

# **CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS** **FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021** **〔IFRS〕**

February 14, 2022

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Scheduled date of General Meeting of Shareholders: March 29, 2022

Scheduled date for dividend payment: March 30, 2022

Scheduled date of submission of annual securities report: March 30, 2022

Preparing supplementary material on financial results: Yes

Holding financial results presentation meeting: Yes (for institutional investors and analysts)

(Monetary amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen)

## **1. Consolidated Results for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021**

### **(1) Consolidated Financial Results**

(% represents percentage change from a comparable previous period)

Millions of yen

	Revenue		Operating Profit		Profit before Tax		Profit	
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	603,213	15.5%	61,372	63.4%	60,302	68.6%	46,428	78.9%
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	522,478	—%	37,566	—%	35,756	—%	25,950	—%

	Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent		Total Comprehensive Income		Basic Earnings per Share (Yen)	Basic Earnings per Share, Diluted (Yen)
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	43,616	80.0%	56,020	118.9%	463.44	462.09
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	24,236	—%	25,587	—%	254.36	253.34

	Return on Equity Attributable to owners of Parent (%)	Profit Before Income Tax to Total Assets (%)	Operating Profit to Revenue (%)
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	14.5	8.8	10.2
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	8.6	5.7	7.2

Note: Share of profit (loss) of investments Fiscal year ended December 31, 2021; 1,202 million yen  
 accounted for using the equity method: Fiscal year ended December 31, 2020; 847 million yen

### **(2) Consolidated Financial Position**

Millions of yen

	Total Assets	Total Equity	Total Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent	Ratio of Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent	Total Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share (Yen)
As of December 31, 2021	719,736	321,655	312,310	43.4	3,395.50
As of December 31, 2020	644,771	296,877	289,564	44.9	3,036.19

### (3) Consolidated Cash Flows

Millions of yen

	Cash Flows from Operating Activities	Cash Flows from Investing Activities	Cash Flows from Financing Activities	Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	72,858	(31,361)	(29,489)	136,488
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	68,848	(29,200)	(14,389)	120,544

## 2. Dividends

	Dividends per Share (Yen)					Total Dividend Payment (Millions of Yen)	Payout Ratio (Consolidated) (%)	Dividend to Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent (Consolidated) (%)
	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	Year-End	Annual			
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	—	30.00	—	60.00	90.00	8,582	35.4	3.1
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	—	50.00	—	113.00	163.00	15,127	35.2	5.1
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2022 (Forecast)	—	85.00	—	85.00	170.00		34.0	

## 3. Forecast of Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2022

% represents percentage change from the previous fiscal year

Millions of yen

	Revenue		Operating Profit		Profit before Tax		Profit		Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent		Basic Earnings per Share (Yen)
Six Months Ending June 30, 2022	317,300	15.7%	24,600	(0.4)%	24,700	(3.1)%	18,000	(2.6)%	17,000	1.3%	184.83
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2022	660,000	9.4%	66,000	7.5%	65,500	8.6%	47,800	3.0%	46,000	5.5%	500.12

## 4. Other Information

- (1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the fiscal year under review (Changes in specified subsidiaries involving changes in scope of consolidation): None

Included: — (—)

Excluded: — (—)

- (2) Changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates

(i) Changes in accounting policies required by IFRS: None

(ii) Changes in accounting policies other than (i) above: None

(iii) Changes in accounting estimates: None

- (3) Number of shares outstanding (Common Shares)

(i) Number of common shares (Including treasury shares)	As of December 31, 2021	95,513,633	As of December 31, 2020	95,391,453
(ii) Number of treasury shares	As of December 31, 2021	3,536,073	As of December 31, 2020	20,422
(iii) Average number of common shares	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	94,114,609	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	95,284,291

(Reference Information)

## 1. Non-Consolidated Results for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

### (1) Financial Results

(% represents percentage change from a comparable previous fiscal year)

Millions of yen

	Net Sales		Operating Income		Ordinary Income		Net Income	
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	264,707	14.6%	15,960	474.6%	38,451	55.1%	35,654	53.3%
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	230,975	4.9%	2,777	36.4%	24,785	43.1%	23,254	45.5%

	Net Income per Share (Yen)	Net Income per Share, Diluted (Yen)
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	378.84	377.73
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	244.06	243.08

### (2) Financial Position

Millions of yen

	Total Assets	Net Assets	Equity Ratio (%)	Net Assets per Share (Yen)
As of December 31, 2021	494,785	276,851	55.8	3,003.62
As of December 31, 2020	454,853	271,459	59.5	2,838.32

Note: Shareholders' Equity (Net assets excluding subscription rights to shares):

As of December 31, 2021; 276,266 million yen

As of December 31, 2020; 270,693 million yen

Note: Reasons for Difference in Non-Consolidated Financial Results from the Previous Fiscal Year

Net sales, operating income, ordinary income and net income increased from the previous fiscal year mainly due to an increase in sales in the Precision Machinery Company.

**This financial result is exempt from auditing by certified public accountants or accounting firms.**

**Explanation of the Appropriate Use of Performance Forecast and Other Related Matters**

1. The Company has optionally adopted IFRS from the beginning of the three months ended March 31, 2021. Figures for the same period of the previous fiscal year and the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 are also presented in accordance with IFRS. For details about the differences between IFRS and Japanese GAAP with respect to consolidated financial figures, please refer to “Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (First-time Adoption)” on page 27.
2. The forecast of performance and other forward-looking statements contained in this report are based on information that was available to the Company as of the time of the issuance of this report and on certain assumptions about uncertainties that may have an impact on the Group’s performance. Actual performance may differ substantially from these forecast owing to a wide range of factors. For further information on the assumptions made in the preparation of the forecast of performance, please refer to “Explanation of Forecast of Consolidated Financial Results” on page 12. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements which are valid only as of the date thereof.
3. This report has been translated from the Japanese original for reference purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy between this translated report and the Japanese original, the original shall prevail. Also, the Company assumes no responsibility for this translation or for direct, indirect or any other forms of damages arising from the translation.

## Contents

<b>1. Qualitative Information Regarding Consolidated Financial Results</b>	<b>P.6</b>
(1) Explanation of Financial Results	P.6
(2) Explanation of Financial Position	P.10
(3) Overview of Cash Flows	P.11
(4) Forecast of Performance	P.12
(5) Basic Policy for Shareholder Return for the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2021 and Ending December 31, 2022	P.14
<b>2. Basic Approach to Selection of Accounting Standards</b>	<b>P.15</b>
<b>3. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Primary Notes</b>	<b>P.16</b>
(1) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	P.16
(2) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income and Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	P.18
(3) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	P.20
(4) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	P.22
(5) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	P.24
(Note for the Assumption of Going Concern)	P.24
(Segment Information)	P.24
(Per Share Data of Common Shares)	P.26
(Significant Subsequent Events)	P.26
(First-time Adoption)	P.27
(Additional Information)	P.35
<b>4. Others</b>	<b>P.36</b>
(1) Litigation and Others	P.36
(2) Changes of Directors and Executive Officers	P.36
(3) Segment Information	P.37
(4) Area Information	P.39
(5) Employees	P.40

# 1. Qualitative Information Regarding Consolidated Financial Results

## (1) Explanation of Financial Results

Millions of yen

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	Change	Change Ratio (%)
Orders Received	511,221	771,483	260,261	50.9
Revenue	522,478	603,213	80,734	15.5
Operating Profit	37,566	61,372	23,806	63.4
Operating Profit on Revenue Ratio (%)	7.2	10.2	—	—
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	24,236	43,616	19,380	80.0
Basic Earnings per Share (Yen)	254.36	463.44	209.08	82.2

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the global economy continued to pick up due to the spread of vaccinations and other factors, although uncertainty remained due to the prolonged impact of COVID-19. In the Japanese economy, economic activities were restrained in some areas, mainly in major metropolitan areas, due to the implementation of priority measures such as the declaration of emergency situations and the prevention of spreading of COVID-19. However, demand gradually increased and capital investment showed signs of picking up.

In the oil and gas market, the Group's primary market, crude oil prices recovered to levels prior to the spread of the COVID-19, and some projects moved. In the semiconductor market, demand remained at a high level, and customers' capital investment continued to expand. The construction equipment market saw a recovery from the impact of the COVID-19. In addition, Japan's public investment related to national resilience remained firm.

Under these circumstances, orders received for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 increased from the previous fiscal year in The Fluid Machinery & System (“FMS”) Company due to a recovery in demand mainly in China, compared to the previous fiscal year, when the global economy was stagnant due to the impact of the spread of the COVID-19. In the Environmental Plants (“EP”) Company, orders received rose 109% from the previous fiscal year, largely due to the receipt of several large-scale orders for waste treatment facilities. In the Precision Machinery (“PM”) Company, orders received were robust, reflecting increased capital expenditures by semiconductor manufacturers due to robust demand for semiconductors such as 5G, AI, and data centers, as well as the continued movement of customers to place orders ahead of schedule against the backdrop of a worldwide shortage of parts. Revenues increased in all companies compared to the previous fiscal year due to a high level of orders received.

In terms of profits, operating income improved significantly due to the continued improvement in profitability in the FMS Company, higher revenue in PM Company, and the impact of the depreciation of the yen. Higher raw material prices and logistics costs, as well as prolonged lacks of parts, have had a broad impact on the supply chain. However, the Group worked to minimize the impact of its business performance by passing on higher sales prices, implementing cost reduction measures, and strengthening supply chain management.




As a result, in the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2021, consolidated orders received amounted to ¥771,483 million (an increase of 50.9% year-on-year), revenue amounted to ¥603,213 million (an increase of 15.5% year-on-year), operating income amounted to ¥61,372 million (an increase of 63.4% year-on-year), profit attributable to owners of parent amounted to ¥43,616 million (an increase of 80.0% year-on-year). All of them replaced the past highest records.

# Operating Results by Business Segment



Millions of yen

Segment	Orders Received			Revenue			Segment Profit		
	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	Change Ratio (%)	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	Change Ratio (%)	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021	Change Ratio (%)
Fluid Machinery & Systems	301,163	354,810	17.8	313,218	336,980	7.6	19,801	24,793	25.2
Environmental Plants	61,913	129,496	109.2	67,418	71,824	6.5	6,869	5,632	(18.0)
Precision Machinery	146,657	285,401	94.6	140,352	192,791	37.4	11,626	28,035	141.1
Segment Total	509,734	769,708	51.0	520,989	601,596	15.5	38,297	58,461	52.6
Others	1,487	1,775	19.4	1,489	1,617	8.6	(637)	1,168	—
Adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	(93)	1,743	—
Total	511,221	771,483	50.9	522,478	603,213	15.5	37,566	61,372	63.4

# Outline of Business Environment and Situation by Business Segment

Segment		Business Environment	Business Situation and the Trend of Orders Received (Note 1)
Fluid Machinery & Systems	Pumps	<p>(In overseas market)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the oil and gas market, the market situation improved compared to the previous year and large-scale projects began mainly in Saudi Arabia and Qatar. On the other hand, in China, planned projects such as ultra-large petrochemical complex and the integration and improvement of an old-fashioned small-scale refinery have been delayed due to adjustment of CO2 emissions.</li> <li>• Water infrastructure market is recovering with projects progressing in China and Southeast Asia. In North America, renovation projects of deteriorated facilities resumed.</li> <li>• In the construction equipment market, construction investment remains firm in Western countries. However, the growth in China has been slowing down.</li> </ul> <p>(In domestic market (Japan))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the construction equipment market, the number of new construction starts is on a recovery trend.</li> <li>• Investment in renovation and maintenance for social infrastructure was larger than the previous year.</li> </ul>	<p>(In overseas market)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil and gas related orders received exceeded that of the last year.</li> <li>• The volume of orders received for the water infrastructure exceeded that of the last year.</li> <li>• The volume of orders received for construction equipment exceeded that of the last year.</li> </ul> <p>(In domestic market (Japan))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The volume of orders received for construction equipment exceeded that of the last year due to successful measures to strengthen sales service.</li> <li>• In the public sector, the volume of orders received exceeded that of the last year due to successful measures for increasing orders received for comprehensive evaluation projects and after-sales service.</li> </ul> 
	Compressors & Turbines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the new product market, petrochemical projects in China have been partly delayed. In North America, shale gas-related projects as a whole are delayed and stagnant. On the other hand, in India and the Middle East, there were movements in the oil refining and petrochemicals markets.</li> <li>• In the service market, mobility restrictions to prevent the spread of COVID-19 have been partly eased, and movements are emerging in the entire market, including dispatching instructors, and the economy is on a recovery trend.</li> <li>• In the LNG market (cryogenic pump), although there are movements in some projects, investment decisions are slowing down.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The volume of orders received for products exceeded that of the last year.</li> <li>• The volume of orders received for service fields exceeded that of the last year.</li> </ul> 
	Chillers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Japan, investment mainly in industry-related market recovered. However, some parts of the construction equipment market such as accommodations remained sluggish due to the repeated impacts of the spread of COVID-19.</li> <li>• In China, growth is slowing due to the impact of electricity supply restrictions and soaring raw material costs, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Japan, the volume of orders received exceeded that of the last year.</li> <li>• In China, the volume of orders received exceeded that of the last year.</li> </ul> 



Segment	Business Environment	Business Situation and the Trend of Orders Received (Note 1)
Environmental Plants (Note 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand for new constructions of waste incineration facilities for the public sector ran at about the same level as in a typical year.</li> <li>• The volume of O&amp;M orders placed for existing facilities ran at about the same level as in a typical year.</li> <li>• Construction demand for power generation facilities with woody biomass fuel for private companies and industrial waste incineration facilities for plastic waste, etc. continued.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The volume of orders received significantly exceeded that of the last year as orders of 5 large-scale waste incineration facilities for the public sector were placed.</li> </ul> <p>(Overview of major orders received)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DBO project of waste incineration facilities for the public sector (2 orders) </li> <li>• Core improvement project of waste incineration facilities and long-term comprehensive agreement for the public sector (2 orders)</li> <li>• Long-term comprehensive agreement for the public sector (1 order)</li> </ul>
Precision Machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The semiconductor manufacturing equipment market has been expanding due to the semiconductor shortage as a result of the wide spread of 5G, working from home and IoT.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The volume of orders received greatly exceeded that of the last year as both logic foundries and memory companies are continuously expanding their capital investment and in addition, the recent shortage of parts and materials has resulted in customers' earlier order placing. </li> <li>• The service and support business remained firm as customers were operating at a high level even though they were partially affected by the spread of CIVID-19.</li> </ul>

Note 1: Arrows indicate a year-on-year increase/decrease in orders received:



in the case of +5% or more increase



in the case of -5% or greater decrease



in the case of movement within the -5% and +5% range

O&M

Note 2: . . . . . The operation and maintenance of plants

. . . . .

DBO (Design, Build, and Operate)

. . .

The contract for operation and maintenance after construction for a certain period of time, in addition to the engineering, procurement, and construction for plants

## **(2) Explanation of Financial Position**

### **(i) Assets**

Total assets as of December 31, 2021 were ¥719,736 million, ¥74,964 million higher than as of December 31, 2020. Principal changes in asset items included an increase of ¥19,735 million in inventories, ¥15,944 million in cash and cash equivalents, and ¥11,754 million in goodwill and intangible assets

### **(ii) Liabilities**

Total liabilities as of December 31, 2021 were ¥398,080 million, ¥50,186 million higher than as of December 31, 2020. Principal changes in liability items included an increase of ¥19,856 million in trade and other payables, ¥13,695 million in bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities, an increase of ¥9,715 million in contract liabilities.

### **(iii) Equity**

Equity as of December 31, 2021 amounted to ¥321,655 million, ¥24,778 million higher than as of December 31, 2020. Principal changes in equity items included repurchase of treasury shares of ¥20,010 million, dividends paid of ¥10,455 million, profit attributable to owners of parent of ¥43,616 million, and an increase of ¥5,926 million in exchange differences on translation of foreign operations.

Total equity attributable to owners of parent amounted to ¥312,310 million, and the ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent was 43.4%.

### (3) Overview of Cash Flows

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to a net inflow of ¥72,858 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of ¥4,010 million in net inflow compared to the previous year. This is primarily due to robust performance in operating income.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to a net outflow of ¥31,361 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of ¥2,161 million in net outflow compared to the previous year. This is primarily due to the acquisition of fixed assets, and purchase of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation.

Free cash flow, the sum of cash flows from operating and investing activities, amounted to a net inflow of ¥41,497 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of ¥1,849 million in net inflow compared to the previous year.

Net cash used in financing activities amounted to a net outflow of ¥29,489 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of ¥15,099 million in net outflow compared to the previous year. This is primarily due to purchases of treasury stock of ¥20,099 million and cash dividends paid of ¥10,455 million, which offset a net increase of ¥7,581 million in short-term loans payable and long-term loans payable.

As a result, cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2021 amounted to ¥136,488 million, ¥15,944 million higher than as of December 31, 2020.

(Reference) Recent trends in cash flow indicators are as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021
Ratio of Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent (%)	44.9	43.4
Ratio of Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent at Market Value (%)	49.9	84.8
Years to Repay Debt (Year)	1.4	1.5
Interest Coverage Ratio (Times)	49.2	53.2

\*Ratio of Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent:  $\text{Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent} / \text{Total assets}$

\*Ratio of Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent at Market Value:  $\text{Stock market capitalization} / \text{Total assets}$

\*Years to Repay Debt:  $\text{Interest-bearing debt} / \text{Operating cash flow}$

\*Interest Coverage Ratio:  $\text{Operating cash flow} / \text{Interest expenses paid}$

Notes:

1. All indicators in the table above were computed with consolidated financial data.
2. Stock market capitalization was computed by multiplying the closing stock price at the end of the period by the number of shares outstanding (minus treasury shares) at the end of the period
3. Operating cash flow is “Net cash provided by operating activities” displayed in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Interest expenses are the amounts displayed in the item “Interest expenses paid” in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.
4. Since the Company has optionally adopted IFRS from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, as the transition date January 1, 2020, the figures for the period in and before the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, when the Company adopted Japanese GAAP, are not shown.

#### (4) Forecast of Performance

The business environment is expected to remain uncertain due to the impact on economic activities of the re-expansion of the COVID-19 both domestically and overseas, as well as concerns such as soaring raw material prices and component shortages. However, our business environment is expected to be firm due to long-term demand for the expansion of final product.

Amid these conditions, the Group has set the objective reaching orders received of ¥692,500 million, revenues of ¥660,000 million, operating income of ¥66,000 million, profit before taxes of ¥65,500 million, and profit attributable to owners of parent of ¥46,000 million for the next fiscal year.

Assumptions regarding foreign currency exchange rates forecast are as follows: US\$1 = ¥110, EUR1 = ¥130, RMB1 = ¥17.

Actual performance may differ from these forecasts owing to factors such as changing market environment.

#### Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2022

Billions of yen

	Six Months Ending June 30, 2022	Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2022
Orders Received	349.3	692.5
Revenue	317.3	660.0
Operating Profit	24.6	66.0
Profit Before Tax	24.7	65.5
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	17.0	46.0

#### Forecast of Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2022 by Business Segment

Six Months Ending June 30, 2022

Billions of yen

Segment	Orders Received	Revenue	Operating Profit
Fluid Machinery & Systems	175.0	171.0	11.0
Environmental Plants	45.0	35.0	2.0
Precision Machinery	128.5	110.5	12.0
Others	0.8	0.8	(0.4)
Total	349.3	317.3	24.6

Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2022

Billions of yen

Segment	Orders Received	Revenue	Operating Profit
Fluid Machinery & Systems	349.0	347.0	25.5
Environmental Plants	90.0	71.5	5.0
Precision Machinery	252.0	240.0	36.0
Others	1.5	1.5	(0.5)
Total	692.5	660.0	66.0

## Forecast of Business Environment by Business Segment

Segment		Business Environment
Fluid Machinery & Systems	Pumps	<p>(In the overseas market)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the oil and gas market, the Chinese market, which was expected to remain robust for several years, the progress of various projects is slowing slightly from the viewpoint of curbing CO2 emissions. On the other hand, it is expected that the rise in ammonia, which had been regarded as a medium-to long-term use for fuel, will accelerate, and that there will be an increase in the number of projects to expand CO2 recovery and injection facilities to chemical manufacturing plants and existing plants for material applications instead of refineries for fuel applications.</li> <li>• The water infrastructure market is on a recovery trend in China, Southeast Asia and the North America and expansion of demand can be expected in Africa, however, severe price competition is expected.</li> <li>• In the electric power market, the large-scale coal-fired thermal power market is expected to shrink as momentum for reducing CO2 emissions is growing. On the other hand, the demand for pumps for alternative fuels is expected to expand.</li> <li>• The construction equipment market is expected to remain firm mainly in North America and Europe, but there are concerns about the economic slowdown in China, the shortage of labor in Europe and the U.S., and the impact of worldwide material shortages, which will curb investment and disrupt the supply chain.</li> </ul> <p>(In domestic market (Japan) )</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construction equipment market is expected to continue to recover from the drop in demand due to COVID-19, but raw material shortages and supply chain disruptions are widespread, and there are concerns about the impact of delays in construction.</li> <li>• In “The Fifth Priority Plan for Social Infrastructure Development” announced by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, severe and frequent natural disasters and accelerating aging of infrastructures are taken up as changes in the social situation. Investment in the renewal and repair of related social infrastructures is expected to remain firm.</li> <li>• Significant reductions in domestic coal-fired power capacity are under consideration, and it is expected that renewable energy will be developed and nuclear power will restart as an alternative energy source. In conjunction with this, the trend toward shrinking after-sales services in the existing thermal power generation field is becoming stronger, while the trend toward the development of ammonia mixed combustion, hydrogen mixed combustion, and hydrogen-specialized combustion is accelerating, and it is expected that the demand for pumps will be created in related fields.</li> </ul>
	Compressors & Turbines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crude oil prices are on a recovery trend. In new product markets, demand for petrochemical and other applications is expected to be firm in India, and projects are expected to move in the Middle East. On the other hand, in China, there are concerns about environmental regulations and a slowdown in the economy, and in shale gas-related sales in North America, delays and stagnation are expected.</li> <li>• Demand for maintenance and repairs is expected to increase in the service market.</li> <li>• The LNG market is expected to be delayed as a whole, although some projects are moving.</li> </ul>
	Chillers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the domestic market, the construction equipment market for accommodations and other facilities is expected to remain sluggish due to the impacts of the establishment of changes in lifestyles and the prolonged spread of the COVID-19. On the other hand, the industrial market is expected to recover steadily as investment is resumed.</li> <li>• In the Chinese market, demand is robust, and while there is demand from upfront capital investment in anticipation of future regulations on decarbonization, it is expected that the price hike of raw materials and parts and the difficulty of obtaining them will continue. Depending on the policy for the supply of electricity in the future, there remains concerns that the production activities of our group will be restricted.</li> </ul>
Environmental Plants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New construction demand of waste incineration facilities for the public sector is expected to run at about the same level as in a typical year.</li> <li>• Construction demand of power generation facilities with woody biomass fuel for private companies and industrial waste incineration facilities for plastic waste etc. is expected to continue.</li> <li>• O&amp;M demand for existing facilities is expected to run at about the same level as in a typical year.</li> </ul>
Precision Machinery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The semiconductor market and the semiconductor manufacturing equipment market are expected to continue growing due to demand expansion for ICAC5 (IoT, Cloud, AI, Car (autonomous driving) and 5G). In the short term, attention should be paid continuously to production and supply system regarding the disruption of the supply chain and the lack of semiconductors caused by US-China trade friction and the re-spread of COVID19.</li> </ul>

**(5) Basic Policy for Shareholder Return for the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2021 and Ending December 31, 2022**

The Company regards returning a portion of its income to its shareholders as one of its most important management policies. Regarding shareholder return, the Company's policy is linking dividends to performance and aimed for a consolidated payout ratio of 35.0% or more and ensuring a ratio of dividends to equity attributable to owners of parent (consolidated) of 2.0% or more. We will also flexibly consider acquisition of treasury shares.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the Company is scheduled to pay its annual cash dividend of ¥163.00 per share (including an interim cash dividend of ¥50.00 per share).

We plan to pay an annual dividend of ¥170.00 per share (including an interim dividend of ¥85.00) in the next fiscal year.

## **2. Basic Approach to Selection of Accounting Standards**

The Group has optionally adopted IFRS from the three months ending March 31, 2021 for its consolidated financial statements in consideration of the need for international comparability of consolidated financial statements in the capital market.

### 3. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Primary Notes

#### (1) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Millions of yen

	As of January 1, 2020	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2021
<b>Assets</b>			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	95,256	120,544	136,488
Trade and other receivables	140,881	122,343	130,121
Contract assets	64,632	76,533	86,887
Inventories	101,150	101,654	121,389
Income taxes receivable	637	292	605
Other financial assets	3,007	2,750	3,267
Other current assets	14,396	15,945	21,173
Total current assets	419,962	440,062	499,934
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	150,353	158,763	161,392
Goodwill and intangible assets	8,714	11,450	23,204
Investments accounted for using the equity method	6,379	6,964	7,153
Deferred tax assets	14,391	12,994	12,665
Other financial assets	9,765	7,703	6,241
Other non-current assets	5,897	6,832	9,144
Total non-current assets	195,502	204,709	219,801
Total assets	615,465	644,771	719,736



	Millions of yen		
	As of January 1, 2020	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2021
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	137,843	142,701	162,558
Contract liabilities	20,728	40,056	49,771
Bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities	42,805	33,404	56,578
Income taxes payable	2,397	3,620	6,337
Provisions	14,972	14,489	14,769
Other financial liabilities	85	84	98
Other current liabilities	39,427	33,643	37,243
Total current liabilities	258,259	267,998	327,357
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities	61,191	64,946	55,467
Retirement benefit liability	12,004	9,494	8,413
Provisions	2,453	2,319	2,488
Deferred tax liabilities	47	45	402
Other financial liabilities	234	182	123
Other non-current liabilities	3,099	2,907	3,829
Total non-current liabilities	79,031	79,895	70,723
Total liabilities	337,291	347,894	398,080
Equity			
Share capital	79,155	79,451	79,643
Capital surplus	76,083	75,987	76,566
Retained earnings	116,732	136,629	171,720
Treasury shares	(174)	(178)	(20,189)
Other components of equity	(518)	(2,324)	4,569
Total equity attributable to owners of parent	271,277	289,564	312,310
Non-controlling interests	6,896	7,312	9,345
Total equity	278,173	296,877	321,655
Total liabilities and equity	615,465	644,771	719,736

**(2) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income and Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income**

**Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income**

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020 and 2021

Millions of yen

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021
Revenue	522,478	603,213
Cost of sales	376,032	424,571
Gross profit	146,446	178,641
Selling, general and administrative expenses	108,563	120,553
Other income	931	4,131
Other expenses	1,246	847
Operating profit	37,566	61,372
Finance income	382	416
Finance costs	3,040	2,687
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	847	1,200
Profit before tax	35,756	60,302
Income tax expense	9,805	13,873
Profit	25,950	46,428
Profit attributable to		
Owners of parent	24,236	43,616
Non-controlling interests	1,713	2,812
Earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share	254.36	463.44
Basic earnings per share, diluted	253.34	462.09

# Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020 and 2021

Millions of yen

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021
Profit	25,950	46,428
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,486	2,758
Net change in fair value of financial assets designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(159)	47
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	18	86
Total of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1,345	2,893
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Cash flow hedges	(31)	94
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(1,676)	6,602
Total of items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(1,708)	6,697
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	(363)	9,591
Total comprehensive income	25,587	56,020
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Owners of parent	23,804	52,529
Non-controlling interests	1,782	3,490

**(3) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020**

Millions of yen

	Equity attributable to owners of parent							
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Other components of equity		
						Net change in fair value of financial assets designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedges	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans
As of January 1, 2020	79,155	76,083	116,732	(174)	—	(493)	(24)	—
Changes during the period								
Comprehensive income								
Profit	—	—	24,236	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(1,746)	(140)	(31)	1,487
Total comprehensive income	—	—	24,236	—	(1,746)	(140)	(31)	1,487
Transactions with owners								
Dividends	—	—	(5,713)	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
Disposal of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based payment transactions	296	(95)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	—	—	1,374	—	—	113	—	(1,487)
Total transactions with owners	296	(95)	(4,339)	(3)	—	113	—	(1,487)
As of December 31, 2020	79,451	75,987	136,629	(178)	(1,746)	(520)	(56)	—

Millions of yen

	Equity attributable to owners of parent	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Total non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Total other components of equity			
As of January 1, 2020	(518)	271,277	6,896	278,173
Changes during the period				
Comprehensive income				
Profit	—	24,236	1,713	25,950
Other comprehensive income	(432)	(432)	68	(363)
Total comprehensive income	(432)	23,804	1,782	25,587
Transactions with owners				
Dividends	—	(5,713)	(1,366)	(7,080)
Purchase of treasury shares	—	(3)	—	(3)
Disposal of treasury shares	—	—	—	—
Share-based payment transactions	—	200	—	200
Change in scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	(1,374)	—	—	—
Total transactions with owners	(1,374)	(5,516)	(1,366)	(6,883)
As of December 31, 2020	(2,324)	289,564	7,312	296,877

# For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

Millions of yen

	Equity attributable to owners of parent							
					Other components of equity			
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Net change in fair value of financial assets designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedges	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans
As of January 1, 2021	79,451	75,987	136,629	(178)	(1,746)	(520)	(56)	—
Changes during the period								
Comprehensive income								
Profit	—	—	43,616	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	5,926	77	94	2,814
Total comprehensive income	—	—	43,616	—	5,926	77	94	2,814
Transactions with owners								
Dividends	—	—	(10,455)	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	(88)	(20,010)	—	—	—	—
Disposal of treasury shares	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	—
Share-based payment transactions	191	578	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	—	—	2,018	—	—	795	—	(2,814)
Total transactions with owners	191	578	(8,525)	(20,010)	—	795	—	(2,814)
As of December 31, 2021	79,643	76,566	171,720	(20,189)	4,179	351	38	—

Millions of yen

	Equity attributable to owners of parent		Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Total non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Total other components of equity				
As of January 1, 2021	(2,324)		289,564	7,312	296,877
Changes during the period					
Comprehensive income					
Profit	—		43,616	2,812	46,428
Other comprehensive income	8,912		8,912	678	9,591
Total comprehensive income	8,912		52,529	3,490	56,020
Transactions with owners					
Dividends	—		(10,455)	(1,458)	(11,914)
Purchase of treasury shares	—		(20,099)	—	(20,099)
Disposal of treasury shares	—		0	—	0
Share-based payment transactions	—		770	—	770
Change in scope of consolidation	—		—	0	0
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	(2,018)		—	—	—
Total transactions with owners	(2,018)		(29,784)	(1,458)	(31,242)
As of December 31, 2021	4,569		312,310	9,345	321,655

#### (4) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Millions of yen

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	35,756	60,302
Depreciation and amortization	19,872	21,435
Impairment loss	248	198
Interest and dividend income	(380)	(387)
Interest expenses	1,436	1,298
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(563)	5,148
Share of loss (profit) of investments accounted for using the equity method	(847)	(1,200)
Loss (gain) on sales of fixed assets	(15)	(2,991)
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	16,896	(862)
Decrease (increase) in contract assets	(12,241)	(5,968)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(1,299)	(14,224)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	4,669	17,757
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	19,194	6,691
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(370)	15
Increase / decrease in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	(522)	(425)
Other	(4,958)	(2,121)
Subtotal	76,875	84,665
Interest income received	356	363
Dividend income received	321	1,122
Interest expenses paid	(1,400)	(1,369)
Income taxes paid	(7,305)	(11,923)
Net cash provided by operating activities	68,848	72,858
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments into time deposits	(3,565)	(4,092)
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	3,761	3,958
Purchase of investment securities	(582)	(20)
Proceeds from sales and redemption of investment securities	2,471	3,085
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	(31,250)	(25,755)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	91	1,575
Purchase of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation	—	(10,375)
Other	(125)	263
Net cash used in investing activities	(29,200)	(31,361)

	Millions of yen	
	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	2,331	8,752
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	27,750	5,191
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(41,738)	(6,362)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(5,728)	(5,058)
Redemption of bonds	10,000	—
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	0	0
Purchase of treasury shares	(3)	(20,099)
Dividends paid	(5,713)	(10,455)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(1,287)	(1,458)
Other	0	0
Net cash used in financing activities	(14,389)	(29,489)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	29	3,936
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	25,287	15,944
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	95,256	120,544
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	120,544	136,488

**(5) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****(Note for the Assumption of Going Concern)**

None

**(Segment Information)**

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

Millions of yen

	Reportable segments				Others (Note 1)	Total	Adjustment (Note 2,3)	Consolidated (Note 4)
	Fluid Machinery & Systems	Environmental Plants	Precision Machinery	Total				
Revenue								
External customers	313,218	67,418	140,352	520,989	1,489	522,478	—	522,478
Intersegment and transfers	761	10	3	775	2,596	3,371	(3,371)	—
Total	313,979	67,429	140,355	521,764	4,085	525,849	(3,371)	522,478
Segment profit (loss)	19,801	6,869	11,626	38,297	(637)	37,660	(93)	37,566
Finance income								382
Finance costs								3,040
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method								847
Profit before tax								35,756
Segment assets	327,297	54,010	152,095	533,404	33,384	566,788	77,982	644,771
Other items								
Depreciation amortization And amortization	10,330	899	5,760	16,990	2,900	19,890	(18)	19,872
Impairment loss	151	—	69	221	26	248	—	248
Capital expenditures	14,654	1,019	16,910	32,584	2,525	35,109	(62)	35,047
Affiliates Accounted for by Equity Method Amount invested	—	6,964	—	6,964	—	6,964	—	6,964

Notes 1: The “Others” item in the table above is the business segment for operations that are not included among reportable segments. It contains business support services and other activities.

2: The “Adjustment” item for segment profit (loss) shows eliminations of intersegment transactions.

Reconciliations of segment assets are corporate assets of ¥80,496 million and elimination of intersegment transactions of ¥(2,513) million that are not allocated to the reportable segments. Corporate assets consist primarily of our cash and cash equivalents, certain investments in securities and deferred tax assets.

3: The adjustments of Other Items are the elimination of intersegment transactions.

4: Segment profit (loss) is adjusted with operating profit in the condensed consolidated statement of income.



Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

Millions of yen

	Reportable segments				Others (Note 1)	Total	Adjustment (Note 2,3)	Consolidated (Note 4)
	Fluid Machinery & Systems	Environmental Plants	Precision Machinery	Total				
Revenue								
External customers	336,980	71,824	192,791	601,596	1,617	603,213	—	603,213
Intersegment and transfers	739	55	3	798	2,355	3,154	(3,154)	—
Total	337,719	71,880	192,794	602,394	3,973	606,368	(3,154)	603,213
Segment profit	24,793	5,632	28,035	58,461	1,168	59,629	1,743	61,372
Finance income								416
Finance costs								2,687
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method								1,200
Profit before tax								60,302
Segment assets	360,986	55,062	181,140	597,189	34,733	631,923	87,813	719,736
Other items								
Depreciation amortization And amortization	10,930	806	6,981	18,717	2,739	21,457	(21)	21,435
Impairment loss	72	0	70	143	54	198	—	198
Capital expenditures	9,949	762	5,608	16,321	6,481	22,803	(44)	22,758
Affiliates Accounted for by Equity Method Amount invested	—	7,153	—	7,153	—	7,153	—	7,153

Notes 1: The “Others” item in the table above is the business segment for operations that are not included among reportable segments. It contains business support services and other activities.

2: The “Adjustment” item for segment profit shows eliminations of intersegment transactions.

Reconciliations of segment assets are corporate assets of ¥88.582 million and elimination of intersegment transactions of ¥(769) million that are not allocated to the reportable segments. Corporate assets consist primarily of our cash and cash equivalents, certain investments in securities and deferred tax assets.

3: The adjustments of Other Items are the elimination of intersegment transactions.

4: Segment profit is adjusted with operating profit in the condensed consolidated statement of income.

**(Per Share Data of Common Shares)****1. Computation of Basic earnings per Share**

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021
Profit attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen)	24,236	43,616
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)	95,284	94,114
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	254.36	463.44

**2. Computation of Diluted earnings per Share**

	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2021
Profit attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen)	24,236	43,616
Adjustment to net income (Millions of yen)	—	—
Net income used to calculate diluted earnings per share (millions of yen)	24,236	43,616
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)	95,284	94,114
Adjusted number of shares related to stock options (Thousands of shares)	382	275
Weighted average number of diluted common shares outstanding (in thousands)	95,667	94,390
Diluted earnings per share (yen)	253.34	462.09

(NOTE)None were excluded from the calculation of the average number of diluted common shares outstanding during the period as anti-dilutive.

**(Significant Subsequent Events)**

(Cancellation of treasury shares)

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 14, 2021, the Company resolved to cancel its treasury shares in accordance with Article 178 of the Company Law and completed it as follows.

(1) Type of shares cancelled

Common shares of the Company

(2) Number of shares cancelled

3,513,400 shares

(3.68% of the total number of issued shares as of the end of December 2021)

(3) Date of cancellation

January 31, 2022

**(First-time Adoption)**

The Group discloses its condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS from the first quarter ended March 31, 2021. The Group's most recent disclosure of its consolidated financial statements in accordance with Japanese GAAP was for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. The date of the transition to IFRS is January 1, 2020.

IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" (hereinafter "IFRS 1") stipulates that, in principle, the retrospective application of IFRS is required. However, it provides some voluntary and mandatory exemptions from full retrospective applications. Impact of such transition is adjusted in retained earnings as of the transition date.

**Exemptions under IFRS 1**

The Company applies voluntary exemptions such as follows:

**Business Combination**

IFRS 1 allows entities to choose not to retrospectively apply IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" (hereinafter "IFRS 3") for business combinations that occurred before the transition date. The Group chose the option not to apply IFRS 3 retrospectively to business combinations that occurred before the transition date. As a result, the amount of goodwill arising from business combinations before the transition date is not adjusted and remains the same as the book value under the previous GAAP. The goodwill mentioned above has gone through impairment test on the transition date regardless of the presence of indications of impairment.

**Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations**

IFRS 1 allows entities to deem the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments to be zero at the transition date. The Group has chosen to deem accumulated exchange differences on translation of foreign operations to be zero at the transition date and recognized it in retained earnings.

**Leases as Lessee**

When a first-time adopter recognizes right of use assets and lease liabilities as a lessee, IFRS 1 allows entities to measure all right of use assets and lease liabilities at the transition date. The Group measured lease liabilities at the transition date, using the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted by the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the transition date. The Group measures right of use assets by each lease contract as book value as if IFRS 16 "Leases" (hereinafter "IFRS 16") had been applied to the contracts from the start date of the contracts while the right of use assets are discounted by incremental borrowing rate on the IFRS transition date. For leases with lease terms ending within 12 months from the transition date and leases with underlying assets of low value, lease expenses are either recognized over the lease term under a straight-line or another regular basis.

**Designation of Financial Instruments Recognized Before the Transition Date**

IFRS 1 allows entities to designate financial instruments under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (hereinafter "IFRS 9") based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the transition date. Based on the circumstances as of the transition date, the Group mainly designated its equity financial instruments recognized before the transition date as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

**Mandatory Exemptions of IFRS 1**

IFRS 1 prohibits retrospective application of "Estimates", "Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities", "Non-controlling interests", "Classification and measurement of financial assets" and so on. The Group has prospectively applied IFRS for these items from the transition date.

## (1) Reconciliation of Japanese GAAP to IFRS

Reconciliation disclosures required on the first-time adoption of IFRS are shown below. Items that do not affect retained earnings and comprehensive income are included in “Reclassification,” and items that affect retained earnings and comprehensive income are included in “Differences in recognition and measurement” of the reconciliation tables.

### (i) Reconciliation of Equity as of the Transition Date (January 1, 2020)

Under Japanese GAAP, the Group adopted “Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition” (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 30, 2018) and “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition” (ASBJ Guidance No. 30, March 30, 2018) from January 1, 2020. The “Japanese GAAP” column of the below table reflects the cumulative effect of the application.

Millions of yen

Line items under Japanese GAAP	Japanese GAAP	Reclassification	Differences in scope of consolidation	Differences in recognition and measurement	IFRS	Notes	Line items under IFRS
Assets							Assets
Current assets							Current assets
Cash and deposits	94,014	(663)	1,904	—	95,256		Cash and cash equivalents
Notes and accounts receivable	194,035	(194,035)	—	—	—		
Electronically recorded monetary claims	9,218	(9,218)	—	—	—		
	—	140,536	493	(149)	140,881		Trade and other receivables
	—	64,617	(48)	63	64,632		Contract assets
Securities	1,097	(1,097)	—	—	—		
Merchandise and finished goods	18,386	(18,386)	—	—	—		
Work in process	51,165	(51,165)	—	—	—		
Raw materials and supplies	32,633	(32,633)	—	—	—		
	—	99,941	357	850	101,150		Inventories
Others	15,932	(15,932)	—	—	—		
	—	596	40	0	637		Income taxes receivable
	—	13,424	197	774	14,396		Other current assets
	—	1,907	873	227	3,007		Other financial assets
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,107)	2,107	—	—	—		
Total current assets	414,376	—	3,818	1,767	419,962		Total current assets
Fixed assets							Non-current assets
Tangible fixed assets (net)	124,898	—	589	24,865	150,353	(B)	Property, plant and equipment
Goodwill	774	(774)	—	—	—		
Software	6,496	(6,496)	—	—	—		
Others (intangible assets)	3,072	(3,072)	—	—	—		
	—	10,343	14	(1,644)	8,714		Goodwill and intangible assets
Investment securities	19,666	(19,666)	—	—	—		
	—	6,975	—	(596)	6,379		Investment accounted for using the equity method
Long-term loans receivable	144	(144)	—	—	—		
	—	16,345	(5,641)	(938)	9,765	(A)	Other financial assets
Defined benefit asset	5,017	(5,017)	—	—	—		
Deferred tax assets	11,879	—	40	2,471	14,391		Deferred tax assets
Others (investments and other assets)	10,077	(10,077)	—	—	—		
	—	6,141	41	(285)	5,897		Other non-current assets
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,442)	5,442	—	—	—		
Total fixed assets	176,585	—	(4,956)	23,873	195,502		Total non-current assets
Total assets	590,961	—	(1,137)	25,641	615,465		Total assets

Line items under Japanese GAAP	Japanese GAAP	Reclassification	Differences in scope of consolidation	Differences in recognition and measurement	IFRS	Notes	Line items under IFRS
Liabilities							Liabilities
Current liabilities							Current liabilities
Notes and accounts payable trade	60,260	(60,260)	—	—	—		
Electronically recorded obligations	59,847	(59,847)	—	—	—		
	—	137,259	128	456	137,843		Trade and other payables
Short-term loans payable	50,965	(50,965)	—	—	—		
	—	39,304	(1,370)	4,871	42,805	(B)	Bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities
Income taxes payable	3,233	(890)	53	—	2,397		Income taxes payable
Provision for bonuses	6,629	(6,629)	—	—	—		
Provision for directors' bonuses	348	(348)	—	—	—		
Provision for losses on construction completion guarantees	3,336	(3,336)	—	—	—		
Provision for product warranties	3,530	(3,530)	—	—	—		
Provision for construction losses	6,737	(6,737)	—	—	—		
	—	13,603	—	1,368	14,972		Provisions
Others	65,389	(65,389)	—	—	—		
	—	20,766	1	(40)	20,728		Contract liabilities
	—	34,595	98	4,733	39,427	(C)	Other current liabilities
	—	85	—	—	85		Other financial liabilities
Total current liabilities	260,279	(12,320)	(1,088)	11,389	258,259		Total current liabilities
Long-term liabilities							Non-current liabilities
Bonds payable	10,000	(10,000)	—	—	—		
Long-term loans payable	18,340	(18,340)	—	—	—		
	—	41,682	—	19,509	61,191	(B)	Bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities
Defined benefit liability	9,362	—	77	2,565	12,004	(D)	Retirement benefit liability
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	107	(107)	—	—	—		
Asset retirement obligations	2,401	(2,401)	—	—	—		
	—	2,401	—	52	2,453		Provisions
Deferred tax liabilities	504	—	1	(459)	47		Deferred tax liabilities
Others	2,612	(2,612)	—	—	—		
	—	1,464	1	1,634	3,099		Other non-current liabilities
	—	234	—	—	234		Other financial liabilities
Total long-term liabilities	43,328	12,320	80	23,302	79,031		Total non-current liabilities
Total liabilities	303,608	—	(1,008)	34,691	337,291		Total liabilities
Net assets							Equity
Common shares	79,155	—	—	—	79,155		Share capital
Capital surplus	74,848	1,132	—	102	76,083		Capital surplus
Retained earnings	137,201	—	(230)	(20,238)	116,732	(F)	Retained earnings
Treasury shares	(174)	—	—	—	(174)		Treasury shares
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(11,852)	—	(3)	11,337	(518)	(A)(D)(E)	Other components of equity
Subscription rights to shares	1,132	(1,132)	—	—	—		
					271,277		Total equity attributable to owners of parent
Non-controlling interests	7,043	—	104	(252)	6,896		Non-controlling interests
Total net assets	287,353	—	(129)	(9,050)	278,173		Total equity
Total liabilities and net assets	590,961	—	(1,137)	25,641	615,465		Total liabilities and equity

(ii) Reconciliation of Equity as of December 31, 2020

Millions of yen

Line items under Japanese GAAP	Japanese GAAP	Reclassification	Differences in recognition and measurement	IFRS	Notes	Line items under IFRS
Assets						Assets
Current assets						Current assets
Cash and deposits	121,996	(1,452)	—	120,544		Cash and cash equivalents
Notes and accounts receivable	187,289	(187,289)	—	—		
Electronically recorded monetary claims	11,374	(11,374)	—	—		
	—	122,496	(153)	122,343		Trade and other receivables
	—	76,912	(379)	76,533		Contract assets
Securities	1,035	(1,035)	—	—		
Merchandise and finished goods	20,333	(20,333)	—	—		
Work in process	47,648	(47,648)	—	—		
Raw materials and supplies	34,621	(34,621)	—	—		
	—	100,777	877	101,654		Inventories
Others	16,727	(16,727)	—	—		
	—	232	59	292		Income taxes receivable
	—	15,173	771	15,945		Other current assets
	—	2,501	249	2,750		Other financial assets
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,387)	2,387	—	—		
Total current assets	438,637	—	1,424	440,062		Total current assets
Fixed assets						Non-current assets
Tangible fixed assets (net)	136,202	—	22,561	158,763	(B)	Property, plant and equipment
Goodwill	369	(369)	—	—		
Software	9,485	(9,485)	—	—		
Others (intangible assets)	3,003	(3,003)	—	—		
	—	12,858	(1,407)	11,450		Goodwill and intangible assets
Investment securities	12,766	(12,766)	—	—		
	—	7,695	(730)	6,964		Investment accounted for using the equity method
Long-term loans receivable	127	(127)	—	—		
	—	8,638	(935)	7,703	(A)	Other financial assets
Defined benefit asset	5,181	(5,181)	—	—		
Deferred tax assets	10,631	—	2,363	12,994		Deferred tax assets
Others (investments and other assets)	10,339	(10,339)	—	—		
	—	6,913	(81)	6,832		Other non-current assets
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,166)	5,166	—	—		
Total fixed assets	182,940	—	21,768	204,709		Total non-current assets
Total assets	621,578	—	23,193	644,771		Total assets

Line items under Japanese GAAP	Japanese GAAP	Reclassification	Differences in recognition and measurement	IFRS	Notes	Line items under IFRS
Liabilities						Liabilities
Current liabilities						Current liabilities
Notes and accounts payable-trade	60,508	(60,508)	—	—		
Electronically recorded obligations	69,230	(69,230)	—	—		
	—	142,701	—	142,701		Trade and other payables
Short-term loans payable	28,056	(28,056)	—	—		
	—	28,586	4,818	33,404	(B)	Bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities
Income taxes payable	4,672	(1,052)	—	3,620		Income taxes payable
Advances received	40,056	(40,056)	—	—		
Provision for bonuses	7,685	(7,685)	—	—		
Provision for directors' bonuses	454	(454)	—	—		
Provision for losses on construction completion guarantees	3,793	(3,793)	—	—		
Provision for product warranties	4,089	(4,089)	—	—		
Provision for construction losses	6,096	(6,096)	—	—		
	—	13,979	509	14,489		Provisions
Others	33,541	(33,541)	—	—		
	—	40,056	—	40,056		Contract liabilities
	—	29,157	4,485	33,643	(C)	Other current liabilities
	—	84	—	84		Other financial liabilities
Total current liabilities	258,185	—	9,813	267,998		Total current liabilities
Long-term liabilities						Non-current liabilities
Bonds payable	20,000	(20,000)	—	—		
Long-term loans payable	26,666	(26,666)	—	—		
	—	47,556	17,389	64,946	(B)	Bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities
Defined benefit liability	7,704	—	1,790	9,494	(D)	Retirement benefit liability
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	121	(121)	—	—		
Asset retirement obligations	2,264	(2,264)	—	—		
	—	2,264	54	2,319		Provisions
Deferred tax liabilities	24	—	20	45		Deferred tax liabilities
Others	2,141	(2,141)	—	—		
	—	1,190	1,717	2,907		Other non-current liabilities
	—	182	—	182		Other financial liabilities
Total long-term liabilities	58,922	—	20,972	79,895		Total non-current liabilities
Total liabilities	317,108	—	30,786	347,894		Total liabilities
Net assets						Equity
Common shares	79,451	—	—	79,451		Share capital
Capital surplus	75,144	765	77	75,987		Capital surplus
Retained earnings	156,486	—	(19,857)	136,629	(F)	Retained earnings
Treasury shares	(178)	—	—	(178)		Treasury shares
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(14,671)	—	12,346	(2,324)	(A)(D)(E)	Other components of equity
Subscription rights to shares	765	(765)	—	—		
				289,564		Total equity attributable to owners of parent
Non-controlling interests	7,472	—	(159)	7,312		Non-controlling interests
Total net assets	304,470	—	(7,592)	296,877		Total equity
Total liabilities and net assets	621,578	—	23,193	644,771		Total liabilities and equity

## (iii) Reconciliation of Income and Comprehensive Income for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

Millions of yen

Line items under Japanese GAAP	Japanese GAAP	Reclassification	Differences in recognition and measurement	IFRS	Notes	Line items under IFRS
Net sales	523,727	—	(1,248)	522,478	(H)	Revenue
Cost of sales	379,087	—	(3,054)	376,032	(G)(H)	Cost of sales
Gross profit	144,639	—	1,806	146,446		Gross profit
Selling, general and administrative expenses	106,760	231	1,571	108,563	(G)(H)	Selling, general and administrative expenses
	—	937	(6)	931		Other income
	—	1,524	(277)	1,246		Other expenses
Operating income	37,879	(818)	506	37,566		Operating profit
Non-operating income	2,155	(2,155)	—	—		
Non-operating expenses	3,175	(3,175)	—	—		
Extraordinary income	121	(121)	—	—		
Extraordinary loss	934	(934)	—	—		
	—	459	(77)	382		Finance income
	—	2,585	454	3,040		Finance costs
	—	879	(32)	847		Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method
Income before income taxes	36,045	(231)	(58)	35,756		Profit before tax
Income taxes-current	9,325	(9,325)	—	—		
Income taxes-deferred	533	(533)	—	—		
	—	9,627	178	9,805		Income tax expense
Profit	26,186	—	(236)	25,950		Profit

Millions of yen

Line items under Japanese GAAP	Japanese GAAP	Reclassification	Differences in recognition and measurement	IFRS	Notes	Line items under IFRS
Profit	26,186	—	(236)	25,950		Profit
Other comprehensive income						Other comprehensive income
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	(48)	—	(110)	(159)		Net changes in fair value of financial assets measured through other comprehensive income
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of tax	530	—	955	1,486		Remeasurements of defined benefit plans
Deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(30)	—	(1)	(31)		Cash flow hedges
Translation adjustment	(2,644)	—	968	(1,676)		Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations
Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using the equity method	120	—	(102)	18		Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method
Total other comprehensive income	(2,073)	—	1,709	(363)		Total other comprehensive income, net of tax
Comprehensive income	24,113	—	1,473	25,587		Total comprehensive income
Comprehensive income attributable to:						Comprehensive income attributable to:
Owners of parent	22,373	—	1,430	23,804		Owners of parent
Non-controlling interests	1,740	—	42	1,782		Non-controlling interests



## (2) Notes for Reconciliation of Equity

### (Differences in Recognition and Measurement)

#### (A) Non-marketable Equity Financial Instruments

Non-marketable equity financial instruments had been measured at acquisition cost under Japanese GAAP. Under IFRS, based on IFRS 9, they are classified as equity financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, measured at fair value regardless of whether they are marketable or not. The variance is recognized through other comprehensive income.

#### (B) Lease Transactions

Under Japanese GAAP, the Group classified lease contracts as finance leases or operating leases. For operating leases, the accounting treatment was similar to that of regular rental transactions. Under IFRS, the Group does not make such classification and recognizes right of use assets included in “Property, plant and equipment” and “Bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities” of current and non-current liabilities with regard to all leases except for short term leases and leases with underlying assets of low value.

#### (C) Unused Paid Leave

Unused paid leave not recognized under Japanese GAAP is recognized as “Other current liabilities” under IFRS.

#### (D) Employee Benefits

Under Japanese GAAP, on defined benefit plan, service costs, interest costs and expected return were recognized as net profit and loss. The amounts in actuarial gains or losses and prior service costs related to these plans which were not expensed were recorded as accumulated other comprehensive income and then recognized as net profit and loss in the future for a certain period.

On the other hand, under IFRS, on defined benefit plan, current service costs and prior service costs are recognized as net profit and loss. Net interest costs are recognized as net profit and loss calculated by net defined benefit liabilities (assets) multiplied by discount rate. Remeasurement of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) is recognized in other comprehensive income, and when incurred, it is immediately transferred from other equity components directly to retained earnings and not through net profit and loss. Remeasurement consists of actuarial gains or losses in defined benefit liabilities and return from plan assets (excluding interest income from plan assets).

#### (E) Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations

The Group has chosen to apply the exemption for cumulative exchange differences on translation of foreign operations set forth under IFRS 1. The exchange differences are deemed to be zero, and they are recognized in retained earnings.

#### (F) Adjustment to Retained Earnings

The above adjustments' effect on retained earnings are as follows. (( ) : Loss)

Millions of yen

	As of the Transition Date (January 1, 2020)	As of December 31, 2020
Employee benefits	(15,926)	(14,701)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(2,891)	(4,587)
Right of use assets, lease liabilities	(308)	(334)
Property, plant and equipment	(298)	(131)
Investments by using the equity method	(251)	(326)
Others	(561)	225
Reconciliation amount of retained earnings	(20,238)	(19,857)

(Reclassification)

To comply with IFRS, the following reclassifications are performed.

- Under Japanese GAAP, short-term investments with maturities within three months from the acquisition date were included in “Securities”. Under IFRS, they are presented in “Cash and cash equivalents”.
- Under Japanese GAAP, “Notes and accounts receivable-trade”, “Electronically recorded monetary claims” and “Allowance for doubtful accounts” in current assets were independently presented, and “Accounts receivable-other” was included in “Others” in current assets. Under IFRS, they are presented as “Trade and other receivables” and “Contract assets”.
- “Merchandise and finished goods”, “Work in process” and “Raw materials and supplies” presented independently under Japanese GAAP now are lumped into “Inventories”.
- “Investments accounted for using the equity method” included in “Investment securities” under Japanese GAAP is presented independently under IFRS.
- “Provision for losses on construction completion guarantees”, “Provision for product warranties” and “Provision for construction losses” as current liabilities and “Asset retirement obligations” as long-term liabilities were presented independently under Japanese GAAP. Under IFRS, they are presented as “Provisions” in current liabilities and non-current liabilities.
- “Advances received” presented independently under Japanese GAAP is presented as “Contract liabilities” under IFRS.
- “Other financial assets” and “Other financial liabilities” are presented independently.

**(3) Notes for Reconciliation on Profit and Loss and Comprehensive Income**

(Differences in Recognition and Measurement)

(G) Inventories

Under Japanese GAAP, some subsidiaries included transportation costs to deliver products to customers in the cost of inventories. Under IFRS, all costs except for those incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location or condition are recognized as “Selling, general and administrative expenses” when they are incurred.

(H) Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations

Under Japanese GAAP, revenue and expense of foreign operations were translated by foreign exchange rates as of the financial reporting date. Under IFRS, they are translated by the average rate of the reporting period unless there are significant fluctuations in the exchange rates.

(Reclassification)

To comply with IFRS, the following reclassifications are performed.

- Among revenue and expenses presented in “Non-operating income”, “Non-operating expenses”, “Extraordinary income” and “Extraordinary loss” under Japanese GAAP, finance-related items are presented in “Finance income” and “Finance costs”, and the other items are presented in “Other income” and “Other expenses” under IFRS.

**(4) Reconciliation on Cash Flow Statements**

Under Japanese GAAP, “Payment of operating lease transactions” was in “Cash flows from operating activities”. Under IFRS, it is in “Cash flows from financing activities” as “Repayments of lease liabilities”.

**(Additional Information)**

The spread of COVID-19 continues worldwide. It is still a major threat, and the situation remains unpredictable. On the other hand, the trend toward the coexistence of infectious prevention and economic activities, called “with Corona”, is becoming more active, and demand for social and industrial infrastructures is recovering.

In the previous fiscal year, our accounting estimates were based on the assumption that the business environment maintains its stability with limited impact of COVID-19 to the Group's business. There are no major changes to this assumption.

However, if the impact of the spread of COVID-19 diverges from this assumption, the Group's financial position and financial results may be affected.

## **4. Others**

### **(1) Litigation and Others**

(Progress of Dispute Regarding Fire Accident at Bulky Waste Treatment Facility at the Gifu City Eastern Clean Center)

On October 23, 2015, a fire broke out at the bulky waste treatment facility at the Gifu City Eastern Clean Center, which is located in the Akutami section of Gifu City in Gifu Prefecture, when Ebara Environmental Plant Co., Ltd. (“EEP”), the Company’s consolidated subsidiary, was making repairs on the facility. EEP is responsible for the operation and management of a waste incinerating facility that is located adjacent to the bulky waste treatment facility where the fire occurred.

Regarding this incident, while the Company had been discussing with Gifu City the compensation for related damages, a lawsuit against EEP was filed by Gifu City at the Gifu District Court on January 31, 2019 claiming compensation for damages of ¥4,362 million and late charges for such compensation. Afterwards, Gifu City amended its amount of the compensation claim for damages to ¥4,474 million and late charges for such compensation on July 22, 2019 (received on July 25, 2019).

On July 17, 2020, the amount of the compensation claim for damages was amended to ¥4,582 million and late charges for such compensation (received on July 20, 2020), and on August 10, 2021, the compensation claim for damages was amended to ¥4,692 million and late charges for such compensation (received on August 25, 2021).

At this time, it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the effect of this incident on the Group’s consolidated financial results.

### **(2) Changes of Directors and Executive Officers**

Please refer to the "Notice of Changes of Directors and Executive Officers" announced today.

### (3) Segment Information

Business Segment

FMS = Fluid Machinery & Systems, EP = Environmental Plants, PM = Precision Machinery

(i) Actual Results and Forecast of Orders Received, Revenue, Operating Profit, and Backlog of Orders Received by Business Segment

Billions of yen

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021			Six Months Ending June 30, 2022	Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2022
	Actual	Actual	Change	Change Ratio (%)	Forecast	Forecast
Orders Received						
Pumps	166.0	197.7	31.6	19.1	100.0	200.0
Compressors & Turbines	87.1	104.7	17.5	20.2	47.0	95.0
Chillers	33.1	40.2	7.0	21.4	23.0	42.0
Others	14.7	12.1	(2.6)	(18.0)	5.0	12.0
Total of FMS	301.1	354.8	53.6	17.8	175.0	349.0
EP	61.9	129.4	67.5	109.2	45.0	90.0
PM	146.6	285.4	138.7	94.6	128.5	252.0
Others	1.4	1.7	0.2	19.4	0.8	1.5
Total	511.2	771.4	260.2	50.9	349.3	692.5
Revenue						
Pumps	168.1	191.5	23.3	13.9	100.0	200.0
Compressors & Turbines	95.8	91.2	(4.5)	(4.8)	45.0	95.0
Chillers	35.5	40.7	5.2	14.7	20.0	41.0
Others	13.7	13.5	(0.1)	(1.3)	6.0	11.0
Total of FMS	313.2	336.9	23.7	7.6	171.0	347.0
EP	67.4	71.8	4.4	6.5	35.0	71.5
PM	140.3	192.7	52.4	37.4	110.5	240.0
Others	1.4	1.6	0.1	8.6	0.8	1.5
Total	522.4	603.2	80.7	15.5	317.3	660.0
Operating Profit						
Pumps	9.2	14.1	4.9	53.1	7.0	14.0
Compressors & Turbines	7.7	8.8	1.1	14.4	3.0	9.0
Chillers	1.9	1.6	(0.2)	(11.6)	0.9	2.1
Others & Adjustment	0.9	0.1	(0.8)	(83.3)	0.1	0.4
Total of FMS	19.8	24.7	4.9	25.2	11.0	25.5
EP	6.8	5.6	(1.2)	(18.0)	2.0	5.0
PM	11.6	28.0	16.4	141.1	12.0	36.0
Others & Adjustment	(0.7)	2.9	3.6	—	(0.4)	(0.5)
Total	37.5	61.3	23.8	63.4	24.6	66.0
Backlog of Orders Received						
Pumps	90.9	101.4	10.5	11.5	101.4	101.4
Compressors & Turbines	81.0	101.2	20.2	24.9	103.2	101.2
Chillers	13.0	13.7	0.7	5.6	16.7	14.7
Others	9.2	7.8	(1.3)	(14.6)	6.8	8.8
Total of FMS	194.2	224.3	30.0	15.5	228.3	226.3
EP	226.7	285.2	58.4	25.8	295.2	303.7
PM	46.5	141.7	95.2	204.6	159.7	153.7
Others	0.0	0.1	0.1	847.6	0.1	0.1
Total	467.5	651.5	183.9	39.3	683.5	684.0

(ii) Actual Results and Forecast of Orders Received and Revenue in the Precision Machinery Business Segment

Billions of yen

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021			Six Months Ending June 30, 2022	Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2022
	Actual	Actual	Change	Change Ratio (%)	Forecast	Forecast
Orders Received						
Components	63.2	101.7	38.4	60.8	50.5	95.0
CMP Systems	77.9	176.7	98.7	126.8	74.0	150.0
Others	5.4	6.9	1.5	27.5	4.0	7.0
Total of PM	146.6	285.4	138.7	94.6	128.5	252.0
Revenue						
Components	60.0	82.4	22.4	37.3	50.0	92.0
CMP Systems	74.0	103.6	29.6	40.1	58.0	143.0
Others	6.3	6.6	0.3	5.7	2.5	5.0
Total of PM	140.3	192.7	52.4	37.4	110.5	240.0

#### (4) Area Information

(i) Geographical Segment ・ ・ ・ Compiled on the basis of the geographical location of the company reporting the revenue

Billions of yen

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020		Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021		
	Actual	Composition (%)	Actual	Composition (%)	Change
Revenue					
Japan	309.0	59.1	328.5	54.5	19.5
North America	74.7	14.3	88.2	14.6	13.5
Asia (except Japan)	108.4	20.8	142.8	23.7	34.4
Others	30.3	5.8	43.5	7.2	13.2
Total	522.4	100.0	603.2	100.0	80.7
Operating Profit					
Japan	16.8	44.8	22.2	36.3	5.4
North America	5.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	9.6
Asia (except Japan)	12.7	34.0	19.9	32.5	7.1
Others	2.6	7.1	4.8	7.9	2.2
Adjustment	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(0.6)
Total	37.5	100.0	61.3	100.0	23.8

(ii) Regional Segment ・ ・ ・ Compiled on the basis of the geographical location where the goods are sold

Billions of yen

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020		Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021		
	Actual	Composition (%)	Actual	Composition (%)	Change
Revenue					
Japan	235.9	45.2	247.4	41.0	11.5
China	78.3	15.0	111.3	18.5	33.0
Other Asia	100.3	19.2	121.7	20.2	21.3
North America	41.9	8.0	44.2	7.3	2.2
Europe	36.6	7.0	35.9	6.0	(0.7)
Middle East	18.0	3.5	22.5	3.7	4.4
Others	11.1	2.1	19.9	3.3	8.8
Total	522.4	100.0	603.2	100.0	80.7

**(5) Employees**

	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2021	
	Numbers	Numbers	Change
Employees			
FMS	11,316	11,870	554
EP	2,673	2,714	41
PM	2,547	2,789	242
Others & Corporate	944	999	55
Total	17,480	18,372	892
Ebara Corporation	4,047	4,103	56
Domestic Consolidated Subsidiaries	4,029	3,937	(92)
Overseas Consolidated Subsidiaries	9,404	10,332	928