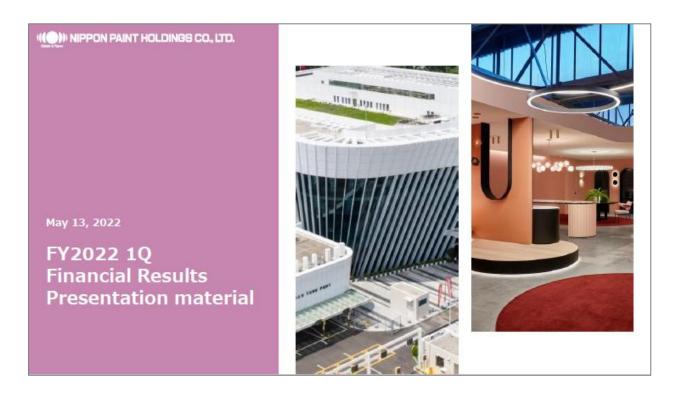
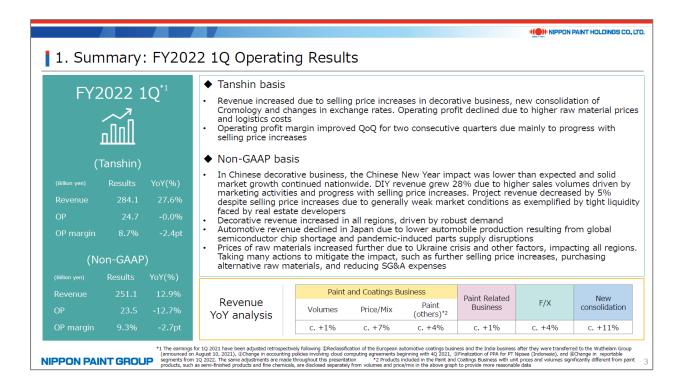
FY2022 1Q Financial Results Conference Call Presentation Summary May 13, 2022



Good afternoon, everyone. I'm Yuichiro Wakatsuki, Co-President of Nippon Paint Holdings.

Thank you very much for taking the time today to participate in our conference call regarding financial results for the 1Q of FY2022, at this late hour for people attending this call in Japan.



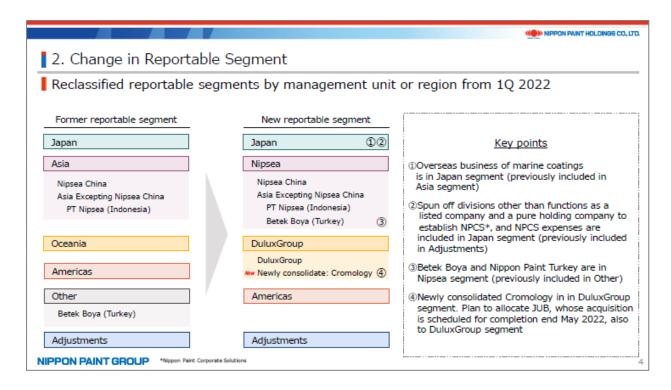
I would like to begin by summarizing the financial results for the 1Q of FY2022.

Revenue increased significantly and operating profit decreased slightly on a Tanshin basis. The positive factors were the new consolidation of Cromology and changes in exchange rates, while the negative factors continued to be increases in raw material prices and logistics costs.

Revenue increased by around 13% on a Non-GAAP basis, which excludes the effects of M&A and exchange rate changes. However, operating profit decreased by around 15%. In our Chinese decorative paints business, the DIY business delivered a strong performance and revenue declined in the Project business even after taking into consideration selling price increases.

The operating profit margin declined compared to the 1Q of FY2021, when raw material prices were not as high as they are now, but improved QoQ. This is in line with the quarterly earnings growth image we provided in the FY2022 forecast in February. On a monetary basis, we believe we have made more progress with passing on raw material price increases and achieving volume growth than we initially expected.

However, we believe that events worldwide remain unpredictable as described in this page. We are taking actions in every region to respond to this uncertainty.



This page explains the change in reportable segments, which I have mentioned previously.

We changed our reportable segments to segments divided by management unit or region from segments divided by region. There are four major changes.

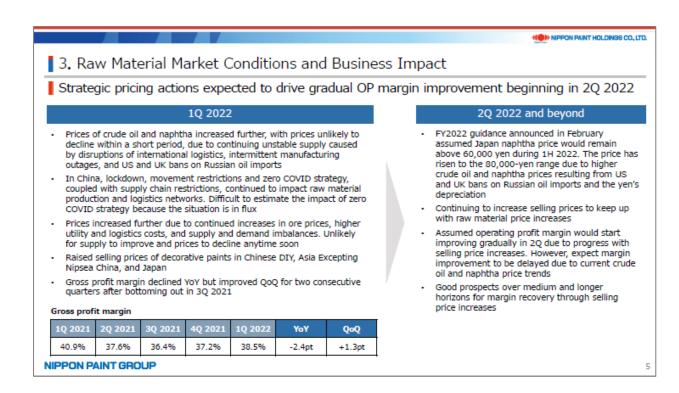
Firstly, the marine coatings business is included in the Japan segment, along with the overseas business, which was previously included in the Asia segment, following a change in organizational structure with the goal of achieving a greater operational integration on a global level. This change will increase revenue in the Japan segment by around 10 billion yen on a full-year basis and will reduce revenue in the Nipsea segment by the same amount.

Secondly, the launch of Nippon Paint Corporate Solutions (NPCS) has resulted in an increase in expenses allocated to the Japan segment. Expenses of functions as a pure holding company are the main expense item included in Adjustments on a consolidated basis. I will mention it later, but the impact of the cost transfer in the 1Q was around 1.3 bn yen.

Thirdly, Betek Boya in Turkey and Nippon Paint Turkey Boya San (NPTR), our Turkish automotive coatings unit, are managed by Nipsea. Therefore, these companies are included in the Nipsea segment. We will disclose information about Betek Boya and PT Nipsea (Indonesia) separately as much as possible.

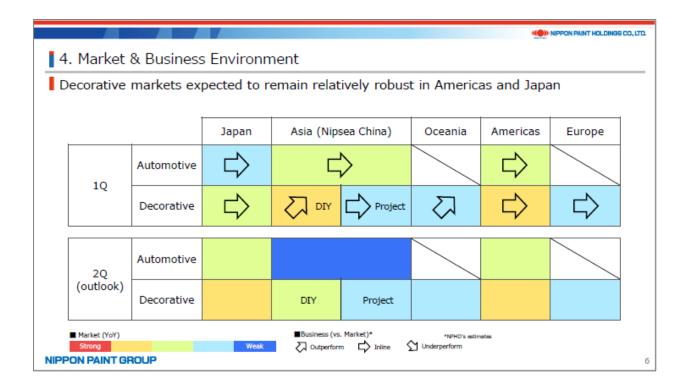
Fourthly, we newly established the DuluxGroup segment. This segment comprises DuluxGroup, which represented the Oceania segment previously, newly consolidated Cromology, and JUB, which is scheduled to join our Group. As you can see, the DuluxGroup segment is our Oceania business and European business combined.

This change in reportable segments may cause some inconvenience to analysts, and I would appreciate your understanding.



The raw material market conditions, explained on page 5, have not changed much from our previous explanation. We maintain our outlook that raw material prices are unlikely to decline anytime soon, and we will take actions to reduce costs and pass on raw material price increases wherever and whenever possible.

To supplement my comments, we assume a gradual margin improvement will continue in the 2Q but see a possibility that the pace of this margin improvement will be slower than we anticipated. Factors contributing to the slowing of margin improvement include raw material prices remaining elevated as a result of the crisis in Ukraine, cautious buyer sentiment, and lockdowns in China.



Page 6 shows a heat map for the market and business climate.

We newly added a heat map for the decorative business in Europe for Cromology. Please note that Turkey is not included in Europe on this heat map.

While the overall market climate is rather weak, the Chinese DIY market achieved considerable growth in the 1Q. In addition, we believe our Chinese DIY business succeeded in increasing market share by leveraging its brand power and distribution networks.

| Billion yen) | | | | _ | | ults in Major Segments (1Q FY2022) Overview | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--|--|
| | | Tanshin 10 2022 YoY | | Non-GAAP 1Q 2022 YoY | | | |
| | | 1Q 2022 | 101 | 1Q 2022 | 101 | ▶Decorative | Higher revenue due to progress at delayed construction projects, despite impact of resurgence of pandemic |
| Japan | Revenue | 41.8 | -1.9% | 41.5 | -2.5% | ►Automotive | Revenue decreased due to lower automobile production vs. 1Q 2021 resulting from semiconductor chip shortage and pandemic-induced parts supply disruptions |
| | OP | 0.3 | -93.2% | 0.3 | -93.0% | | *Expenses related to NPCS (functional company in Japan) are included in Japan segment from 1Q 2022 (The amount corresponding to these expenses for 1Q 2021 is included in Adjustments) |
| Nipsea China | Revenue | 96.3 | 32.0% | 85.4 | 17.4% | ►Decorative (DIY) | Revenue up 28% due to strong sales, mainly from increased volume, positive impact from price increase, at lower-than-expected impact of Chinese New Year |
| | | | | | | ►Decorative (Project) | Revenue down 5% due to continuing tight liquidity and challenging market condition for real estate develop cautious buyer sentiment |
| | OP | 8.0 | -14.9% | 6.9 | -24.2% | ►Automotive | Higher revenue due to higher automobile production, despite pandemic-induced parts supply disruptions an semiconductor chip shortage |
| Asia Excepting Nipsea China | Revenue | 56.3 | 17.6% | 60.6 | 26.5% | ►Asia Excepting Nipsea China | Revenue up 27% overall. Higher revenue in Malaysia Gr. and Singapore Gr., driven by price increase and higher volume. Higher automotive revenue in Thailand Gr., despite lower automobile production vs. 1Q 202 due to share gain in Auto DEM and Parts. |
| | | | | | | ▶PT Nipsea | Higher revenue due to selling price increases, wider coverage of distribution network, expansion of distribut more CCM ¹¹ systems installed, and higher industrial coatings revenue |
| | OP | 9.8 | -2.7% | 10.5 | 6.0% | ▶Betek Boya | Higher revenue due to success in brand strategy continuing from 2021, coupled with continuing strength in paint demand and selling price increases |
| Dulux Group | Revenue | 68.0 | 63.8% | 44.0 | 5.9% | ►DuluxGroup (Decorative) | Higher revenue due to price rises (in response to higher raw material costs). Volume slightly down due to floods impacts in Feb/Mar and 1Q 2021 impact of COVID enhanced "DIY" demand |
| | OP | 6.8 | 18.1% | 6.0 | 5.4% | ►Cromology | Higher revenue due to price rises (in response to higher raw material costs) and increased Southern Europe ETICS ¹² sales. Offset by reduced volumes from softer French market conditions |
| Americas | Revenue | 21.6 | 22.2% | 19.7 | 11.1% | ► Decorative | Higher revenue due to selling price increases, robust demand, favorable weather, and easing of pandemic-related restrictions |
| | OP | 0.9 | -6.8% | 0.8 | -15.1% | ▶Automotive | Flat revenue due to lower automobile production because of production adjustments caused by semiconduc chip shortage and pandemic-induced parts supply disruptions |
| Adiustments | Revenue | - | - | - | - | *Only HQ Expenses related to functions as a listed company and a pure holding company are included in Adjustments beginning with 10 2022 | |

This page briefly summarizes the operating results in our major segments. More information is provided in the Supplemental Material that starts on page 12.

The operating profit in the Japan segment declined significantly from 4.3 bn yen in the 1Q of FY2021 to 0.3 bn yen in the 1Q of FY2022. As I mentioned earlier, around one-third of the operating profit decrease of 4.0 bn yen is attributable to the cost transfer beginning with the 1Q of FY2022 and the remaining 2.7 bn yen resulted from lower earnings in business operations.

Although the automotive coatings business was impacted more than we expected by the decrease in automobile production, the decrease in the 1Q FY2022 operating profit in the overall Japan segment, compared to the 1Q FY2021 when raw material prices were not as high as they are now, was within our expectations. Based on a sequential comparison of the operating profit in the Japan segment that excludes NPCS expenses, the 1Q FY2022 operating profit margin improved slightly at 3.8% over the 4Q FY2021 operating profit margin at 2.9%. In the Japan segment, we have raised selling prices based on agreements with customers and are taking many actions to improve productivity. Needless to say, the Japan segment team is not satisfied with this margin level.

By the way, the DuluxGroup segment started to feel the impact of the raw material price increases, falling slightly behind other segments. We fully expect that this segment will achieve growth both in revenue and operating profit on a full-year basis by taking actions including selling price increases during the 1H of FY2022.

In the Americas segment, decorative paints revenue remained strong. On the other hand, automobile production, in particular at Japanese manufacturers, has been impacted by supply disruptions of parts. As a result, automotive coatings revenue in this segment was lower than expected.



Possibility of an additional allowance for potential credit loss on receivables relating to Chinese business (announced on May 13)

 Examining and reassessing financial positions of ~15 major Chinese real estate developers, focusing on receivables, due to weak real estate market and cautious buyer sentiment caused by the pandemic in China and taking into consideration the present situation of real estate developers and competitors

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- Based on one estimate, an additional allowance for potential credit loss on receivables in China of c. 10.0 bn -15.0 bn yen may be recorded in 2022 if credit risk increases considerably
- Financial impact
- · No change at this time to earnings forecast for full year 2022 announced on February 14, 2022
- Amount of allowance for potential credit loss will be determined going forward. We must consider our solid
 earnings due to progress with selling price increases globally, revenue boost from the weaker yen, top-line
 growth contribution from completion of JUB acquisition, and assessment of raw material price trends. An
 announcement will be made promptly if a revision to the earnings forecast is necessary
- Allowance for potential credit loss on receivables in China

| FY2021 (Results) | FY2022 (possibly recording additional allowance) |
|---------------------|--|
| ¥3.6 bn | ¥10.0 bn - 15.0 bn (based on one estimate) |

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As shown on page 8, we issued a press release on the possibility of recording an allowance for potential credit loss.

I want to clarify that this press release is strictly intended to announce a possibility to the capital markets and is not based on an event that has occurred.

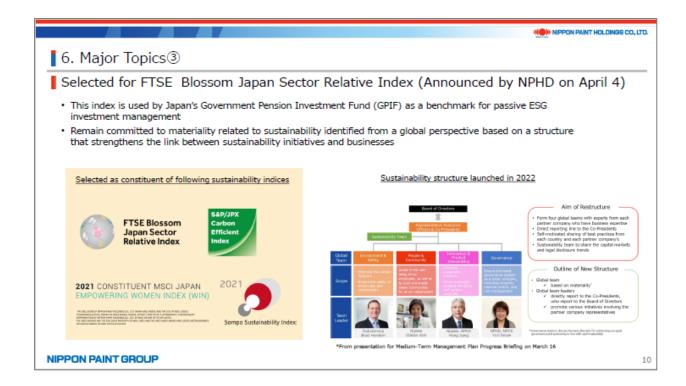
The situation is changing day by day in China. In particular, the impact of lockdowns has been increasing since April. We are examining the necessity of recording an additional allowance for potential credit loss mainly on receivables from around 15 major Chinese real estate developers, along with the amount of this allowance if we decide to do so. Based on one estimate, there is a possibility that we will record an additional allowance of 10.0 billion-15.0 billion yen in FY2022. Our accounting auditor has not agreed with these figures and we will make an announcement as soon as the amount is finalized.

Regarding the impact of the situation in China on our full-year earnings, there are both positive and negative factors. As a result, we do not have sufficient reasons to revise our full-year guidance at this time. Exchange rates basically have moved towards a weaker yen compared to our assumptions at the beginning of the period, which is a positive factor. In addition, we are now confident about completing the acquisition of JUB at the end of May, which is not included in the initial guidance and is therefore a positive factor. On the other hand, the possibility of recording an additional allowance relating to the Chinese business is not a positive factor. Lockdowns in China and the Ukraine crisis will probably have a negative impact on our businesses. We are hoping to be able to release a clearer earnings guidance when we announce our 2Q FY2022 results, which is scheduled for August.



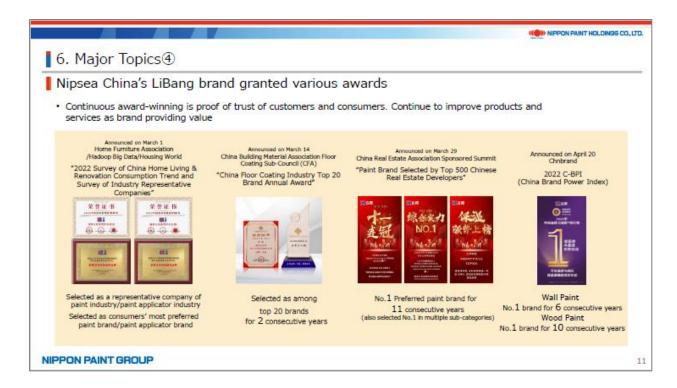
This page provides our M&A update.

We completed the acquisition of Cromology in January and moved on to the next stage for collaboration with this company. As for JUB, we have already obtained all the approvals required from the antitrust authorities and expect the acquisition will close at the end of May. In addition, we have obtained the approval of the relevant authorities for the acquisition of our consolidated automotive coatings subsidiaries to make them wholly-owned subsidiaries. We expect that the acquisition can be completed during June.



This page explains our selection as a constituent of an FTSE index as we announced on April 4.

We will continue to disclose information in a timely and appropriate manner under the new sustainability structure, which we hope will attract new investors.



Along with our efforts to further strengthen our DIY business in China, Nipsea China's LiBang brand has received various awards. Since such a powerful brand cannot be built overnight, LiBang has become one of the strengths that differentiates us from competitors.

Thank you for your attention.