



Financial Summary for FY2018 Second Quarter

Lacto Japan Co., Ltd.

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1. Financial Summary



(Millions of Yen)

	2017/11 2Q	2018/11 2Q			2018/11 Budget
		Actual	Difference	Ratio (%)	
Net Sales	46,478	59,164	+12,685	+27.3	110,300
Ordinary income	1,772	1,133	(639)	(36.1)	2,600
<i>Ordinary income ratio to net sales(%)</i>	3.8	1.9	(1.9)	-	2.4
Foreign exchange fluctuation on ordinary income(※)	+447	(245)	(693)	-	-
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	1,200	736	(464)	(38.7)	1,800
<i>Net income ratio to net sales(%)</i>	2.5	1.2	(1.3)	-	1.6

(Amounts of financial result less than one million yen are omitted)

Net income per share (Yen)	245.52	150.50	(95.02)	367.91
Exchange rate (Yen/USD)	113.21	109.18	(4.03)	-
Exchange rate (Yen/EURO)	121.26	132.52	+11.26	-

※Foreign exchange fluctuation on ordinary income: By applying "Separate accounting treatments", the total amount of the impact of foreign exchange hedging as sales costs and non-operating profit / losses.(Please refer P5-7)

2. Net Sales and Sales Volume by Business

	2017/11				2018/11		
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	Budget

Net sales by Business

(Millions of Yen)

Dairy Ingredients and Cheese	13,573	16,349	19,276	20,821	21,972	21,839	78,400
Meat Products	4,301	4,087	3,520	3,345	3,337	3,279	15,000
Asia Business (Dairy Ingredients)	3,253	3,627	2,895	3,574	3,436	3,866	13,500
Asia Business (cheese)	453	437	482	547	499	498	2,200
Others	197	201	194	201	216	218	1,200
Total	21,777	24,701	26,368	28,488	29,461	29,703	110,300

Sales Volume by Business

(Amounts less than one million yen are omitted)

(Unit : MT)

Dairy Ingredients and Cheese	35,772	39,795	47,729	49,589	53,509	50,658	184,500
Meat Products	7,492	7,085	6,030	5,742	5,789	5,576	26,000
Asia Business (Dairy ingredients)	10,847	12,258	10,068	11,841	11,977	14,454	49,600
Asia Business (cheese)	615	560	631	703	643	646	2,900

3. Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of Yen)

	30-Nov-2017	31-May-2018	Difference
Current Assets	43,491	47,254	+3,763
Cash and cash equivalents	4,006	4,178	+171
Trade notes and accounts receivable	17,198	19,207	+2,009
Inventories	21,446	23,355	+1,909
Others	839	512	(326)
Non-current assets	2,413	2,604	+190
Property, plant and equipment	559	618	+58
Intangible assets	20	17	(3)
Investment and other assets	1,833	1,968	+135
Total Asset	45,905	49,859	+3,953
Accounts payable	11,411	10,087	(1,323)
Interest-bearing Liabilities	19,778	24,546	+4,767
Others	1,929	2,133	+203
Liabilities	33,120	36,767	+3,647
Net assets	12,785	13,091	+306
Total Liabilities	45,905	49,859	+3,953

(Amounts less than one million yen are omitted)

Main Factor

- **Increase in Account Receivable and inventory**
Increase in sales volume
- **Decrease of Account Payable**
 - Increase in customs duties to be paid by deferral under old framework; Lacto Japan changed the payment framework of the "Extension of the Time Limit for Payment of Customs Duty" in 1Q(※).
 - Increase purchase of products by Agriculture & Livestock Industries Corporation's bid at the end of November
- **Increase in Interest-bearing Liabilities**
Increase in short-term debt for working capital demand due to sales expansion

※The Extension of the time Limit for Payment of Customs Duty: Under the Japanese Custom Duty system, a time limit can be changed by applying for an extension of custom duty pertaining to an import declaration, and by submitting security to customs upon submission by the importer of the import declaration.

Reference information: The risk of foreign exchange fluctuation

The risk of foreign exchange fluctuation in Lacto Japan and separate accounting treatment



In principle, Lacto Japan's business model hedges risks of foreign exchange fluctuations.

Under Lacto Japan's Basic Business model, Lacto Japan enters into sales contracts with domestic customers at the same time as entering into foreign currency purchase contracts with overseas suppliers.

By entering into a forward exchange contract with a financial institution upon concluding a contract with an overseas supplier, Lacto Japan is able to fix actual profits/losses (gross profits/losses adjusted for forex gains/losses) at a time of the sales contract.

As a result, once a sales contract is concluded, under our basic business model foreign exchange fluctuations have no impact on actual profit/loss.

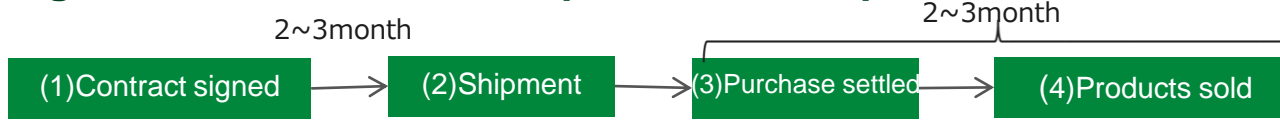
It is of note here that under Japanese accounting standards Lacto Japan applies "separate accounting treatments" to foreign currency exchange accounts.

Lacto Japan applies "separate accounting treatments" to adjust amounts of foreign exchange gains/losses caused by exchange fluctuations to amounts of gross profit/loss and non-operating income/loss.

In addition, if a product is not sold during the same financial period as that of the sales contract for the product, the part of the actual profit/losses will be recorded in the next financial period.(Please refer to the business flow model on the next page.)

Model of business flow (Impact of foreign exchange fluctuation in separate accounting)

Foreign exchange fluctuation have no impact on actual profit under our basic business model.



Accounting

- Foreign exchange contract is signed (Rate as of (1) time)
- Following accounting treatment at the same time.
 - Foreign currency contract entered into with suppliers
 - Contract in yen amount entered into with customer
 =Actual profit/loss and cost determined

Recorded cost of sales = Actual rate of exchange (Rate as of (2) time)

Exchange difference resulting from fluctuation between Rate (1) and (2) is recorded as foreign exchange gain/loss

Recorded Sales (Contract in yen amount entered into at (1))

Product sold during the same financial period as that of the sales contract for the product

Sum the amounts from (1) to (4). The same amount as the actual profit/loss and cost at (1) is recorded.

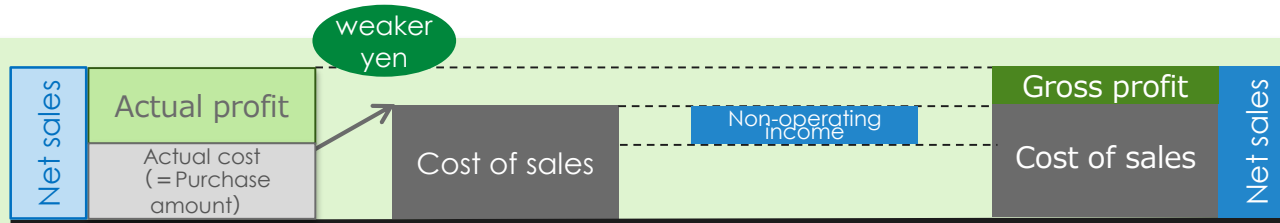
Product is not sold during the same financial period as that of the sales contract for the product

The sales contract for the product, the part of the actual profit/losses will be recorded in the next financial period.

Currency Rate: **No change**

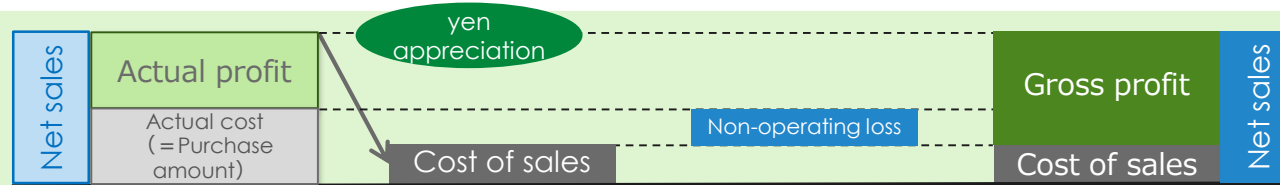


Currency Rate: **weaker yen**



The purchase price at (2) is higher than the amount of the forward exchange contract at (1).

Currency Rate: **yen appreciation**



Foreign exchange loss occurs. The purchase price at (2) is cheaper than the yen amount of the contract at (1).