Domestic Energy	1,770.6 (-10.2%) [1,971.6, -201.0]	92.2 (-) [-27.3, +119.5]
International Energy	116.4 (-5.6%) [123.2, -6.8]	79.6 (+14.2%) [69.7, +9.9]
Life & Business Solutions	274.0 (+6.0%) [258.5, +15.4]	31.0 (+6.2%) [29.2, +1.8]

(Note) Segment profit: Operating profit + Share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method.
The figures in [] brackets in each box represent actual results for and differences from the previous fiscal year.
The percentage figures in () parentheses in each box represent the changes from the previous fiscal year.

(3) Domestic Gas Sales Breakdown

Consolidated domestic gas sales [45MJ/m³] decreased year-on-year. Sales volume of residential gas increased from the level of the previous fiscal year primarily due to low air and water temperatures in March. Sales volume of non-residential gas decreased year-on-year primarily due to a decrease in operation of specific customers' facilities.

Consolidated number of gas supply (thousands)	5,048 (+0.9%)
Consolidated gas sales volume (million m ³)	6,646 (-2.9%)
Residential	1,721 (+1.4%)
Non-residential	4,925 (-4.3%)

The percentage figures in () parentheses in each box represent the changes from the previous fiscal year.

(4) Domestic Electricity Sales Breakdown

Sales volume of domestic electricity decreased from the previous fiscal year due to a decline in wholesale sales volume despite an increase in retail sales volume.

Number of low-voltage electricity supply (thousands)	1,835 (+7.5%)
Electricity sales volume (million kWh)	15,308 (-3.6%)
Retail	6,858 (+7.3%)
Wholesale, etc.	8,450 (-11.0%)

The percentage figures in () parentheses in each box represent the changes from the previous fiscal year.

2. Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2025

There are no changes from the financial results forecasts announced on March 7, 2024.

[billion yen]

	Consolidated
Net sales	1,986.0 (-4.7%)
Operating profit	123.5 (-28.4%)
Ordinary profit	153.0 (-32.5%)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	112.0 (-15.6%)

The percentage figures in () parentheses in each box represent the changes from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

(Reference) Assumptions for the crude oil price and exchange rate (April 1, 2024 - March 31, 2025)

Crude oil price (All Japan CIF price) at 75 USD/bbl

Exchange rate (TTM) at 145 JPY/USD

3. Dividends

[yen]

	Dividends per share				
	End of first quarter	End of second quarter	End of third quarter	End of fiscal year	Annual
Year ended March 31, 2023	—	30.00	—	30.00	60.00
Year ended March 31, 2024	—	32.50	—	50.00	82.50
Year ending March 31, 2025 (forecast)	—	47.50	—	47.50	95.00