

PERSOL HOLDINGS CO., LTD.

Held from 16:00 to 16:45 on Monday, May 13, 2024

Script of Financial Results Presentation for FY2023

Highlights





Summary of FY2023

- Revenue was 1,327.1 billion yen (+6.8% year on year). Operating profit was 52.0 billion yen (+21.8% year on year). Adjusted EBITDA stood at 72.2 billion yen (-4.0% year on year).
- lacktriangle The results exceeded the revised forecasts announced in February 2024.

FY2024 financial forecasts

- Revenue is forecast to be 1,417.0–1,429.0 billion yen (+6.8%-+7.7% year on year). Operating profit is forecast to be 52.0–55.0 billion yen ($\pm0\%-+5.6\%$ year on year). Adjusted EBITDA is forecast to be 73.0–76.0 billion yen ($\pm1.0\%-+5.1\%$ year on year).
- Achieving adjusted EBITDA target of 100.0 billion yen for FY2025, as soon as possible in FY2026 or thereafter.

Importance attached further to capital efficiency and shareholder return

- Decided to acquire treasury shares worth 20.0 billion yen, attaching importance to capital cost and efficiency
- Annual dividends for FY2023 will be 8.6 yen, and the payout ratio was 50.5%.
- Forecast of annual dividends for FY2024 will be 9.0 yen pursuant to the policy under the Mid-term Management Plan (payout ratio to adjusted EPS: approx. 50%).
- *1 FY2023 is the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (the same applies hereinafter).
 *2 IFRS is applied from FY2023, and financial figures for FY2022 are also presented in accordance with IFRS. (the same applies hereinafter)

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2

[President and CEO Wada]

Hello, I am Takao Wada, CEO of PERSOL Holdings. Thank you very much for joining us today.

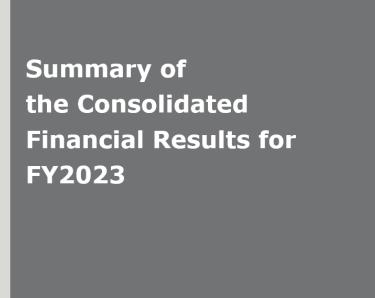
To begin with, I would like to present the highlights of today's presentation, including the summary of FY2023 financial results, FY2024 financial forecasts, and a brief mention of the Mid-term Management Plan. I will also focus on capital efficiency and shareholder returns.

First of all, let me give you the summary of the financial results. Revenue was 1 trillion 327.1 billion yen, year on year growth of 6.8%. Operating profit was 52 billion yen, up 21.8%, and Adjusted EBITDA was 72.2 billion yen, down 4% from last year. The results exceeded the revised forecasts announced in February. I am very pleased to report that our financial results have improved including SG&A expenses and gross profit.

For FY2024, revenue is forecast to be 1 trillion 417 billion yen to 1 trillion 429 billion yen, or 6.8% to 7 .7% increase year on year. Operating Profit is forecast to be 52 billion yen to 55 billion yen, and Adjusted EBITDA is to be 73 billion yen to 76 billion yen. We hope to achieve our FY2025 target of 100 billion yen in Adjusted EBITDA as soon as possible after FY2026.

At the previous board meeting, we passed a resolution to buy back 20 billion yen of our own shares, in line with our management's firm understanding of the importance of capital efficiency and emphasis on the cost of capital. We set the annual dividend for FY2023 at 8.6 yen, with a payout ratio of 50.5%. We plan to increase the annual dividend for FY2024 by more than 4% to 9.0 yen. As such, we would like to give more returns to our shareholders while continuing with growth investments. I will reiterate that this buy back will be done once we create an environment that will enable us to do so.

Now, CFO Tokunaga, will explain the summary and the details of the financial results. CFO Tokunaga, please.



[CFO Tokunaga] I am Tokunaga, CFO in charge of finance. I will now give an overview of the financial results.

Financial Results for FY2023 (Consolidated) Steady growth in both revenue and gross profit

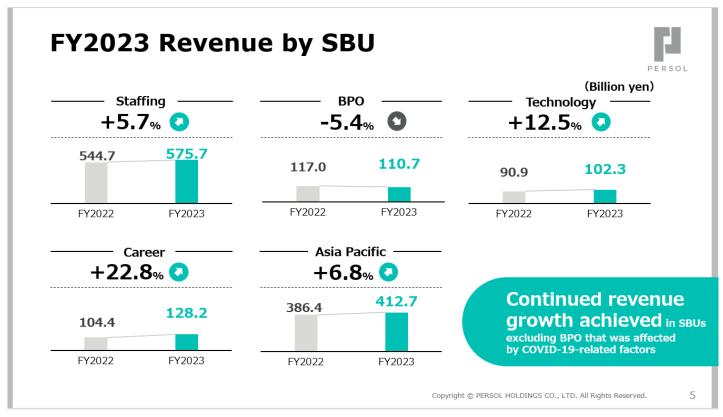


	FY2022	FY2023		
(Million yen)	Full Year	Full Year	YoY	Forecasts(announced in Feb. 2024)
Revenue	1,242,611	1,327,123	+6.8%	1,314,000
Gross profit	281,859	301,161	+6.8%	-
Operating profit*1	42,754	52,065	+21.8%	49,000
OP margin	3.4%	3.9%	+0.5pt	3.7%
EBITDA	73,069	81,700	+11.8%	-
EBITDA Margin	5.9%	6.2%	+0.3pt	-
Adjusted EBITDA	75,277	72,287	-4.0%	69,000
Adjusted EBITDA margin	6.1%	5.4%	-0.6pt	5.3%
Profit*2	22,761	29,971	+31.7%	29,400
Adjusted profit	39,544	38,839	-1.8%	38,400
EPS (Yen) *3	9.94	13.22	+33.0%	12.89
Adjusted EPS (Yen)*3	17.22	17.03	-1.1%	16.83

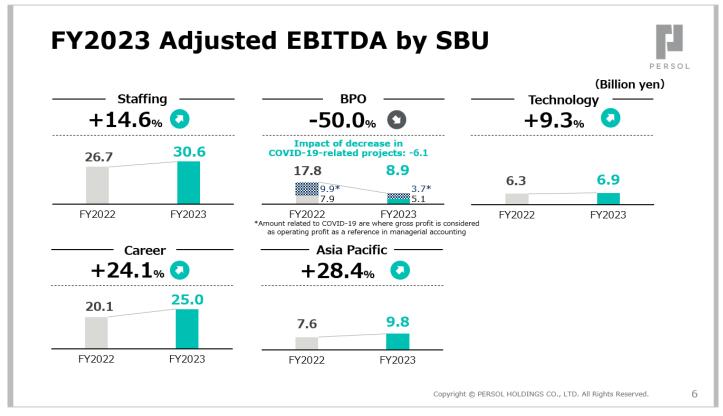
^{*1} Impairment loss of 12.9 billion yen in FY2022 and 2.5 billion yen in FY2023 *2 Profit attributable to owners of parent *3 Values reflecting the stock split effective on October 1, 2023

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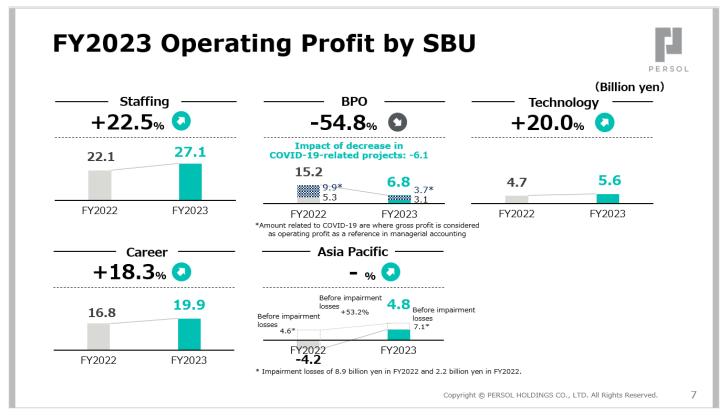
First of all, as CEO Wada mentioned earlier, there was an upside compared to the announcement in February. Specifically, Operating Profit was 52 billion yen, 3 billion yen higher than the revised forecast. Our important KPI, Adjusted EBITDA, was 72.2 billion yen, up 3.2 billion yen. Adjusted EPS, which is the basis for dividends, was 17.03 yen.



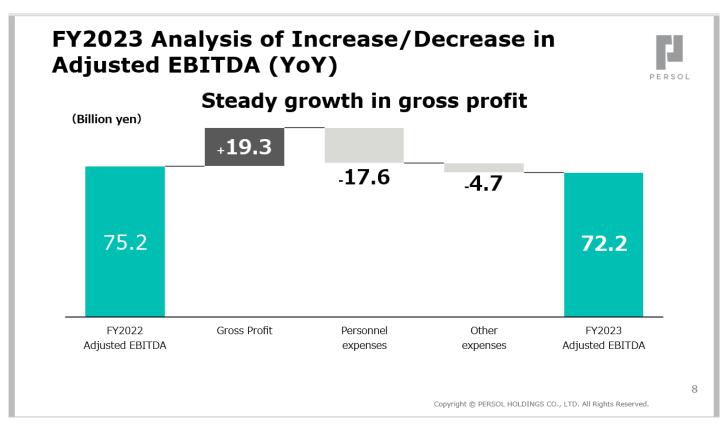
This is revenue by SBU. Except for BPO SBU, which was affected by COVID-19 related factors, all SBUs achieved revenue growth. In particular, the Career SBU, which was the main pillar of growth in the previous fiscal year and current fiscal years, achieved revenue increase of approx. 23%.



This is Adjusted EBITDA by SBU. Again, BPO SBU had impact of decrease in COVID-19 related projects, and saw Adjusted EBITDA fall from 17.8 billion yen to 8.9 billion yen, but other SBUs saw an increase. In particular, the Staffing SBU, which is the pillar of our business, increased by 4 billion yen to 30.6 billion yen, and the Career SBU, which is the pillar of our growth, increased by about 5 billion yen to 25 billion yen.

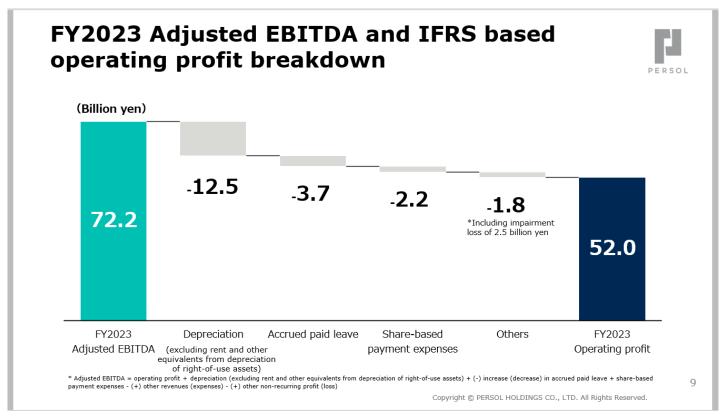


Next is Operating Profit by SBU. The trend is similar to that of Adjusted EBITDA, so I will omit the explanation.



This is the analysis of change in Adjusted EBITDA in FY2023 compared to FY2022.

First, Gross Profit increased by 19.3 billion yen. On the other hand, personnel expenses increased by 17.6 billion yen due to the strong investment in human resources under the current Mid-term Management Plan.



This shows the changes in IFRS based Operating Profit from Adjusted EBITDA. Although Adjusted EBITDA was 72.2 billion yen, depreciation cost was 12.5 billion yen, accrued paid leave were 3.7 billion yen, share-based payment expenses were 2.2 billion yen, and impairment loss of 2.5 billion yen was posted mainly in APAC, resulting in an IFRS-based Operating Profit of 52 billion yen. We have revenue, Adjusted EBITDA, and Operating Profit by SBU on the following pages. Please refer to them by yourself when you have time.

FY2023 Consolidated Statement of Financial Position



(Million yen)	FY2022 Results	FY2023 Results	Change		FY2022 Results	FY2023 Results	Change
Current assets	301,445	312,690	+11,244	Current liabilities	249,552	257,416	+7,863
(Major breakdown)				(Major breakdown)			
Cash and cash	101,233	108,369	+7,136	Trade and other payables	93,688	95,270	+1,582
equivalents	101,233	100,505	17,130	Bonds and borrowings	21,174	14,144	-7,030
Trade and other receivables	162,853	169,008	+6,155	Accrued paid leave	46,505	50,859	+4,354
Non-current assets	187,283	206,040	+18,757	Non-current liabilities	55,647	52,996	-2,650
(Major breakdown)				(Major breakdown)			
Goodwill	58,465	59,019	+554	Bonds and borrowings	30,117	20,000	-10,117
				Total liabilities	305,199	310,412	+5,213
Intangible assets	35,250	39,655	+4,404	Total equity	183,529	208,317	+24,788
Right-of-use assets	28,168	35,973	+7,804	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	169,670	192,349	+22,679
Total assets	488,728	518,730	+30,001	Total liabilities and equity	488,728	518,730	+30,001

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13

I will continue with a brief explanation of the balance sheet. Current assets increased by 11.2 billion yen. Non-current assets, or in other words, fixed assets increased by 18.7 billion yen. In terms of liabilities, we repaid about 17billion yen for bonds and borrowings, both current and non-current. On the other hand, total equity increased by 24.7 billion yen.

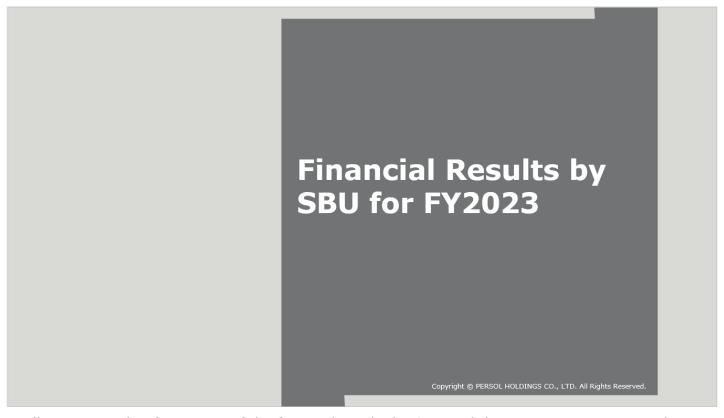
FY2023 Consolidated Cash Flow Statement



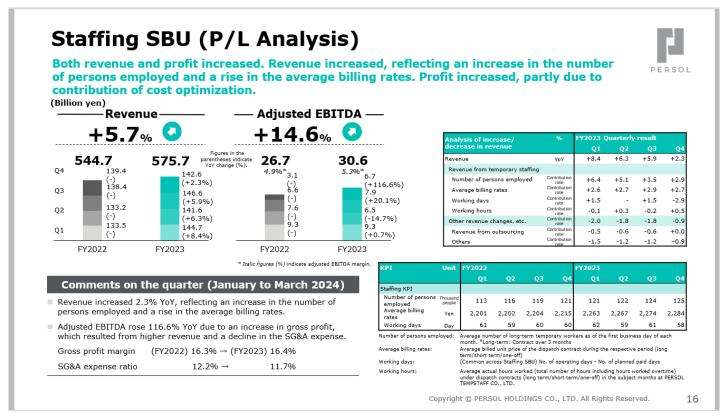
Operating CF and Free CF increased

(Million yen)	FY2022 Results	FY2023 Results	YoY
Cash flows from operating activities	68,980	77,753	+8,773
(Major breakdown) Profit before tax	41,249	48,926	+7,677
Depreciation and amortization	30,315	29,634	-680
Income taxes refund (paid)	-25,262	-21,523	+3,738
Cash flows from investing activities	-22,787	-19,000	+3,787
(Major breakdown) Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-3,257	-3,279	-21
Payments for acquisition of intangible assets	-9,440	-12,207	-2,767
Free cash flow	46,193	58,753	+12,560
Cash flows from financing activities	-41,779	-53,803	-12,023
(Major breakdown) Redemption of bonds	-	-10,000	-10,000
Purchase of treasury shares	-10,000	-0	+10,000
Dividends paid	-9,907	-18,921	-9,014
Cash and cash equivalents	101,233	108,369	+7,136

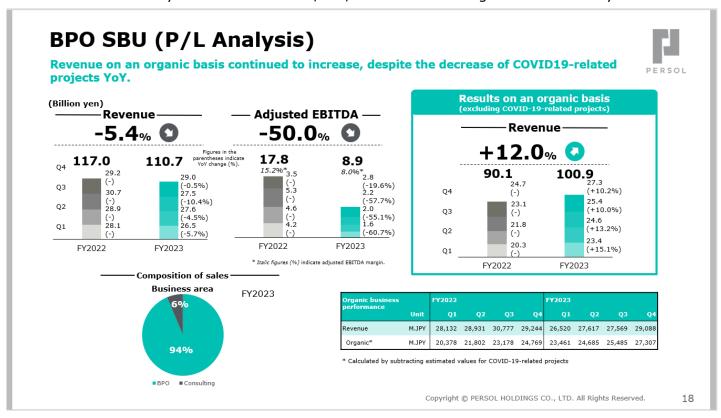
This shows the cash flow. The cash flow for the year ended Mar 31, 2024 was higher than the previous year because the last day of March was a holiday. Specifically, cash flows from operating activities were 77.7 billion yen, cash flows from investing activities were negative 19 billion yen, resulting in free cash flows of 58.7 billion yen. However, please note that the 29.6 billion yen in depreciation and amortization includes 17 billion yen equivalent to rent, which is based on IFRS. As a result, cash and cash equivalents totaled 108.3 billion yen at the end of March.



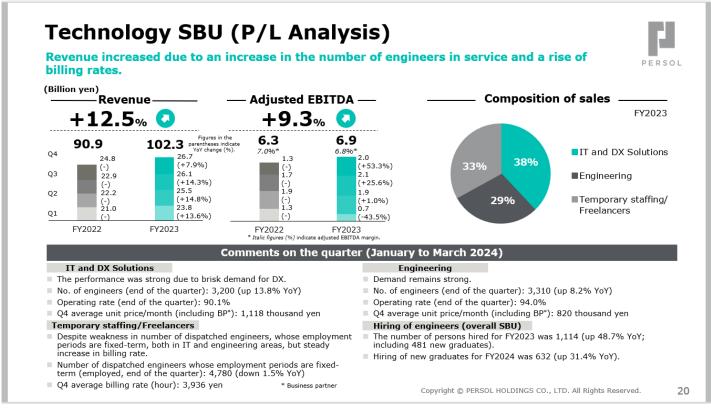
I will now give a brief overview of the financial results by SBU and the current operating conditions.



First is Staffing SBU, which is our core SBU. It showed a solid performance, with a 5.7% increase in revenue and a 14.6% increase in Adjusted EBITDA. As for the Q4 from Jan. to Mar., the number of working days was 58, so the growth rate was a little less than other quarters. However, the number of workers increased by close to 3% to 125,000, and the unit billing rate increased by about 3%.



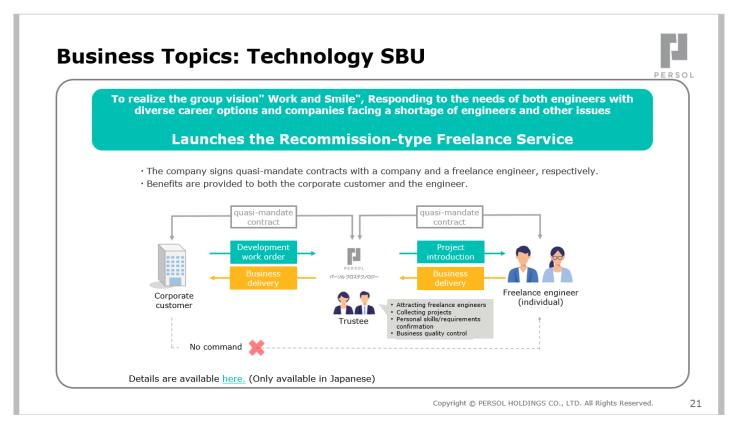
The 2nd SBU is BPO SBU. As I explained at the beginning, because of the absence of COVID-19 related projects, both revenue and profit declined. However, organic revenue, excluding COVID-19 related projects, increased by 12% for the year, the same as in the previous 3 quarters, and the situation is favorable.



The 3rd is the Technology SBU. We achieved 12.5% increase in revenue and 9.3% increase in Adjusted EBITDA for the year. Allow me to explain the 3 sub segments.

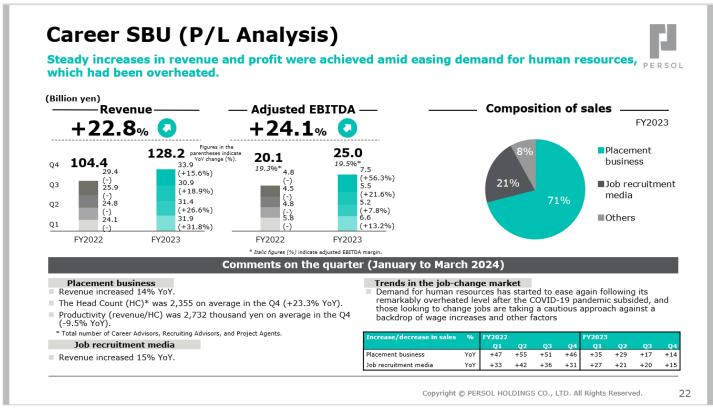
The 1st is the IT sub segment. The number of engineers increased by 14% year on year. The operating rate improved from Q3 to approx. 90%, but we recognize that there is still room for improvement.

The number of engineers in the mechanical and electric engineering, which is the 2nd sub segment, increased by about 8%. The operating rate was 94%, which I understand is generally a good figure. The 3rd sub segment, temporary staffing, decreased by approx. 1.5% year on year. Although the number of dispatched engineers itself decreased, the hourly billing rate was 3,936 yen, an increase of approx. 7% from the previous year. As described at the bottom right, we are enhancing recruiting of engineers. In FY2023, we hired more than 1,100 engineers including mid-career engineers and 481 were new graduates. In April, we hired 630 new employees, 30% increase over the previous year.



Let me introduce a topic about Technology SBU.

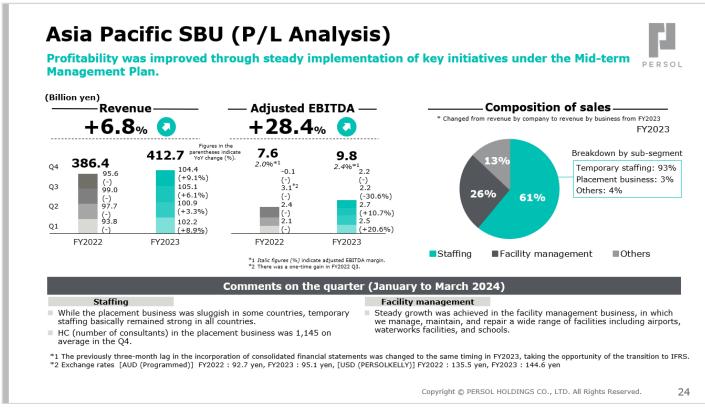
Our mission and vision is to provide a wide range of jobs to our permanent and registered staffs, and in addition to that, we want to provide various career opportunities to freelancers. In order to provide them with a variety of career opportunities, we have started a subcontracting service in April. Specifically, our clients sign a quasi-mandate contract with us, and we in turn sign a quasi-mandate contract with the freelancers to ensure the quality of the work.



Next, we have Career SBU. Revenue increased approximately 23% in a year. Adjusted EBITDA increased by 24%. In Q4 from Jan. to Mar., the market changed slightly and revenue increased by about 15%, year on year. On the other hand, by controlling SG&A expenses, we were able to increase profits in Q4. The headcount of Career Advisors increased by 23% year on year. On the other hand, productivity declined by approx. 10%, and this is a challenge to be addressed in FY2024.



We have 2 topics for the SBU and I will explain about the topic on the right. We are pleased to announce that doda X, targeting the high class, and doda Direct will be linked starting this April to better serve our clients.



The last SBU is the Asia Pacific SBU. We announced a Mid-term Management Plan for this SBU in advance in 2022, and we are currently making steady progress. Specifically, we achieved 7% increase in revenue and approx. 30% increase in Adjusted EBITDA. As for the situation in each country and geography, China and Vietnam have not yet recovered to their pre-Covid levels, but other countries and geography are generally recovering well. The 2nd sub segment, facility management services, maintenance services for airports, water systems, schools, etc., is also doing well here.

(Reference) Breakdown of Asia Pacific SBU Results



Breakdown of financial results of PERSOLKELLY and Programmed in Asia Pacific SBU is as follows.

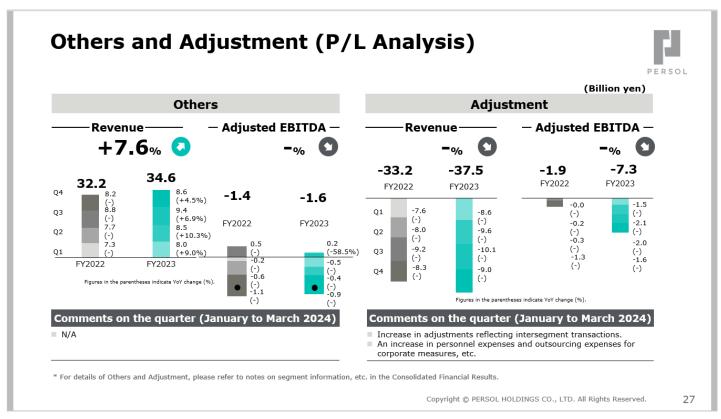
FY2022 Q4 FY2023 Q4 YoY YoY (Million yen) 386,410 95,660 104,406 +9.1% 412,770 +6.8% Revenue **PERSOLKELLY** 23,137 27,913 +20.6% 93,848 106,971 +14.0% Programmed 72,142 75,630 +4.8% 291,827 303,066 +3.9% Operating -315⁻³ 4,841 -666 -4,281 -136866 2,606 PERSOLKELLY 2,483 +4.9% -5,503^{*4} -83 1,328 5,900 Programmed Adjusted -176 7,659 9,832 +28.4% 2,266 **EBITDA**

- Notes
 *1 This SBU consists of an administrative department overseeing businesses and other organizations in addition to PERSOLKELLY and Programmed. Results of the said department, etc. are not included in the above, so the total values for each item differ from the sum of PERSOLKELLY and Programmed.

 *2 Exchange rates [AUD (Programmed)] FY2022 : 92.7 yen, FY2023 : 95.1 yen, [USD (PERSOLKELLY)] FY2022 : 135.5 yen, FY2023 : 144.6 yen
- *3 Includes 2.2 billion yen impairment loss on Helpster, which operates Workmate, an on-demand staffing platform in Southeast Asia and so forth.
 *4 Includes impairment loss of 8.9 billion yen

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We have revenue, etc. for PERSOLKELLY and Programmed respectively. We posted impairment loss of more than 2 billion yen on Workmate, a HR tech service in Asia, and the figures reflect this loss.



This is Others and Adjustment. There were no major changes compared to up to Q3. However, there is an increase in intersegment trades from FY2023. Also, as corporates enhanced their IT resources, Adjusted EBITDA fell to negative 7.3 billion yen.

I have given the financial results summary and the current status by SBU.



[President and CEO Wada]

Now, I would like to explain the full-year earnings forecast.

FY2024 Market environment and Our business Outlook



Temporary Staffing/Technology Development Outsourcing/BPO, etc.
 (Staffing, BPO, Technology, a part of APAC)

Market environment has not changed significantly since the mid-term management plan was first formulated, and business is expected to remain generally firm.

■ Placement Business (Career)

Demand for hiring continues to be high relatively, but there are uncertainties from the second half of the fiscal year.

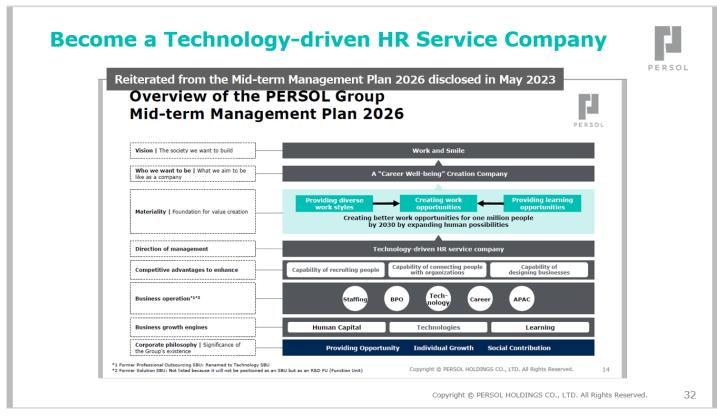
Aiming to achieve the forecast by being more sensitive to changes in the market environment and responding appropriately with speed and flexibility.

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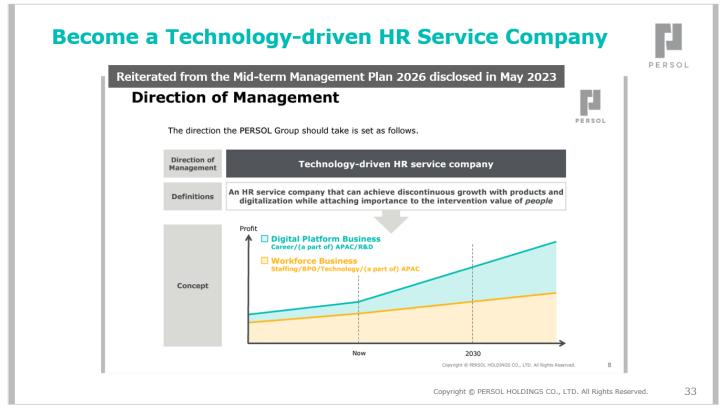
31

First, I would like to share our view of the market with you.

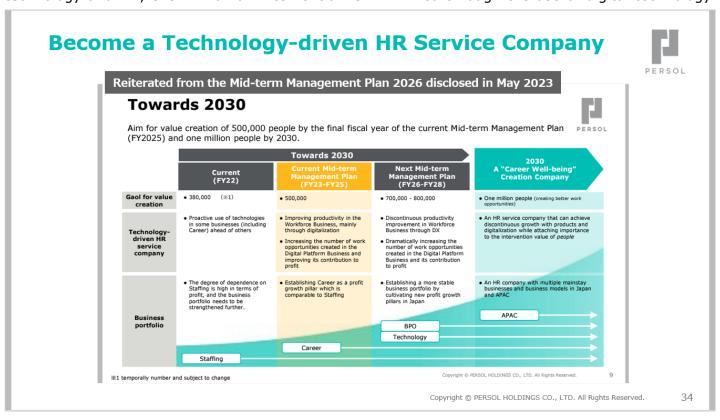
First of all, we do not perceive that the market environment for temporary staffing, technology development outsourcing, and BPO which are the areas covered by our Staffing SBU, BPO SBU, and Technology SBU, changed significantly since the time when we first formulated our Mid-term Management Plan. We expect the business itself to remain very strong, and that we can expect stable growth in this area as well. On the other hand, in the placement business, we continue to see strong market demand, however, we recognize that the market is very sensitive to various changes in the environment, such as selective hiring and a sense of lull in hiring. In particular, we expect that the market will be very susceptible to geopolitical issues and economic fluctuations overseas in the future. Under such circumstances, we are aware that it will be very difficult to predict the speed at which companies will increase or slow down their hiring. As such, we will manage business to be able to fulfill various needs. Against such a backdrop, we are presenting our earnings forecasts including revenue and Adjusted EBITDA for Career SBU with a range, so that we can ensure more flexible business development over a relatively long period.



The reason why we are taking this approach is because our vision is to become a technology-driven human resource (HR) service company, as stated in our Mid-term Management Plan. We also uphold a vision of "Work and Smile". In order to realize this "Work and Smile" vision, we need to provide more work opportunities, a variety of work styles, and learning opportunities, and need to do so in a stable manner and with a high level of satisfaction for the people who utilize these opportunities. Therefore, we are determined to steadily build up our efforts to achieve these goals. Especially nowadays, human capital management has become very important, and we hope to support the companies that employ human capital, as well as the workers, based on the understanding of the thoughts and efforts of each of the companies.



In our approach to business, we are trying to constantly change the ratio of value provided by HR, and value provided by technology. We would like to shift from a position in which our services are provided almost exclusively through HR to one in which the greatest value can be provided by technology and HR, even if human intervention is minimized through the use of digital technology.



In 2025, we would like to provide better work opportunities for about 500,000 people, and continue to grow steadily, to be able to offer such opportunities to around 1 million people by 2030, which will become a big swell for the Group and spread the work well-being concept throughout the world. This is the kind of world I want to realize.

Development of Digital Platform Business PERSOL Sharefull Shareful is a freelance gig-type job app that enables matching starting in one-day increments. The service was launched in 2019 and has grown as a forerunner in the field to become one of the leading operators by number of job listings. Shareful is a digital matching platform that takes all the manual work out of the process. The moment a personnel shortage occurs a listing can be instantly posted. Applicants are then immediately gathered and automatically matched. シェアフル Job seekers Recruiting Users can apply in one-day increments for when they want to work (no resume or interview required) Companies can post listings themselves whenever they need someone Shift management Get paid the day Earn points long-term employment ults-based billing) We aim to expand the service to all prefectures **Cumulative Downloads** through Group coordination We step up investment to attract 10 million ■ Major increase in sales personnel / development of regional sites customers and aim to reach 10 million Through enhanced coordination with the Staffing SBU in addition to cumulative downloads at an early stage Shareful's standalone growth, we aim to add another 3,000 companies by the end of 2026 Instant and automated 6 million Increase of Overview of coordination digital matching through a 250,000 us proprietary matching engine (determined at the moment an application is submitted) Sales coordination at Persol Tempstaff sites in 44 prefectures month Increase of Increase of 100,000 users / 30,000 users / month month Mutual collaboration with Persol Tempstaff and Persol Marketing in the areas of sales, food, beverage and clerical work The SyncUp shift management service will be transferred from PERSOL INNOVATION, enabling integrated shift management and job 20/3 20/6 20/9 20/12 21/12 Copyright @ PERSOL HOLDINGS CO., LTD. All Rights Reserved.

A case of a digital platform type business is shown here. As you may already know Sharefull, as media often report about it, they are often expressed as "spare time job" or "spot job". In this model, for example, if a restaurant manager says at midnight that he or she is in need of 1 or 2 more workers for tomorrow's shift, he or she can input the information, and by 1, 2 or 3 o'clock midnight, a matching is done and the next day's shift can be scheduled. Of course, since it is 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, there is no human intervention, but the system will automatically match the workers. This will be a support to the companies and for the worker, tomorrow's schedule can be fixed. And if needed, the worker can receive the wage in the same day. This is the Sharefull model. We believe that this service will grow substantially, and that it will meet the needs of many people who want to work in a variety of different ways. 6 million people have already downloaded Sharefull App and we believe that the app will be used much more going forward. We also believe that by utilizing Sharefull, we will be able to support companies by making shift management much easier, reducing the workload of store managers and those in charge of staffing, and increasing the productivity of the workforce.

Full-Year Financial Forecasts for FY2024 (Consolidated)*1



Increase revenue and profit while continuing to invest in growth

	FY2023 Results									YoY			
(Billion yen)	1H	2H	Full Year	1H	2H	Full Year	1H	2H	Full Year				
Revenue	654.8	672.2	1,327.1	696.0	721.0 -733.0	1,417.0 -1,429.0	+6.3%	+7.3-+9.0%	+6.8-+7.7%				
Operating profit	26.3	25.6	52.0	24.4	27.6-30.6	52.0-55.0	- 7.5%	+7.4-+19.1%	- 0.1-+5.6%				
OP margin	4.0%	3.8%	3.9%	3.5%	3.8-4.2%	3.7-3.8%	-0.5pt	+0.0-+0.4pt	-0.30.1pt				
Adjusted EBITDA	35.0	37.2	72.2	35.1	37.9-40.9	73.0-76.0	+0.2%	+1.8-+9.8%	+1.0-+5.1%				
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	5.3-5.6%	5.2-5.3%	-0.3pt	-0.3-+0.0pt	-0.30.1pt				
Profit*2	16.7	13.2	29.9	15.2	17.3-19.3	32.5-34.5	-9.4%	+31.0-+46.2%	+8.4-+15.1%				
Adjusted profit	18.9	19.8	38.8	17.9	20.4-22.4	38.3-40.3	- 5.7%	+2.7-+12.8%	-1.4-+3.8%				
EPS (Yen)	7.41	5.81	13.22	6.66	7.58-8.46	14.24-15.12	-10.1%	+30.5-+45.6%	+7.7-+14.4%				
Adjusted EPS (Yen)	8.33	8.69	17.03	7.84	8.95-9.82	16.79-17.66	-5.9%	+2.9-+12.9%	-1.4-+3.7%				

We are hoping that we will be able to achieve increases in both revenue and profit while continuing to invest in growth.

Our full-year forecast is affected by our forecast of Career business which is shown with a range. We also need to show the forecast with range for the overall business.

For the full year, we are disclosing revenue forecast in the range of 1 trillion 417 billion yen to 1 trillion 429 billion yen, Operating Profit in the range of 52 billion yen to 55 billion yen, and Adjusted EBITDA in the range of 73 billion yen to 76 billion yen. As shown in the table, the first half has some visibility, and the range of market fluctuation in the second half is shown in this table based on the first half forecast.

Driving the disability employment proactively as part of initiatives to achieve the Group Vision: Work and Smile



Change points

- Change in the proportion of expenses allocated to each SBU to reflect the change in the statutory employment rate of persons with disabilities from FY24 (to a method in which expenses for persons with disabilities are allocated proportionally based on the points of each SBU)
- No change in total company-wide expenses due to the change in the method of prorating (no impact on consolidated PL)

[Reference]
Trends in the percentage of employees with disabilities and the total cost for employing them

	Statutory employment rate of persons with disabilities (%)	Cost of employment of people with disabilities at the Company (Billion yen)
FY2023	2.3	10.9
FY2024 (Scheduled)	2.5	12.2

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27

I would like to share one more topic with you, which is about disability employment. We are very big in terms of hiring of people with disabilities. We believe we are the 4th largest employer of people with disabilities in Japan, and we need to actively promote such employment in the future, as requested by the government and also to realize our vision. In order to create more work opportunities within our group, we have special subsidiaries to be able to secure maximum and optimal number of employment. Thus, it was important for each SBU to request work to the special subsidiaries or to create work to request the special subsidiaries.

However, going forward, we need to prepare an environment where people with disabilities will be able to work not only at the special subsidiaries but together at SBUs. In order to realize this, each SBU needs to be able to calculate how many employment is needed. Therefore a new initiative is introduced to drive this effort.

Full-Year Financial Forecasts for FY2024 (by SBU) Revenue



	(After chan employment e		tion ratio of	FY	/2024 Fore	casts	YoY			
(Billion yen)	1H	2H	Full Year	1H	2H	Full Year	1H	2H	Full Year	
Consolidated	654.8	672.2	1,327.1	696.0	721.0 -733.0	1,417.0 -1,429.0	+6.3%	+7.3-+9.0%	+6.8-+7.7%	
Staffing	286.4	289.3	575.7	300.0	307.0	607.0	+4.7%	+6.1%	+5.4%	
вро	54.1	56.6	110.7	54.0	58.0	112.0	-0.3%	+2.4%	+1.1%	
Technology	49.4	52.9	102.3	56.0	62.0	118.0	+13.3%	+17.1%	+15.3%	
Career	63.3	64.8	128.2	71.0	67.0-79.0	138.0-150.0	+12.0%	+3.2-+21.7%	+7.6-+16.9%	
Asia Pacific*	203.2	209.5	412.7	215.0	224.0	439.0	+5.8%	+6.9%	+6.4%	
Others	16.5	18.1	34.6	20.0	25.0	45.0	+20.8%	+38.1%	+29.9%	
Adjusted	-18.2	-19.2	-37.5	-20.0	-22.0	-42.0	_	_	_	

*Exchange rates [AUD (Programmed)] FY2023 Results: 95.1 yen, FY2024 Forecast: 95 yen, [USD (PERSOLKELLY)] FY2023 Results: 144.6 yen

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38

As you can see, the figures are different compared to the ones you have seen until now. They are pro forma figures for FY2023, which are based on the new prorated cost of hiring people with disabilities, and the comparison is shown. The top line will not change but the cost allocation will change. To be more concrete, cost will increase for Staffing SBU and BPO SBU but on the other hand, Career SBU's burden will decrease. This is the overview.

Full-Year Financial Forecasts for FY2024 (by SBU) Adjusted EBITDA & Adjusted EBITDA Margin



	(After chan	23 Res ge in allocation expenses for parties disabilities)	on ratio of	F	Y2024 Fored	casts	YoY		
(Billion yen)	1H	2H	Full Year	1H	2H	Full Year	1H	2H	Full Year
Clid-+d	35.0	37.2	72.2	35.1	37.9-40.9	73.0-76.0	+0.2%	+1.8-+9.8%	+1.0-+5.1%
Consolidated	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	5.3-5.6%	5.2-5.3%	-0.3pt	-0.3-+0.0pt	-0.30.1pt
Ct-ff:	15.1	13.4	28.5	14.8	13.5	28.3	-2.2%	+0.3%	-1.0%
Staffing	5.3%	4.7%	5.0%	4.9%	4.4%	4.7%	-0.4pt	-0.3pt	-0.3pt
P.D.O.	3.4	4.9	8.4	1.8	4.4	6.2	-48.1%	-11.8%	-26.7%
ВРО	6.4%	8.8%	7.6%	3.3%	7.6%	5.5%	-3.1pt	-1.2pt	-2.1pt
Tashmalasur	3.0	4.6	7.7	2.0	6.2	8.2	-35.2%	+33.0%	+5.8%
Technology	6.2%	8.8%	7.6%	3.6%	10.0%	6.9%	-2.7pt	+1.2pt	-0.6pt
Caraar	12.4	13.6	26.1	15.7	13.9-16.9	29.6-32.6	+26.0%	+1.6-+23.5%	+13.3-+24.7%
Career	19.7%	21.1%	20.4%	22.1%	20.7-21.4%	21.4-21.7%	+2.5pt	-0.3-+0.3pt	+1.1-+1.4pt
Asia	5.3	4.4	9.8	5.4	6.1	11.5	+1.0%	+36.0%	+17.0%
Pacific*	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	-0.1pt	+0.6pt	+0.2pt
Others	-0.7	-0.8	-1.6	-1.7	0.2	-1.5	_		
Adjusted	-3.6	-3.1	-6.8	-2.9	-6.4	-9.3	_	_	_

We have the Adjusted EBITDA and EBITDA margin as shown here, and we expect to achieve a level of 73 billion yen to 76 billion yen for the full year, with a margin of 5.2% to 5.3%.

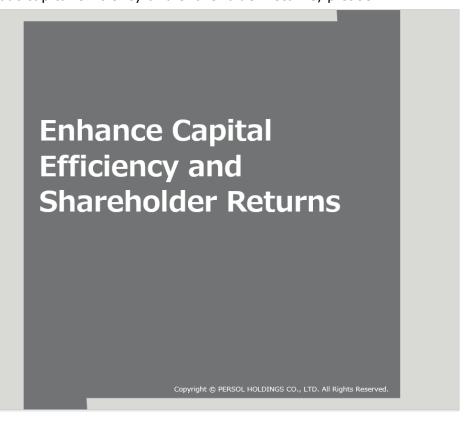
*Exchange rates [AUD (Programmed)] FY2023 Results : 95.1 yen, FY2024 Forecast :95 yen, [USD (PERSOLKELLY)] FY2023 Results : 144.6 yen

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)peratir 	FY20	23 Res	ults		72024 Fore				DEDSO
	employment e				rzuz4 Forec	asts		YoY	
Billion yen)	1H	2H	Full Year	1H	2H	Full Year	1H	2H	Full Year
onsolidated -	26.3	25.6	52.0	24.4	27.6-30.6	52.0-55.0	-7.5%	+7.4-+19.1%	-0.1-+5.6%
onsolidated	4.0%	3.8%	3.9%	3.5%	3.8-4.2%	3.7-3.8%	-0.5pt	+0.0-+0.4Pt	-0.30.1pt
o. "	13.6	11.5	25.1	12.7	10.8	23.5	-6.8%	-6.3%	-6.6%
Staffing	4.8%	4.0%	4.4%	4.2%	3.5%	3.9%	-0.5pt	-0.5pt	-0.5pt
	2.3	4.0	6.4	0.4	3.3	3.7	-83.2%	-18.8%	-42.6%
ВРО	4.4%	7.2%	5.8%	0.7%	5.7%	3.3%	-3.7pt	-1.5pt	-2.5pt
	2.7	3.8	6.5	1.6	5.2	6.8	-41.0%	+36.8%	+4.4%
Technology -	5.5%	7.2%	6.4%	2.9%	8.4%	5.8%	-2.6pt	+1.2pt	-0.6pt
_	10.1	10.8	21.0	13.1	11.5-14.5	24.6-27.6	+28.5%	+5.8-+33.4% +	-16.8-+31.1%
Career -	16.1%	16.7%	16.4%	18.5%	17.2-18.4%	17.8-18.4%	+2.4pt	+0.4-+1.6pt	+1.4-+2.0pt
Asia	3.4	1.3	4.8	3.8	4.5	8.3	+9.7%	+226.9%	+71.4%
Pacific*	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	+0.1pt	+1.4pt	+0.7pt
Others	-0.7	-2.7	-3.4	-3.2	-1.1	-4.3	_	_	_
Adjusted	-5.2	-3.1	-8.4	-4.0	-6.6	-10.6	_	_	_

We also expect Operating Profit to be 52 billion yen to 55 billion yen, and Operating Profit margin to be 3.7% to 3.8%.

CFO Tokunaga will explain again about capital efficiency and shareholder returns, please.



[CFO Tokunaga]

I will now explain capital efficiency and shareholder returns.

Promoting Management with Awareness of Capital Cost and Capital Efficiency



I. Analysis and evaluation of present state

- Our cost of capital is calculated within a certain range based on CAPM and set based on investor expectations.
- The level of capital cost as of March 2024 is around 8% (8% as the base value during the period of the current mid-term management plan)
- Monitoring of capital cost and capital efficiency and oversight of executives' improvement actions by the Board of Directors
- ROIC results for FY23 achieved 15.1%, well above 8% of capital cost.

II. Considering and disclosing initiatives

- Set ROIC and ROE targets to maximize "ROIC- Capital cost" over the medium to long term.
- Implement to reduce capital cost by taking initiatives that include deploying proactive IR and adopting an appropriate capital structure.
- Achievement of capital efficiency targets has been introduced into the system of remuneration for directors
- Returns to shareholders in consideration of capital cost and capital efficiency

III. Dialogues with shareholders and investors

- Talk proactively about target and improvement actions of capital cost and capital
 efficiency with shareholders and investors.
- Provide regular feedback to the Board of Directors on the content of the dialogue and consider measures for improvement

Details are provided in the Corporate Governance Report published on May 13, 2024.

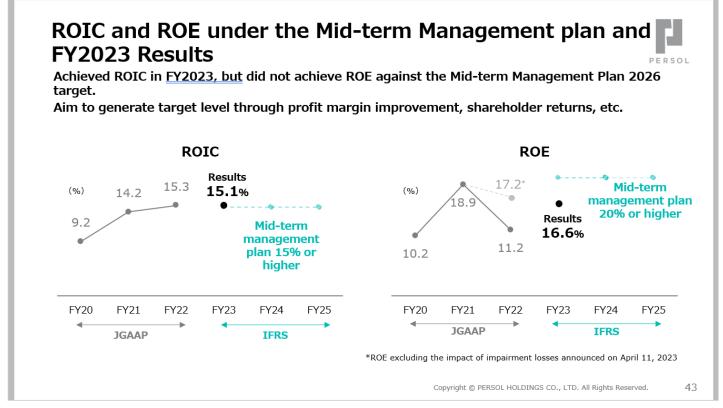
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42

First of all, we have always promoted management with an awareness of cost of capital and capital efficiency, and now that TSE has issued new guidance, I would like to reiterate our approach to cost of capital and capital efficiency. Regarding our analysis and evaluation of the current situation, we determine our cost of capital target through communication and dialogue with our investors based on a certain formula. Specifically, as of March 2024, we understand and recognize that the cost of capital is around 8%. For the period from FY2023 to FY2025, we would like to create a plan based on this 8% of the cost of capital. The Board of Directors also monitors the cost of capital and capital efficiency, and oversees the actions taken by the executives to improve the cost of capital and capital efficiency. Our ROIC results are now at over 15%, well above 8% of the cost of capital.

Regarding the second point, we have set ROIC and ROE targets based on the understanding that increasing the spread between ROIC and cost of capital is the key to increasing our corporate value. We also intend to reduce the cost of capital over the medium to long term through more proactive investor relations activities and an appropriate capital structure. In addition, we have already introduced LTI as a measure of achievement of the capital efficiency target in the compensation system for directors. As I will explain later, we considered shareholder return measures in a timely manner while taking into account the cost of capital and capital efficiency.

The third point is dialogue with shareholders and investors. We would like to have more active dialogues with our shareholders and investors not only on the cost of capital and capital efficiency targets, but also on how we can improve these figures, and we would like to regularly feedback the content of these dialogues to our Board of Directors and implement improvement measures and PDCA cycles.



This is the results of ROIC and ROE for FY2023. ROIC was 15.1%, exceeding the target of 15%. On the other hand, ROE was 16.6%, falling short of the target of 20%. Based on these results, we considered measures to return profits to shareholders, as Wada explained earlier.

Financial Strategy Continue to adhere financial strategy while maintaining balance between investment in growth and shareholder returns (Red text : partly revised) Current Mid-term Management Plan ¥100.0 billion ¥100.0 billion or more Adjusted EBITDA ¥75.2 billion (FY22) Operating profit ¥45.0 billion or more (FY25) possible in FY26 or thereafter.) 15% or higher, in principle (IFRS) Unchanged 1 Financial Indicators Capital cost: Around 8% ROIC: 10% or higher (JGAAP) 20% or higher, in principle (IFRS) Unchanged If net cash exceeds 1.0 time of EBITDA, measures for Net D/E Up to 1.0 Unchanged Soundness strengthening shareholder returns will be considered. Net Debt/EBITDA Up to 2.0 Unchanged A total of ¥130.0 billion, including surplus cash, will be allocated as follows. • M&A: ¥80.0 billion • Capital investment: ¥30.0 The target amount, which is ¥200.0 billion, is expected to be unachieved due to short-term ¥200.0 billion (estimate) will be allocated to IT investment, including investment in software, shareholder returns (dividends), investment in growth, and other revisions to results EBITDA after tax However, the policy of attaching importance to shareholder • Dividend: ¥20.0 billion returns remains unchanged. 3 Shareholder return Dividend payout ratio: Approx. 25% (of adjusted EPS) Dividend payout ratio Approx. 50% (of adjusted EPS) Unchanged Copyright @ PERSOL HOLDINGS CO., LTD. All Rights Reserved.

Next, I would like to discuss our financial strategy. Our financial strategy consists of three financial indicators, cash allocation, and shareholder returns. Of these, the growth potential of the financial indicators, specifically the target of achieving Adjusted EBITDA of 100 billion in FY2025, as explained earlier by Wada, is something we hope to achieve as soon as possible from FY2026 onward. As for the cash allocation, we will allocate 50 billion yen for software investment, which is about the same amount as our 3-year depreciation and amortization cost, out of the after tax EBITDA of 200 billion yen. For the remaining 150 billion yen, we used to allocate half, which is 75 billion yen to shareholder returns and for growth M&As respectively. However, with a downward revision this time, EBITDA after tax will be reduced from 200 billion yen, shareholder return is expected to increase during the current Mid-term Management Plan. There are also no changes for Adjusted EPS of approx. 50% as dividends.

Acquisition of Treasury Shares (totaling 20.0 billion yen)



1. Reason for the acquisition of treasury shares

Number of treasury shares

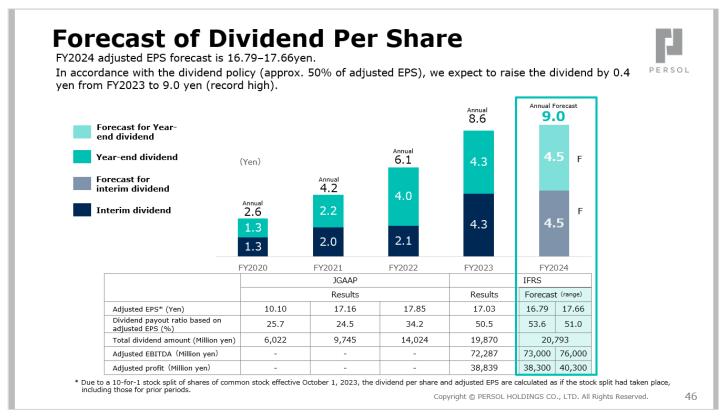
To enhance shareholder return in light of the Company's financial situation and the status of Company's share price, etc.

Ordinary shares in the Company
123,700,000 shares (maximum) (5.41% of the total number of shares outstanding (excluding treasury shares))
20.0 billion yen (maximum)
Market purchases on the Tokyo Stock Exchange
June 3, <u>2024</u> to May 31, 2025
One-third of the treasury stock obtained through this acquisition will be retained for use in future restricted stock compensation, while the remaining shares will be cancelled by resolution of the Board, pursuant to the provisions of Article 178 of the Companies Act.
ares held as of March 31, 2024
2,285,777,971 shares

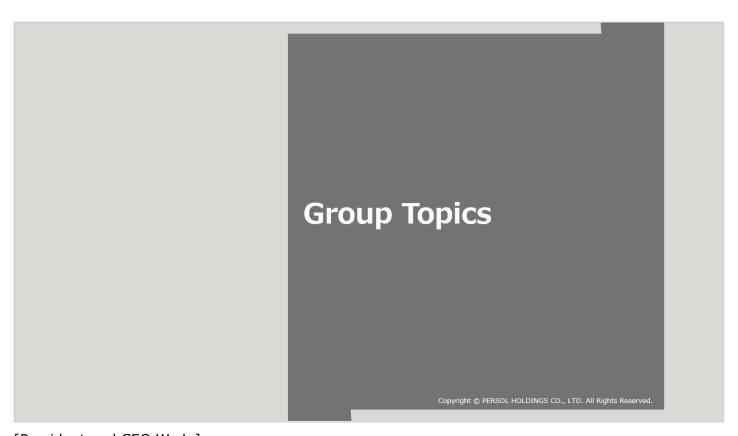
This is an overview of acquisition of treasury shares. Our policy is to repurchase shares as a means of returning profits to shareholders in a timely manner, taking into consideration our financial situation and stock price. This time, we would like to purchase up to 20 billion yen of our own shares between June 3 and the end of March next year. We plan to write off two-thirds of the shares purchased. As for the remaining one-third of the shares, we have a stock compensation plan for employees with a value of approximately 3 billion yen per year, and we would like to leave one-third, or over 6 billion yen, equivalent to two years of the stock compensation plan as it is.

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46,220,639 shares



Finally, as for dividends, we will pay a total of 8.6 yen per share for FY2023, consisting of 4.3 yen per share of interim dividend and 4.3 yen per share of year-end dividend, as we have already disclosed. For FY2024, in accordance with our dividend policy, we will pay dividends of 9.0 yen for the full year, 4.5 yen of interim dividend, and 4.5 yen of year-end dividend. I have now explained about shareholder returns, cost of capital, and capital.



[President and CEO Wada]

Finally, I would like to share something with you.

METI and TSE Select PERSOL as a Nadeshiko Brand (FY2023)



PERSOL was selected for the first time as one of the FY2023 Nadeshiko Brands, recognized as a company that is outstanding in terms of encouraging women's empowerment in the workplace. Nadeshiko Brands are selected jointly by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE).



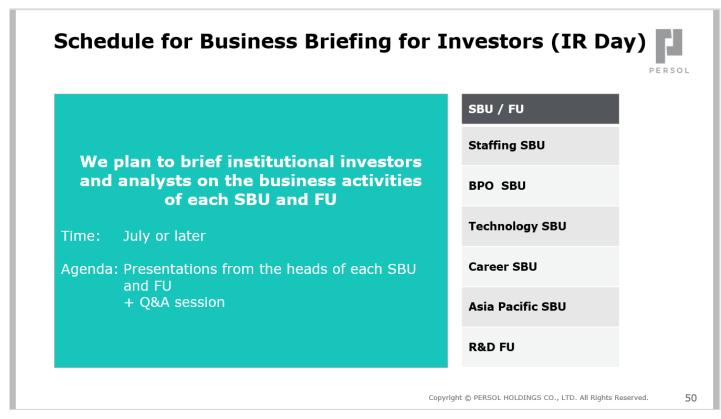
- The Nadeshiko Brand is an initiative aimed at introducing certain TSE-listed companies that are outstanding in terms of encouraging women's empowerment in the workplace as attractive stocks for investors who place emphasis on improving corporate value over the medium to long term, thereby further encouraging investments in such companies and accelerating corporate initiatives.
- PERSOL earned high marks for the subcommittee activities of the Gender Diversity Committee, an organization under the direct control of management, targets set for each SBU, meticulously set items of monitoring, and the disclosure of its initiatives on career ownership, among other measures.

Details are available here. (Only available in Japanese)

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40

Last year, in 2023, PERSOL Group was designated as one of the Nadeshiko Brands. Of the listed companies on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, only 27 were selected for the Nadeshiko Brands, and we are very proud that we were selected. In order to create a field where women can play an active role, it is necessary to take care of men as well, and we are committed to providing care for men who are raising children together with women, supporting men's childcare leave, and providing information about men's experiences in childcare and what women go through when they are raising children. I believe that our efforts to create a more inclusive environment, while incorporating such systems and mechanisms to allow men to experience what it is like to raise children, were highly evaluated overall. In the future, we will of course continue to increase the number of female managers, but we will not stop there. In doing so, we hope to create an environment where employees with high engagement in our group are able to provide services with high engagement, regardless of gender, nationality or age. I am very grateful to be chosen as one of Nadeshiko Brands.



Finally, we would like to provide you with an opportunity to deepen your understanding of our diverse business activities in the five segments and many other areas, as well as the current status of our business, through direct dialogue with the heads of our SBUs. In July or after, we will setup a forum where presentation by each SBU head will be made so that you can listen and ask questions. Please consider joining this forum. If you are able to attend, you will be able to get a better sense of the advantages and strengths of the PERSOL Group, as well as its future appeal.

That is all from me. Thank you.