

November 8, 2019

For Immediate Release

Company Name: JXTG Holdings, Inc. Representative: Tsutomu Sugimori,

Representative Director, President

Code number: 5020, First Sections of the Tokyo Stock

Exchange, and Nagoya Stock Exchange

Contact person: Ryo Inoue, Group Manager,

Investor Relations Group,

Finance & Investor Relations Department

(Tel.: +81-3-6257-7075)

Notification of the Difference between the Forecasts and the Actual of Consolidated Results for the First Half of the Fiscal Year 2019 and Revisions to the Annual Forecasts

JXTG Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") would like to provide notification of the difference between the actual and the forecasts of consolidated results for the first half of the Fiscal year 2019 ended September 30, 2019, released on May 13, 2019.

Additionally, the Company announces the revisions made to the annual forecasts of consolidated results for the fiscal year 2019 ending March 31, 2020, released on May 13, 2019, based on recent performance.

1. The Difference between the Forecasts and the Actual of Consolidated Results for the First Half of the Fiscal Year 2019 (April 1, 2019 – September 30, 2019)

(Millions of yen)

	Revenue	Operating profit	Profit before tax	Profit attributable to owners of parent	Basic profit per share (yen)
Previously Announced Forecast (A) (Announced on May 13, 2019)	5,500,000	290,000	275,000	175,000	52.57
Actual result (B)	5,063,069	130,865	117,878	71,038	21.68
Increase/Decrease (B-A)	(436,931)	(159,135)	(157,122)	(103,962)	(30.89)
Percentage Increase/Decrease	(7.9%)	(54.9%)	(57.1%)	(59.4%)	(58.8%)
(Reference) Previous First Half Year Results (FY 2018)	5,429,567	441,201	424,140	285,053	84.03

Note: On August 7,2019, the Company announced that the first half and the annual forecasts of consolidated results for the fiscal year 2019 ending March 31, 2020, remained unchanged from released on May 13, 2019. However, the figure of basic profit per share was reviewed to \(\frac{1}{2}\)53.33 and \(\frac{1}{2}\)97.51 respectively, due to revise of the average number of shares issued during the period.

2. Revisions to the Annual Forecasts of Consolidated Results for the Fiscal Year 2019 (April 1, 2019 – March 31, 2020)

(Millions of yen)

	Revenue	Operating profit	Profit before tax	Profit attributable to owners of parent	Basic profit per share (yen)
Previously Announced Forecast (A) (Announced on May 13, 2019)	11,500,000	550,000	515,000	320,000	96.12
Revised Forecast (B)	10,400,000	280,000	250,000	155,000	48.15
Increase/Decrease (B-A)	(1,100,000)	(270,000)	(265,000)	(165,000)	(47.97)
Percentage Increase/Decrease	(9.6%)	(49.1%)	(51.5%)	(51.6%)	(49.9%)
(Reference) Previous Results (FY 2018)	11,129,630	537,083	508,617	322,319	95.36

3. Reasons

(Reasons for the Difference between the Forecasts and the Actual of Consolidated Results for the First Half of the Fiscal Year 2019)

The revenue for the first half of the Fiscal Year 2019 decreased from the previous forecast (announced on May 13, 2019) reflecting a decrease in the price of crude oil and copper.

Due to a decrease in the price of crude oil, the effect of inventory valuation factors turned negative, and the operating income fell short of the previous forecast.

Besides, the operating profit equivalent excluding inventory valuation factors was 170.2 billion yen, a decreased of 79.8 billion yen compared with the previous forecast. This is due to the deterioration of petrochemical products markets condition and the upstream business performance caused by the decrease in the price of crude oil and copper, despite the steady margins of petroleum products, our efforts in cost reduction and improvement of business performance of the Caserones Copper Mine in Chile.

For the above reasons, the profit attributable to owners of parent decreased from the previous forecast.

(Billions of yen)

	Previously Announced Forecast (A)	Revised Forecast (B)	Increase / Decrease (B-A)
Inventory Valuation Factors*	40.0	(39.3)	(79.3)
Operating Profit Excluding Inventory Valuation Factors	250.0	170.2	(79.8)

(Reasons for the Revisions to the Annual Forecasts of Consolidated Results for the Fiscal Year 2019)

The Company estimates -70.0 billion yen of the inventory valuation factors, a decrease of 120.0 billion yen and the operating profit will become 280.0 billion yen, which decreases 270.0 billion yen from the previous forecast.

The operating profit equivalent excluding the inventory valuation factors* will be 350.0 billion yen (a decrease of 150.0 billion yen compared with the previous forecast) due to the deterioration of petrochemical products markets condition and the upstream business performance.

The Company estimates that the profit attributable to owners of parent will be decreased from the previous forecast.

(Billions of ven)

			(Difficits of yell)
	Previously Announced Forecast (A)	Revised Forecast (B)	Increase / Decrease (B-A)
Inventory Valuation Factors*	50.0	(70.0)	(120.0)
Operating Profit Excluding Inventory Valuation Factors	500.0	350.0	(150.0)

^{*}The impact of inventory valuation on the cost of sales by using the weighted-average method and writing down the book value.

With respect to Free Cash Flow, the Company estimates 6.0 billion yen, (excluding impact of holidays, 15.9 billion yen) an increase of 1.9 billion yen from the previous forecast, due to the improvement of working capital and review of capital expenditure plan, despite the negative factor of the revised profit forecasts.

This forecast assumes the yearly average; a crude oil price (Dubai crude) of \$62 per barrel (\$60 at 2nd half); an international copper price (LME price) of 265 cents per pound (260 cents at 2nd half); and an exchange rate of 107 yen per U.S. dollar (105 yen at 2nd half). (Previous forecast: crude oil price of \$70 per barrel; an international copper price of 295 cents per pound; and an exchange rate of 110 yen per U.S. dollar.)

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This notice contains certain forward-looking statements. However, actual results may differ materially from those reflected in any forward-looking statement due to various factors, including, but not limited to, the following: (1) macroeconomic conditions and changes in competitive environment in the energy, resources, and materials industries; (2) changes in laws and regulations; and (3) risks related to litigation and other legal proceedings.

(End of Document)