# Fiscal Year 2018 (ending March 31, 2019) <br> Third Quarter Results <br> (ended December 31, 2018) 

## Brother Industries, Ltd. February 6, 2019

Information on this report, other than historical facts, refers to future prospects and performance, and has been prepared by our Management on the basis of information available at the time of the announcement. This covers various risks, including, but not limited to, economic conditions, customer demand, foreign currency exchange rates, tax rules, regulation and other factors. As a result, actual future performance may differ from any forecasts contained on this report.

## Main Points of FY2018 Q3 Results

## Results for the Third Quarter

## $\checkmark$ Both sales and profits remained solid.

- Both IJP and LBP are making a steady shift to a high-profitability model
- In Japan, sales of "First Tank" models of inkjet multi-function printers with sub-tanks were strong and were substantially higher than plans
- In the United States, premium sewing \& embroidery machines were a hit, contributing to profit
- Sales of machine tools were down sharply, both IT and automobile related sales and sales to China
- The Domino Business continues to undergo stable growth


## Forecast for the Year

$\checkmark$ There have not been any major changes in our understanding of the business environment since the 2nd quarter, and therefore, no changes were made to the forecast

- The risks of a slowdown in the Machinery Business in China were incorporated into the forecast in the 2nd quarter.
- The risk of cost increases for electronic components and so on, a factor behind the downward revision of business segment profit in the second quarter, has largely abated.

Consolidated Results for FY2018 Q3

| (100 Millions of |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 17Q3 | 18Q3 | Change | Rate of Change (w/o FX) |
| Sales Revenue | 1,878 | 1,781 | $-96 *$ | $\begin{gathered} -5.1 \% \\ (-2.2 \%) \end{gathered}$ |
| Business Segment Profit | 224 | 221 | -4 | -1.6\% |
| Business Segment Profit Ratio | 11.9\% | 12.4\% |  |  |
| Other income/expense | -6 | 16 | 22 |  |
| Operating Profit | 218 | 236 | 18 | 8.5\% |
| Operating Profit Ratio | 11.6\% | 13.3\% |  |  |
| Income before Tax | 221 | 236 | 15 | 6.7\% |
| Net Income | 162 | 180 | 18 | 11.1\% |
| USD | 112.74 | 112.83 |  |  |
| EUR | 133.09 | 129.19 |  |  |

* Including negative impact of 1.4 billion yen due to application of IFRS 15

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The consolidated results for the third quarter of the 2018 fiscal year are as follows.

Sales revenue was 178.1 billion yen, a decrease of 9.6 billion yen or $5.1 \%$ year-on-year.
This 9.6 billion yen decrease includes negative 1.4 billion yen in effects from changes in accounting handling in conjunction with application of IFRS No. 15.

Business segment profit was 22.1 billion yen, a decrease of 400 million yen of 1.6\% year-on-year.

Next, operating profit was 23.6 billion yen, an increase of 1.8 billion yen or 8.5\% year-on-year.

The main factor was that in the previous fiscal year, the impairment gain/loss on exchange contracts was a loss of 700 million yen, but this fiscal year, it improved to a gain of 1.1 billion yen.

As a result of the above, profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent company was 18.0 billion yen, an increase of $11.1 \%$.

| Highlight by business segment FY2018Q3 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (100 Millions of Yen) |  |  |  |  |
| Sales Revenue | 17Q3 | 18Q3 | Rate of Change | Rate of Change (w/o FX) |
| Total | 1,878 | 1,781 | -5.1\% | -2.2\% |
| Printing \& Solutions | 1,106 | 1,087 | -1.7\% | 1.9\% |
| Personal \& Home | 136 | 141 | 3.1\% | 6.0\% |
| Machinery | 306 | 225 | -26.6\% | -25.5\% |
| Network \& Contents | 131 | 124 | -5.5\% | -5.4\% |
| Domino business | 170 | 178 | 4.7\% | 9.1\% |
| Other | 27 | 26 | -3.8\% | -3.8\% |
| Business Segment Profit | 17Q3 | 18Q3 | Rate of Change |  |
| Total | 224 | 221 | -1.6\% |  |
| Printing \& Solutions | 156 | 166 | 6.4\% |  |
| Personal \& Home | 11 | 23 | 106.1\% |  |
| Machinery | 38 | 17 | -55.5\% |  |
| Network \& Contents | 11 | 7 | -38.3\% |  |
| Domino business | 7 | 6 | -12.4\% |  |
| Other | 1 | 2 | 99.1\% |  |
| Adjustment | 0 | -1 | - |  |
| Operating Profit | 17Q3 | 18Q3 | Rate of Change |  |
| Total | 218 | 236 | 8.5\% |  |
| Printing \& Solutions | 150 | 177 | 18.0\% |  |
| Personal \& Home | 10 | 25 | 150.1\% |  |
| Machinery | 38 | 17 | -54.7\% |  |
| Network \& Contents | 10 | 7 | -35.6\% |  |
| Domino business | 9 | 9 | 2.0\% |  |
| Other | 1 | 3 | 121.3\% |  |
| Adjustment | 0 | -1 | - |  |
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This is a breakdown by business segment. I will explain the main points.

With regard to sales revenues, the Printing \& Solutions business was firm on local currency basis, while revenues in the Machinery business were down sharply as a result of effects from machine tools.

In terms of profit, major changes occurred in the Personal \& Home business, which was up, and in the Machinery business, which was down.

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This is an explanation of the main factors of the causes of changes in business segment profit.

First, with regard to the 1.1 billion yen increase from the difference in sales, the P\&S business, P\&H business, and Domino business were each up by a little more than 1.0 billion yen, but the Machinery business was down by a little more than 2.0 billion yen.

The 1.1 billion yen increase in profit resulting from price changes was mainly in the P\&S business.

The impact of foreign exchange was minus 1.2 billion yen. The breakdown by currency is as follows: The euro was minus 700 million yen, there was almost no impact from the dollar and pound, and other currencies were minus 400 million yen.

Next, SG\&A expenses increased, resulting in a 1.8 billion yen decrease in profit. Slightly more than half of the increase was in the P\&S business, while most of the remainder was in the Domino business.

R\&D expenses were down, adding 700 million yen to profit. The bulk of the decrease was in the P\&S business.

As a result of these factors, business profit segment in the third quarter was 22.1 billion yen, a decrease of 300 million yen year on year.


This is the forecast of results for FY2018.
As you can see, there are no changes at this time from the previous forecast.
The currency exchange assumptions are also the same and have not been changed.

Profits were firm in each business segment during the third quarter, and there have not been any significant changes in our understanding of the business environment since the second quarter.

The risks of a slowdown in the Machinery business in China were incorporated into the revised forecast for results in the second quarter.

## Forecast for 2018 by business segment



## Appendix

# Consolidated Results for FY2018 Q3YTD 

(100 Millions of Yen)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 17Q3 } \\ \text { YTD } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 18Q3 } \\ \text { YTD } \end{gathered}$ | Change | Rate of Change (w/o FX) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales Revenue | 5,342 | 5,218 | -123 | $\begin{aligned} & *-2.3 \% \\ &(-0.6 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| Business Segment Profit Business Segment Profit Ratio | $\begin{array}{r} 615 \\ 11.5 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 604 \\ 11.6 \% \end{array}$ | -11 | -1.8\% |
| Other income/expense | -84 | 13 | 97 |  |
| Operating Profit Operating Profit Ratio | $\begin{aligned} & 531 \\ & 9.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 617 \\ 11.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | 86 | 16.1\% |
| Income before Tax | 537 | 620 | 83 | 15.5\% |
| Net Income | 388 | 465 | 77 | 19.7\% |
| USD EUR | $\begin{aligned} & 111.82 \\ & 128.59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.82 \\ & 129.38 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

* Including negative impact of 3.7 billion yen due to application of IFRS 15

Highlight by business segment FY2018 Q3YTD
(100 Millions of Yen)

| Sales Revenue | 17Q3 YTD | 18Q3 YTD | Rate of Change | Rate of Change (w/o FX) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5,342 | 5,218 | -2.3\% | -0.6\% |
| Printing \& Solutions | 3,099 | 3,073 | -0.8\% | 1.5\% |
| Personal \& Home | 344 | 355 | 3.2\% | 5.5\% |
| Machinery | 941 | 818 | -13.1\% | -12.8\% |
| Network \& Contents | 371 | 357 | -3.8\% | -4.0\% |
| Domino business | 501 | 526 | 5.0\% | 6.4\% |
| Other | 87 | 90 | 3.1\% | 3.1\% |


| Business Segment Profit | $17 Q 3$ YTD | $18 Q 3$ YTD | Rate of Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 1 5}$ | 604 | $\mathbf{- 1 . 8 \%}$ |
| Printing \& Solutions | $\mathbf{4 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 0 \%}$ |
| Personal \& Home | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 34 | $\mathbf{1 1 4 . 1 \%}$ |
| Machinery | $\mathbf{1 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 2 3 . 2 \%}$ |
| Network \& Contents | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | 13 | $\mathbf{- 4 0 . 7 \%}$ |
| Domino business | $\mathbf{3 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 5 . 1 \%}$ |
| Other | 7 | 7 | $\mathbf{- 4 . 0 \%}$ |
| Adjustment | $\mathbf{- 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 1}$ | - |


| Operating Profit | 17Q3 YTD | 18Q3 YTD | Rate of Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 1 \%}$ |
| Printing \& Solutions | $\mathbf{3 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 3 \%}$ |
| Personal \& Home | 10 | 34 | $\mathbf{2 5 0 . 2 \%}$ |
| Machinery | $\mathbf{1 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{- 2 0 . 3} \%$ |  |
| Network \& Contents | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 3 8 . 9 \%}$ |
| Domino business | $\mathbf{2 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 0} \%$ |
| Other | $\mathbf{8}$ | 9 | $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 \%}$ |
| Adjustment | $\mathbf{- 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 1}$ | - |

Main Factors for Changes in
Business Segment Profit 18Q3YTD



This shows the Printing \& Solutions business.
Compared to the third quarter of the previous fiscal year, sales revenue in the P\&S business in the third quarter was 108.7 billion yen, which is a slight increase of $1.9 \%$ year-on-year on a local currency basis.

Sales revenues of communications and printing equipment were 96.1 billion yen, a slight increase of $1.2 \%$ year-on-year on a local currency basis.

OEM orders for black-and-white laser printers decreased, and as a result, overall sales were down year-on-year, but on a Brother brand basis not including OEM orders, global sales were firm, mainly in the black-and-white laser products for the SOHO market. Sales revenues in Japan during the third quarter were down 12\% year-on-year. This decrease was due to a decline in OEM orders.

Sales of inkjet printers including new models of large-capacity tank models for developing countries, which were introduced in the first quarter, exceeded plans.
In addition, sales of large-capacity cartridge models with sub-tanks, which were introduced for advanced countries in the second quarter, work strong in Japan as "First Tank Models," greatly exceeding plans.

Sales of consumables were nearly flat from the previous fiscal year, but remained solid. A breakdown of the growth rates for each engine can be found on slide 13.

Sales revenues for electronic stationery were 12.6 billion yen, an increase of $6.9 \%$ year-on-year on a local currency basis. Sales of P-touch brand units and consumables were strong globally, particularly in Europe and America, and the solutions business centered on mobile printers performed well in the United States and Japan.

Business segment profit was 16.6 billion yen, a growth rate of $6.4 \%$. Also, operating profit was 17.7 billion yen, a growth rate of $18.0 \%$.



These are the results of the Personal \& Home business.
In the third quarter, sales revenue was 14.1 billion yen, a growth rate of $6.0 \%$ on a local currency basis.

Premium sewing and embroidery machines, which were launched in the United States in August, were a major hit.
By region, the growth rate in the Americas was $12.9 \%$ on a local currency basis.

With regard to profit, in part due to the effects from the premium sewing and embroidery machines, business segment profit was 2.3 billion yen, approximately double that of the previous fiscal year, and operating profit was up considerably 2.5 billion yen, an increase of approximately 2.5 times from the previous fiscal year.


These are the results for the Machinery business.
Third-quarter sales revenue in the Machinery business overall was 22.5 billion yen. This is down 25.5\% year-on-year on a local currency basis. Almost all of the decrease was due to the effects of lower demand for machine tools.

The sales revenue breakdown was as follows: sale revenues from industrial sewing machines were 8.7 billion yen, machine tools was 8.8 billion yen, and industrial parts was 5.0 billion yen.

Sales of industrial sewing machines remain strong in China, and sales of garment printers were strong, particularly in Europe and the United States, contributing to performance.

Domestic sales of automobile and general machinery-related machine tools were strong, but demand was sluggish in China. In addition, IT -related demand has disappeared, resulting in a sharp decline in sales.

Sales of industrial parts were strong, particularly sales of reducers in logistics.
Total business segment profit was 1.7 billion yen, a substantial decline of $55.5 \%$, due to significant effects from lower sales of machine tools. Operating profit was 1.7 billion yen, down $54.7 \%$ year-on-year.

The results of the Machinery business by region are shown on page 16 .



This slide shows the results of the Network \& Contents business.
Third-quarter sales revenues were 12.4 billion yen, a decrease of 5.5\% year-on-year.

Demand for the JOYSOUND MAX2, a new model that was launched last fiscal year, slowed, and compared to last fiscal year, when most sales were purchases, this fiscal year, rental transactions have increased, resulting in lower sales revenue.

Business segment profit was 700 million yen, a decrease of $38.3 \%$ year-on-year.
Operating profit was 700 million yen, a decrease of $35.6 \%$ year-onyear.


These are the results of the Domino business.
Sales revenue was 17.8 billion yen, an increase of $9.1 \%$ on a pound basis.

By region, global sales were strong, particularly in the Americas and Europe, resulting in higher sales revenue.

Business segment profit was 600 million yen, a decrease of 100 million yen year-on-year, but the decrease was the result of higher SG\&A expenses and development expenses and other factors.

Profit is down year-on-year, but remains generally in line with internal plans.

Operating profit was 900 million yen, nearly flat from the previous year.

## R\&D expenses / Capital expenditure / Depreciation and amortization / Inventories



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