

## JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC

RESULTS FOR QUARTER TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

THE CALL WILL BEGIN SHORTLY

PLEASE ENSURE YOUR LINE IS MUTED

## **DISCLAIMER**





Consolidated results of Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc and its subsidiaries ("JLR") contained in the presentation are unaudited and presented under IFRS as adopted for use in the UK.

- Q1 represents the 3 month period from 1 April to 30 June
- · Q2 represents the 3 month period from 1 July to 30 September
- Q3 represents the 3 month period from 1 October to 31 December
- Q4 represents the 3 month period from 1 January to 31 March
- · FY represents the 12 month period from 1 April to 31 March of the following year
- · YTD represents the year to date

Retail volume data includes sales from JLR's unconsolidated Chinese joint venture ("CJLR"), these are excluded from wholesale volume data.

Certain financial data included in this presentation consist of "non-IFRS financial measures". These non-IFRS financial measures, as defined by JLR, may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures as presented by other companies, nor should they be considered as an alternative to the historical financial results or other indicators of the performance based on IFRS.

EBITDA is defined as profit before: income tax expense; exceptional items; finance expense (net of capitalised interest) and finance income; gains/losses on debt and unrealised derivatives, realised derivatives entered into for the purpose of hedging debt, and equity or debt investments held at fair value; foreign exchange gains/losses on other assets and liabilities, including short-term deposits and cash and cash equivalents; share of profit/loss from equity accounted investments; depreciation and amortisation.

EBIT is defined as EBITDA but including share of profit/loss from equity accounted investments, depreciation and amortisation.

Free cash flow is defined as net cash generated from operating activities less net cash used in automotive investing activities, excluding investments in consolidated entities and movements in financial investments, and after finance expenses and fees paid.

Certain analysis undertaken and represented in this document may constitute an estimate by JLR and may differ from the actual underlying results.

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## JAGUAR LAND ROVER AUTOMOTIVE PLC

Results for the quarter ended 30 September 2022

ADRIAN MARDELL

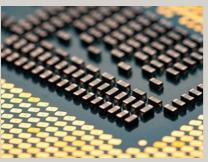
Chief Financial Officer

## Chip shortages continued to constrain production and sales in Q2

Customer demand remains strong and future chip visibility improving with supply agreements







Ongoing chip & other supply constraints.



Range Rover / Range Rover Sport ramp up continues to increase



Inflationary cost pressures and geopolitical impacts



Partnership agreements with suppliers improving chip visibility

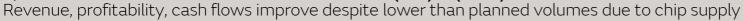


Order book grows to new record of 205,000 units



Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating for JLR updated to 'Low Risk'; ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in Automotive sub industry

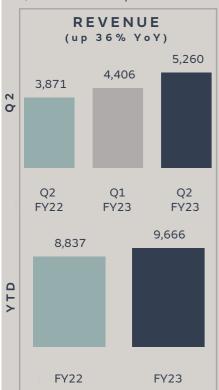
## Q2: Revenue £5.3b, EBITDA 10.3%, PBT(bei) £(173)m

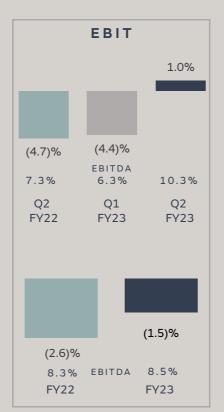


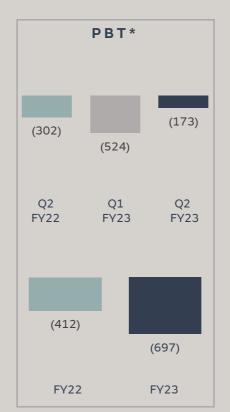


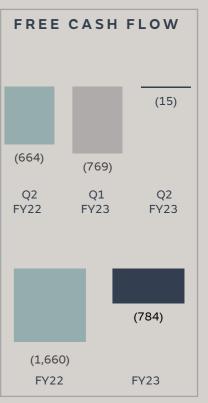


Q2 & FY23 YTD | IFRS, £m









<sup>\*</sup>PBT shown before £155m exceptional item for pensions in Q1 FY23. PBT including exceptional items: Q1 FY23 = £(369)m, FY23 YTD = £(542)m

## Q2 FY23 Performance highlights





# VOLUME & REVENUE

- Retails up QoQ by 12% but down YoY by 5% vs Q2 FY22 (before chip constraints fully impacted sales to customers)
- Wholesales up 5% QoQ, disappointingly lower than planned, due to a shortage in supply of specialised chips from a specific supplier
- Range Rover / Range Rover Sport production ramps up to over 2,000 per week
- Order book grows further to 205,000 units

### **PROFITABILITY**

- EBIT margin increased to 1.0% reflecting higher wholesales, and stronger product mix (new Range Rover & Range Rover Sport ramp up)
- Loss before tax reduced to £(173)m, improvement of £351m vs Q1 on the back of higher wholesale volumes, stronger mix and pricing and revaluation of commodity hedges, offset by higher material costs, increased engineering spend and higher marketing spend
- Refocus continues to drive value generation with £300m delivered in Q2

### **CASH FLOW**

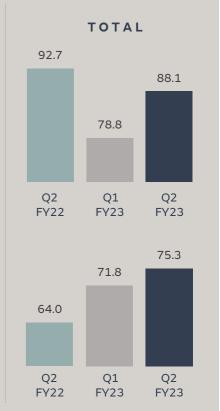
- Near breakeven cash flow of  $\pounds(15)$ m in the quarter with breakeven volumes at 70k
- Total cash £3.7b at 30 September 2022. Current available liquidity of £5.2b including undrawn RCF of £1.5b from July 2022

# Q2 wholesales of 75k, up 5% QoQ, 18% YoY with improved model mix Q2 retails of 88k, up 12% QoQ but down from Q2 FY22 (before impact of chip constraints)



Q2 FY23 | Brands | Units in 000's





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<sup>\*</sup> Includes sales from unconsolidated Chinese joint venture

## Q2 wholesale China & N. America mix significantly improved

EUROPE

Q2 retail China & N. America mix also improved QoQ

N. AMERICA

Q2 FY23 | Regions | Units in 000's

UK





<sup>■</sup> ICE ■ MHEV ■ BEV & PHEV

12%

Q1

FY23

11%

Q2

FY22

35%

54%

11%

Q2

FY23

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CHINA

65% electrified

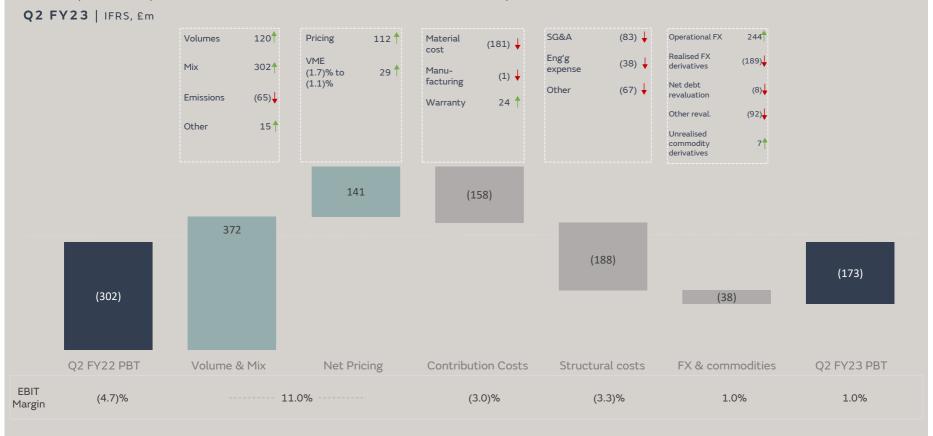
<sup>\*</sup> Includes sales from unconsolidated Chinese joint venture

# Improved profitability YoY reflects stronger volume, mix and pricing

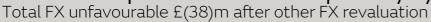




Partially offset by increased inflation, structural costs and FX impacts



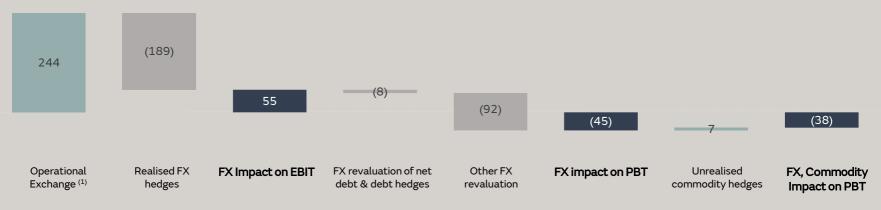
## Favourable operational FX offset partially by hedging







Q2 FY23 | IFRS, £m



£m	Q2 FY22	Q1 FY23	Q2 FY23
Hedge reserve <sup>(2)</sup>	(111)	(1,195)	(2,017)
Change (QoQ / YoY)	(1,906)	(822)	
Total Hedges	15,679	20,655	20,161

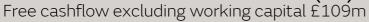
Rates	Q2 FY23	QoQ	YoY
GBP:USD	1.116	(8.1)%	(17.0)%
GBP:EUR	1.136	(2.2)%	(1.9)%
GBP:CNY	7.909	(2.7)%	(9.1)%

Hedge reserve(2) at 31 Oct 2022: £(1,407) with GBP:USD at 1.156

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The year-on-year operational exchange is an analytical estimate, which may differ from the actual impact

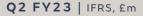
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Hedge reserve is the hedge reserve pre-tax

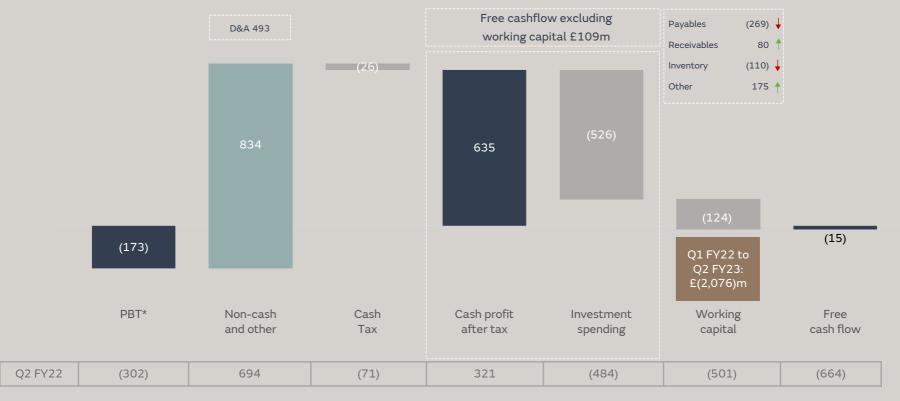
## Near breakeven free cashflow £(15)m in Q2











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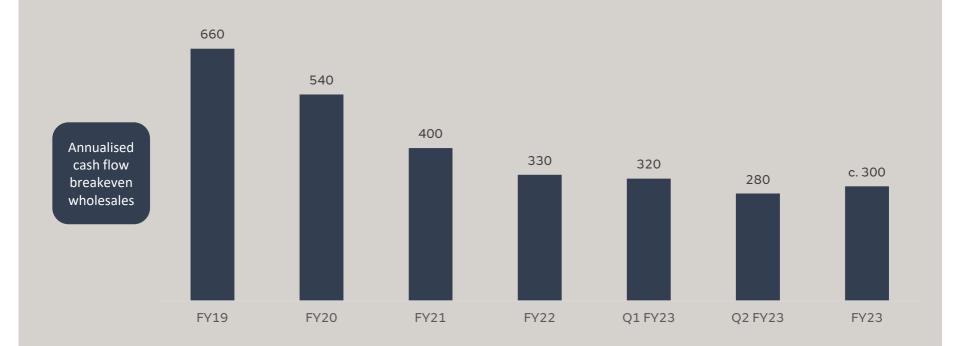
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## Cash flow breakeven around 280k wholesales in Q2





Units 000's



## Total Q2 investment £526m

Q2 FY23 | IFRS, £m





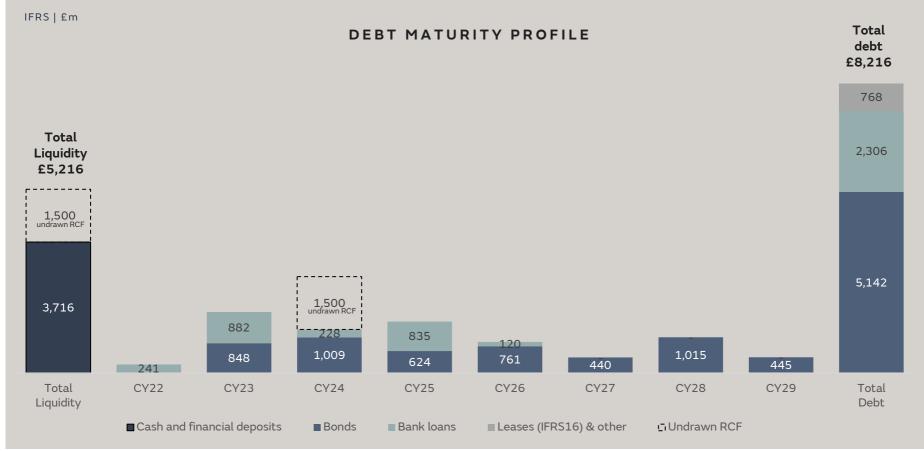
Engineering capitalisation rate 40%, increasing as future products reach capitalisation triggers



# Liquidity £5.2b at 30 September 2022 Cash £3.7b and undrawn RCF £1.5b







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**BUSINESS UPDATE** 

## Semiconductor response

Optimising program planning and improving future supply





#### OPTIMISE PROGRAM PLANNING

- · Optimise production plans given chip constraints using digital tools
- Ensure available chips are allocated to the most profitable models and markets

#### IMPROVE FUTURE SUPPLY

- · Engaging directly with chip suppliers
- Entering into partnership agreements to improve visibility of supply in the near term and support future product programmes
  - Agreements generally provide a framework for near and medium term visibility of supply and for future product programmes, although some relate only to future product programmes
  - Agreements now signed with several of the most critical chip suppliers and further agreements in progress
- Focus to secure CY23 supply to enable improved volumes in H2 FY23 and beyond

# New Range Rover & Range Rover Sport production increasing Ramp up continuing with further increases planned





### WEEKLY RR/RRS PRODUCTION





Note: Approximately 46 weeks of production in each fiscal year due to planned shut down periods

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## Strong demand continues – record order book of 205k units







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Q2 FY23 | Units in 000's

## CUSTOMER ORDER BOOK WALK QoQ



## JLR and retailer inventory remain below normal levels







\* Target inventory is based on number of days cover and so fluctuates over the year

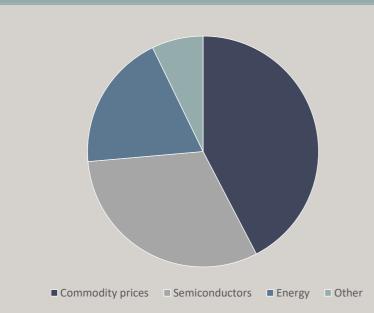
## Significant inflation headwinds offset by Refocus

Revenue and cost optimisation actions being taken to mitigate inflation





## FY23 SOURCES OF INFLATION



Inflation accounted for c. £(430)m increased cost in the first half of FY23

REFOCUS SAVINGS IN FY23

#### **MARKET PERFORMANCE**

- £250m value contribution in H1
- Primarily re-pricing and optimisation of available semiconductor using data analytics

#### COSTS

• £50m labour and quality cost saving through Agile transformation activities

#### INVESTMENT

• £250m investment savings for H1 through applying strict payback criteria on non-production spend

£550m saved from Refocus initiatives so far in FY23

Inflation includes direct costs and indirect costs from supplier price increases

# Outlook: Expect improved results as chip supply gradually improves





	FY23 ACTUALS	FY23 OUTLOOK		
	Н1	H 2	FY23	
WHOLESALES	147k	>160k	c. 310k	
REVENUE	£9.7b	> £10b	c. £20b	
EBIT MARGIN	(1.5)%	Positive	Positive	
INVESTMENT	c.£1.0b	c.£1.2b	c. £2.3b	
FREE CASH FLOW	£(784)m	c £750m	Breakeven	

#### **KEY PRIORITIES**

- Continue to secure chip supplies through strategic tie ups
- Continue to ramp up production of the New Range Rover and the New Range Rover Sport
- Improve wholesales in H2 to over 160K and step up further in future years
- Refocus savings, including price increases, of £1bn+ in FY23 to offset cost inflation
- Deliver positive EBIT margin and positive free cash flow in H2 FY23

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## Q & A

To ask a question, please use the Q&A function in the Teams Live event

Please state your name and the name of the organisation you represent along with the question



# THANK YOU

ADRIAN MARDELL

Chief Financial Officer

Jaguar Land Rover

BENNETT BIRGBAUEF

Treasurer

Jaguar Land Rove

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**ADDITIONAL SLIDES** 

## Income statement





**Q2 & FY23 | IFRS, £m** 

	Q2 FY22	Q1 FY23	Q2 FY23
Revenues	3,871	4,406	5,260
Material and other cost of sales	(2,500)	(2,762)	(3,212)
Employee costs	(513)	(570)	(604)
Other (expense)/income	(694)	(885)	(1,058)
Product development costs capitalised	119	90	155
Depreciation and amortisation	(467)	(477)	(493)
Share of profit/(loss) from Joint Ventures	3	2	6
Adjusted EBIT	(181)	(196)	54
Revaluation including FX & other	(30)	(221)	(115)
Net finance (expense) / income	(91)	(107)	(112)
Profit / (loss) before tax and exceptional items	(302)	(524)	(173)
Exceptional items	0	155	(0)
Profit / (loss) before tax	(302)	(369)	(173)
Income tax	(79)	(113)	75
Profit / (loss) after tax	(381)	(482)	(98)

FY22	FY23		
8,837	9,666		
(5,649)	(5,974)		
(1,105)	(1,174)		
(1,602)	(1,943)		
251	245		
(952)	(970)		
(7)	8		
(227)	(142)		
(16)	(336)		
(169)	(219)		
(412)	(697)		
(0)	155		
(412)	(542)		
(255)	(38)		
(667)	(580)		

Q2 v Q2	Q1 v Q2	FY22 v FY23
YoY	QoQ	YoY
Change	Change	Change
1,389	854	829
(712)	(450)	(325)
(91)	(34)	(69)
(364)	(173)	(341)
36	65	(6)
(26)	(16)	(18)
3	4	15
235	250	85
(85)	106	(320)
(21)	(6)	(50)
129	351	(285)
(0)	(155)	155
129	196	(130)
154	188	217
283	384	87

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# China JV continues to deliver improved financial performance





Q2 FY23 | IFRS, £m

(Presented on 100% basis)	FY20	FY21	FY22	Q1 FY23	Q2 FY23	Q2 FY22 v Q2 FY23 YoY Change	Q1 FY23 v Q2 FY23 QoQ Change
Retail volumes ('000 units)	50.0	64.3	54.0	11.0	15.2	0.7	4.2
Wholesale volumes ('000 units)	49.5	65.3	53.5	10.8	14.6	0.4	3.8
Revenue	1,296	1,820	1,669	363	504	58	141
Profit/(Loss) – before tax	(231)	(114)	(63)	4	20	21	16
Profit/(Loss) – after tax	(175)	(83)	(43)	3	12	13	9
EBITDA Margin	(1%)	5%	8%	13%	13%	2%	(0%)
EBIT Margin	(17%)	(5%)	(3%)	2%	4%	4%	2%