

# Results Briefing for the First Three Quarters of the Year Ending March 31, 2018

February 20, 2018



# **Key Results for First Three Quarters of the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2018**

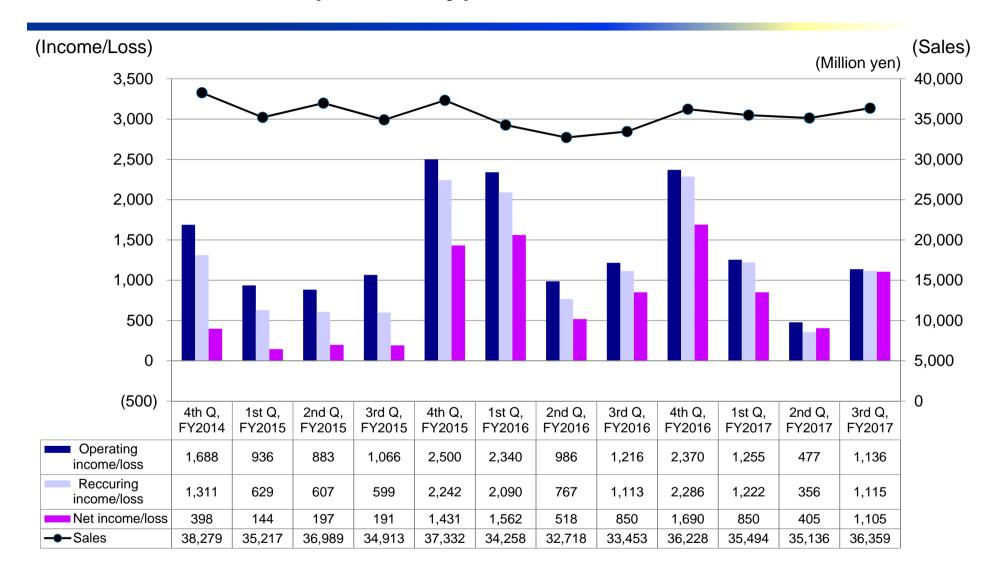
(Million yen)

	First three quarters of year ended March 2017		First three quarters of year ending March 2018		Change	
Sales	100,429	100.0%	106,989	100.0%	6,559	6.5%
Operating income	4,542	4.5%	2,868	2.7%	(1,674)	(36.9%)
Recurring income	3,970	4.0%	2,693	2.5%	(1,277)	(32.2%)
Net income	2,930	2.9%	2,360	2.2%	(570)	(19.5%)
EPS (yen)	113.4		91.26			

#### Overview

- Sales: Sales grew thanks largely to an increase in orders received and an improvement in the state of the aluminum market.
- Operating income: Decreased primarily as a result of a slow increase in productivity at the U.S. and Tochigi plants and the revision of product prices.
- Recurring income: Decreased due to reduced operating income.
- > Net income: Decreased due to reduced recurring income, which was, however, partly offset by the tax effect in North America.
- > EPS: Decreased 22.14 yen per share due to the decrease in net income.

## Overview of the (Quarterly) Consolidated Results



## **Die Casting Business**

(Million yen)

		First three quarters of year ended March 2017		First three quarters of year ending March 2018		Change	
Japan	Sales	46,222	100.0%	50,077	100.0%	3,854	8.3%
	Segment income/loss	1,857	4.0%	1,049	2.1%	(808)	(43.5%)
North America	Sales	30,789	100.0%	30,158	100.0%	(630)	(2.0%)
	Segment income/loss	1,531	5.0%	151	0.5%	(1,380)	(90.1%)
Asia	Sales	18,484	100.0%	21,527	100.0%	3,042	16.5%
	Segment income/loss	772	4.2%	1,283	6.0%	511	66.2%

<sup>✓</sup> The overseas sales ratio in the Die Casting Business:

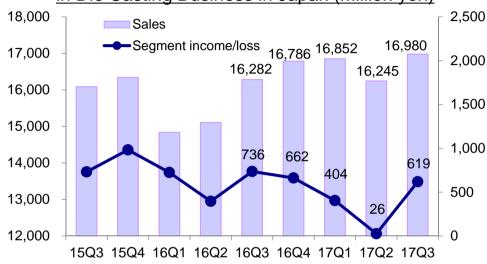
Q3 of fiscal year ended March 2017: 51.6%

<sup>⇒</sup> Q3 of fiscal year ending March 2018: 50.8%

<sup>\*</sup> An explanation of the factors behind changes in segment results begins on the next page.

## **Die Casting in Japan**

## <u>Changes in sales and segment income</u> in Die Casting Business in Japan (Million yen)



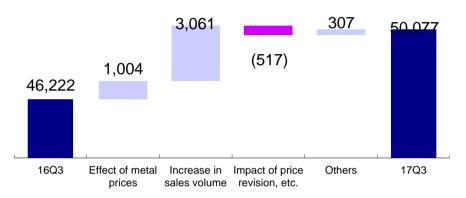
#### Sales: Increased ¥3,850 million (up 8.3% year on year)

Orders received increased based on strong exports of key customers.

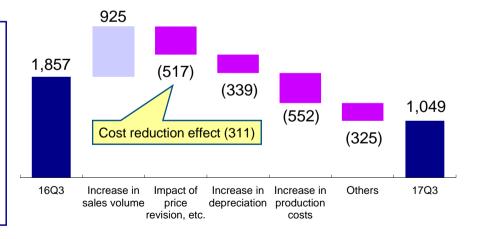
## Segment income: Decreased ¥800 million (down 43.5% year on year)

- Income decreased due partly to an increase in labor and fuel expenses.
- ➤ Income has been growing thanks to increased productivity at domestic plants.
- > Tochigi plant is promoting manpower savings, etc. to reduce manufacturing costs.

#### Factors of change in die casting sales (Million yen)



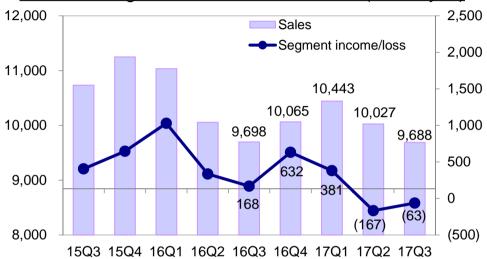
#### Factors of change in segment income (Million yen)





## **Die Casting in North America**

# Changes in sales and segment income in Die Casting Business in North America (Million yen)



#### Sales: Decreased ¥630 million (down 2.0% year on year)

- > Orders received decreased in the U.S. in response to downsizing.
- > Orders received generally increased in Mexico.

#### Segment income: Decreased ¥1,380 million

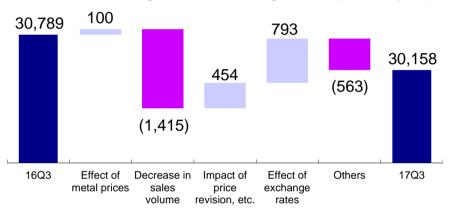
(down 90.1% year on year)

- > U.S.: Decreased due to a decline in sales and a slow increase in productivity
  - Project started in January, seeking an increase in productivity.
- ➤ Mexico: an increase in profit from sales growth was offset by higher fuel expenses, etc. (PTU has been included in operating income since the first quarter of FY2017.)

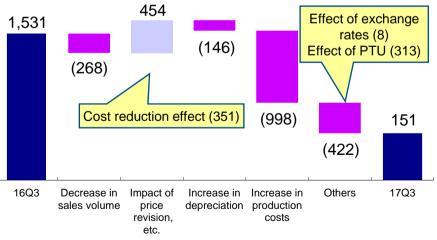
Fiscal year end: U.S.: March; Mexico: December

Exchange rate ('16Q3 ⇔ '17Q3): U.S. dollar: ¥108.09 ⇔ ¥111.83; Mexican peso: ¥110.02 ⇔ ¥112.28

#### Factors of change in die casting sales (Million yen)



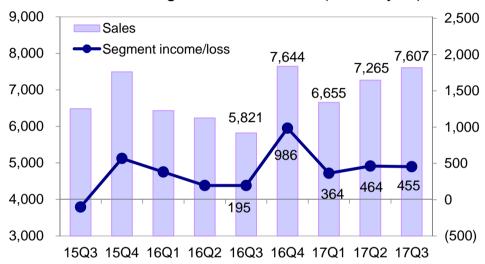
#### Factors of change in segment income (Million yen)





## **Die Casting in Asia**

# Changes in sales and segment income in Die Casting Business in Asia (Million yen)

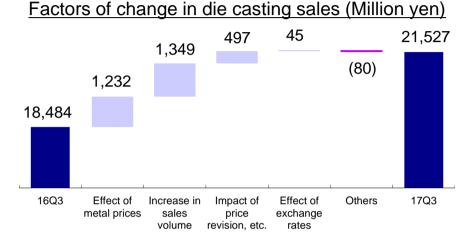


#### Sales: Increased ¥3,040 million (up 16.5% year on year)

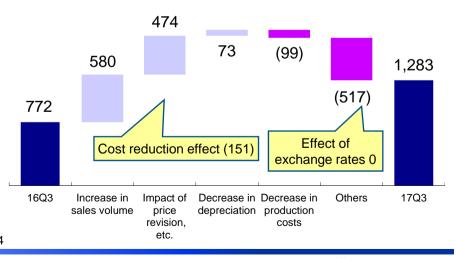
- Orders received in China rose thanks to increased production of SUVs.
- > Sales in India also grew based on a higher volume of orders received.

#### Segment income: Increased ¥510 million (up 66.2% year on year)

- Growth in orders received in China and India resulted in increased profit.
- ➤ Higher productivity in China also facilitated profit growth.



Factors of change in segment income (Million yen)



Fiscal year end: China: December; India: March

Exchange rate (16Q3 ⇒ 17Q3): Chinese yuan: ¥16.68 ⇒ ¥16.50; Indian rupee: ¥1.61 ⇒ ¥1.74



## **Aluminum Business and Proprietary Products Business**

(Million yen)

		First three quarters of year ended March 2017		First three quarters of year ending March 2018		Change	
Aluminum Business	Sales	3,222	100.0%	3,432	100.0%	210	6.5%
	Segment income/loss	198	6.1%	173	5.0%	(24)	(12.5%)
Proprietary Products Business	Sales	1,710	100.0%	1,792	100.0%	82	4.8%
	Segment income/loss	100	5.8%	255	14.2%	155	155.0%

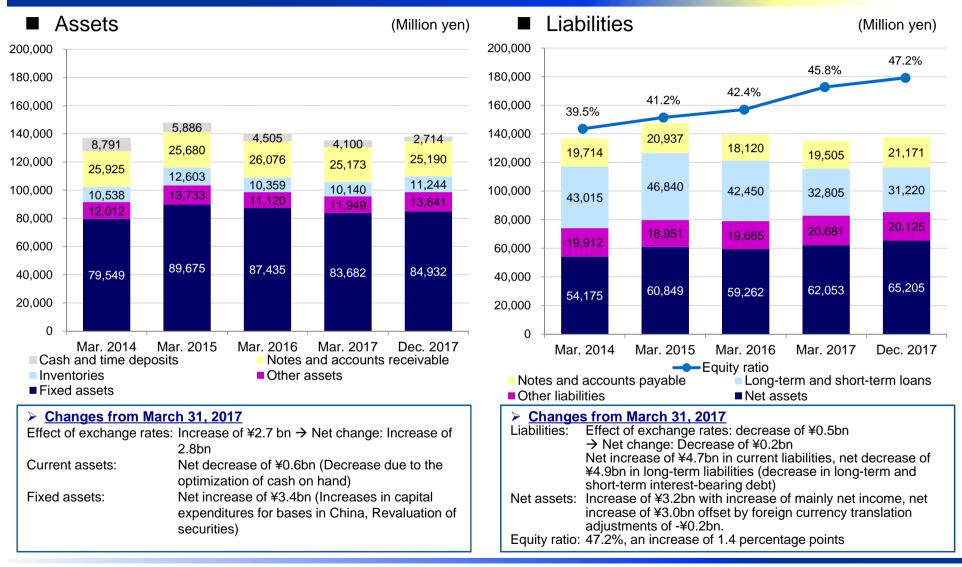
#### **Aluminum Business**

- Sales: Increased thanks to changes in the state of the aluminum market (up 6.5% year on year).
- > Segment income: Decreased due primarily to rising fuel expenses (down 12.5% year on year).

#### **Proprietary Products Business**

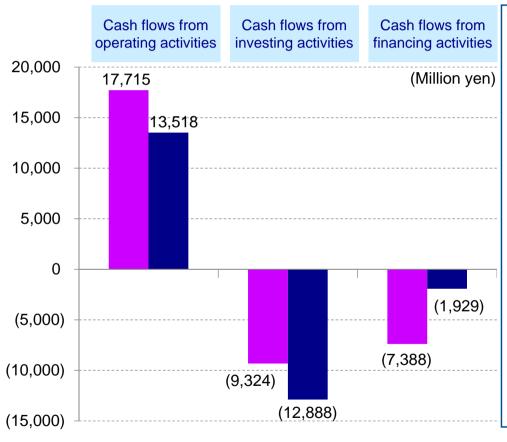
- > Sales: Grew after orders received increased (up 4.8% year on year).
- Segment income: Rose chiefly as a result of cost reduction efforts (up 155.0% year on year).

#### **Consolidated Balance Sheet**



### **Consolidated Cash Flows**





#### Cash flow factors for Q3 FY2017

- ➤ Cash flows from operating activities

  Income before income taxes and others: 2.6bn

  Depreciation and amortization 11.1bn

  Increase in inventories -1.0bn

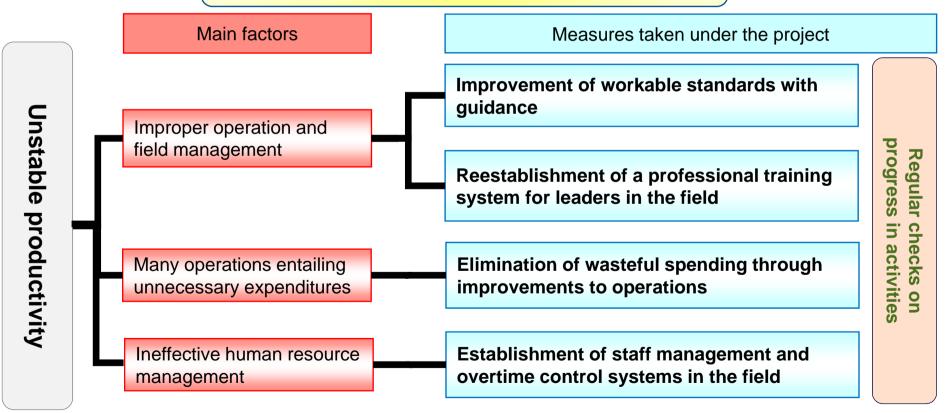
  Increase in notes and accounts payable +1.6bn
- Cash flows from investing activities Increase in capital expenditures, mainly in Asia
- ➤ Cash flows from financing activities

  Decrease in long-term and short-tem loans
  (March 31, 2017: 32.8 bn → December 31, 2017: 31.2 bn)

## **Project to improve the US Plant**

Deteriorated results for 2014 and 2015 picked up temporarily, but did not continue to consistently improve thereafter. Launched a project in January 2018 to carry out improvement activities, while maintaining stable conditions.

Introducing consistent measures for both maintenance and improvement is important.





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This document and what has been said in the results briefing include forecasts that the Company has made based on data available when the document was prepared. Actual results could be different from the forecasts for a range of reasons.