

**OUTSOURCING Inc.** 

Securities Code: 2427/TSE 1st Section

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Due to large, worldwide changes caused by rapid globalization, significant changes have been starting to occur in what the society demands from HR service companies and their roles in society. By redefining our corporate principles in August 2020, we as the Outsourcing Group create a framework that will allow us to contribute widely to society through our business activities.

Group Mission

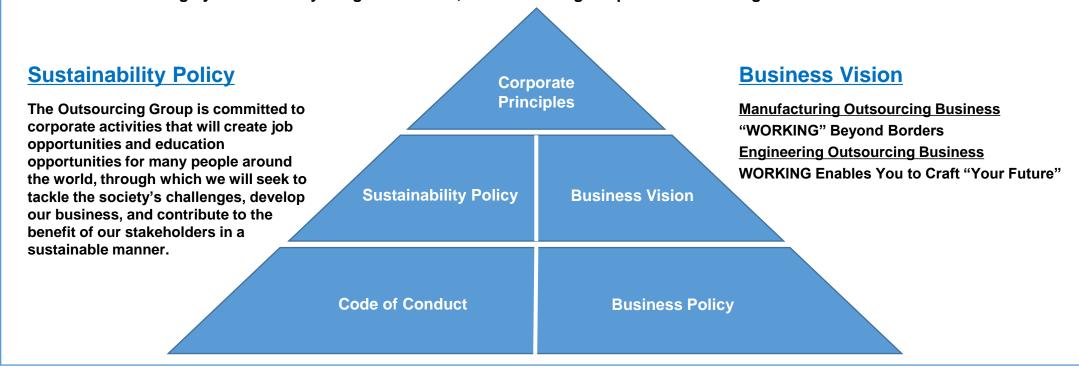
#### **Corporate Principles**

: Vision of a society to be achieved through our businesses

= Universal principles that underpin our Group's business activities for realizing our Group mission

# Enhancing the quality of life of everyone around the world by eliminating inequalities in working conditions and creating truly motivating workplaces.

We believe that every person in the world has the right to choose an occupation according to their life plan. We strive to enhance the quality of life of everyone around the world by establishing effective educational systems, developing talents who are highly demanded by the global market, and eliminating inequalities in working conditions.





#### **Contribution to the SDGs**

In line with the Sustainability Policy of the OUTSOURCING Group, we pledge to contribute to the realization of a sustainable society, as we set forth in the OUTSOURCING SDGs Declaration made on February 15, 2021.

#### The OUTSOURCING Group SDGs Declaration

Our Group supports the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) proposed by the United Nations and the SDGs Action Plan 2020 set by the Japanese government. We will contribute to the realization of a sustainable society by actively engaging in SDGs through our businesses, emphasizing ESG in business management, and conducting corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities that are rooted in the local community and country.

Our Group's corporate principles are to enhance the quality of life of everyone around the world by eliminating inequalities in working conditions and creating truly motivating workplaces. These principles reflect our wish to develop globally competitive talents and eliminate inequalities in working conditions through enhanced education programs so that every person in the world can aspire toward his or her own life plan and live a rich and fulfilling life.

We are keenly aware that the essence of our business lies in solving the social issues that stand as obstacles against these principles. We will strive to enrich people's lives by creating job opportunities and education opportunities for many people around the world, as well as enhancing each person's productivity through the power of technology and education. As part of this aim, we have adopted the following goals proposed by the United Nations as our priority issues and will work on contributing to the achievement of the following goals.















#### **Contribution to the SDGs**

We have identified materiality (priority issues) that we should prioritize through our business to address the issues of the SDGs, established KPIs, and are promoting efforts toward their achievement.

#### ■ Materiality and KPIs

1. Providing job opportunities	1 NO 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
<ul> <li>Non-Japanese residents contribute to solving Japan's growing labor shortage. We will provide employment support to 300,000 non-Japanese residents by 2024 and 500,000 non-Japanese residents by 2030.</li> <li>Through the power of education and technology, we will successfully support the career change from labor-intensive industry worker to the specialized talent of 30,000 people by 2030.</li> </ul>	9 NOUSER INCUSTOR  10 REMOTES  \$\int\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\frac{1}\text{\$\frac{1}\text{\$\frac{1}\text{\$\frac{1}\text{\$\frac{1}\text{\$\frac{1}\text{\$\frac{1}\text{\$\frac{1}\text{\$\frac{1}
2. Providing high-quality education	
•To provide high-quality education opportunities for achieving career advancement, we will provide our global training program to a total of 300,000 users by FY2030. Through this effort, we will support employment in productive positions and contribute to increasing people's motivation at work.	4 DULLITY B SECRET WERE WAS EXCEPTED BY THE CENTRAL PROPERTY OF THE CENTRAL PR
3. Respecting diversity and implementing diversity management	- AUG/19
•As the OUTSOURCING Group, we will promote and strive toward achieving a society in which women can actively participate. We will increase the percentage of women directors (management team members) in the Group to 30% by FY2030.	5 energy
4. Making greater efforts toward the realization of a carbon-free society	
•By FY2025, we will replace all vehicles used in sales activities by domestic group companies with next-generation vehicles (electric, hybrid, etc.). By 2030, 70% of the vehicles used by the entire group, including our overseas companies, will be next-generation vehicles.	7 ELHA ROBERT AND ELHA ROBERT
5. Raising the productivity of all industries	
<ul> <li>By using leading-edge digital technologies and our expertise in production that we have developed through experience in various industries worldwide, we will train 100,000 people by FY2030 across the world to become specialized talents who can improve the productivity of industries. Under this scheme, we will contribute to raising the productivity of the entire world.</li> </ul>	9 RODGITH, INDVICTION AND WINDSTREET, UNIT



#### **Contribution to the SDGs**

#### **■** Sustainability Committee

Established the Sustainability Committee to make these initiatives more effective, such as promoting the achievement of KPIs for materiality in order to resolve SDGs issues.

Chairman: Representative Director

Committee member: Executive Director and External Director

Deliberates on medium-to long-term topics and directions, including our Group's Sustainability Policy and strategies, as well as key issues, and monitors KPIs to propose and report to Board of Directors to further strengthen SDGs and ESG activities, thereby realizing our Corporate Principles of "enhancing the quality of life of everyone around the world by eliminating inequalities in working conditions and creating truly motivating workplaces."

#### ■ Sustainability promotion structure



#### ■ Towards materiality and KPI promotion

#### 1. Participating in initiatives

As an initiative for SDGs management, we will carefully evaluate the various organizations that support the achievement of SDGs, determine early on which organization's founding philosophy and activities match our Group's views, and work toward joining the organization. After joining, we will proactively disclose and provide information pertaining to the SDGs to the organization.

#### 2. Sharing awareness of SDGs within the OUTSOURCING Group

We will distribute the "SDGs Handbook" created by the OUTSOURCING Group to all management team members and employees of the Group as an opportunity for each member to think about how they can contribute to the SDGs as members of the society. We will also provide training to new members joining the Group so that they are provided the time to thoroughly understand the Handbook.

#### **TOPICS**

- As an initiative for SDGs management, the Company participated in GCNJ (Global Compact Network Japan) in April 2021
   OUTSOURCING Inc. become a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and promote adherence to
   the Ten Principles in 4 areas of UNGC "Human Rights, Labour, Environment, and Anti-Corruption."
- Signed a statement to act in accordance with the principles of "Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs)"

  WEPs is a set of principles of action jointly prepared by the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) to promote women's active participation in the workplace, marketplace and community.



WE SUPPORT

# **Progress in Strengthening Internal Control and Governance System**



### Progress in Strengthening Internal Control and Governance System

■ The following resolutions were made at the Board of Directors held on February 18, 2022, for the election of candidates for Directors to strengthen the internal control and governance system

**External Directors** Appointed to act as a brake on the sales division in particular

Newly-appointed: Makiko Ujiie (Current family name: Ninagawa)

As an attorney, she has rich knowledge and experience in corporate legal affairs, M&A, financial legal affairs, etc.

Newly-appointed: Yasuharu Toyoda

Experienced key position in each management department at the largest automaker and worked as a checker in the sales

department for a long time.

Newly-appointed: Hirotomo Abe

Served as a professor at universities in Japan after leaving a major trading company, and has rich knowledge and practical

training experience in both domestic and overseas legal affairs, internal control, etc.

Internal Directors (Directors in charge) Responsible for strengthening and building global internal control and global governance systems

Re-appointed: Anne Heraty: Scheduled to be appointed as Director in charge of Overseas Engineering Outsourcing Business

Current Chairman of CPL of Ireland

Newly-appointed: Franciscus van Gool: Scheduled to be appointed as Director in charge of Overseas Manufacturing and Service

**Outsourcing Business** 

Current CEO of OTTO of the Netherlands

Internal Directors (Directors in charge) Responsible for strengthening the functions of accounting, finance, and corporate management at Headquarters

Newly-appointed: Masahi Umehara: Scheduled to be appointed as Director in charge of Corporate Management Division of the

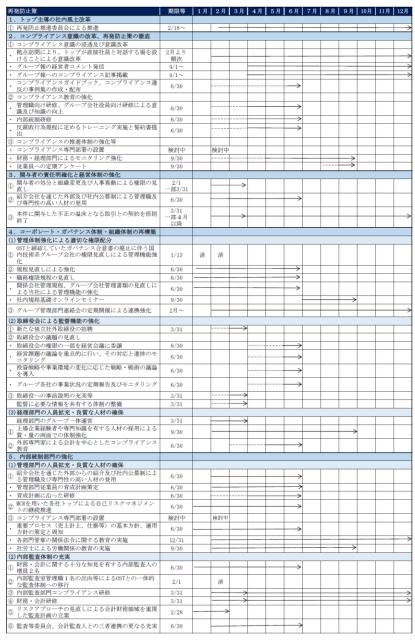
Headquarters

Current Managing Executive Officer and Head of Corporate Management Division of OUTSOURCING



### Progress in Strengthening Internal Control and Governance System

■ Task List and Schedule for Measures to Prevent Recurrence announced on January 14, 2022



We will report the progress at our semi-annual financial results briefings.

再発防止策	期限等	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12.
(3) 監査等委員会による監査機能の強化													
a) 監査等委員会							$\rightarrow$	-					
① 国内・海外事業のグループ監査体制の見直し	3~6月末					-	$\rightarrow$						
② 監査等委員会の構成変更(常勤1名、非常勤3名→常 勤2名)、国内・海外・事業部門別の監査体制へ移行	3~6月末						$\longrightarrow$						
監査等委員会の職務を補助すべき使用人を配置、グ ループ監査体制を十分に行える体制を整備する。	3~6月末						$\rightarrow$						
③ グループ監査に於ける監査役体制の見直し	3~6月末			_		-	$\rightarrow$						
b) 内部監査							$\rightarrow$						
① 内部監査室と連携した監査体制の継続	3~6月末			_		_	$\rightarrow$						
<ul><li>国内・海外事業に対応でき、経理知識を有する監査人員の補強</li></ul>	3~6月末						$\rightarrow$						Г
既往監査業務の網羅性及び財務会計に関する対応力を 高めるための体制強化	3~6月末						$\rightarrow$						Г
<ul><li>④ 内部監査室とのコミュニケーション継続</li></ul>	3~6月末			-	-		$\rightarrow$						
c) 会計監査人													
① 会計監査人との月例コミュニケーション継続	3~6月末						$\rightarrow$						
② グループ会社の監査が十分に確保できるような契約内 容を検討	3~6月末						$\rightarrow$						Г
6. 内部通報制度の見直し													
① 内部通報制度の見直し	3/31	_		$\longrightarrow$									Г
② 経営陣から独立した窓口の設置	4/30		_		- >								
③ 内部通報制度及び取扱ルールの広報・啓蒙活動	4/30				- ;	*							
<ul><li>④ 報奨制度・社内リニエンシー制度の検討</li></ul>	5/31		_			$\rightarrow$							
7. 会計処理に係る社内ルールや経理会計システムの見	直し												
① 外部専門家と連携した会計ルールの見直し及び明確化	9/30												Г
② 異常値チェックツールの開発、導入によるオペレー ション面での不正防止	4/30				->								Г
③ 財務データ分析ツールの導入による不正検知	9/30									$\rightarrow$			
④ 現行基幹システムの改修の要件定義	7/31							$\rightarrow$					
8. 実現可能な事業計画・予算の策定													
① KPIを用いた分析による予算精度の向上	FY23策定時												
<ul><li>事業部の評価軸の追加</li></ul>	FY23策定時												
・ KPI (プロセス) や平均成長率など、持続的成長、将 ・ 来に繋がる成長指標	FY23策定時												F
② 根拠の精査による実現可能性の高い予算の策定	FY23策定時												
③ 予算策定時の前提条件の妥当性の精査	FY23策定時									_		_	

\*The table is in Japanese only





#### Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

(¥ billion)		FY12/2	20 Actual			FY12/2	21 Actual		Yo	Υ	
	1H	2H	Full-Year		1H 2H Full-Year				Changes		
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Composition Ratio	Amount	Amount	Amount	Composition Ratio	Amount	Ratio	
Revenue	172.5	192.6	365.1	100.0%	264.6	304.7	569.3	100.0%	204.2	55.9%	
Cost of sales	141.0	153.8	294.8	80.7%	214.7	247.6	462.2	81.2%	167.5	56.8%	
Gross profit	31.6	38.8	70.4	19.3%	50.0	57.1	107.1	18.8%	36.7	52.2%	
SG&A expenses	29.1	31.3	60.4	16.6%	41.6	46.2	87.9	15.4%	27.4	45.4%	
Operating profit	4.4	8.8	13.3	3.6%	11.6	12.6	24.2	4.2%	10.9	82.1%	
Profit before tax	3.1	4.6	7.7	2.1%	10.9	1.1	12.0	2.1%	4.3	55.1%	
Profit	1.4	1.2	2.7	0.7%	6.5	(4.3)	2.2	0.4%	(0.5)	-17.4%	
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.5%	5.7	(4.8)	0.8	0.1%	(1.1)	-56.4%	

<sup>\*</sup>Displayed in ¥billion (rounded off to the nearest ¥0.1 billion)



### **General Comment for FY12/21**

In FY12/21, there were many negative factors regarding operating profit, such as shift schedule adjustments due to semiconductor shortages and supply chain disruptions, regulations on economic activities associated with the epidemic of Delta and Omicron variants, and the front-loading investment of recruiting expenses due to HR shortage. However, it was complemented by businesses with strong performance such as the ecommerce logistics dispatch, U.S. military facilities business, facilities-related business, etc., and operating profit was almost within the initial forecast (operating profit ¥ 24.2 billion, up 82.1% YoY).

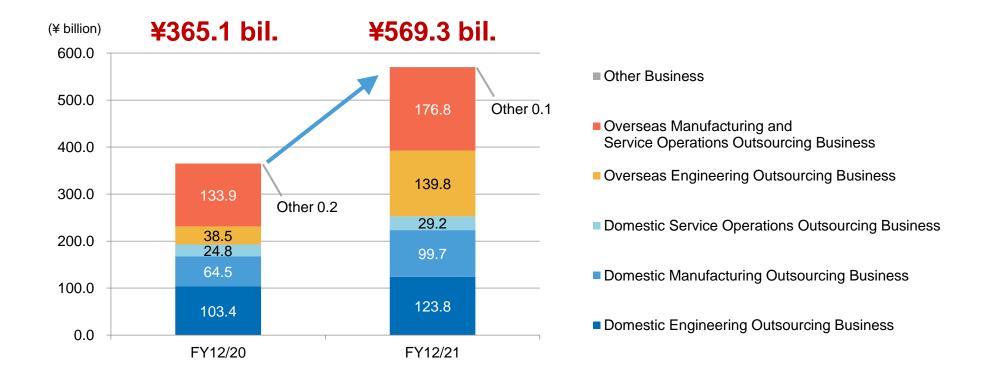
The reasons mentioned above are why we are convinced that leveling business performance by segment is in progress. We are confident that we are in the process of establishing a corporate structure that will enable us to grow significantly over the medium to long term.



#### Revenue

### ¥ 569.3 billion (+55.9% YoY)

□ The HR demand in the global market is very strong, and business has expanded in all segments by absorbing various negative factors, including COVID-19, exceeding the Medium-Term Management Plan and the initial forecast to achieve record highs for 4Q(Oct.-Dec.) as well as full-year.



#### Revenue

#### Performance of CPL ¥86.3 billion

☐ The performance of CPL, which entered the group in January 2021, greatly exceeded estimations at the time of M&A and contributed significantly to consolidated revenue.

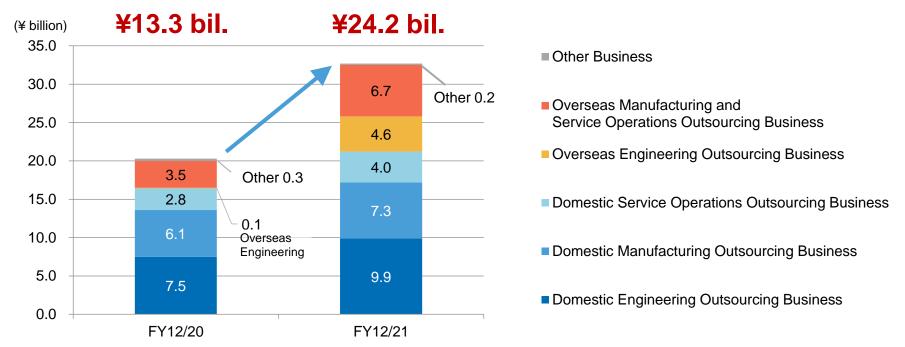
(¥ billion)	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year
Estimations at the time of M&A	10.7	16.0	18.0	18.0	62.7
Results	15.3	22.7	23.8	24.5	86.3

\*Rounded off to the nearest ¥0.1 billion

#### Operating Profit

### ¥ 24.2 billion (+82.1% YoY)

Orders for good deals have been abundantly gained by differentiated strategies such as CSM. The good start in 1H has significantly exceeded the initial forecast, however, the high-margin Domestic Manufacturing Outsourcing Business and debt collection businesses in the U.K. have been adversely affected by factors such as shift schedule adjustments and restrictions on activities. Front-load investment of recruiting expenses for HR demand, impairment loss of approximately ¥1.4 billion for ten domestic and overseas companies, and amortization of ¥4.0 billion in intangible assets associated with PPA also lowered operating profit to remain within the range of the initial forecast.



<sup>\*</sup> The operating profit amount is the sum of operating profit from each business segment minus the adjustment for head office expenses (¥7.0 billion in FY12/20, ¥8.6 billion in FY12/21)



#### Operating Profit

#### Performance of CPL ¥4.0 billion

☐ The performance of CPL, which entered the group in January 2021, greatly exceeded estimations at the time of M&A and contributed significantly to consolidated operating profit.

(¥ billion)	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year
Estimations at the time of M&A	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.5
Results	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	4.0

\*Rounded off to the nearest ¥0.1 billion

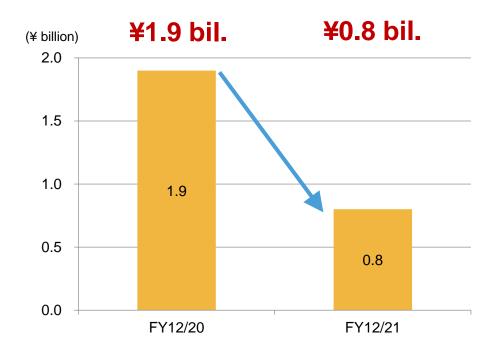


#### Profit Attributable to Owners of the Company

# ¥ 0.8 billion (-56.5% YoY)

We recorded a financial expense of ¥11.1 billion in full-year for the put option (the future stock purchase price) for OTTO in the Netherlands (temporary staffing business for e-commerce logistics) because of its strong performance, which led to a YoY decline in profit attributable to owners of parent, but this is a very positive factor for the future.

\*Put option ⇒please refer to Reference Materials p.29





#### [Supplementary material] Put Option Liability increase Related to Acquisition of Remaining Shares of OTTO

■ Trends in OTTO's performance and financial expenses associated with put options

The purchase price of the remaining shares of OTTO is calculated based on their EBITDA and cash and deposits at the end of the fiscal year. The increase in the put option liability, which is linked to business performance, is recorded as financial expenses.

		OTTO's perfo	rmance *Local Accoun	ting Standard	A	cquisition value of OTT	0
Year acquired	Percentage acquired	Revenue (Forecast in FY2022)	EBITDA (Forecast in FY2022)	Growth rate from the time of acquisition	Estimated corporate value	Improvement ratio	Financial expenses associated with put option
Estimation as of Mag	y 2018	42.8	2.1		13.1		
FY 2018	56%	43.9	1.1		15.4	117%	0.2
FY 2019	8%	46.0	2.0	97%	15.6	119%	1.0
FY 2020	8%	60.1	3.7	179%	19.8	151%	3.5
FY 2021	8%	79.9	4.7	227%	31.7	241%	11.1
FY 2022	20%	95.4	6.2	300%			
Total	100%						15.8

<sup>\*</sup> The above figures are approximate

In the 4Q FY12/21, approximately ¥1 billion was initially included in the budget as financial expenses, however, since the results for FY12/21 were favorable and **EBITDA** is expected to grow by 300% from the time of acquisition to ¥6.2 billion. Therefore, the additional amount of approximately ¥6 billion has been recorded after consultation with our independent auditors. \*¥11.1 billion for full-year

In addition, in order to utilize OTTO's success model throughout the Group, we purchased all remaining shares in January 2022 after consultation. Therefore, financial expenses related to put option liabilities for OTTO will not be incurred after FY12/22.



#### Consolidated Financial Results (Quarterly Trends)

(¥ billion)			FY12/20					FY12/21		
			Actual					Actual		
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year
Revenue	89.6	82.9	89.9	102.7	365.1	123.8	140.8	147.4	157.3	569.3
Gross profit	17.7	13.9	18.6	20.2	70.4	23.7	26.2	26.7	30.4	107.1
Gross profit margin	19.7%	16.7%	20.7%	19.7%	19.3%	19.2%	18.6%	18.1%	19.3%	18.8%
SG&A expenses	15.2	13.9	14.8	16.5	60.4	20.2	21.4	22.4	23.8	87.9
SG&A expenses ratio	16.9%	16.8%	16.5%	16.1%	16.6%	16.4%	15.2%	15.2%	15.1%	15.4%
Other operating income *1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	5.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	7.8
Other operating expense	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.4	2.9
Operating profit	3.4	1.0	4.9	3.9	13.3	5.2	6.4	5.1	7.5	24.2
Operating profit margin	3.8%	1.2%	5.4%	3.8%	3.6%	4.2%	4.6%	3.5%	4.7%	4.2%
Profit before tax	2.4	0.8	3.6	1.0	7.7	5.8	5.2	0.1	1.0	12.0
Profit before tax margin	2.6%	1.0%	3.9%	1.0%	2.1%	4.6%	3.7%	0.1%	0.6%	2.1%
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	1.3	0.0	2.0	(1.4)	1.9	3.1	2.6	(2.0)	(2.8)	0.8
Profit attributable to owners of the Company margin	1.5%	0.0%	2.2%	-1.3%	0.5%	2.5%	1.8%	-1.4%	-1.8%	0.1%

QoQ/YoY Changes			FY12/20			FY12/21					
			Actual			Actual					
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year	
Revenue	-4.0%	-7.4%	8.4%	14.3%	1.2%	20.5%	13.8%	4.7%	6.7%	55.9%	
Gross profit	-8.9%	-21.4%	33.9%	8.8%	0.2%	17.2%	10.7%	1.8%	13.8%	52.2%	
SG&A expenses	1.4%	-8.3%	6.4%	11.7%	2.7%	22.4%	5.6%	4.9%	6.3%	45.4%	
Operating profit	-10.0%	-70.1%	377.5%	-19.3%	-3.7%	31.7%	23.7%	-20.5%	45.9%	82.1%	
Profit before tax	-53.5%	-66.4%	349.4%	-70.5%	-35.3%	448.8%	-10.2%	-97.8%	753.9%	55.1%	
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	-67.3%	-99.8%	63288.0%	-169.9%	-73.9%	-	-16.3%	-179.3%	-	-56.5%	

<sup>\*1</sup> Dormitory fees received from employees at company-rented employee dormitories, which should be included in real profit, are included in other operating income.



<sup>\*2</sup> Displayed in ¥billion (rounded off to the nearest ¥0.1 billion)

#### Financial Results by Operating Segment and Revenue by Region (Quarterly Trends)

(¥ billion)				FY12/20 Actual					FY12/21 Actual		
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year
	Revenue	25.0	25.4	25.5	27.4	103.4	27.6	30.0	31.8	34.4	123.8
Domestic Engineering Outsourcing Business	Operating profit	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.5	7.5	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	9.9
	No. of worksite employees at term-end	16,048	17,827	18,006	18,150	18,150	18,249	20,829	21,163	21,622	21,622
	Revenue	16.3	14.1	14.6	19.5	64.5	23.0	24.5	25.1	27.1	99.7
	Operating profit	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.1	6.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.3	7.3
Domestic Manufacturing	No. of worksite employees at term-end	12,909	12,426	12,264	16,539	16,539	18,614	20,126	21,341	21,443	21,443
Outsourcing Business	No. of workers under outsourced administration at term-end	20,007	20,102	21,124	22,296	22,296	21,942	21,607	21,076	20,004	20,004
	No. of placed workers	511	191	185	321	1,208	360	391	371	374	1,496
	Revenue	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.8	24.8	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.7	29.2
Domestic Service Operations Outsourcing Business	Operating profit	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.6	4.0
	No. of worksite employees at term-end	2,301	1,975	1,856	2,606	2,606	2,444	2,567	3,074	3,349	3,349
0	Revenue	9.6	8.5	10.2	10.2	38.5	26.4	36.2	38.0	39.3	139.8
Overseas Engineering Outsourcing Business	Operating profit	0.3	(0.4)	0.3	(0.1)	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.4	4.6
	No. of worksite employees at term-end	3,307	3,176	3,040	2,729	2,729	13,393	14,726	14,642	14,881	14,881
Overseas Manufacturing and	Revenue	32.7	29.0	33.4	38.7	133.9	39.9	42.9	45.3	48.7	176.8
Service Operations	Operating profit	0.5	(0.1)	1.5	1.6	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.5	6.7
Outsourcing Business	No. of worksite employees at term-end	41,683	38,136	43,719	46,331	46,331	48,383	49,441	50,669	51,229	51,229
Other Business	Revenue	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Outer Dustriess	Operating profit	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Adjustments	Operating profit	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(2.1)	(7.0)	(2.5)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(8.6)
Total	Revenue	89.6	82.9	89.9	102.7	365.1	123.8	140.8	147.4	157.3	569.3
TOTAL	Operating profit	3.4	1.0	4.9	3.9	13.3	5.2	6.4	5.1	7.5	24.2

			FY12/20					FY12/21			*1:
Revenue by Region			Actual					Actual			
(¥ billion)	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year	*2
Japan	47.4	45.4	46.2	53.8	192.8	57.6	61.7	64.2	69.3	252.8	
Europe	26.7	23.2	27.4	32.0	109.4	48.6	58.1	60.0	63.6	230.4	*3
Oceania	10.5	10.7	12.0	11.7	45.0	12.2	15.0	15.9	16.6	59.8	
North America	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.4	1.2	2.9	
South America	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.4	8.1	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	12.3	
Asia (excl. Japan)	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.8	9.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.1	11.2	
Total	89.6	82.9	89.9	102.7	365.1	123.8	140.8	147.4	157.3	569.3	

<sup>\*1:</sup> Displayed in ¥billion (rounded off to the nearest ¥0.1 billion)



<sup>\*2:</sup> Inter-segment transactions in revenue are eliminated.

<sup>\*3:</sup> Actual forex rates used in 4Q FY12/21 results (average rates for Jan.-Dec. 2021)

<sup>•</sup> EUR 129.91

<sup>•</sup> GBP 151.17

<sup>·</sup> AUD 82.50

<sup>·</sup> USD 109.90

Manufacturers demand in Recruiting and placing of Domestic Manufacturing Outsourcing Business has significantly shifted to dispatching and its impact on business performance is minimal. Therefore, the number of placed worker will be kept private from FY12/22.

#### Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(¥ billion)	FY12	/20-End	FY12	/21-End	YoY Change
	Amount	Composition Ratio	Amount	Composition Ratio	Amount
Current assets	160.3	52.9%	167.2	47.6%	6.9
Cash and cash equivalents	81.7	27.0%	48.3	13.8%	(33.4)
Trade and other receivables	55.9	18.5%	88.1	25.1%	32.2
Inventories	1.7	0.6%	2.7	0.8%	0.9
Non-current assets	142.6	47.1%	183.7	52.4%	41.1
Property, plant and equipment	9.7	3.2%	11.6	3.3%	1.9
Right-of-use assets	17.5	5.8%	21.4	6.1%	3.9
Goodwill	60.9	20.1%	86.3	24.6%	25.4
Intangible assets	24.6	8.1%	35.5	10.1%	10.8
Other financial assets	18.8	6.2%	21.5	6.1%	2.7
Total assets	302.9	100.0%	350.9	100.0%	48.0
Current liabilities	152.0	50.2%	212.5	60.6%	60.5
Trade and other payables	41.4	13.7%	62.4	17.8%	21.0
Bonds and borrowings	68.1	22.5%	88.4	25.2%	20.3
Lease Liabilities	16.8	5.5%	20.4	5.8%	3.6
Income taxes payable	4.3	1.4%	4.7	1.3%	0.4
Non-current liabilities	84.5	27.9%	66.0	18.8%	(18.5)
Bonds and borrowings	43.2	14.3%	15.6	4.5%	(27.6)
Lease Liabilities	20.6	6.8%	27.2	7.7%	6.6
Other financial liabilities	5.8	1.9%	8.3	2.4%	2.5
Total liabilities	236.5	78.1%	278.5	79.4%	42.0
Share capital	25.2	8.3%	25.2	7.2%	0.0
Capital surplus	26.6	8.8%	26.7	7.6%	0.0
Treasury shares	(0.0)	-0.0%	(0.0)	-0.0%	0.0
Other share premium	(13.5)	-4.4%	(12.9)	-3.7%	0.6
Retained earnings	23.2	7.7%	22.9	6.5%	(0.3)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	60.4	20.0%	66.0	18.8%	5.5
Non-controlling interests	6.0	2.0%	6.5	1.9%	0.5
Equity	66.4	21.9%	72.5	20.6%	6.0
Total liabilities and equity	302.9	100.0%	350.9	100.0%	48.0

<sup>\*</sup>Displayed in ¥billion (rounded off to the nearest ¥0.1 billion )

Cash and cash equivalents:

Decreased for funds to acquire the shares of Ireland's CPL

Trade and other receivables:

Increased due to the growing numbers of group companies and expansion of business scale

#### Goodwill:

Increased for funds to acquire the shares of Ireland's CPL, etc.

Trade and other payables:

Increased due to the growing numbers of group companies and expansion of business scale

Bonds and borrowings:

A portion of borrowings has been reclassified from non-current to current

Equity attributable to owners of the Company:

Reflects profit attributable to owners of the Company, financial year end dividend payment, and the effect of foreign exchange rate changes



<sup>\*</sup> At the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, there were no violations of the financial covenants.

#### Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(¥ billion)	FY12/20 Actual Amount	FY12/21 Actual Amount	YoY Change Amount
Profit before tax	7.7	12.0	4.3
Depreciation and amortization	12.3	15.2	2.9
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	(0.1)	(10.8)	(10.6)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	2.0	10.1	8.1
Cash flows from operating activities	22.5	28.9	6.4
Payments for purchase of business	(6.0)	(36.5)	(30.5)
Cash flows from investing activities	(8.7)	(38.4)	(29.7)
Increase (decrease) in borrowings	41.4	(10.2)	(51.5)
Dividends paid	(3.0)	(1.3)	1.8
Cash flows from financing activities	26.9	(26.0)	(52.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	81.7	48.3	(33.4)

<sup>\*</sup>Displayed in ¥billion (rounded off to the nearest ¥0.1 billion)

Cash flows from operating activities:

Reflects profit before tax and changes in trade receivables and trade payables

Cash flows from investing activities:
Reflects the payments for purchase of business

Cash flows from financing activities: Reflects the increase in borrowings





# Highlights of Consolidated Financial Results for FY12/21 and Business Plan for FY12/22 Overview by Operating Segment Domestic Engineering Outsourcing Business

⇒ Please refer to Reference Materials pp.8-13

(¥ billion)					FY1	2/21					FY12/22					
		Init	ial Forecas	sts				Results			Initial Forecasts					
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	
Revenue	27.8	31.8	33.9	37.0	130.5	27.6	30.0	31.8	34.4	123.8	33.8	37.4	40.0	42.8	154.0	
Operating Profit	1.6	1.5	3.1	3.4	9.5	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	9.9	1.9	1.3	2.8	5.0	11.0	
No. of worksite employees at term-end (persons)	18,200	20,700	21,000	21,300	21,300	18,249	20,829	21,163	21,622	21,622	22,300	25,500	26,100	26,700	26,700	

#### ■ Trends in FY12/21

Demand for engineers continues to be high in all industries, and the recruiting business to meet this demand is also steady, including new graduates and mid-career recruiting. However, revenue remained at a shortfall in the initial forecast as a result of a decrease in overtime hours due to remote work associated with COVID-19, while operating profit continued to exceed the full-year initial forecast by improving efficiency through remote work and public subsidies income. However, in the 3Q, there was a shortfall in initial forecasts due to the increase in holidays accompanying the Tokyo Olympics in July, and in the 4Q, it regained the lack of 3Q by alternative work from July in December.

	Overview by field / area and business environment in FY12/22
IT-related field	The order environment continues to be favorable due to aggressive IT investment under the pandemic, and with the increasing of remote work-related tools, we have started an introduction support service, and is expected to remain favorable from FY12/22 onwards.
R&D-related fields such as transport equipment, electric and electronic, etc.	With the expansion of global demand for semiconductors, orders particularly in the semiconductor and electronic component-related industries are expected to be favorable from FY12/22 onwards.
Pharmaceuticals and healthcare-related field	Orders for COVID-19 vaccines, COVID-19 medicine development, and clinical trial operations continue to expand, and the order environment is expected to remain favorable going forward.
Construction-related field	Construction-related orders remained strong as large-scale development of over ¥10 billion, logistics facility project expanded due to stay-at-home market, and demand increased continuously mainly in urban areas.
Segment overall	<ul> <li>Although economic activities continue to be partially restricted due to the implementation of anti-epidemic measures, the business environment is generally recovering due to the progress of measures under the pandemic by each client, and the utilization rate is expected to remain at a high level, the same as before the pandemic.</li> <li>In the future, a virtuous cycle of the economic environment is expected due to the progress of additional vaccinations, and demand for engineers is expected to expand in each field. Thus, we will further strengthen hiring, training, and assigning of human resources.</li> </ul>

<sup>\* 2,700</sup> new graduates will join our company from April 2022. With the technological progress acceleration today and in the future, it is necessary to constantly upgrade individual skills. We will update the curriculum at KEN school and prepare training environment including remote, thereby strengthen new graduate recruiting and mid-career recruiting, and consistently achieving upward-sloping growth.



- Highlights of Consolidated Financial Results for FY12/21 and Business Plan for FY12/22
   Overview by Operating Segment Domestic Engineering Outsourcing Business
  - Status of "Dispatch 2.0"

Business environment trends in the engineer dispatch industry

FY12/21

2Q-End

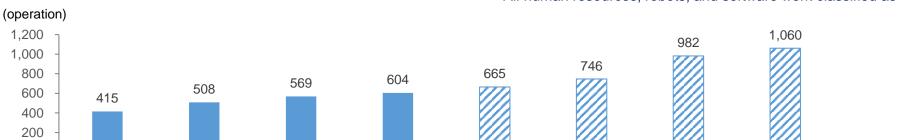
- Many developed countries have a chronic shortage of engineers due to the declining workforce population and competition for the development and introduction of new technologies.
- In order to respond to the trend toward shortened working hours, demand for raising operational efficiency and labor-saving through the use of robots and AI is growing.

Dispatch 2.0 = Expanding a scheme that provides a bundle of engineers and cutting-edge technologies such as RPA and AI, to support clients' operational efficiency up to operation, in a broader market with higher unit prices than simple engineer dispatch.

"Dispatch 2.0" results for FY12/21 and forecast for FY12/22

FY12/21

3Q-End



\*All human resources, robots, and software work classified as "operation."

FY12/22

3Q-End

FY2021 saw steady progress despite a slight delay in some projects due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

FY12/22

1Q-End

FY12/22

2Q-End

FY12/21

4Q-End



0

FY12/21

1Q-End

FY12/22

4Q-End

# Highlights of Consolidated Financial Results for FY12/21 and Business Plan for FY12/22 Overview by Operating Segment Domestic Manufacturing Outsourcing Business

⇒ Please refer to Reference Materials pp.14-16

(¥ billion)					FY1:	2/21					FY12/22					
		Init	tial Forecas	sts				Results			Initial Forecasts					
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	
Revenue	23.2	25.1	27.3	30.0	105.6	23.0	24.5	25.1	27.1	99.7	27.3	32.5	34.0	36.7	130.5	
Operating Profit	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.0	9.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.3	7.3	1.4	2.0	2.3	3.1	8.8	
No. of worksite employees (persons)	18,500	19,600	20,500	21,500	21,500	18,614	20,126	21,341	21,443	21,443	21,800	24,000	25,000	26,500	26,500	
No. of workers under outsourced administration (persons)	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	28,000	21,942	21,607	21,076	20,004	20,004	19,000	18,200	19,200	20,000	20,000	

#### ■ Trends in FY12/21

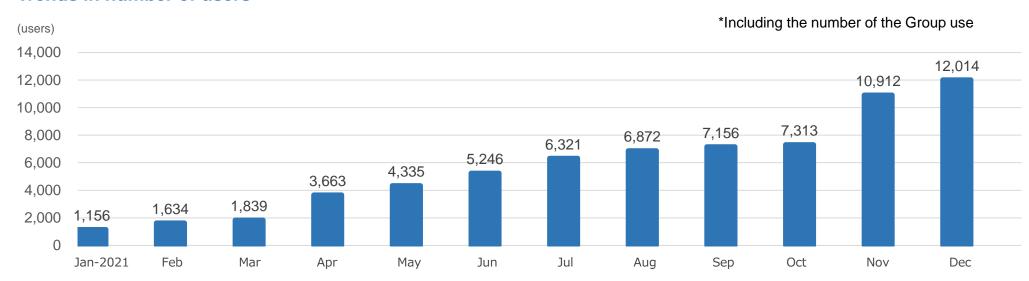
From the beginning of 1Q, production adjustments occurred due to a semiconductor shortage and delays to the initial forecast began to occur. In the 2Q, the semiconductor shortage became serious and the range of production adjustments expanded. The administrative Outsourcing Business which was expected to recover by the resumption of Technical Intern Trainees' entrance from April, entering the country remained difficult due to continued COVID-19 regulations, so the divergence from the initial forecast widened. In the 3Q, in addition to the semiconductor shortage, supply chain disruption due to the pandemic occurred, and production adjustment range increased further, which brought larger divergence from the initial forecast. In the 4Q, although a light recovery trend has begun to appear, the semiconductor shortage, supply chain disruption, and immigration restrictions for Technical Intern Trainees have not been resolved, full-fledged recovery is expected to begin around April 2022.

	Overview by field / area and business environment in FY12/22											
Manufacturing dispatch / outsourced contracting	Orders from manufacturers in all fields are expected to grow steadily and expected to expand going forward; however, transport equipment is once again beginning to see an impact from parts shortages, etc. It is expected to resolve in 2Q, but there is a risk that it will be unresolved. Therefore, we will promote measures such as expanding transactions in fields with relatively low impact.											
Administrative outsourcing	Although demand for technical intern trainees is strong, business performance is sluggish due to continued immigration restrictions under the pandemic, and business recovery is expected from 2Q FY12/22 onwards, when the restriction is expected to be lifted.											



- - Status of Dispatched Employee Management System "CSM"

#### Trends in number of users



\*CSM = a system that handles various complicated tasks such as management of multiple dispatch agencies and dispatch staff at manufacturers

Estimation at the end of FY12/21 The number of manufacturers who have implemented it: 80 companies as of 3Q FY12/21 The number of users: 15,000 persons

Results for FY12/21 The number of manufacturers who have implemented it: 89 companies The number of users: 12,014 persons

Supported by the demand for remote management by the pandemic, orders received from companies exceeded initial estimations. However, regarding the numbers of users, the order of 3,000 users per company was delayed into FY12/22, resulting in a slight shortfall.



#### 

⇒ Please refer to Reference Materials p.17

(¥ billion)					FY1:	2/21					FY12/22					
		Ini	tial Forecas	sts				Results			Initial Forecasts					
	1Q 2Q 3Q 4Q Full-year					1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	
Revenue	7.1	7.8	8.0	8.2	31.0	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.7	29.2	8.1	8.5	9.6	9.8	36.0	
Operating Profit	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.6	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	4.7	
No. of worksite employees at term-end (persons)	2,623	3,268	3,635	3,970	3,970	2,444	2,567	3,074	3,349	3,349	3,100	3,300	3,800	4,000	4,000	

#### ■ Trends in FY12/21

The business for U.S. military facilities has been growing significantly with improved operating margins, following highly efficient large-scale project orders through bids due to the abundant framework of contract surety bond (performance bond). The operating profit in particular, continued to outperform the forecast, but 4Q was in line with the initial forecasts as there were several days when the U.S. military base could not be entered due to abnormal clusters of Omicron variant.

	Overview by field / area and business environment in FY12/22											
Business for U.S. military facilities	In addition to securing stable revenue through order backlogs of projects exceeding ¥20 billion in 2019, 2020, and 2021, we will strengthen cooperation with overseas companies acquired through M&A, establish a structure that will enable receiving orders for larger projects by building a cooperative system with major general contractors, and increase the accuracy of orders for bids for several ultra-large projects scheduled for 2022. Thereby perform, it is well in line with the progress of construction work on the order backlogs.											
Inbound-related Service Operations Outsourcing Business other than for U.S. military facilities	The inbound-related business remained sluggish due to the anti-epidemic measures and immigration restrictions, however, call centers, the security business, and essential worker-related business are expected to be steady due to busy year-end orders, and are expected to remain strong, assuming limited impact of the Omicron variant.											

# Highlights of Consolidated Financial Results for FY12/21 and Forecasts for FY12/22 Overview by Operating Segment Overseas Engineering Outsourcing Business

⇒ Please refer to Reference Materials p.18

(¥ billion)					FY1	2/21					FY12/22					
	Initial Forecasts							Results			Initial Forecasts					
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	
Revenue	21.0	27.7	31.1	30.9	110.7	26.4	36.2	38.0	39.3	139.8	35.8	37.0	39.3	38.9	151.0	
Operating Profit	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	5.6	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.4	4.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	6.8	
No. of worksite employees at term-end (persons)	10,709	10,899	12,135	12,088	12,088	13,393	14,726	14,642	14,881	14,881	15,010	13,040	12,020	12,650	12,650	

<sup>\*</sup> The decrease in the number of worksite employees at term-end for FY12/22 is due to the plan that dispatched employees will be replaced by freelancers.

#### ■ Trends in FY12/21

The debt collection business in the U.K. accounts for a large weight in operating profit in this segment, and in the 1Q and 2Q, both revenue and operating profit exceeded the initial forecast due to the resumption of economic activity by the lifting of lockdowns since 2020. Although in the 3Q, regulations were tightened again due to the outbreak of Delta variant, and revenue and operating profit fell below the initial forecast, especially due to the suspension of debt collection, in the 4Q, the debt collection business resumed due to additional vaccination and the shift to the attenuated Omicron variant, revenue and operating profit was almost in line with the initial forecasts.

	Overview by field / area and business environment in FY12/22
U.K.	As restrictive measures by the Omicron variant were completely lifted in January 2022, the debt collection business is expected to further increase the receipt and collection of debts. Steady recovery is expected to be going into a broader debt collection market in addition to increasing debt collection substitutional fees.
Ireland	<ul> <li>Ireland does not anticipate any new restrictions and is expected to continue to perform well. We will also expand the business into neighboring countries such as dispatching, recruiting and placing, and outsourced contracting for IT, pharmaceuticals, life sciences, and healthcare, which have been established in Ireland and U.K.</li> <li>Special demand related to COVID-19 (vaccinations, contract tracing services, etc.) is expected to end early in 2022, but businesses that were affected by COVID-19 due to resumption of economic activity are expected to expand and remain strong.</li> </ul>
Oceania	The government continues the policy of measures under the pandemic, with no concern of the impact on the market and business environment, corporate recruiting activities have resumed, and the recruiting and placing business is particularly strong. Orders are expected to increase in various fields such as IT, construction, mining, finance, dispatching/recruiting and placing for the government, and training business. We will promote to enter the businesses for Ministry of Defense, etc. going forward.



# Highlights of Consolidated Financial Results for FY12/21 and Forecasts for FY12/22 Overview by Operating Segment Overseas Manufacturing and Service Operations Outsourcing Business

⇒ Please refer to Reference Materials pp.19-20

(¥ billion)					FY1	2/21					FY12/22					
		Ini	tial Forecas				Results			Initial Forecasts						
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-year	
Revenue	32.9	35.6	39.8	41.8	150.0	39.9	42.9	45.3	48.7	176.8	48.0	54.6	59.1	61.8	223.5	
Operating Profit	0.6	1.3	2.4	2.3	6.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.5	6.7	1.3	2.0	3.2	3.5	10.0	
No. of worksite employees at term-end (persons)	47,415	48,864	55,364	57,024	57,024	48,383	49,441	50,669	51,229	51,229	53,250	56,110	59,930	62,550	62,550	

#### ■ Trends in FY12/21

In the 1Q and 2Q, e-commerce logistics by OTTO in the Netherlands and facilities-related businesses in South America complemented the businesses of Asian counties, which were sluggish due to COVID-19, and revenue and operating profit exceeded the initial forecasts. In the 3Q, factories in Asian countries were closed due to the Delta variant epidemic and it was not possible to achieve the initial forecasts in strong performance fields, but Asian economies began to recover due to the transition to Omicron variant in the 4Q. and operating profit was in line with the initial forecast.

	Overview by field / area and business environment in FY12/22
Germany	Although Orizon's manufacturing field is affected by a shortage of raw materials procurement, dispatching as well as healthcare-related field are recovering significantly, and the engineering business, BPO business for call center, and master vendor business are expected to grow steadily.  *Master vendor business ⇒ A service that improves client efficiency by collectively consigning logistics warehouses, call centers, etc., and managing the utilization of other dispatch agencies
The Netherlands	Although the number of newly infected people increased in European countries due to the Omicron variant epidemic, dispatching for the e-commerce logistics business, the main business of OTTO, is performing steadily, and even after the COVID-19 pandemic, the demand from general users is expected to remain strong and steady.
U.K. (services for local governments, etc.)	The dispatching business for the government remained robust, the recruiting and placing business remained strong, and the consulting business received orders for multi-year large-scale project for central government ministries and agencies. The BPO business for local governments is also steadily advancing in automation and RPA, and is expected to perform well going forward as we work on improving gross profit margin and acquiring new multi-year projects through bids for a number of large-scale projects.
Asia	The staff sending business continues to be sluggish due to COVID-19 regulations. However, corporate activities are expected to recover, the manufacturing outsourcing business is expected to expand, and the payroll business is expected to be steady in FY12/22 due to new orders for services for regions other than ASEAN are proceeded.
South America	In Chile, the outsourced contracting business for retailers and security businesses grew steadily. In Brazil, the deterioration in the COVID-19 environment put pressure on revenue in December, but it is expected that the facilities-related business and dispatch for logistics in South American countries will steadily expand.



#### Segment summary

(¥ billion)		FY12/21 Results	FY12/22 Initial forecasts
Domestic Engineering	Revenue	123.8	154.0
Outsourcing Business	Operating profit	9.9	11.0
Domestic Manufacturing	Revenue	99.7	130.5
Outsourcing Business	Operating profit	7.3	8.8
Domestic Service Operations	Revenue	29.2	36.0
Outsourcing Business	Operating profit	4.0	4.7
Overseas Engineering	Revenue	139.8	151.0
Outsourcing Business	Operating profit	4.6	6.8
Overseas Manufacturing and Service Operations	Revenue	176.8	223.5
Outsourcing Business	Operating profit	6.7	10.0
TOTAL	Revenue	569.3	695.0
TOTAL	Operating profit	32.8	41.4

<sup>\*</sup>The operating profit for the segment total does not reflect adjustments such as head office expenses.

<sup>\*</sup>The segment total is the amount including other business (revenue ¥0.1 billion, operating profit ¥0.2 billion both in FY12/21 and operating profit ¥0.1 billion for FY12/22).





#### KPI (Annual, Semi-Annual and Quarterly Financial Forecasts by Operating Segment)

(¥ billion)				FY12/21						FY12/22			
				Actual						Forecast			
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1H	2H	Full-Year
	Revenue	27.6	30.0	31.8	34.4	123.8	33.8	37.4	40.0	42.8	71.2	82.8	154.0
Domestic Engineering	Operating profit	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	9.9	1.9	1.3	2.8	5.0	3.2	7.8	11.0
Outsourcing Business	Recruiting expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.7	3.2	5.9
	No. of worksite employees at term-end	18,249	20,829	21,163	21,622	21,622	22,300	25,500	26,100	26,700	25,500	26,700	26,700
	Order backlog at term-end (persons)	4,618	6,026	5,055	6,965	6,965	6,500	5,300	7,200	7,000	5,300	7,000	7,000
	Revenue	23.0	24.5	25.1	27.1	99.7	27.3	32.5	34.0	36.7	59.8	70.7	130.5
	Operating profit	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.3	7.3	1.4	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.4	5.4	8.8
Domestic Manufacturing	Recruiting expenses	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.7
Outsourcing Business	No. of worksite employees at term-end	18,614	20,126	21,341	21,443	21,443	21,800	24,000	25,000	26,500	24,000	26,500	26,500
	No. of workers under outsourced administration at term-end	21,942	21,607	21,076	20,004	20,004	19,000	18,200	19,200	20,000	18,200	20,000	20,000
	Order backlog at term-end (persons)	4,373	6,613	5,923	6,176	6,176	6,600	6,600	6,400	6,700	6,600	6,700	6,700
	Revenue	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.7	29.2	8.1	8.5	9.6	9.8	16.6	19.4	36.0
Domestic Service Operations Outsourcing	Operating profit	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.6	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.7	4.7
Business	No. of worksite employees at term-end	2,444	2,567	3,074	3,349	3,349	3,100	3,300	3,800	4,000	3,300	4,000	4,000
	Order backlog at term-end (¥ billion)	25.8	27.3	29.9	29.8	29.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Engineering	Revenue	26.4	36.2	38.0	39.3	139.8	35.8	37.0	39.3	38.9	72.8	78.2	151.0
Outsourcing Business	Operating profit	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.4	4.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	6.8
	No. of worksite employees at term-end	13,393	14,726	14,642	14,881	14,881	15,010	13,040	12,020	12,650	13,040	12,650	12,650
Overseas Manufacturing	Revenue	39.9	42.9	45.3	48.7	176.8	48.0	54.6	59.1	61.8	102.6	120.9	223.5
and Service Operations	Operating profit	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.5	6.7	1.3	2.0	3.2	3.5	3.3	6.7	10.0
Outsourcing Business	No. of worksite employees at term-end	48,383	49,441	50,669	51,229	51,229	53,250	56,110	59,930	62,550	56,110	62,550	62,550
	Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Business	Operating profit	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	No. of worksite employees at term-end	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	Operating profit	(2.5)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(8.6)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(2.6)	(2.4)	(4.4)	(5.0)	(9.4)
Total	Revenue	123.8	140.8	147.4	157.3	569.3	153.0	170.0	182.0	190.0	323.0	372.0	695.0
	Operating profit	5.2	6.4	5.1	7.5	24.2	5.0	5.5	9.0	12.5	10.5	21.5	32.0

<sup>\*1:</sup> Displayed in ¥billion (rounded off to the nearest ¥0.1 billion)

The Order backlog at term-end in the above table indicates;

Domestic Engineering Outsourcing Business : the number of orders received for temporary engineers

Domestic Manufacturing Outsourcing Business : the number of orders received for manufacturing dispatch workers

Domestic Service Operations Outsourcing Business: the number of orders received for the U.S. military facilities business at American Engineering Corporation.

• The order backlog at term-end for the Domestic Manufacturing Outsourcing Business include the number of people simultaneously ordered by each manufacturer to multiple dispatch companies and orders with the assignment date in next month or later.



<sup>\*2:</sup> Inter-segment transactions in revenue are eliminated.

### KPI (Consolidated Financial Forecasts)

(¥ billion)	FY12/21 Actual					FY1	VoV Ch	ongo.			
	1H	2H		Full-Year		Fore 1H 2H		·Year	YoY Change		
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Composition Ratio	Amount	Amount	Amount	Composition Ratio	Amount	Ratio	
Revenue	264.6	304.7	569.3	100.0%	323.0	372.0	695.0	100.0%	125.7	22.1%	
Cost of sales	214.7	247.6	462.2	81.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross profit	50.0	57.1	107.1	18.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SG&A expenses	41.6	46.2	87.9	15.4%	-			-	-	-	
Operating profit	11.6	12.6	24.2	4.2%	10.5	21.5	32.0	4.6%	7.8	32.3%	
Finance income	2.1	0.2	1.4	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance costs	2.8	11.7	13.7	2.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Profit before tax	10.9	1.1	12.0	2.1%	9.3	20.3	29.6	4.3%	17.6	146.6%	
Profit	6.5	(4.3)	2.2	0.4%	5.6	13.7	19.3	2.8%	17.1	775.5%	
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	5.7	(4.8)	0.8	0.1%	5.2	13.3	18.5	2.7%	17.7	2124.3%	

<sup>\*1:</sup> Displayed in ¥billion (rounded off to the nearest ¥0.1 billion)

EUR 129.91

GBP 151.17

AUD 82.50

USD 109.90



<sup>\*2:</sup> Forex rate for full-year consolidated financial forecast

#### Supplemental Information: Domestic Recruitment Plan for FY12/22 Annual and Semi-Annual Trends

			FY12/21			FY12/22				
			Actual		Forecasts					
		1H	2H	Full-Year	1H	2H	Full-Year			
Engineering	No. of workers recruited (persons)	5,220	3,039	8,259	6,500	3,770	10,270			
Manufacturing	No. of workers recruited (persons)	6,523	6,521	13,044	8,040	7,410	15,450			

<sup>\*</sup>Based on the investigation results we received on December 28, 2021, the recruitment unit prices will be kept private including those from the past.

#### Supplemental Information: Domestic Recruitment Plan for FY12/22 Quarterly Trend

			FY12/21					FY12/22					
			Actual				Forecasts						
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year		
Engineering	No. of workers recruited (persons)	1,384	3,836	1,494	1,545	8,259	2,000	4,500	1,920	1,850	10,270		
Manufacturing	No. of workers recruited (persons)	2,606	3,917	3,364	3,157	13,044	3,380	4,660	3,500	3,910	15,450		

<sup>\*</sup>Based on the investigation results we received on December 28, 2021, the recruitment unit prices will be kept private including those from the past.

- In the Service Operations Outsourcing Business, the bulk of revenue is for the U.S. military facilities Business, not a stock business of human resources. Therefore, the number of workers recruited will be kept private from FY12/22.
- Manufacturers' demand in recruiting and placing of the Domestic Manufacturing Outsourcing Business has significantly shifted to dispatching and its impact on business performance is minimal. Therefore, the number of placed workers will be kept private from FY12/22.



# Differences from the Medium-Term Management Plan for FY12/22



#### Differences from the Medium-Term Management Plan for FY12/22

- Business Environment for Non-Japanese-Related Businesses at the Company
  - Business segment to which each business belongs
  - Administrative outsourcing business: Domestic Manufacturing Outsourcing Business
     Since it is a stock-type business that accumulates the number of workers under outsourced
    - administration of consignment work support for non-Japanese workers entering Japan, it is particularly greatly affected by the immigration restrictions due to COVID-19 after 2020.

The amount of downturn on operating profit under the Medium-Term-Management Plan: ¥3.0 billion

Asian staff sending business: Overseas Manufacturing and Service Operations Outsourcing Business

Group companies such as Indonesia, Vietnam, and Thailand belong to this business and are consigned with language education for foreign workers who are sent overseas, mainly to Japan, it is greatly affected by the long-term continuation of immigration restrictions in Japan.

The amount of downturn on operating profit under the Medium-Term-Management Plan: ¥0.6 billion

WBB Business: Other business segments

Since it is a business of providing services related to cross-border employment, it is necessary to push back the business plan.

The amount of downturn on operating profit under the Medium-Term-Management Plan: ¥0.8 billion

In FY12/22, businesses expect a downturn amount of ¥4.4 billion on operating profit from the Medium-Term Management Plan in 3 foreign-related businesses.



## KPI for Consolidated Business Plan for FY12/22 (IFRS)

#### Business Environment for Foreign-Related Businesses at the Company

The environment from FY12/23 onward for the administrative outsourcing business prioritized by the Domestic Manufacturing segment

- As the shortage of workers becomes a social problem due to immigration restrictions, inquiries from companies for technical intern trainees remain quite strong even now, and when the pandemic eventually comes under control, the administrative outsourcing business is expected to expand significantly.
- As the domestic workforce population declines, the demand for further use of non-Japanese workers is expected to expand, so regulations such as job types and years that can work will be deregulated to large extent.
- The government is currently working to adjust the status of residence status for "Specified Skilled Worker" to add an indefinite period of stay in 11 fields, and it is expected that a system that enables long-term employment in all 14 fields where labor shortages are critical, will be established.
- Specified Skilled Worker (No.2) will be allowed to accompany family members, and a huge administrative outsourcing business market for families will be formed going forward.

Specified Skilled Worker (No.1) (14 fields in total)

- Period of stay: up to 5 years
- Accompaniment by family members: Not allowed

- © Food and beverage manufacturing industries © Agricultural industry
- Industrial machinery manufacturing industries
- © Formed & fabricated material industry © Restaurant business
- Automobile maintenance industry
- © Electronics and electronic information-related industries
- $@ \ Building \ cleaning \ industry @ \ Fisheries @ \ Lodging \ industry @ \ Aviation \ industry \\$

Currently working on adjusting the addition of the above 11 fields toward March 2022

**Specified Skilled Worker (No.2)** 

- Effectively, no period of stay
- Accompaniment by family members: Allowed

3 existing fields where long-term employment is possible

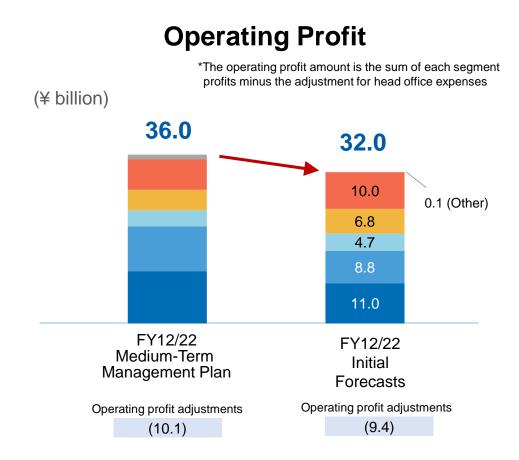
- © Construction industry
- Shipbuilding and shipping industry
- Nursing care

Upon the pandemic coming under control and accelerated deregulation, a major growth trajectory from FY12/23 onward is expected to return.



## Differences from the Medium-Term Management Plan for FY12/22

 Comparison between the FY12/22 Initial Forecasts and the Medium-Term Management Plan in terms of operating profit



■ In FY12/22, revenue is expected to meet the original target of the medium-term management plan, but operating profit is expected to fall short of the target due to the negative impact of 4.4 billion yen from the continuing stagnation of foreign-related business from 2020 caused by the COVID-19 restrictions, and we will announce our decision on the necessity of making changes to the medium-term management plan at the financial results briefing for the 1H of FY12/22.



# **Return to Shareholders**



#### Return to Shareholders

#### Dividend forecast

	FY12/21 Dividend	FY12/22 Dividend Forecast (February 18, 2022)
Record Date	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022
Dividend per Share	¥31.00	¥45.00
Total Amount of Dividends	¥3.9 billion	_
Dividend Payment Starting Date	March 29, 2022	_
Source of Dividends	Retained earnings	_

While reinvesting a portion of profits toward expansion of the scope of business, in order to enhance the rebate of profits to shareholders as well as to expand the shareholder base, the Company maintains a consolidated dividend payout ratio of 30% in principle.

Regarding the year-end dividend for FY12/21, while basic earnings per share for the period came in below the initial forecast, the main reason for this was the worldwide impact of COVID-19 and a <u>one-off financial expense associated</u> with a subsidiary booking better-than-expected performance, and while the appropriate dividend based on payout ratio might be ¥2, both are deemed to be one-off factors. Going forward, recognizing that growth can be maintained for the medium- to long-term, the year-end dividend per share forecast announced on February 15, 2021 is unchanged, and ¥31 is planned.

Also, regarding the year-end dividend for FY12/22, the usual 30% dividend payout ratio is maintained, and DPS is indicated at ¥45.

Please refer to pp.18-19 and Reference Materials p.29.



# **Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account**



 Virtually almost all of the goodwill was generated by M&A to acquire the management resources necessary for global expansion

# Importance of global expansion in the HR service business

Our Group operates HR service businesses.

We are engaged in what we call a "stock business" which accompanies hiring and achieves growth by dispatching more workers. Since the Japanese population is rapidly decreasing, the prospect for long-term growth in the Japanese market alone is gloomy.

In contrast, the global population now at 7.7 billion is projected to increase to 10 billion. Our Group views this population increase as a growth opportunity. We have proactively pushed into markets overseas through M&A, recording a significant amount of goodwill in the process. However, in exchange, we will achieve overwhelming growth compared to our competitors.



# Our Group's global strategy and policy

- 1. Since we see the increasing global population as a growth opportunity, our Group aims to provide HR services to industries capable of sustainable growth in countries that are open to immigrants, or in other words, industries with demand for human resources.
- 2. In order to level business performance, which is a prerequisite of achieving sustainable growth, our Group is striving to create a global platform. This will enable us to expand our HR service business globally by entering fields with different business cycles or fields relatively insusceptible to economic fluctuations.
- 3. We will not jump into a business that falls outside the realm of the management expertise our Group has built up over the years.

Our Group's global business is an HR service business developed and refined in Japan and, as such, our Group portfolio is not comprised of industries to which we provide services.

#### Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account

## **Goodwill by Country**

Of the total goodwill of ¥86.3 billion, overseas consolidated Group companies amounts to ¥63.6 billion.

(¥ hundred million)

	Goodwill amount (as of the end of FY12/21)								
Country name	Domestic Engineering Outsourcing Business	Domestic Manufacturing Outsourcing Business	Domestic Service Operations Outsourcing Business	Overseas Engineering Outsourcing Business	Overseas Manufacturing and Service Operations Outsourcing Business	Total Amount by Country			
Japan Total	64	110	54	_	_	228			
U.K. Total	_	_	_	74	138	212			
Germany	_	_	_		74	74			
Netherlands	_	_	_	_	51	51			
Ireland	_	_	_	161	_	161			
EU Total	_	_	_	161	125	286			
Australia	_	_	_	92	6	98			
New Zealand	_	_	_	_	2	2			
Oceania Total	_	_	_	92	8	100			
North America Total	_	_	_	_	23	23			
Chile	_	_	_	_	5	5			
Brazil	_	_	_	_	1	1			
South America Total	_	_	_	_	6	6			
Thailand	_	_	_	_	0	0			
Vietnam	_	_	_	_	0	0			
India	_	_	_	_	1	1			
Malaysia	_	_	_	_	7	7			
Asia (excluding Japan) Total	_	_	_	_	8	8			
Total	64	110	54	327	308	863			

<sup>\*</sup>Although Hoban in Australia falls under Overseas Manufacturing and Service Operations Business, since it is recognized as part of the goodwill group of Outsourcing Oceania (Clicks, Index, Hoban, Outsourcing Oceania) and cannot be separated independently, Hoban has been tentatively included in Overseas Engineering Outsourcing Business.



## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: Japan

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

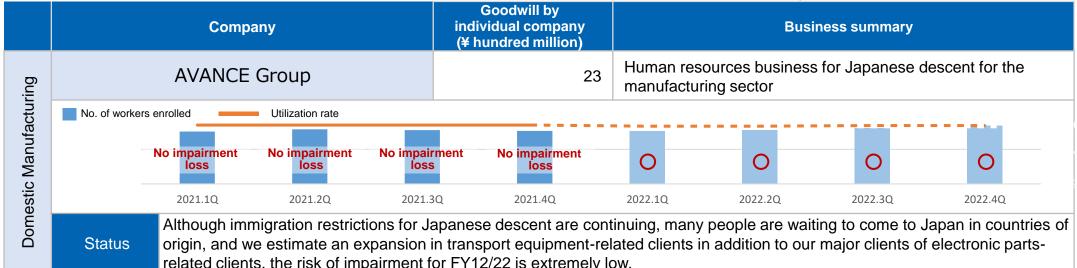
Total goodwill in Japan

¥22.8 billion

\*Total of 39 companies including the following 5 companies

Goodwill impairment risk evaluation from looking at future forecasts

- : Extremely low risk
- △: While not zero, risk remains stable and limited
- X : High risk



	Company EcoCity Group			Goodwill by dividual company hundred million)		Business summary				
No.					12 Outsource	Outsourced contracting business from local governments				
No	o. of workers enrolled	Utilization rate								
	No impairment loss	No impairment loss	No impairment loss	Impairment Loss ¥120 mil.	0	0	0	0		
	2021.1Q	2021.2Q	2021.3Q	2021.4Q	2022.10	2022.20	2022.30	2022.4Q		



**Status** 

Dom

million in 4Q FY12/21 due to the partial uncertainty over the medium-term order situation.

Although the business environment is stable even in the COVID-19 pandemic, the company recorded an impairment loss of ¥120

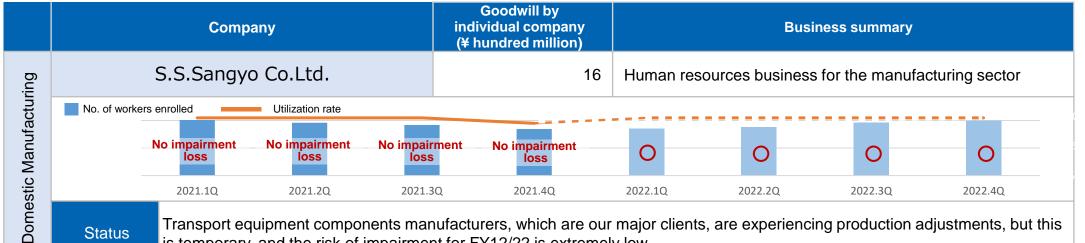
## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: Japan

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

Goodwill impairment risk evaluation from looking at future forecasts

- : Extremely low risk
- △: While not zero, risk remains stable and limited
- X: High risk



Status is temporary, and the risk of impairment for FY12/22 is extremely low.

The amount of goodwill for S.S.Sangyo is a provisionally calculated amount because it takes time to figure out client-related assets, etc. and the allocation of acquisition costs has not been completed.

Company				Goodwill by dividual company hundred million)					
AMERICAN ENGINEERING CORPORATION			RATION	30	Service operation business for the U.S. military facilities				
No. of operating workers									
	No impairment loss	No impairment loss	No impairment loss	No impairment loss	0	0	0	0	
	2021.1Q	2021.2Q	2021.3Q	2021.4Q	2022.1Q	2022.2Q	2022.3Q	2022.4Q	
Status				for building structure			ry facilities, it is p	osting growth	

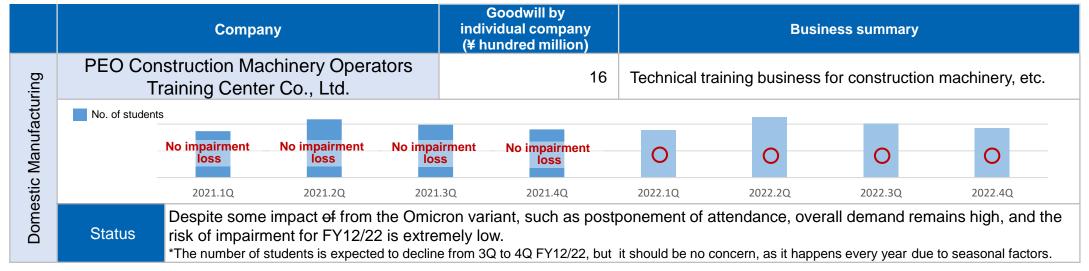
## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: Japan

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

Goodwill impairment risk evaluation from looking at future forecasts

- : Extremely low risk
- ∴ : While not zero, risk remains stable and limited
- X: High risk



The amount of goodwill for PEO Construction Machinery Operators Training Center is a provisionally calculated amount because it takes time to figure out client-related assets, etc. and the allocation of acquisition costs has not been completed.

## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: U.K.

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

**Total goodwill** in U.K.

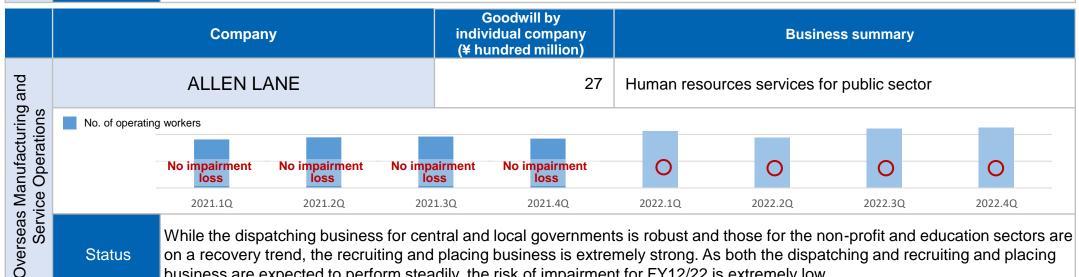
¥21.2 billion

\*Total of 11 companies including the following 4 companies

Goodwill impairment risk evaluation from looking at future forecasts

- : Extremely low risk
- ∴ : While not zero, risk remains stable and limited.
- X: High risk





**Status** 

business are expected to perform steadily, the risk of impairment for FY12/22 is extremely low.

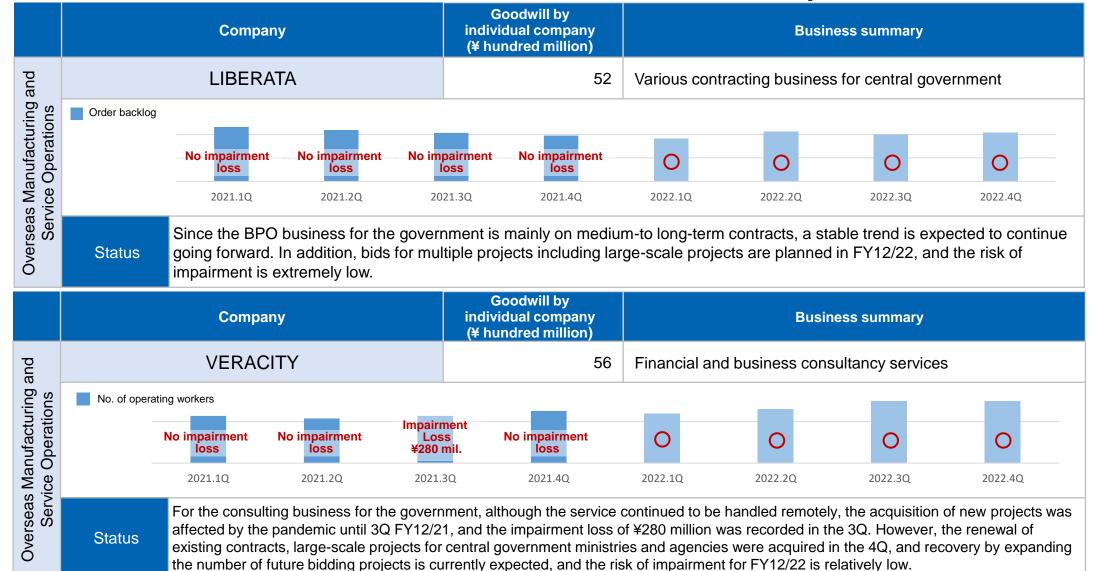
on a recovery trend, the recruiting and placing business is extremely strong. As both the dispatching and recruiting and placing

## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: U.K.

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

- : Extremely low risk
- △ : While not zero, risk remains stable and limited
- X: High risk



## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: EU

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

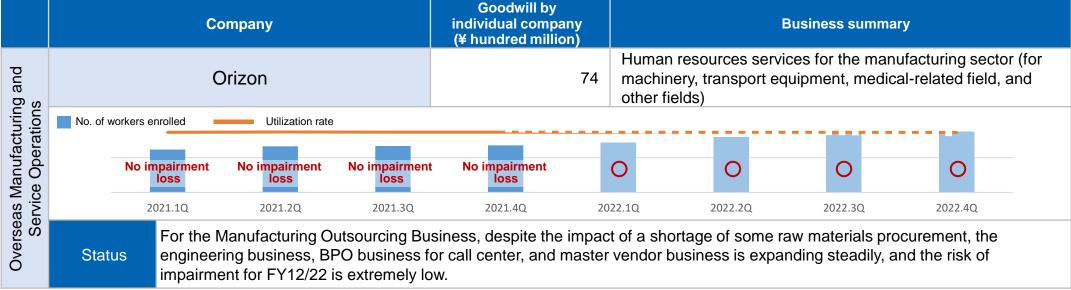
**Total Goodwill** in EU

¥28.6 billion

\*Total of 3 companies listed below

Goodwill impairment risk evaluation from looking at future forecasts

- : Extremely low risk
- ∴ : While not zero, risk remains stable and limited
- X: High risk



**Goodwill by** individual company Company **Business summary** (¥ hundred million) and OTTO 51 E-commerce distribution-related services Overseas Manufacturing Operations No. of workers enrolled Utilization rate  $\mathbf{O}$  $\bigcirc$  $\mathbf{C}$ No impairment No impairment No impairment No impairment loss loss loss loss Service 2021.10 2021.2Q 2021.3Q 2021.4Q 2022.10 2022.20 2022.3Q 2022.40 The supermarket and e-commerce business is expanding steadily under the pandemic, and the risk of impairment for FY12/22 is

**Status** 

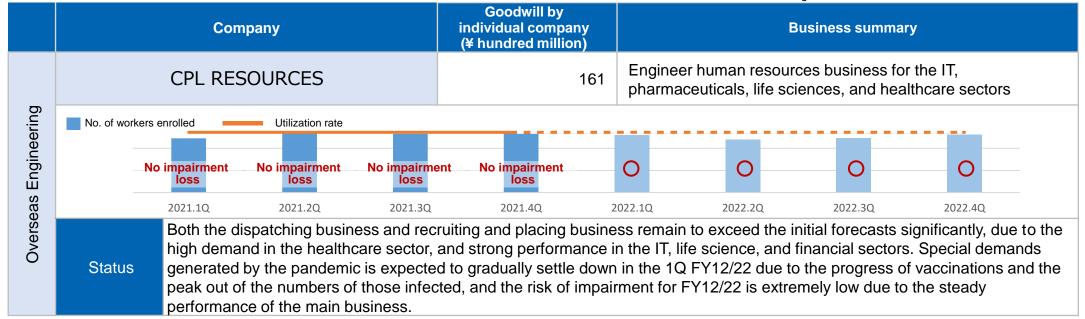
extremely low.

## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: EU

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

- : Extremely low risk
- △ : While not zero, risk remains stable and limited
- X: High risk





## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: Oceania

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

Total Goodwill in Oceania

¥10.0 billion

\*Total of 8 companies including the following 3 companies

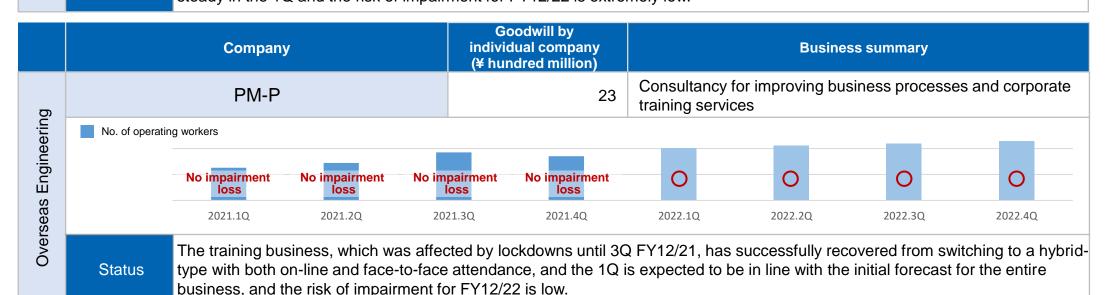
Goodwill impairment risk evaluation from looking at future forecasts

: Extremely low risk

△ : While not zero, risk remains stable and limited

X: High risk





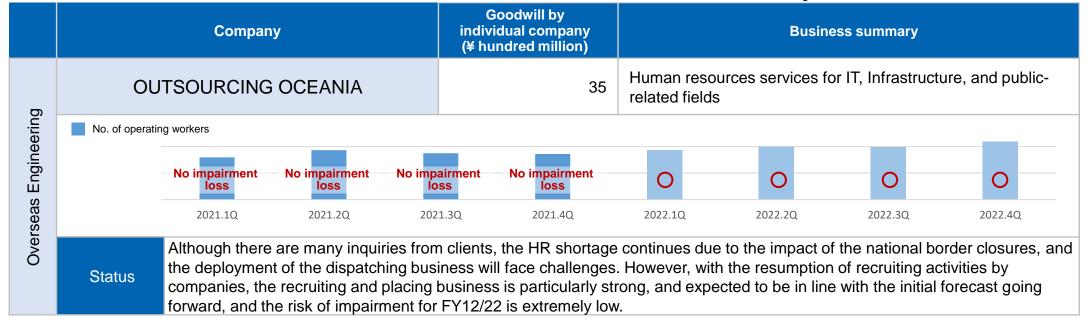


## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: Oceania

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

- : Extremely low risk
- △ : While not zero, risk remains stable and limited
- X: High risk





## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: North America

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

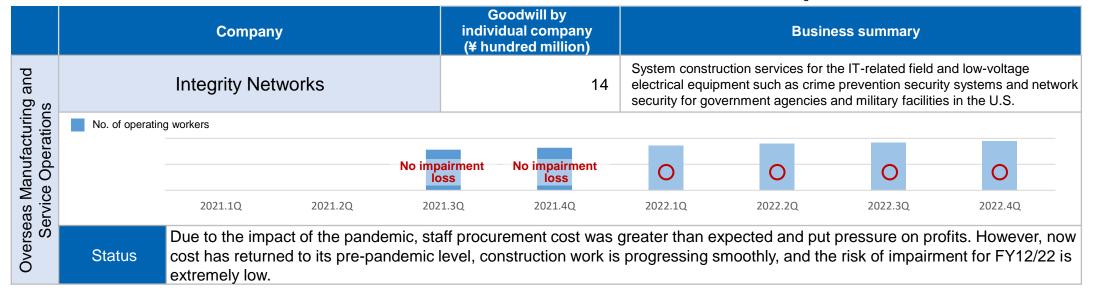
#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

Total Goodwill in North America

¥2.3 billion

\*Total of 3 companies

- : Extremely low risk
- △ : While not zero, risk remains stable and limited
- X: High risk





## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: South America

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

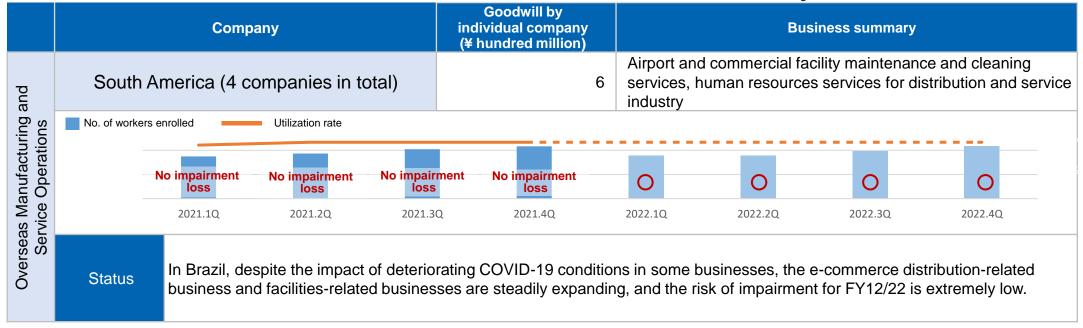
#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

Total Goodwill in South America

¥0.6 billion

\*Total of 4 companies

- : Extremely low risk
- △: While not zero, risk remains stable and limited
- X: High risk





## Status of Group Companies Whose Goodwill is Recorded on OS Account: Asia

(Risk of impairment for FY12/22)

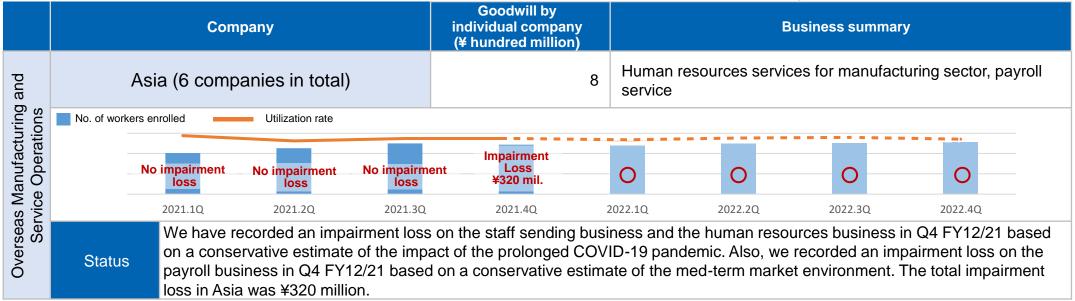
#### (Individual company explanations are for those with more than ¥1 billion in goodwill)

Total Goodwill in Asia

¥0.8 billion

\*Total of 6 companies

- : Extremely low risk
- △: While not zero, risk remains stable and limited
- X: High risk





Due to the finalization of provisional accounting for business consolidation in FY12/20, the consolidated financial statements from FY12/20 onward have been retrospectively adjusted.

In addition, due to the occurrence of inappropriate accounting in the Group, the consolidated financial statements have been amended from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

When making the amendments, those items that were not amended from the standpoint of materiality in the past fiscal years, are also amended.



## Legal Disclaimer

This material contains forward-looking statements such as earnings estimates and plans made by the Company, which are based upon the best available information as of the date of the presentation of this material. Therefore, the actual results may differ from the plan and the estimate values due to various factors in the future. Note that the contents of this material are relevant as of the date of this document (or a date specified separately therein) and are subject to change without advance notice. Also, the information described in this presentation other than corporate information of the Group has been compiled by the Company based on publicly available sources, and we have not verified and will not guarantee the accuracy or appropriateness of such information.

#### **Contact Us**

OUTSOURCING Inc.

**CEO Office** 

E-Mail: os-ir@outsourcing.co.jp

URL: <a href="https://www.outsourcing.co.jp/en/">https://www.outsourcing.co.jp/en/</a>

IR Inquiries: <a href="https://www.outsourcing.co.jp/en/ir/contactus/">https://www.outsourcing.co.jp/en/ir/contactus/</a>

