

During this presentation, I will outline the progress we have made in our 2021 Medium-Term Business Plan.

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Today's presentation will cover the topics listed in the table of contents.



This is the executive summary of my presentation.

First, 2021 Medium-Term Business Plan initiatives are progressing mainly according to plan with positive effects now being seen. In FY2023, we aim to further expand on these positive outcomes and achieve a business profit margin of 7%.

Second, in our growth strategy, we are working on the decarbonization of energy supply and demand in the leadup to achieving Carbon Neutrality. I will explain more about this later.

Third, as a new development, geopolitical risks are emerging, and concern for national security is increasing. In this context, expectations for MHI Group as a leading company in the nuclear and defense sectors are high, and we are committed to meeting these expectations.



Next are our 2021 Medium-Term Business Plan targets.



This page reiterates the targets of the 2021 Medium-Term Business Plan.

Two pillars of the 2021 Medium-Term Business Plan are strengthening profitability and developing growth areas.



First, I will speak about strengthening profitability.



This page outlines factors affecting business profit.

The bar at the bottom left represents FY2020 normalized business profit. This is obtained by excluding one-time items such as SpaceJet from FY2020 actual business profit. We have been working toward achieving a 7% business profit margin in FY2023 through recovery from the COVID pandemic, existing business growth, services expansion, profitability improvements, and organizational transformation.

The slightly darker blue lower half of the three blocks to the right of FY2020 normalized profit represent the forecast through FY2022, and the lighter color represents the forecast for FY2023. We believe that things are progressing mostly as planned. We continue to aim for a 7% business profit margin, net of the impact of foreign exchange rates and one-time items such as those related to project profitability issues.

Initiatives Toward Achievement of FY23 Targets				ITSUBISHI
 Steady progress in initiatives laid down in 2021 MTBP with positive effects now being seen Continue pursuing these initiatives in FY23 toward achievement of 2021 MTBP targets 				
	Achievements (1Q FY21 – 4Q FY22)	Ef FY20	ffects → FY23	
Recovery from COVID Pandemic	Logistics, Thermal & Drive Systems (LT&D) recovered to pre-COVID levels during FY21 In Aero Engines, strengthened internal manufacturing capabilities and growing business with expansion of production facilities (Nagasaki and Komaki) Aero Structures still recovering, continuing fixed cost optimization	Revenue – +¥380.0 bn	Business Profit +¥95.0 bn	Slide 9
Existing Business Growth	Business grew through steady progress in efforts to address decarbonization needs in GTCC, Metals Machinery, and others			
Services Expansion	 Expanded services businesses through DX and shifting of resources Strengthened LT&D services hubs and grew market share in equipment leases and rentals 	Revenue +¥220.0 bn	Business Profit +¥83.0 bn	Slide 10
Profitability Improvements and Organizational Transformation	Revised business portfolio (Naval Ships, Off-Shore Wind, Machine Tool Reorganized Thermal Power businesses (consolidated manufacturing European business unit) Sold certain European Metals Machinery operations Reached basic agreement with Mitsubishi Electric to form Power Ge	Business Profit +¥10.0 bn (Benefits from fixed cost reductions and others)		
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This page summarizes our achievements through FY2022 and their effects on profit.

Details on the effects of recovery from the COVID pandemic, existing business growth, services expansion, and other initiatives are listed here. I will discuss these on pages 9 and 10, so I will omit an explanation here.

Regarding profitability improvements, we have continued revising our business portfolio. In addition to acquiring Mitsui E&S's naval and governmental ships business, we divested Koyagi Shipyard and the Machine Tools business, making progress in addressing profitability issues.

We also reorganized the Thermal Power businesses by consolidating manufacturing facilities and downsizing a European business unit.

In the Metals Machinery business, we consolidated operations in Europe, which we anticipate will positively contribute to profitability going forward.



This page outlines recovery from the COVID pandemic and growth in existing businesses.

Logistics, Thermal & Drive Systems (LT&D) mostly recovered to pre-COVID levels in FY2021. Moreover, the impact of materials and logistics cost inflation has been minimized through sales price increases.

Aero Engines is expected to surpass pre-COVID levels in FY2022. Going forward, we will continue to expand our repair facility and execute other initiatives to meet increasing global maintenance, repair, and overhaul (MRO) needs and steadily grow turnover.

In our existing businesses, gas turbine combined cycle (GTCC) is experiencing steady growth associated with solid demand for gas-fired thermal power as a replacement for coal.

Metals Machinery is seeing an expansion in investment for green steel. As customer efforts to convert to and invest in electric furnaces and direct reduction ironmaking move forward, we expect revenue to increase in this business.



In our services businesses, we are implementing various measures in each product area, including leveraging digital transformation (DX), and we are seeing growth mostly as planned.

In GTCC, we have expanded our support organization to five global locations.

In Machinery Systems, as shown in the photo of a box making machine to the right side, we are expanding services using AR for remote assistance.

In Logistics Systems, we acquired Equipment Depot (EQD), expanding our direct sales area. We also broadened our service offerings to include rentals, used equipment, and warehouse equipment.

In summary, strengthening of profitability in existing businesses is progressing nearly as planned.



Next, I will discuss the development of our growth areas.



We have previously announced our commitment to achieve Carbon Neutrality and are working on the decarbonization of both energy supply and demand.



Over the next few pages, I will explain our efforts on the energy supply side.

Recent	Developmen	ts in the Ene	rgy Tran		
Forecasting rapid acceleration of Energy Transition, where Europe has previously led, mainly in US					
Country/ Region	Governmental Support	Monetary Amount	Details		
	Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) (2022)	\$369 bn budget includes \$270 bn in tax incentives to combat global warning	Hydrogen/ Ammonia	S8 bn budget (10 years) Hydrogen production: Tax credits up to 30% CAPEX. Max tax credit \$3/kg-H ₂ (10 years).	
US			CCUS	 \$3 bn budget (10 years) CO₂ capture: Tax credits up to 30% capex. Tax credits of \$85/t-CO₂ for storage and \$180/t-CO₂ for DAC* (12 years). 	
	Fit for 55 REPowerEU (2021, 2022)	Public/private investment ~€1 tr	Hydrogen/ Ammonia	Additional €27 bn in investment planned in EU (through 2030) Set threshold for GHG emissions from hydrogen production (3t-CO₂/t-H₂)	
EU			CCUS	 €10 bn in investments planned by 2030 in EU Building CCUS hub and cluster at North Sea oil fields, suitable sites for CO₂ storage 	
	Green Transformation (GX) Basic Policy (2022)	Public/private investment ¥150 tr, incl. ¥20 tr in government funds	Hydrogen/ Ammonia	 ¥7 tr in public/private investment (10 years) Considering creation of system to supplement differences in fuel prices and/or support systems for supply point infrastructure improvements 	
Japan			CCUS	Execute ¥4 tr and ¥3 tr in public/private investments for CCS and CCU, respectively (10 years) Build CCUS value chain in Asia by 2030 through CCUS business legislation and governmental cost-sharing	
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*Direct Air Capture					

This page outlines recent trends in the Energy Transition.

The Energy Transition, including adoption of renewable energy, had previously been led by Europe. However, with the passing of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), we now expect to see renewed acceleration especially in the US. Up until recently, priority of attracting investment in renewable energy had been particularly high, but with the advent of IRA, investments in energy conversions, ammonia and hydrogen utilization, and carbon capture including carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) are becoming more active.

The way in which the world will transition to Carbon Neutrality is beginning to come into view in a realistic way.



MHI Group envisions several paths to Carbon Neutrality, including CO2 emissions reductions for coal-fired thermal power plants through ammonia and biomass mixed firing and replacements of aging coal-fired plants with gas turbines.

Furthermore, projects combining GTCC with CCUS are beginning to appear. We are proposing a path to Carbon Neutrality with future hydrogen fuel conversions, and we have already received various inquiries for this kind of project.



This page shows the status of our gas turbine business.

The figure on the left shows our market share by region together with bar graphs representing market size on a capacity basis.

Our market share is relatively high in regions where the market is growing.

The right side of the page shows our global market share. MHI Group's market share increased from 2019 to 2022, and in CY2022, we have achieved the top position.

We aim to maintain a high market share and increase turnover by leveraging our GTCC systems' reliability, ease of installing CO2 capture systems, and the ability to convert to hydrogen combustion in the future.



Next, I will explain initiatives related to decarbonizing existing infrastructure.

The upper left-hand side of the page shows the status of ammonia mixed firing boiler development. We are developing this technology with the goal of commercial operation in the early 2030s. We have already advanced to the stage of developing high-ratio mixed firing technology up to 50%.

The lower left-hand side of the page shows the combination of GTCC and CO2 capture. We have received an order for the basic design of a CO2 capture plant to be applied to a GTCC facility in Alberta, Canada. Projects such as this are increasing, and interest in CO2 capture is on the rise.

The right-hand side of the page shows the status of hydrogen combustion gas turbine development. In the lead up to commercialization of 30% mixed combustion by 2025, we have already achieved a 50% mix in combustion tests. As such, we have already cleared EU Taxonomy initial criteria. Going forward, we will continue development, aiming for commercialization of 100% hydrogen combustion in large frame gas turbines by the end of 2030.



Over the next few pages, I will outline our efforts to build a CO2 solutions ecosystem.

I will explain how the CO2 capture market is gaining momentum, how we are currently engaging with diverse CO2 emissions sources, and how we are working toward building future value chains.



In the CO2 capture market, inquiries have become more active since IRA was passed in the US.

The graph on the left-hand side of this page shows the status of global inquiries. The darker bar represents booked feasibility studies. From FY2021 through December 2022, the volume of CO2 capture represented by these feasibility studies doubled from FY2021 through December FY2022. As of December 2022, approximately 60% of these projects, or an equivalent of around 30 million tons of CO2 per year, were in the US.

The graph on the right-hand side of this page shows the amount of CO2 needed to be captured to meet the Net Zero scenario. The total cost to capture, transport, and store the 30 million tons per year from American projects is estimated at around ¥300 billion. Moreover, if CO2 capture volumes increase to 450 million tons with tailwinds from IRA and other factors, this amount is expected to expand to ¥4 trillion.

(2) Adapt to Variety of Capture Sources				
 Pursuing improvements and standardization of CO₂ capture process for use in diverse industries (including hard-to-abate sectors) Executing validation testing with ArcelorMittal and other diverse partners 				
Executing Validation Testing with Multiple Partners				
Industry	Partner	Validation Timing/Results		
Steelmaking		Signed collaboration agreement (O PreFeed for each emissions source Freisign County	ot '22) using MHI 0.3t/day mobile unit	
	ArcelorMittal and Others	1 Blast furnace	Ghent Belgium	P - And
		2 Rolling mill reheat furnace	Ghent, Belgium	
		3 Direct reduction furnace	North America	Z SALE JOINT AND
		After completing first round of validation commercial scale capture for steelr	ation, will begin conceptual design of naking plants	Signing ceremony in UK with ArcelorMittal and others
Cement	Tokuyama	Validation period: end Jun 2022 – e Evaluation: Accumulation behavio effect of absorbent deg	A	
Waste-to- Energy	Yokohama City	Validation period: Jan 2023 – Mar 2 Evaluation: Accumulation behavior	CO-MPACT. CO2 CAPTURE SYSTEM	
Gas Engines 🚈	In-House	Validation period: end Jul 2022 – e Evaluation: Accumulation behavior	Modular CO ₂ capture system (mobile unit)	
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There is much demand for the application of CCUS to diverse CO2 emissions sources.

We are working on the following key points in this area: improving capture processes, creating standard designs, and advancing validation testing with various partners.

We are pursuing validation testing with partners in the steel, cement, waste-to-energy, and gas engine sectors. Through these validation efforts, we will create real business opportunities.



Capturing CO2 is not the end goal; storing and utilizing the captured CO2 is key to establishing value chains in this area.

As shown on the left-hand side of the page, MHI is currently collaborating with ExxonMobil on CO2 capture processes and project development. To that end, we formed a carbon capture technology alliance last year.

The right-hand side of this page shows our efforts to build a value chain in Japan. We are partnering with other companies to jointly study capture, transport, and storage as part of governmental projects. We believe that as these initiatives become more concrete, they will lead to business opportunities.



On this page, I will provide an example of a project seeking to realize a hydrogen ecosystem in Utah, US.

Renewable energy will be used to produce hydrogen, which will be stored in underground salt domes. The stored hydrogen will then be supplied to a nearby power plant for clean power generation and electricity supply, making it the world's largest hydrogen hub.

The project received a loan guarantee from the US Department of Energy in June 2022 and is scheduled to begin commercial operations in 2025.



Next, I will explain our initiatives on the energy demand side.



In order to provide our customers with automation, optimization, and high-reliability solutions, we are combining power generation equipment, intelligent transport systems (ITS) technologies, and logistics systems into a new platform called Σ SynX ("Sigma Syncs") to meet various customer needs.

Over the next few pages, I will introduce our efforts in intelligent logistics, refrigerated warehouses, and data centers.



MHI Group has developed and implemented various digital products to date.

On example is DIASYS Netmation, which operates machinery and power generation equipment, and has already been implemented in more than 1,000 systems.

TOMONI®, a remote monitoring and maintenance system for power generation equipment, has been implemented in over 100 systems.

Recently, we have also developed digital products such as InteRSePT, which protects against cyberattacks, and SynX Supervision, which offers image monitoring and audio representation.

The functions of each product are listed on the right, and by combining these products, we can provide the added value shown at the very bottom of the page. For example, we will be able to provide automation solutions for intelligent logistics, optimization planning and optimal systems for refrigerated warehouses, as well as energy conservation and improved reliability for data centers.

ΣSynX will serve to integrate all of these digital products into a single platform.



I will explain intelligent logistics on this page.

In one example of intelligent logistics, automated guided forklifts (AGF) and warehouse control systems (WCS) connected to Σ SynX will allow for the optimization of picking, shipping, and storage/retrieval, as shown in the image to the lower left.

This will enable the automation of warehouse logistics. Since November of last year, we have been conducting joint validation testing with Kirin Holdings at Yokohama Hardtech Hub. After this validation work has been completed, we plan to commercialize these products. Our revenue target for FY2030 is ¥50 billion.



On this page, I will explain refrigerated warehouses.

MHI Group will propose facilities that combine our engineering and thermal simulation technologies to achieve optimal equipment configurations, high efficiency, and reduced power consumption.

We have already delivered a refrigerated warehouse such as this to the Kyoto Salted and Dried Fish Wholesale Cooperative, shortening the construction period by 1.5 months and significantly reducing power consumption.

By accumulating such simulation technologies, we believe we can propose even more optimal solutions for future projects.

Going forward, we would like to expand our business to include addressing cold chain needs in Southeast Asia and other regions.



On this page, I will talk about data centers.

As data centers have become more densely packed and highly integrated, energy conservation has become a significant challenge. By proposing zero-carbon power sources and optimal cooling systems, we aim to provide one-stop solutions including energy-savings and integrated controls featuring the ability to monitor system conditions.

We are now in the process of conducting validation testing in this area, and as a result, we expect to significantly reduce cooling power consumption. Moving forward, we will work toward increasing orders, aiming to achieve approximately ¥100 billion by FY2030.



Over the next few pages, I will explain the new business opportunities we are seeing in Nuclear Power and Defense arising from changes in the operating environment.



Nuclear power as a carbon-free, large-scale, and stable power source.

MHI Group is supporting plant restarts to achieve safe and stable operation of existing plants, providing maintenance work after restarts and continuing efforts to establish the nuclear fuel cycle.

Furthermore, we are working toward the early commercialization of the Advanced Light Water Reactor SRZ-1200, which will boast some of the world's highest standards of safety.



In collaboration with four Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) electric utilities, we are working on the basic design of a standard SRZ-1200 plant, which is around 80% complete.

In the future, we plan to conduct tests using various data acquisition methods, including government-led projects, continuing development and design work with the goal of commercialization in the mid-2030s.



The Defense Buildup Program has been significantly expanded in order to enhance Japan's national security.

As a leading company in the defense sector, MHI Group will continue to undertake a wide range of initiatives to support the nation's safety and security.



Next, I will explain our Carbon Neutrality initiatives.



MHI Group has been working on energy conservation for a long time, and we are mostly on track to achieve our goal to reduce Scopes 1 and 2 CO2 emissions by 50% by FY2030.

However, we cannot accomplish Net Zero with our pre-existing energy-saving measures alone, so we are planning to create a model Carbon Neutral Factory at Mihara Machinery Works to move forward our Carbon Neutrality initiatives.

Regarding Scope 3 emissions, we are aiming for a 30% reduction by 2025 as an intermediate goal, and 50% by FY2030, and a variety of development efforts are progressing smoothly.



In order to achieve Net Zero, we are exploring various ways to achieve decarbonization at our manufacturing facilities in Japan.

These include Mihara Carbon Neutral Factory at Mihara Machinery Works, Takasago Hydrogen Park at Takasago Machinery Works, validation of automated picking solutions at Yokohama Hardtech Hub, development of ammonia and hydrogen combustion technology at Nagasaki Shipyard and Machinery Works, and validation tests combining gas engines and CO2 capture at Sagamihara Machinery Works, as well as initiatives pursued in collaboration with external partners.



Finally, I will summarize today's presentation.

Conclusion	
 During the 2021 Medium-Term Business Plan, MHI Group has moved for various initiatives while responding flexibly and quickly to changes in the operating environment, and we are now realizing the benefits of these er In FY23, we will further expand on these accomplishments to achieve a business profit margin. As we develop growth areas in both the energy supply and demand side loadur to achievement of global Carbon Neutrality, now business energy 	ward with ne fforts. 7% es in the
are emerging with increased governmental support for decarbonization greater momentum toward strengthening national security	and
In order to seize these opportunities, we will continue reviewing our bus portfolio and accelerate the shift of resources into growth areas, ensurin strong future trajectory for the company	aness ng a
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The 2021 Medium-Term Business Plan is making progress mostly as planned.

Our growth strategy is also steadily advancing, with business opportunities increasing especially in the Energy Transition, which aims to achieve Carbon Neutrality.

This concludes my presentation.



VII. Appendix (FY2022 highlights by business)









