May 8, 2018

GS Yuasa Corporation
Consolidated Earnings Report for the Year ended March 31, 2018
(Japanese GAAP)

Stock listing:	Tokyo Stock Exchange	Securities code: 6674
URL:	http://www.gs-yuasa.com/en/	
Representative:	Osamu Murao, President	
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Scheduled dates

Ordinary general meeting of shareholders:	June 28, 2018
Dividend payout:	June 29, 2018
Filing of statutory financial report (*Yukashoken hokokusho*):	June 28, 2018
Supplementary materials to fiscal year-end earnings report available:	Yes
Fiscal year-end earnings presentation held:	Yes (targeted at institutional investors and analysts)

(Amounts rounded down to the nearest million yen)

1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Year ended March 31, 2018 (April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018)

(1) Consolidated Operating Results (Percentages indicate year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Profit attributable to owners of parent	
	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%
Year ended March 31, 2018	410,951	14.3	21,920	(5.1)	21,387	(5.1)	11,449	(6.4)
Year ended March 31, 2017	359,605	(1.6)	23,106	5.5	22,545	5.3	12,229	35.4

Note: Comprehensive income: Year ended March 31, 2018: ¥ 23,590 million, 75.6%
Year ended March 31, 2017: ¥13,433 million, -%

	Profit per share	Diluted profit per share	Return on equity	Ratio of ordinary income to total assets	Ratio of operating income to net sales
	yen	yen	%	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2018	27.78	25.89	6.8	5.6	5.3
Year ended March 31, 2017	29.63	27.62	7.8	6.3	6.4

Reference: Equity in earnings of equity-method affiliates:
Year ended March 31, 2018: ¥ (519) million
Year ended March 31, 2017: ¥ 370 million

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	million yen	million yen	%	yen
March 31, 2018	391,324	205,638	44.9	427.69
March 31, 2017	370,508	188,155	43.6	391.83

Reference: Total equity: As of March 31, 2018: ¥175,775 million
As of March 31, 2017: ¥161,722 million

(3) Consolidated Cash Flow Position

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen
Year ended March 31, 2018	21,934	(20,810)	(6,702)	19,776
Year ended March 31, 2017	34,846	(32,912)	(3,715)	24,673

2. Dividends

	Dividend per share					Total dividends paid (full year)	Payout ratio (consolidated)	Ratio of dividends to net assets (consolidated)
	End-Q1	End-Q2	End-Q3	Year-end	Total			
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	million yen	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2017	-	3.00	-	7.00	10.00	4,127	33.7	2.6
Year ended March 31, 2018	-	3.00	-	7.00	10.00	4,128	36.0	2.4
Year ending March 31, 2019 (forecast)	-	3.00	-	35.00	-		31.7	

As the Company will conduct 1-for-5 reverse stock split for common stock (effective October 1, 2018), dividend per share for the year ending March 31, 2019 (forecast) shows the amounts estimated with consideration of the reverse stock split. For details, please see “Appropriate Use of Earnings Forecast and Other Important Information.”

3. Earnings Forecast for the Year ending March 31, 2019 (April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Profit attributable to owners of parent		Profit per share
	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%	yen
Six months ending September 30, 2018	210,000	14.0	6,000	0.2	6,700	3.9	3,000	17.6	7.27
Year ending March 31, 2019	450,000	9.5	22,000	0.4	23,000	7.5	13,000	13.5	157.71

In the table above, profit per share for the year ending March 31, 2019 shows the amount estimated with consideration of the reverse stock split.

***Notes**

(1) Changes affecting the status of material subsidiaries (scope of consolidation): None

(2) Changes in accounting policy, changes in accounting estimates, and retrospective restatement

1) Changes in accordance with revisions to accounting and other standards: None
2) Changes other than 1) above: None
3) Changes in accounting estimates: None
4) Retrospective restatement: None

(3) Number of shares issued (common stock)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
1) Number of shares issued (including treasury stock)	413,574,714	413,574,714
2) Number of shares held in treasury	2,586,786	835,277

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
3) Average number of shares outstanding during the period	412,152,511	412,752,274

(Reference) Non-consolidated Financial Results
Year ended March 31, 2018 (April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018)

(1) Non-consolidated Operating Results

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%	million yen	%
Year ended March 31, 2018	6,708	29.2	5,687	36.2	7,359	29.2	6,635	30.6
Year ended March 31, 2017	5,190	(0.6)	4,175	(1.8)	5,696	0.1	5,082	1.6

	Profit per share	Diluted profit per share
	yen	yen
Year ended March 31, 2018	16.10	14.99
Year ended March 31, 2017	12.31	11.46

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio*	Net assets per share
	million yen	million yen	%	yen
March 31, 2018	176,049	124,670	76.5	303.34
March 31, 2017	174,882	123,148	70.4	298.37

Reference: Total equity: As of March 31, 2018: ¥ 124,670 million
As of March 31, 2017: ¥ 123,148 million

*Financial reports are not subject to audit procedures to be conducted by certified public accountants or an audit firm.

***Appropriate Use of Earnings Forecast and Other Important Information**

The above forecasts are based on the assumptions of management in the light of information available as of the release date of this report. GS Yuasa Corporation makes no assurances as to the actual results, which may differ from forecasts due to various factors such as changes in the business environment. For information related to the earnings forecast, see “(1) Results of Operations” in section “4. Qualitative Information on Quarterly Financial Results” on page 4.

(Earnings and dividend forecasts after reverse stock split)

The Company will change the number of shares per trading unit to 100 shares from 1,000 shares. In line with this, the Company will conduct 1-for-5 reverse stock split for its common stock (effective October 1, 2018).

For reference, consolidated earnings and dividend forecasts for the year ending March 31, 2019, which were estimated without consideration of the reverse stock split are as follows:

1. Consolidated earnings forecasts for the year ending March 31, 2019
   Profit per share:
      Year ending March 31, 2019: 31.54 yen
2. Dividend forecasts for the year ending March 31, 2019
   Dividend per share:
      End-Q2: 3.00 yen, Year-end: 7.00 yen, Total: 10.00 yen

4. Qualitative Information on Quarterly Financial Results

(1) Results of Operations

1) Overview

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, consumer spending in Japan maintained its moderate recovery trend owing to continued improvements in the labor and income environments. Additionally, Japanese exports increased steadily as a result of improving capital expenditure sentiment in global markets. Overall, domestic and global demand was firm during the year.

Reviewing global economic trends, consumer markets continued to expand moderately in China, while in the United States, consumer spending grew moderately as internal demand recovered amid continued improvement in the labor environment. In Europe, the economy as a whole grew steadily despite continued concerns over the economic outlook amid Brexit. Overall, the trends in each country reflected a general global economic recovery.

In this economic environment, the GS Yuasa Group's consolidated net sales for the fiscal year totaled ¥410,951 million, a record high and an increase of ¥51,345 million, or 14.3%, compared with the previous fiscal year. Sales grew on strong demand for new automobile batteries in the domestic automotive batteries business, as well as the inclusion of Panasonic's domestic lead-acid battery business in the consolidated results from the start of the fiscal year.

In terms of profitability, operating income totaled ¥21,920 million for the fiscal year (¥24,076 million before goodwill amortization), a decrease of ¥1,186 million, or 5.1%, compared with the previous year. Although the domestic automotive batteries business performed well, profitability was impacted by higher prices for main raw material lead in the industrial batteries and overseas automotive batteries businesses, as well as the impact of goodwill amortization. Ordinary income decreased by ¥1,157 million year on year, or 5.1%, to ¥21,387 million, reflecting an operating income decline. Profit attributable to owners of parent totaled ¥11,449 million (¥13,894 million before goodwill amortization), a year-on-year decrease of ¥779 million, or 6.4%.

2) Business Segment Results

Business reportable segments changed in the fiscal year under review. The year-on-year comparisons below are made by restating the previous year's results according to the new segments for comparison.

(Automotive Batteries)

Net sales in Japan totaled ¥89,240 million for the fiscal year, a year-on-year increase of ¥21,642 million, or 32.0%. Sales were bolstered by robust demand from new vehicle manufacturers, along with the acquisition of Panasonic's domestic lead-acid battery business. Segment income (before goodwill amortization) increased ¥466 million year on year, or 8.2%, to ¥6,143 million, mainly reflecting the acquisition of Panasonic's domestic lead-acid battery business.

Overseas net sales totaled ¥187,625 million, a year-on-year increase of ¥17,012 million, or 10.0%, due mainly to increased sales in Southeast Asia and the effect of converting overseas sales into yen. Overseas segment income declined ¥1,052 million year on year, or 10.1%, to ¥9,407 million, due to the impact of price increases in key raw material lead.

Combined net sales from Japan and overseas totaled ¥276,866 million for the fiscal year, a year-on-year increase of ¥38,654 million, or 16.2%. Segment income (before goodwill amortization) decreased ¥585 million year on year, or 3.6%, to ¥15,551 million.

(Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies)

Net sales in the industrial batteries and power supplies segment for the fiscal year totaled ¥72,187 million, a year-on-year decrease of ¥578 million, or 0.8%, due to slumping sales of industrial-use lead-acid batteries and a decline in sales of industrial-use lithium-ion batteries after a demand surge in the previous fiscal year. Segment income totaled ¥6,917 million, a year-on-year decrease of ¥1,784 million, or 20.5%, due to the sales decline and higher lead prices.

(Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries)

Net sales in the automotive lithium-ion batteries segment for the fiscal year totaled ¥44,784 million, a year-on-year increase of ¥5,478 million, or 13.9%, due mainly to higher sales of lithium-ion batteries for hybrid vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles. The segment posted income of ¥1,320 million, a year-on-year increase of ¥1,274 million.

(Other)
Net sales in the other segment for the fiscal year totaled ¥17,113 million, a year-on-year increase of ¥7,790 million, or 83.6%, boosted by higher sales of special purpose batteries and the start of production of lithium-ion batteries for submarines. Segment income after adjustments of corporate expenses, etc. totaled ¥287 million, a year-on-year improvement of ¥987 million due to lower expenses in administrative divisions and other factors.

(Consolidated Earnings Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2019)
Regarding the economic outlook for Japan, consumer spending is expected to continue recovering in conjunction with the continued improvement in wages. There are concerns, however, that economic growth in Japan could slow if the decline in stock prices, triggered by yen appreciation from the start of 2018, continues and other factors combine to undermine growth. Overseas, automobile demand in China is expected to decline due to the end of special tax incentives for minivehicles. In Europe, economic growth in expected to remain sluggish, mainly due to the deep-rooted concerns over the impact of Brexit especially in Britain. In the United States, there is concern over the potential negative impact of growing trade friction on the economy. Overall, therefore, there is uncertainty over the course of the global economy.

Amid this economic environment, the GS Yuasa Group will strive towards further growth based on the strong business foundation it has built. In the automotive batteries business, the Group will seek to expand sales in both the new car and replacement battery markets in Japan, while expanding the business domain overseas. In the industrial batteries and power supplies business, the Group will aim to improve profitability through rationalization measures, while developing markets for industrial-use lithium-ion batteries and launching new products. In the automotive lithium-ion batteries business, the Group will continue implementing measures to ensure the highest levels of quality while raising profitability by further improving efficiency.

In consideration of the above factors, while the prices of lead and other key materials are expected to remain high, the Group has set consolidated financial targets of ¥450.0 billion in net sales, ¥22.0 billion in operating income (¥24.5 billion before goodwill amortization), and ¥13.0 billion in profit attributable to owners of parent (¥15.5 billion before goodwill amortization) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019.

(2) Financial Condition
Total assets as of March 31, 2018 increased by ¥20,815 million from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥391,324 million. Despite a decline in cash and deposits, there were increases in trade accounts receivables due to higher net sales, market valuation of held securities due to higher stock prices, and defined benefit asset.

Liabilities increased by ¥3,332 million from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥185,685 million. Although borrowings, notes payable-facilities, and payables all declined, bonds increased due to the issuance of bonds, and trade accounts payables also increased.

Net assets totaled ¥205,638 million, an increase of ¥17,483 million from the end of the previous fiscal year. Although there were dividends paid and share buybacks, the company recorded profit attributable to owners of parent, higher net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, and an increase in foreign currency translation adjustments due to yen depreciation.

As a result of the above factors, the equity ratio improved 1.3 points compared with the end of the previous fiscal year to 44.9%.

(3) Status of Cash Flows
Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2018 amounted to ¥19,776 million, a decrease of ¥4,896 million, or 19.8%, from the end of the previous fiscal year. The main factors affecting cash flows are described below.

(Cash Flows from Operating Activities)
Net cash provided by operating activities in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 amounted to ¥21,934 million, compared with net cash provided of ¥34,846 million in the previous fiscal year. There were contributions from profit before income taxes and depreciation and amortization, which were partially offset by increases in working capital and payment of income taxes.

(Cash Flows from Investing Activities)
Net cash used in investing activities totaled ¥20,810 million, compared with net cash used of ¥32,912 million in the previous year, mainly due to outflows for the purchase of property, plant, and equipment and capital increases in equity-method affiliates.

(Cash Flows from Financing Activities)
Net cash used in financing activities amounted to ¥672 million, compared with net cash used of ¥3,715 million in the previous year. There was an inflow from the issuance of bonds which was outweighed by the repayment of borrowings and payment of dividends.

(Reference) Trends in Cash Flow-Related Indices

The following are trends in consolidated cash flow indices for the GS Yuasa Group.

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2018
Equity ratio (%)	44.4	43.6	44.9
Equity ratio on a market-capitalization basis (%)	57.3	57.8	60.9
Ratio of interest-bearing liabilities to cash flow (years)	2.5	2.2	3.5
Interest coverage ratio	26.27	36.92	25.46

(Calculation methods)
Equity ratio: Total equity / Total assets
Equity ratio on a market-capitalization basis: Market capitalization / Total assets
Ratio of interest-bearing liabilities to cash flow: Interest-bearing liabilities / Cash flow from operating activities
Interest coverage ratio: Cash flow from operating activities / Interest payments
*All indices are calculated using consolidated financial data.
*Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the fiscal year-end share price by the total number of outstanding shares (after deducting treasury stock).
*Calculations involving cash flow use cash flows from operating activities shown on the consolidated cash flow statement. Interest-bearing liabilities include all liabilities recorded on the consolidated balance sheets for which interest is paid.
The amount of interest paid is the figure used in the consolidated cash flow statement.

(4) Basic Policy on Profit Distribution and Dividends for the Year Ended March 31, 2018 and the Year Ending March 31, 2019

GS Yuasa considers the return of profits to shareholders to be a priority management issue. As a general policy, GS Yuasa decides the level of dividends based on a comprehensive analysis of consolidated earnings results, the financial condition, and the dividend payout ratio. Internal reserves are used to improve future earnings by maintaining and enhancing investments and competitiveness. Based on these initiatives, GS Yuasa aims to continue its growth into the future and secure long-term stable returns to shareholders.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, although profit attributable to owners of parent declined year on year, GS Yuasa plans to continue an annual dividend of ¥10 per share (consisting of a ¥3 per share interim dividend and a ¥7 per share year-end dividend). The payout ratio will therefore be 36.0%.

Additionally, in continuation of last year's policy, the Company plans to conduct share buybacks worth ¥1.0 billion as a further way to return profits to shareholders. The total return ratio including this effect will therefore be 36.9% (based on profit attributable to owners of parent before goodwill amortization).

For the year ending March 31, 2019, GS Yuasa plans to pay an interim dividend of ¥3 per share and a year-end dividend of ¥35 per share, on the assumption that the consolidated earnings targets are achieved.

Effective October 1, 2018, the Company plans to implement a reverse stock split granting one share for every five shares owned. Based on stock owned prior to the reverse stock split, the year-end dividend will be ¥7 per share and the annual dividend will be ¥10 per share.

5. Basic Policy on Selecting Accounting Standards

The GS Yuasa Group currently adopts Japanese accounting standards for its financial reporting in view of comparability between fiscal years on financial statements and comparability with other companies.

Regarding the adoption of international financial reporting standards, the Group will respond appropriately in consideration of circumstances in and outside Japan.

6. Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2017	As of March 31, 2018
	Amount	Amount
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	24,994	18,927
Notes and accounts receivable	71,941	79,919
Merchandise and finished goods	34,445	37,835
Work in process	15,534	16,621
Raw materials and supplies	12,859	15,286
Deferred tax assets	3,175	3,169
Other	10,715	11,304
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(507)	(498)
Total current assets	173,159	182,565
Fixed assets		
Property, plant, and equipment		
Buildings and structures, net	51,122	50,449
Machinery and equipment, net	33,895	35,014
Land	24,250	24,047
Lease assets, net	954	777
Construction in progress	9,418	7,889
Other, net	4,636	4,669
Total property, plant, and equipment	124,278	122,846
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	5,599	4,349
Lease assets	679	843
Other	8,053	7,033
Total intangible assets	14,332	12,226
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	47,711	56,685
Investments in capital	810	984
long-term loans receivable	225	191
Net defined benefit asset	6,714	12,096
Deferred tax assets	1,317	1,381
Other	2,329	2,719
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(406)	(438)
Total investments and other assets	58,702	73,621
Total fixed assets	197,313	208,695
Deferred assets		
Bond issuance cost	36	63
Total deferred assets	36	63
Total assets	370,508	391,324

	As of March 31, 2017	As of March 31, 2018
(Millions of yen)	Amount	Amount
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable	35,774	36,504
Electronically recorded obligation	8,480	15,144
Short-term borrowings	27,534	17,464
Current portion of bonds with subscription rights to shares	-	25,000
Payables	14,858	8,804
Income taxes payable	3,616	3,005
Notes payable-facilities	2,317	140
Provision for directors' bonuses	120	112
Other	17,119	18,481
Total current liabilities	109,820	124,657
Long-term liabilities		
Bonds	-	10,000
Convertible bonds	25,000	-
Long-term debt	21,723	22,689
Lease obligations	1,163	1,223
Deferred tax liabilities	11,190	12,669
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	1,042	1,042
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	66	48
Net defined benefit liability	5,913	6,351
Other	6,432	7,003
Total long-term liabilities	72,532	61,028
Total liabilities	182,353	185,685
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock	33,021	33,021
Capital surplus	55,292	55,313
Retained earnings	59,501	66,822
Less treasury stock, at cost	(358)	(1,387)
Total shareholders' equity	147,456	153,770
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	10,769	14,713
Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	-	(1)
Land revaluation surplus	2,397	2,397
Foreign currency translation adjustments	2,330	5,278
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(1,231)	(383)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	14,266	22,005
Non-controlling interests	26,432	29,863
Total net assets	188,155	205,638
Total liabilities and net assets	370,508	391,324

(2) Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statements of Income

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Amount	Amount
Net sales	359,605	410,951
Cost of sales	270,992	317,890
Gross profit	88,613	93,061
Selling, general and administrative expenses	65,506	71,140
Operating income	23,106	21,920
Non-operating income		
Interest income	327	287
Dividend income	361	475
Equity in earnings of equity method affiliates	370	-
Foreign exchange gain	-	89
Compensation income	251	-
Other	589	659
Total non-operating income	1,901	1,512
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	931	837
Sales discounts	203	203
Equity in loss of equity method affiliates	-	519
Foreign exchange loss	919	-
Other	408	485
Total non-operating expenses	2,463	2,045
Ordinary income	22,545	21,387
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sales of fixed assets	98	783
Gain on sales of investment securities	18	-
Insurance income	121	-
Other	100	27
Total extraordinary income	338	810
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	604	381
Loss on sales of fixed assets	12	205
Loss on valuation of investment securities	-	98
Impairment loss	391	-
Loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates	-	650
Loss on dissolution of employees' pension fund	159	-
Other	191	94
Total extraordinary loss	1,359	1,429
Profit before income taxes	21,523	20,768
Income taxes		
Current	6,202	6,039
Deferred	349	(618)
Total income taxes	6,551	5,421
Profit	14,971	15,346
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	2,742	3,896
Profit attributable to owners of parent	12,229	11,449

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Amount	Amount
Profit	14,971	15,346
Other comprehensive income		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	2,257	3,945
Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	9	(1)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3,488)	2,259
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,334	820
Share of other comprehensive income of equity method affiliates	(1,651)	1,219
Total other comprehensive income	(1,538)	8,244
Comprehensive income	13,433	23,590
Components:		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	11,227	19,188
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	2,205	4,402

(3) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2017 (April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' Equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of term	33,021	55,292	51,399	(350)	139,363
Changes during term					
Cash dividends			(4,127)		(4,127)
Profit attributable to owners of parent			12,229		12,229
Purchase of treasury stock				(8)	(8)
Disposition of treasury shares					
Net changes other than shareholder's equity					
Total changes during term	-	-	8,101	(8)	8,093
Balance at end of term	33,021	55,292	59,501	(358)	147,456

	Accumulated other comprehensive income						Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation surplus	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at beginning of term	8,491	(9)	2,397	6,942	(3,461)	14,360	24,066	177,790
Changes during term								
Cash dividends								(4,127)
Profit attributable to owners of parent								12,229
Purchase of treasury stock								(8)
Disposition of treasury shares								
Net changes other than shareholder's equity	2,278	9	-	(4,612)	2,230	(94)	2,366	2,272
Total changes during term	2,278	9	-	(4,612)	2,230	(94)	2,366	10,365
Balance at end of term	10,769	-	2,397	2,330	(1,231)	14,266	26,432	188,155

Year ended March 31, 2018 (April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' Equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of term	33,021	55,292	59,501	(358)	147,456
Changes during term					
Cash dividends			(4,128)		(4,128)
Profit attributable to owners of parent			11,449		11,449
Purchase of treasury stock				(1,127)	(1,127)
Disposition of treasury shares		20		98	119
Net changes other than shareholder's equity					
Total changes during term	-	20	7,321	(1,028)	6,314
Balance at end of term	33,021	55,313	66,822	(1,387)	153,770

	Accumulated other comprehensive income							
	Net unrealized gain on available-for -sale securities	Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Land revaluation surplus	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
Balance at beginning of term	10,769	-	2,397	2,330	(1,231)	14,266	26,432	188,155
Changes during term								
Cash dividends								(4,128)
Profit attributable to owners of parent								11,449
Purchase of treasury stock								(1,127)
Disposition of treasury shares								119
Net changes other than shareholder's equity	3,944	(1)		2,948	847	7,738	3,430	11,169
Total changes during term	3,944	(1)	-	2,948	847	7,738	3,430	17,483
Balance at end of term	14,713	(1)	2,397	5,278	(383)	22,005	29,863	205,638

(4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Amount	Amount
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income before income taxes	21,523	20,768
Depreciation and amortization	16,314	18,119
Impairment loss	391	-
Amortization of goodwill	641	1,249
(Gain) loss on valuation of investment securities	-	98
(Gain) loss on sales of investment securities	(18)	-
Loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates	-	650
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful receivables	(151)	13
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	(3,084)	(3,781)
Interest and dividend income	(688)	(763)
Interest expenses	931	837
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	47	(133)
(Gain) loss on sales of fixed assets	(86)	(577)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	604	381
Equity in (earnings) loss of equity method affiliates	(370)	519
(Increase) decrease in trade accounts receivable	1,523	(6,708)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(2,817)	(5,693)
Increase (decrease) in trade accounts payable	1,607	3,096
Other – net	3,546	192
Sub total	39,913	28,266
Interest and dividends received	1,244	1,553
Interest paid	(943)	(861)
Income taxes paid	(5,368)	(7,024)
Net cash provided by operating activities	34,846	21,934

Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(18,375)	(18,276)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant, and equipment	200	1,427
Purchase of intangible assets	(372)	(195)
Purchase of investment securities	(1,654)	(3,310)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	30	-
Purchase of subsidiaries' shares resulting in change in scope of consolidation	(12,971)	-
Payments for loans receivable	(47)	(6)
Collection of loans receivable	136	32
Other, net	140	(481)
Net cash used in investing activities	(32,912)	(20,810)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings and commercial paper	(7,383)	1,262
Proceeds from long-term debt	13,792	4,989
Repayments of long-term debt	(3,292)	(16,152)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	-	10,000
Purchase of treasury stock	(8)	(1,127)
Proceeds from disposition of treasury shares	-	119
Dividends paid	(4,127)	(4,129)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders	(1,668)	(1,466)
Proceeds from issuance of consolidated subsidiary's shares to non-controlling shareholders	-	379
Other - net	(1,028)	(578)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,715)	(6,702)
Foreign currency translation adjustments on cash and cash equivalents	(1,332)	683
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,114)	(4,896)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of term	27,788	24,673
Cash and cash equivalents, end of term	24,673	19,776

(5) Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Note on the going-concern assumption)

Not applicable

(Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements)

1. Scope of consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: Fifty-six (56) companies

Names of major consolidated subsidiaries:

GS Yuasa International Ltd.

GS Yuasa Battery Ltd.

GS Yuasa Energy Co., Ltd.

GS Yuasa Technology Ltd.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the Company newly acquired the shares in GS Yuasa Hungary Limited Liability Company and made it a consolidated subsidiary.

(2) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries: Nine (9) companies

Names of major non-consolidated subsidiaries:

GS Yuasa Wing Ltd.

(Reason for excluding from the consolidation)

These non-consolidated subsidiaries are small in scale and have no material impact on consolidated financial statements in terms of their total assets, net sales, profits/loss (amounts attributable to the equity) and retained earnings (amounts attributable to the equity).

2. Application of the equity method

(1) Non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for under the equity method: Twenty-four (24) companies

Names of major non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for under the equity method:

Yuasa M&B Ltd.

SEBANG GLOBAL BATTERY Co., Ltd.

PT. GS Battery

İnci GS Yuasa Akü Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi

Lithium Energy and Power GmbH & CoKG

(2) Nine (9) non-consolidated subsidiaries and six (6) affiliates are not accounted for under the equity method because they are insignificant in terms of their impact on the Company’s profits/loss (amounts attributable to the equity) and retained earnings (amounts attributable to the equity), as well as in terms of their importance to the Group.

(3) For equity method-applied companies with fiscal year-end dates that differ from the consolidated fiscal year-end date, financial statements closed at each company’s fiscal year-end date are used for consolidation.

3. Fiscal year-end date of consolidated subsidiaries and related matters

GS Battery Taiwan Co., Ltd.

GS Battery (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.

Yuasa Battery (Guangdong) Co., Ltd.

GS Battery (U.S.A) Inc.

Yuasa Battery Inc.

GS Yuasa Battery Europe Ltd. and twenty-eight (28) other companies

The fiscal year-end date for the thirty-four (34) companies above is December 31. Consolidated financial statements were prepared using their financial statements as of their fiscal year-end date instead of using their financial statements provisionally closed at the consolidated fiscal year-end date. However, for important transactions that took place between the last year-end date of those companies and the consolidated year-end date, adjustments necessary for consolidation were performed.

The fiscal year-end date for other consolidated subsidiaries is March 31, which is the same as the consolidated fiscal year-end date.

4. Accounting standards

(1) Valuation standards and methods for principal assets

1) Securities

i. Subsidiaries' and affiliates' shares:

The moving-average cost method

ii. Available-for-sale securities

For which market quotations are available:

The market value method based on the market price as of fiscal year-end

(The differences between market price and acquisition cost are incorporated into net assets in full. Costs of securities sold are computed with the moving-average cost method.)

For which market quotations are not readily available:

The moving-average cost method is used

2) Derivatives

The market value method is used

3) Inventories

Merchandise and finished goods, work in process, raw materials and supplies:

Periodic average method is mainly used (for the book value on the balance sheets, devaluation is applied based on reduction of profitability).

(2) Depreciation/amortization of principal fixed assets

1) Property, plant, and equipment (except for lease assets):

The straight-line method is used.

Assets held by the Company or its domestic consolidated subsidiaries with acquisition price of 100 thousand yen or more and less than 200 thousand yen are depreciated using the straight-line method over three years.

The principal useful lives are as follows.

Buildings and structures: 7 to 50 years

Machinery, equipment and vehicles: 4 to 17 years

2) Intangible assets (except for lease assets)

The straight-line method is mainly used.

3) Lease assets

(Finance leases for which ownership of the leased assets does not transfer to the lessees)

These assets are depreciated with the straight-line method assuming the lease period equals the estimated useful life and the residual value at the end of the lease term is nil.

(3) Amortization method for deferred assets

Bond issuance cost: Amortized with the straight-line method over the bond redemption period (5 and 10 years).

(4) Accounting standards for principal provisions and allowances

1) Allowance for doubtful receivables

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries provide allowances for the amount not expected to be recovered from doubtful receivables based on the historical loan-loss ratio. For loans and receivables requiring special attention, an allowance is provided for the estimated uncollectible amounts after reviewing collectability of receivables individually. Foreign consolidated subsidiaries provide allowances for doubtful receivables mainly estimated through analysis of individual receivables.

2) Provision for directors' bonuses

To prepare for the payment of bonuses to directors, a provision is recorded based on the amount expected to be paid.

3) Provision for directors' retirement benefits

To prepare for the payment of retirement benefits for directors and executive officers, the necessary amount at the end of the fiscal year is recorded in accordance with internal regulations of certain consolidated subsidiaries.

(5) Accounting treatment for retirement benefits

To prepare for the payment of employee retirement benefits, net defined benefit liability is recorded in the amount calculated by subtracting the value of plan assets from the amount of retirement benefit obligations estimated on March 31, 2018.

1) The method for attributing expected pension benefits to periods of employee service

For calculation of retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula is applied to attribute expected pension benefits for the period up to the end of the fiscal year under review (March 31, 2018).

2) Actuarial gains or losses and prior service cost

Prior service cost is amortized using mainly the straight-line method over a certain number of years (14 years), which is within the average remaining service periods of employees at the time when the service cost incurred.

Actuarial gains or losses are amortized from the fiscal year that starts after the accrual of the gains or losses using the straight-line method over a certain number of years (mainly 10 to 14 years) within the average remaining service periods of the employees who will receive the benefits.

Unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and unrecognized prior service cost are recorded in the net assets under the account "remeasurements of defined benefit plans" after being adjusted with tax effects.

(6) Standards for translating principal assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into Japanese yen

Foreign currency denominated claims and liabilities are translated into Japanese yen at the spot rate prevailing on the consolidated balance sheet date. Currency translation gains or losses are recorded on the income statement as such.

The assets and liabilities of foreign consolidated subsidiaries are also translated into Japanese yen at the spot rate prevailing on their balance sheet date, while their revenues and expenses are translated into Japanese yen at the average rate for the period. Any translation gains or losses are recorded in the net assets under the account "foreign currency translation adjustments" and "non-controlling interests."

(7) Standards for recording revenue

Sales are recorded on the delivery basis. The percentage-of-completion method is applied to construction contracts for which the outcome of the construction activity was deemed certain. The percentage of completion is estimated based on the cost-to-cost method that uses the percentage of construction cost incurred during the period relative to the total construction cost as the percentage of completion at the end of the period. Other works are applied with the completed-contract method.

(8) Accounting method for principal hedges

1) Hedge accounting

Deferred hedge accounting is adopted. Exchange forward contracts that meet specific conditions are converted at a preset rate, while interest rate swap contracts that meet specific conditions are handled with a specific accounting method.

2) Hedging instruments and hedged transactions

Hedging instrument: Interest rate swaps, exchange forward contracts, commodity price swaps, and currency swaps

Hedged transaction: Interest payable on borrowed money, foreign currency denominated claims and liabilities, and trade accounts payable

3) Hedging policy

i. In accordance with internal rules and in order to reduce the risk of interest rate fluctuations, the Company utilizes interest rate swap hedging instruments in which the contract amounts, conditions for receiving and paying interests, and contract terms match those for the hedged transactions.

ii. The Company utilizes exchange forward contracts and currency swap contracts with an aim to reduce risks associated with future interest rate fluctuations against import/export transactions and foreign currency denominated debt that are conducted or incurred in the ordinary business process.

iii. The Company utilizes commodity swaps to reduce price fluctuation risks for lead, the principal raw material for its business.

4) Method for evaluating effectiveness of hedges

The Company evaluates the effectiveness of hedges by comparing the accumulated change in market values of the hedging instrument and of the targeted hedged transaction over the period from the commencement of the hedge transaction to the time for evaluation. For interest rate swaps which adopt a specific accounting method, evaluation is omitted.

(9) Amortization method and period for goodwill

In principal, goodwill is amortized over five years on a pro-rata basis.

(10) Scope of cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows are composed of cash on hand, bank deposits able to be withdrawn on demand, and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition and that represent a minor risk of fluctuation in value.

(11) Other important information on preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Accounting method for consumption tax and other taxes:

Consumption tax and other taxes are excluded from transaction amounts.

(Segment and other information)

Segment Information

1. Overview of reportable segments

The Company's reportable segments are components of the Company about which separate financial information is available. These segments are subject to periodic examinations to enable the Company's board of directors to decide how to allocate resources and assess performance.

The GS Yuasa Group consists of segments based on business units, and the reportable segments comprised Automotive Batteries-Japan, Automotive Batteries-Overseas, Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies, and Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries.

The Automotive Batteries-Japan segment consists of the manufacturing and marketing of lead-acid batteries for automobiles. The Automotive Batteries-Overseas segment consists of the manufacturing and marketing of batteries overseas. The Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies segment consists of the manufacturing and marketing of industrial batteries and power supplies. The Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries segment consists of the manufacturing and marketing of lithium-ion batteries for automobiles.

2. Calculation of net sales, income/loss, assets, and other amounts by reportable segment

Accounting methods applied in the reportable segments are largely in line with those presented under "Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements."

Reportable segment income is based on operating income (before goodwill amortization).

Intersegment sales or transfers are mainly based on market price and cost of goods manufactured.

3. Changes to reportable segments

From the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the Group implemented one of the major strategic initiatives of "reorganization of the business structure in response to markets and customers" in the fourth mid-term management plan in order to flexibly respond to change in the market environment for our businesses, thereby unifying the domestic automotive batteries business and the overseas lead-acid storage batteries business into the automotive battery business. In line with this, the Group's reportable segments have been reorganized into Automotive Batteries-Japan, Automotive Batteries-Overseas, Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies, and Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries. Automotive Batteries-Overseas includes part of transactions for overseas industrial batteries which have been traded for some time.

The results of Automotive Batteries-Japan and Automotive Batteries-Overseas are added together to provide results of Automotive Batteries. Segment information for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 has been restated to conform to the revised presentation.

4. Net sales, income/loss, assets, and other amounts by reportable segment

Year ended March 31, 2017 (April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017)

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segment							
	Automotive Batteries			Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies	Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries	Total	Other (note)	Total
	Japan	Overseas	Subtotal					
Net sales								
Sales to outside customers	67,598	170,613	238,212	72,765	39,305	350,282	9,323	359,605
Inter-segment sales and transfers	1,497	1,096	2,594	3,150	877	6,623	(6,623)	-
Total	69,096	171,710	240,806	75,916	40,183	356,905	2,700	359,605
Segment income (loss)	5,676	10,460	16,137	8,701	45	24,884	(699)	24,185
Segment assets	52,521	145,081	197,603	41,355	40,480	279,439	91,069	370,508
Other items								
Depreciation/amortization	1,340	4,204	5,544	1,224	5,554	12,324	3,989	16,314
Investment in equity-method affiliates	936	26,275	27,211	120	985	28,316	-	28,316
Increase in PP&E and intangible assets	1,916	3,788	5,704	1,253	1,839	8,798	11,863	20,661

Notes: 1. “Other” comprises a) businesses that are not included in any of the reportable segments such as special batteries business and b) segment income adjustment.

2. Adjustments are as follows:

(1) Adjustment for segment income was minus 2,449 million yen, which includes minus 1,434 million yen elimination of inter-segment transactions and minus 1,015 million yen of unallocated corporate expenses. The main component of these unallocated corporate expenses is SG&A expenses that are not attributable to reportable segments.

(2) Adjustment for segment assets was 90,081 million yen, which includes minus 69,197 million yen elimination of inter-segment claims and debts, 159,278 million yen of unallocated corporate assets. The main components of these unallocated corporate assets are working funds, long-term investment funds, and assets allocated to administrative departments and laboratory facilities.

(3) Adjustment for depreciation/amortization was 3,591 million yen consisting of depreciation and amortization charges for corporate assets.

(4) Adjustment for increase in PP&E and intangible assets was 5,156 million yen consisting of the acquisition price of PP&E and intangible assets classified as corporate assets.

3. The difference between the total segment income in the table above and operating income of 23,106 million yen on the consolidated income statements represents amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets of minus 1,078 million yen. These goodwill and other intangible assets include identifiable assets acquired on the effective date of business combination.

4. Impairment loss on fixed assets or goodwill by reportable segment

(Material impairment loss on fixed assets)

In the Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries segment and the Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies segment, some of the assets held by consolidated subsidiaries for business purposes ceased to be used. The book values of these fixed assets were reduced to their recoverable amounts, and the losses were recorded as “impairment loss” under extraordinary loss. The impairment loss recorded for this reason in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 was 391 million yen.

(Material change in the amount of goodwill)

In the Automotive Batteries-Japan segment, Panasonic Storage Battery Co., Ltd. (current: GS Yuasa Energy Co., Ltd.) was included in the scope of consolidation from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 as GS Yuasa Corporation acquired the shares in the company. With the acquisition, goodwill for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 was increased by 6,084 million yen.

Year ended March 31, 2018 (April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018)

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segment							
	Automotive Batteries			Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies	Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries	Total	Other (note)	Total
	Japan	Overseas	Subtotal					
Net sales								
Sales to outside customers	89,240	187,625	276,866	72,187	44,784	393,837	17,113	410,951
Inter-segment sales and transfers	1,447	1,040	2,488	2,903	706	6,098	(6,098)	-
Total	90,688	188,666	279,354	75,090	45,490	399,935	11,015	410,951
Segment income (loss)	6,143	9,407	15,551	6,917	1,320	23,789	287	24,076
Segment assets	54,326	158,027	212,353	41,176	45,444	298,975	92,349	391,324
Other items								
Depreciation/amortization	1,860	4,174	6,035	1,267	5,212	12,515	5,603	18,119
Investment in equity-method affiliates	1,033	30,141	31,174	137	515	31,827	-	31,827
Increase in PP&E and intangible assets	2,361	6,359	8,721	1,115	1,360	11,197	4,604	15,802

Notes: 1. “Other” comprises a) businesses that are not included in any of the reportable segments such as special batteries business and b) segment income adjustment.

2. Adjustments are as follows:

(1) Adjustment for segment income was minus 2,325 million yen, which includes minus 1,304 million yen elimination of inter-segment transactions and minus 1,021 million yen of unallocated corporate expenses. The main component of these unallocated corporate expenses is SG&A expenses that are not attributable to reportable segments.

(2) Adjustment for segment assets was 91,384 million yen, which includes minus 84,885 million yen elimination of inter-segment claims and debts, 176,269 million yen of unallocated corporate assets. The main components of these unallocated corporate assets are working funds, long-term investment funds, and assets allocated to administrative departments and laboratory facilities.

(3) Adjustment for depreciation/amortization was 4,225 million yen consisting of depreciation and amortization charges for corporate assets.

(4) Adjustment for increase in PP&E and intangible assets was 4,110 million yen consisting of the acquisition price of PP&E and intangible assets classified as corporate assets.

3. The difference between the total segment income in the table above and operating income of 21,920 million yen on the consolidated income statements represents amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets of minus 2,156 million yen. These goodwill and other intangible assets include identifiable assets acquired on the effective date of business combination.

(Per Share Information)

Year ended March 31, 2017		Year ended March 31, 2018	
Net assets per share	391.83 yen	Net assets per share	427.69 yen
Profit per share	29.63 yen	Profit per share	27.78 yen
Diluted profit per share	27.62 yen	Diluted profit per share	25.89 yen

Note: Bases for calculation of profits per share and diluted net profits per share are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2018
Profit per share		
Profit attributable to owners of parent (millions of yen)	12,229	11,449
Amount not attributable to common stockholders (millions of yen)	-	-
Profit attributable to common stockholders of parent (millions of yen)	12,229	11,449
Average number of common stock shares during term (thousands of shares)	412,752	412,152
Diluted profit per share		
Adjustments to profit attributable to owners of parent (millions of yen)	(17)	(17)
(Of which, amount written off (excluding tax))	(17)	(17)
Increase in the number of common stock (thousands of shares)	29,377	29,377
(Of which, convertible bonds)	29,377	29,377
Residual securities that are not dilutive and not included in the calculation for diluted profit per share	-	-

Note: The Company has introduced the Performance-Based Stock Compensation Plan for its directors (excluding outside directors) and set up the Officer Stock Grant Trust. The Company's own shares held by the trust are included in the number of treasury shares presented in the consolidated financial statements. In line with this, for the calculation of profits per share and diluted net profits per share, the number of the Company's own shares held by the trust was included in the number of treasury shares that is subtracted from average number of common stock shares during term. (The fiscal year ended March 31, 2018: 230,000 shares)

(Significant Subsequent Events)

Not applicable

7. Production, Order Intake and Sale

(1) Production results

Production results by segment for the year ended March 31, 2018

(Millions of yen, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year-on-year change
	Amount	%
Automotive Batteries-Japan	68,447	150.7
Automotive Batteries-Overseas	130,411	117.2
Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies	51,358	105.5
Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries	40,158	116.6
Total reportable segments	290,375	121.1
Other	13,904	148.5
Total	304,280	122.1

Notes: 1. These amounts are based on the cost of production and before adjustment of inter-segment transfer.
2. Exclusive of consumption taxes.

(2) Order intake

Not applicable, because except for certain products such as large size batteries and large scale power supplies, the GS Yuasa Group manufactures products based mainly on a make-to-stock strategy.

(3) Sales results

Sales results by segment for the year ended March 31, 2018

(Millions of yen, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year-on-year change
	Amount	%
Automotive Batteries-Japan	89,240	132.0
Automotive Batteries-Overseas	187,625	110.0
Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies	72,187	99.2
Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries	44,784	113.9
Total reportable segments	393,837	112.4
Other	17,113	183.6
Total	410,951	114.3

Notes: 1. Inter-segment transactions are offset and eliminated.
2. Exclusive of consumption taxes.

8. Other

(1) Corporate Officer Changes (scheduled for June 28, 2018)

1. Change of President

Not applicable

2. Change of Representative Directors

Not applicable

3. Other Officer Changes

1) Change of title

Kei Nishida	Vice President (current: Director)
Toshiyuki Nakagawa	Senior Managing Director (current: Director)
Masahide Kuragaki	Managing Director (current: Director)

2) Candidate for new Director

Akio Furukawa	Director (current: Managing Executive Officer, GS Yuasa International Ltd.)
Takayoshi Matsunaga	Director (former: Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer, SEKISUI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.)

3) Retiring Directors

Toru Bomoto, current: Director (candidate for Consultant)

Hirofumi Onishi, current: Director

9. Supplementary Information

(1) Quarterly profit/loss

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 (April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018)

(Millions of yen)

	Q1 (Apr. – Jun.)	Q2 (Jul. – Sep.)	Q3 (Oct. – Dec.)	Q4 (Jan. – Mar.)	Q2 YTD (Apr. – Sep.)	Q3 YTD (Apr. – Dec.)	Full year
Net sales	87,805	96,402	112,776	113,966	184,208	296,984	410,951
Operating income	2,876	3,109	7,734	8,198	5,986	13,721	21,920
Ordinary income	3,273	3,174	7,763	7,176	6,447	14,210	21,387
Profit attributable to owners of parent	1,254	1,295	3,668	5,231	2,549	6,218	11,449

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 (April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017)

(Millions of yen)

	Q1 (Apr. – Jun.)	Q2 (Jul. – Sep.)	Q3 (Oct. – Dec.)	Q4 (Jan. – Mar.)	Q2 YTD (Apr. – Sep.)	Q3 YTD (Apr. – Dec.)	Full year
Net sales	75,364	83,535	95,428	105,277	158,899	254,328	359,605
Operating income	2,988	4,184	7,501	8,431	7,173	14,674	23,106
Ordinary income	2,875	3,774	8,007	7,887	6,650	14,657	22,545
Profit attributable to owners of parent	1,840	2,271	4,460	3,656	4,111	8,572	12,229

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 (April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(Millions of yen)

	Q1 (Apr. – Jun.)	Q2 (Jul. – Sep.)	Q3 (Oct. – Dec.)	Q4 (Jan. – Mar.)	Q2 YTD (Apr. – Sep.)	Q3 YTD (Apr. – Dec.)	Full year
Net sales	81,642	89,507	94,159	100,301	171,149	265,308	365,610
Operating income	3,109	3,705	7,338	7,756	6,814	14,153	21,909
Ordinary income	3,044	4,004	7,220	7,146	7,049	14,269	21,416
Profit attributable to owners of parent	951	2,665	3,010	2,402	3,616	6,627	9,030

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

(Millions of yen)

	Q1 (Apr. – Jun.)	Q2 (Jul. – Sep.)	Q3 (Oct. – Dec.)	Q4 (Jan. – Mar.)	Q2 YTD (Apr. – Sep.)	Q3 YTD (Apr. – Dec.)	Full year
Net sales	82,321	89,199	94,940	103,298	171,521	266,462	369,760
Operating income	3,109	4,492	5,762	7,548	7,602	13,365	20,914
Ordinary income	3,763	5,039	6,430	7,124	8,802	15,233	22,357
Profit attributable to owners of parent	2,342	2,856	3,331	1,513	5,198	8,530	10,043

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 (April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

(Millions of yen)

	Q1 (Apr. – Jun.)	Q2 (Jul. – Sep.)	Q3 (Oct. – Dec.)	Q4 (Jan. – Mar.)	Q2 YTD (Apr. – Sep.)	Q3 YTD (Apr. – Dec.)	Full year
Net sales	65,632	82,278	92,557	107,526	147,911	240,468	347,995
Operating income	1,609	2,130	6,022	8,435	3,739	9,762	18,197
Ordinary income	2,658	2,421	6,290	8,963	5,079	11,369	20,333
Profit attributable to owners of parent	127	2,917	1,866	5,070	3,045	4,912	9,982

Overview of Results for the Year ended March 31, 2018

(Millions of yen unless otherwise stated)

	12th term	13th term	14th term			15th term
	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017 (a)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (b)	Year-on year Change (b) – (a)	Year-on year change (%)	Year ending March 31, 2019 (forecast)
Net sales	365,610	359,605	410,951	51,345	14.3	450,000
Automotive Batteries-Japan	50,986	67,598	89,240	21,642	32.0	94,000
Automotive Batteries-Overseas	191,402	170,613	187,625	17,012	10.0	220,000
Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies	74,804	72,765	72,187	(578)	(0.8)	75,500
Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries	38,312	39,305	44,784	5,478	13.9	44,000
Other	10,104	9,323	17,113	7,790	83.6	16,500
Operating income	21,909	23,106	21,920	(1,186)	(5.1)	22,000
Operating income before amortization of goodwill	-	24,185	24,076	(108)	(0.4)	24,500
Automotive Batteries-Japan	3,291	5,676	6,143	466	8.2	6,200
Automotive Batteries-Overseas	11,358	10,460	9,407	(1,052)	(10.1)	10,500
Industrial Batteries and Power Supplies	8,061	8,701	6,917	(1,784)	(20.5)	7,300
Automotive Lithium-ion Batteries	(565)	45	1,320	1,274	2,787.8	500
Other	(235)	(699)	287	987	-	-
Ordinary income	21,416	22,545	21,387	(1,157)	(5.1)	23,000
Profit attributable to owners of parent	9,030	12,229	11,449	(779)	(6.4)	13,000
Profit attributable to owners of parent before amortization of goodwill	-	13,699	13,894	195	1.4	15,500
Profit per share (yen)	21.88	29.63	27.78	(1.85)	(6.2)	157.71
Annual dividend per share (yen)	10.00	10.00	10.00	-	-	-
Acquisition of treasury stock (planned for the following fiscal year)	-	999	1,000	0	0.0	-
Capital investment	12,955	19,909	15,223	(4,686)	(23.5)	30,000
Depreciation/amortization	15,309	15,241	16,506	1,265	8.3	17,000
Research and development expenses	6,996	9,533	11,170	1,637	17.2	12,000
Cash flows from operating activities	30,215	34,846	21,934	(12,912)	-	-
Cash flows from investing activities	(17,311)	(32,912)	(20,810)	12,101	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities	(9,685)	(3,715)	(6,702)	(2,987)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of term	27,788	24,673	19,776	(4,896)	(19.8)	-
Total assets	346,523	370,508	391,324	20,815	5.6	-
Net assets	177,790	188,155	205,638	17,483	9.3	-
Total debt	73,608	74,257	75,153	895	1.2	-
Equity ratio (%)	44.4	43.6	44.9	1.3	-	-
Return on equity (%)	5.7	7.8	6.8	(1.0)	-	-
Net assets per share (yen)	372.43	391.83	427.69	35.86	9.2	-
Overseas sales ratio (%)	55.5	51.1	49.9	(1.2)	(2.3)	-
Number of employees, end of term (persons)	14,415	14,710	14,585	(125)	(0.8)	-
Number of consolidated subsidiaries	55	55	56	1	-	-
Japan	22	22	22	-	-	-
Overseas	33	33	34	1	3.0	-

Note. From the 13th term forward, operating income for each segment represents operating income before amortization of goodwi ll.

Note: Annual dividend per share for the year ending March 31, 2019 (forecast) is not provided here, as the Company will conduct 1-for-5 reverse stock split for its common stock (effective October 1, 2018) in line with the change in the number of shares per trading unit to 100 shares from 1,000 shares.
For reference, annual dividend per share for the year ending March 31, 2019, which was estimated without consideration of the reverse stock split is 10 yen.

Profit per share for the year ending March 31, 2019 is estimated with consideration of the effect from the reverse stock split. Without consideration of the reverse stock split, profit per share for the year ending March 31, 2019 would be 31.54 yen.