

NSG

GROUP



NSG Group
FY2017 Quarter 1 Results
(from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016)

Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd.
29 July 2016

Kenichi Morooka

Chief Financial Officer

Clemens Miller

Chief Operating Officer

Iain Smith

Finance Director – Global Finance

Thank you for joining us for this NSG Group FY2017 Quarter 1 financial results presentation.

I am Kenichi Morooka, CFO of the NSG Group.

With me today are Clemens Miller, COO, and Iain Smith, Financial Director – Global Finance.

FY2017 Quarter 1 Results
(from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016)



Agenda

- Key Points
- Financial Results
- Business Update
- Summary

Slide 4 shows the agenda for today's presentation.

I will discuss the items on this agenda.

Key Points - April to June 2016



- Significant year on year improvement in trading profits
- Cash flow continues to improve, reflecting the recovery in the Group's profitability
- Progress made in execution of business and financial improvement initiatives

29 July 2016 | FY2017 Quarter 1 Results

5

Turning to page 5. The key points for the FY2017 Quarter 1 results which were announced this afternoon to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, are presented on this slide.

Our trading profit showed a significant improvement from the previous year, supported by a continued recovery of our key European markets, together with lower input costs and further operational improvements.

The Group's cash flow also continues to improve, reflecting the improving trend of the Group's profitability, supported by disposals of non-current assets.

The Group has made progress in the execution of its business and financial improvement initiatives. The exit from the rolled glass business in China, and the temporary suspension of production at the thin flat glass line in Vietnam were executed during this quarter, and such actions have lessened the risk of posting further losses. In terms of financial improvement initiatives, corporate bonds have been redeemed as planned and negotiations for refinancing are underway.

Now, for the key points regarding each region – we have seen improvements in both Architectural and Automotive markets in Europe, which are reflected in our performance.

In Japan, both Architectural and Automotive markets have been soft, and our profits were lower than the previous year.

Our Automotive businesses in South America continue to suffer from difficult market conditions in the region.

However, our Architectural businesses in North America, South America and South East Asia posted significantly improved results.

FY2017 Quarter 1 Results
(from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016)



Agenda

Key Points

Financial Results

Business Update

Summary

Consolidated Income Statement



(JPY bn)	FY2017 Q1	FY2016 Q1	Change from FY2016
Revenue	150.5	162.1	-7% ²
Trading profit	8.9	5.2	71% ³
Amortization ¹	(1.8)	(2.1)	
Operating profit	7.1	3.1	
Exceptional items	7.8	(0.6)	
Finance expenses (net)	(4.2)	(4.2)	
Share of JVs and associates	-	(0.1)	
Profit/(loss) before taxation	10.7	(1.8)	
Profit/(loss) for the period	4.4	(0.5)	
Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the parent	3.9	(1.4)	
EBITDA	16.2	13.7	18%

¹ Amortization arising from the acquisition of Pilkington plc only

² Increase of 4.5% based on constant exchange rates

³ Increase of 97% based on constant exchange rates

Improved profitability despite strengthened yen

29 July 2016 | FY2017 Quarter 1 Results

7

Moving to slide 7. Here we can see the income statement in the usual format.

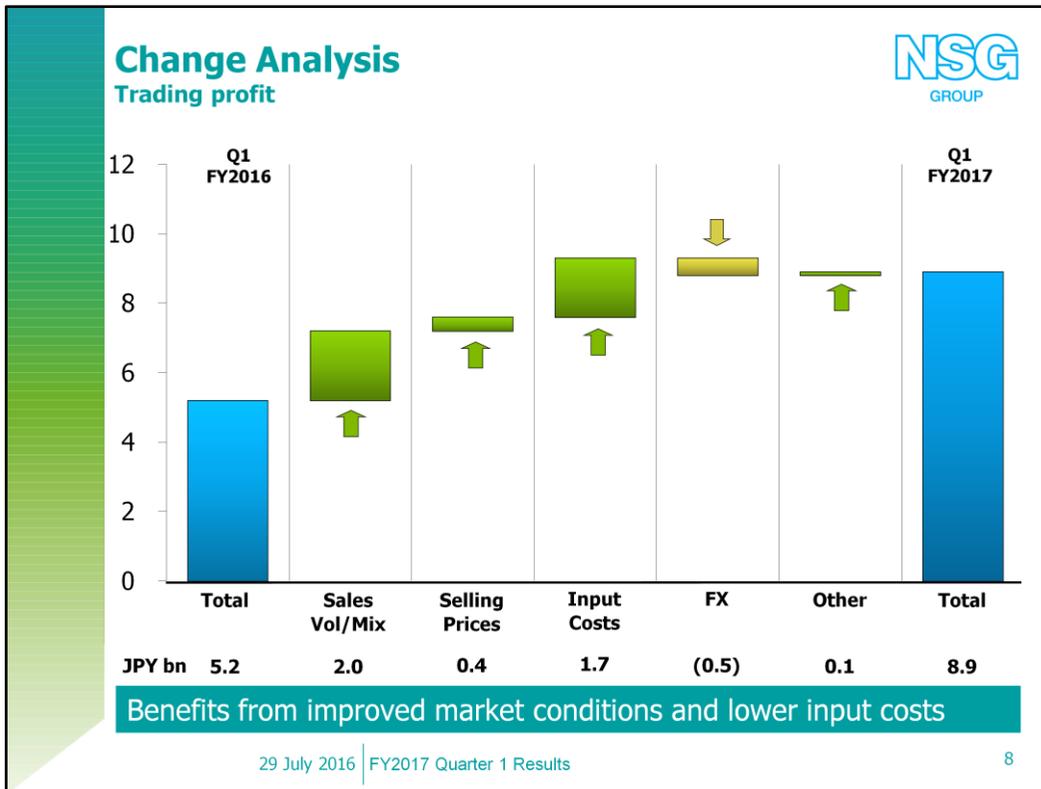
Revenue of 150.5bn yen has decreased by 7 percent from the previous year. At constant exchange rates, revenue would have increased by 4.5 percent.

Trading profit increased by 3.7 bn yen to 8.9 bn yen. At constant exchange rates, the trading profit would have almost doubled.

A recovery of European markets, lower input costs and operational improvements have each contributed to this improvement.

In Exceptional items, the Group has posted gains from sale and lease back transactions and the disposal of investments, which together with other items, amounted to 7.8 bn yen overall.

Net financial expenses and the Group's share of joint ventures and associates losses were similar to the previous year.



On slide 8 we can see an explanation of the year on year movement in trading profits.

Volumes increased in our Automotive businesses particularly in Europe and North America whilst prices have improved in Architectural, again particularly in Europe and North America.

The Group has benefitted from lower energy costs, some which were offset by increased raw material prices.

Our profits have been adversely affected by foreign exchange movements during the quarter, and the FX shown on the chart is the effect of applying current year exchange rates to the previous year profit.

Exceptional Items

(JPY bn)	<u>FY2017</u> <u>Q1</u>	<u>FY2016</u> <u>Q1</u>
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	7.7	-
Gain from exit of business	0.9	-
Gain on disposal of investments in associates	0.7	-
Gain on dilution in associate	-	0.1
Restructuring costs	(0.7)	(0.3)
Impairment of non-current assets	(0.7)	-
Settlement of litigation matters	(0.1)	(0.4)
	7.8	(0.6)

Exceptional gains from disposal of non-current assets

On slide 9, we can see the breakdown of exceptional items.

We have posted net exceptional gains of 7.8 bn yen, mainly due to the execution of sale and lease back transactions in Japan and Malaysia.

Consolidated Cash Flow Summary



(JPY bn)	FY2017 Q1	FY2016 Q1
Profit/(loss) for the period	4.4	(0.5)
Depreciation and amortization	9.1	10.6
Impairment	0.7	-
Gain on disposal of assets and exit of business	(9.4)	-
Tax paid	(1.9)	(1.2)
Others	6.2	(5.5)
Net operating cash flows before movement in working capital	9.1	3.4
Net change in working capital	(11.1)	(14.9)
Net cash outflows from operating activities	(2.0)	(11.5)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(7.8)	(8.6)
Disposal proceeds	8.6	-
Others	(0.5)	(0.3)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities	0.3	(8.9)
Cash flow before financing activities	(1.7)	(20.4)

Operating cash flow driven by improved profit

29 July 2016 | FY2017 Quarter 1 Results

10

Turning to slide 10, this slide shows the consolidated cash flow.

The line highlighted by the red box shows that there has been a strong improvement in operating cash flow from the previous year, supported by the improvement in operating profit.

Despite the seasonal negative working capital movement, cash flow before financing activities have improved significantly from the previous year, with the help of disposal proceeds.

Key Performance Indicators



	30-Jun-16	31-Mar-16
Net Debt (JPY bn)	374	381
Net Debt/EBITDA	6.0x	6.3x
Net Debt/Equity Ratio	5.4	3.4
	FY2017 Q1	FY2016 Q1
EBITDA Interest Cover	4.0x	3.7x
Operating Return* on Sales	5.9%	3.2%

* trading profit

Profit ratios improved, but equity affected by strengthened yen

29 July 2016 | FY2017 Quarter 1 Results

11

On slide 11 we show the key financial ratios.

The Net Debt/EBITDA ratio continues to gradually improve, and both of the income statement ratios, highlighted by the red box, benefitted from improvements in the Group's underlying profitability. Our return on sales increased to 5.9 percent.

The Net Debt/Equity ratio has worsened from March, as the Group's equity was affected by the strengthened Japanese yen.

FY2017 Quarter 1 Results
(from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016)



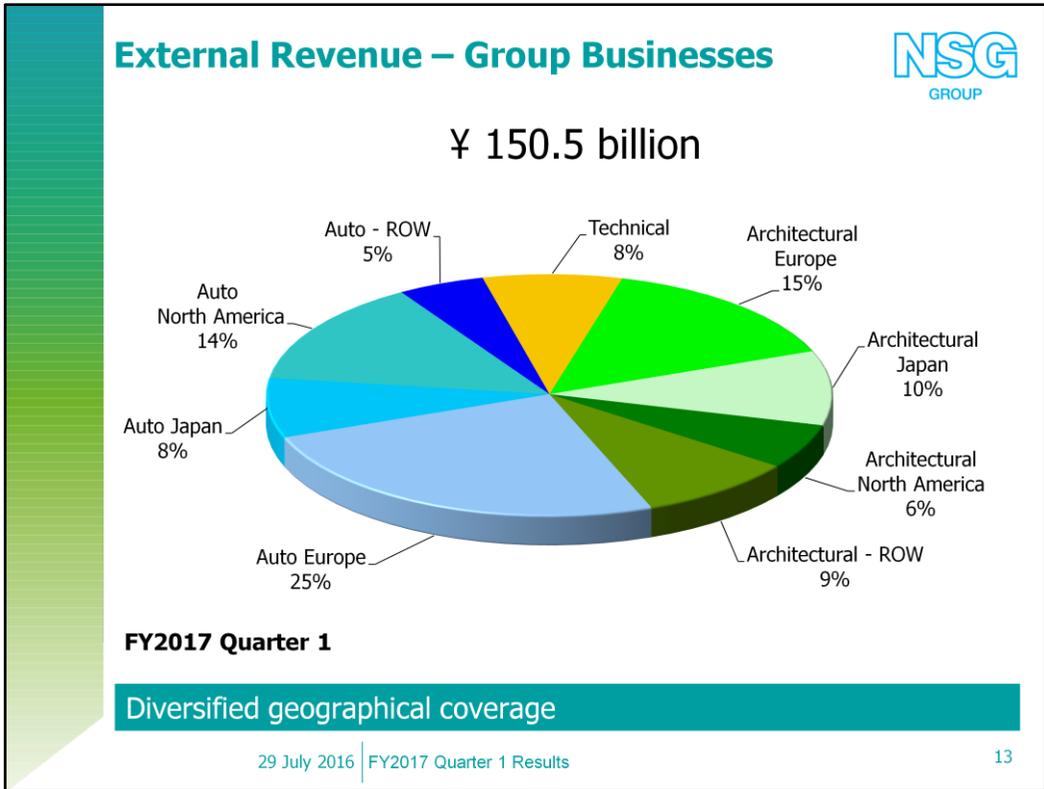
Agenda

Key Points

Financial Results

Business Update

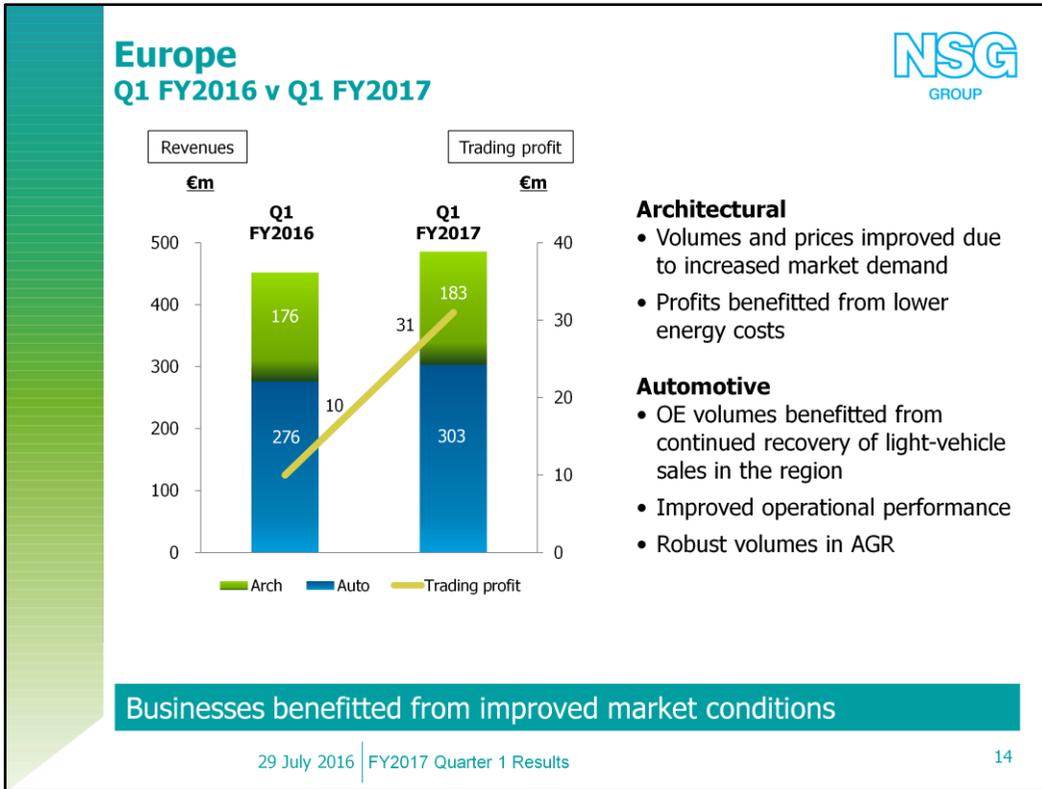
Summary



Now turning to slide 13.

This slide shows the proportion of sales generated by each of the Group's business segments.

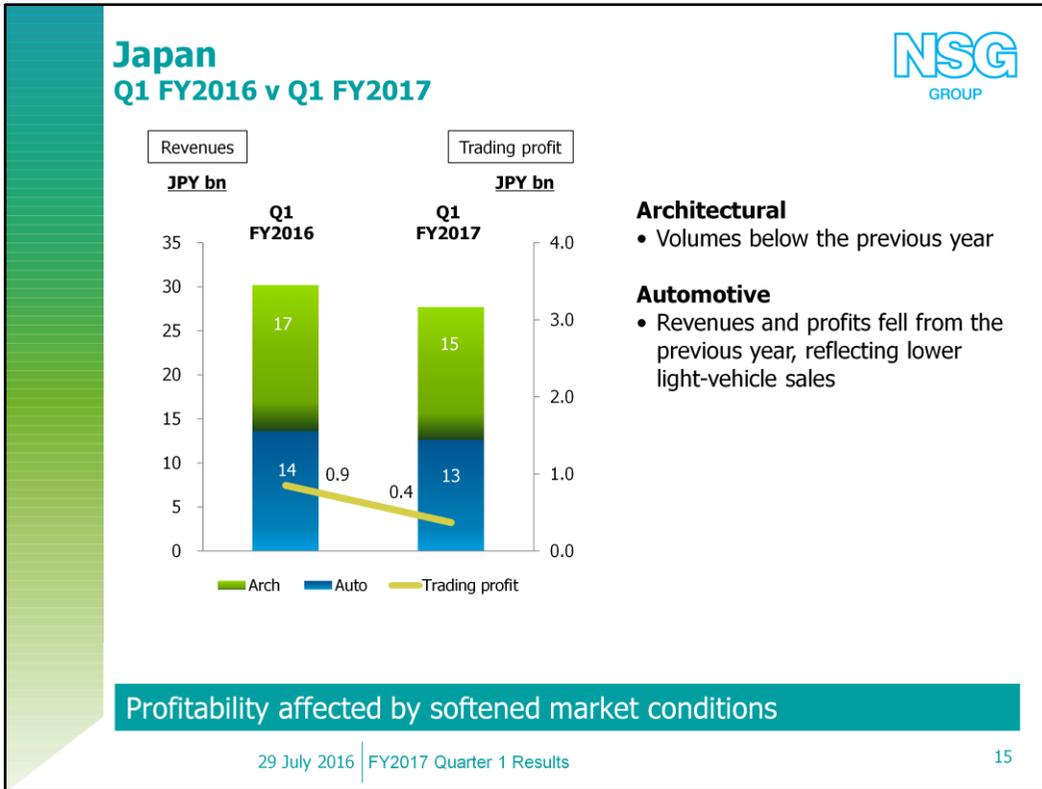
40 percent of the Group's sales are in Europe, 23 percent in Japan, 21 percent in North America and 16 percent in the rest of the world.



Moving to slide 14, we can see the performance of the Group’s flat glass businesses in Europe.

Our volumes and prices improved as demand in European architectural markets increased. Profits also benefitted from lower energy costs.

In Automotive, volumes increased as the recovery of light-vehicle sales in the region continued. An improvement in our operational performance also contributed to the improved profits.

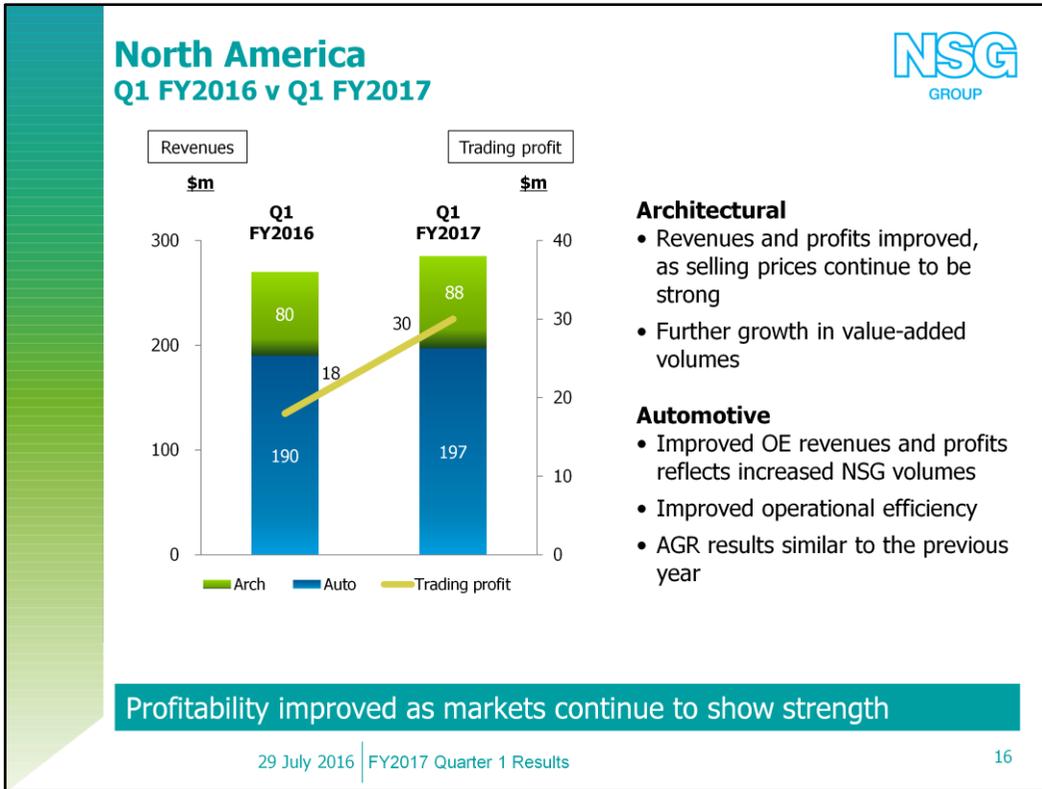


Slide 15 is Japan.

The performance of both the Architectural and Automotive businesses were affected by the softened market conditions.

In Architectural, our markets continue to be soft in both commercial and residential sectors.

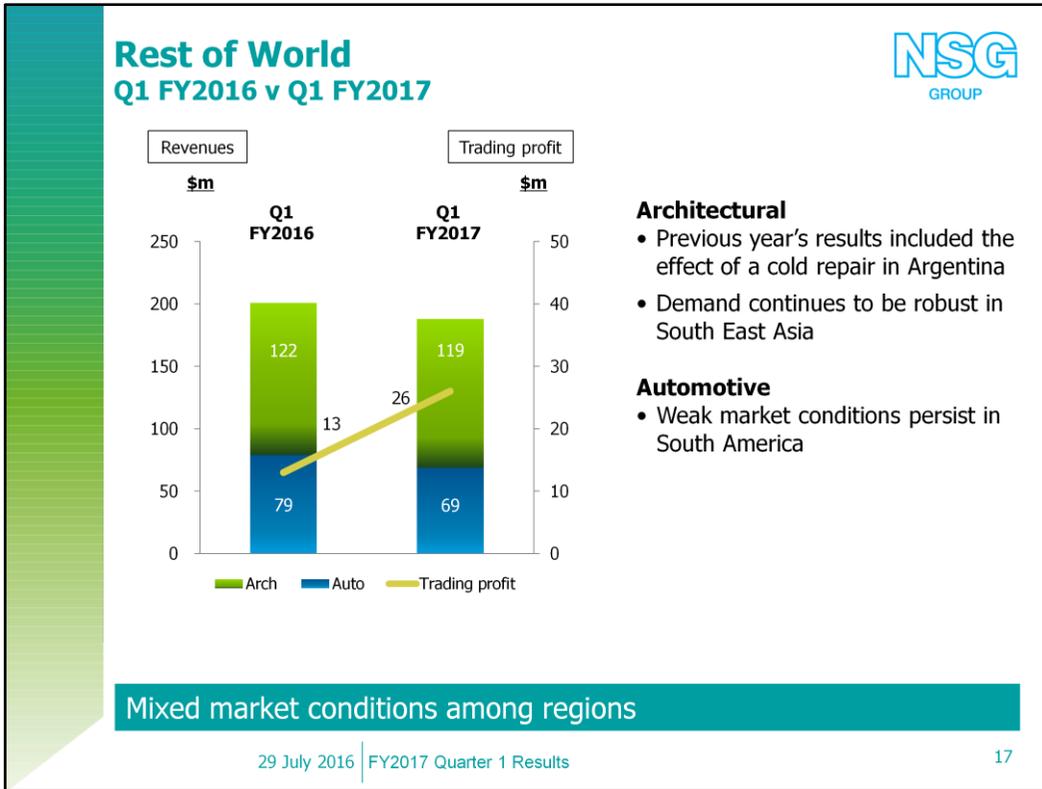
In Automotive, volumes were affected by a decline in light-vehicle sales from the previous year.



Turning to North America on slide 16.

The performance in Architectural continues to be strong, benefitting from higher prices supported by robust demand. Further growth in value-added volumes also contributed to the improvement.

Automotive performance improved from the previous year, as NSG volumes increased. Improved operational efficiency also contributed to the profit improvement.

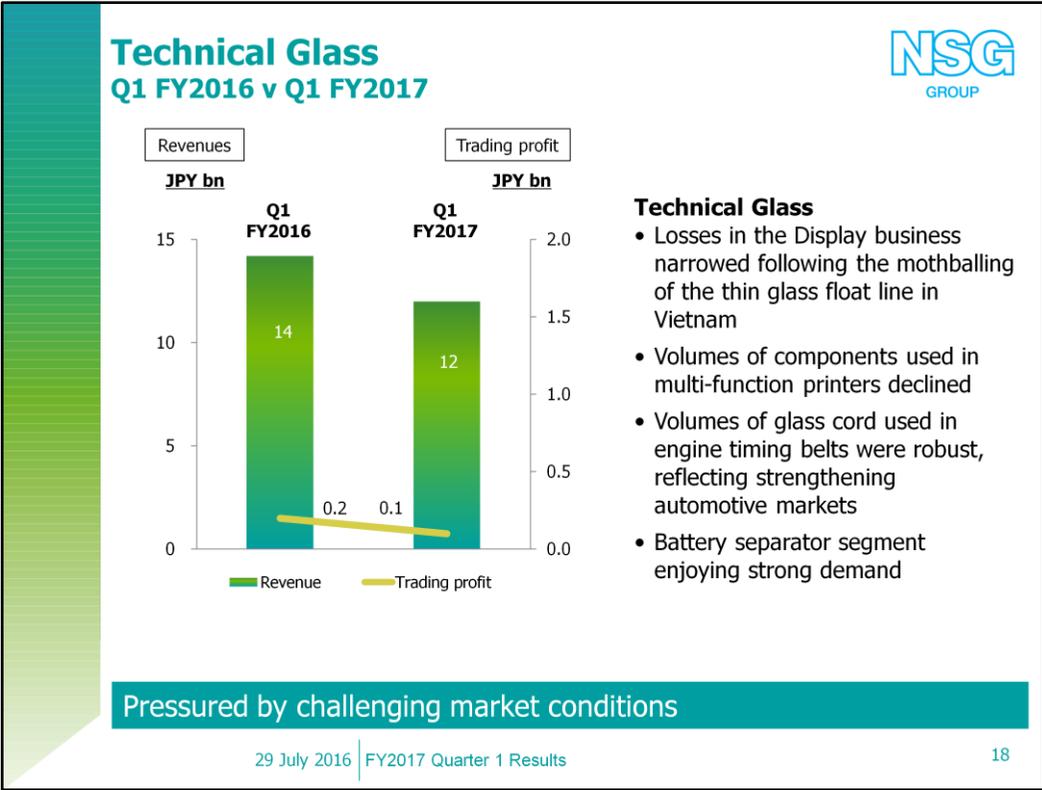


Page 17 is Rest of the World.

Our Architectural businesses in South America have performed well, despite the difficult market conditions. The previous year's results included the adverse effect of a cold repair in Argentina.

Our businesses in South East Asia continue to enjoy robust demand.

Our Automotive businesses in South America continue to suffer from the weak market conditions, with a further decline in light-vehicle sales from the previous year.



Turning to slide 18, Technical Glass.

Profits of the Technical Glass business were similar to the previous year. Losses in the Display business narrowed following the mothballing of the thin glass float line in Vietnam, and volumes of components used in multi-function printers declined due to softened market conditions. Glass cord used in timing belts enjoyed strong demand as did battery separators.

Joint Ventures and Associates Q1 FY2017 v Q1 FY2016



(JPY bn)	FY2017 Q1	FY2016 Q1
Share of post-tax losses	-	(0.1)

- Profits were below the previous year at Cebrace, the Group's joint venture in Brazil
- Previous year losses in China and Russia Joint Ventures not repeated following March 2016 impairments

Previous year impairments removed effects of loss-making entities

29 July 2016 | FY2017 Quarter 1 Results

19

Slide 19 shows the Group's share of the post-tax losses of joint ventures and associates.

The share of post-tax loss is almost zero, which is similar to the previous year.

The profits of Cebrace, the Group's joint venture in Brazil were below the previous year, while previous year losses from China and Russia Joint Ventures were not repeated following the impairments in March 2016.

FY2017 Quarter 1 Results

(from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016)



Agenda

Key Points

Financial Results

Business Update

Summary

Summary



- Significant year on year improvement in trading profits
- Cash flow continues to improve, reflecting the recovery in the Group's profitability
- Progress made in execution of business and financial improvement initiatives
- FY2017 forecast unchanged

Slide 21 is the summary of today's presentation.

Our trading profit showed a significant improvement from the previous year, supported by the recovery in European markets, lower input costs and operational improvements.

The Group's cash flow continues to improve, reflecting the improving trend of the Group's profitability.

The Group has made progress in the execution of its business and financial improvement initiatives.

Our FY2017 forecast remains unchanged, as we expect the improving trend of underlying operating profitability to continue, and the translational impact of strengthening yen should not outweigh this.

A comprehensive update of the MTP will be communicated alongside the FY2017 Q2 results.

Thank you very much.

Notice



The projections contained in this document are based on information currently available to us and certain assumptions that we consider to be reasonable. Hence the actual results may differ. The major factors that may affect the results are the economic environment in major markets (such as Europe, Japan, the U.S. and Asia), product supply/demand shifts, and currency exchange fluctuations.

Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd.

Appendices

Revenue by Business FY2017 Q1 v FY2016 Q1

(JPY bn)	FY2017 Q1	FY2016 Q1	Change
Architectural	59.9	64.7	(4.8)
Europe	22.3	23.5	(1.2)
Japan	15.1	16.6	(1.5)
North America	9.6	9.7	(0.1)
Rest of World	12.9	14.9	(2.0)
Automotive	78.5	83.1	(4.6)
Europe	37.0	36.9	0.1
Japan	12.6	13.6	(1.0)
North America	21.4	23.1	(1.7)
Rest of World	7.5	9.5	(2.0)
Technical Glass	12.0	14.2	(2.2)
Europe	1.8	2.1	(0.3)
Japan	6.2	7.0	(0.8)
North America	0.3	0.3	0.0
Rest of World	3.7	4.8	(1.1)
Other Operations	0.1	0.1	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	0.1	0.1	0.0
North America	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of World	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	150.5	162.1	(11.6)

Trading profit FY2017 Q1 v FY2016 Q1

(JPY bn)	<u>FY2017</u> <u>Q1</u>	<u>FY2016</u> <u>Q1</u>	<u>Change</u>
by SBU			
Architectural	6.5	3.3	3.2
Automotive	3.7	2.6	1.1
Technical Glass	0.1	0.2	(0.1)
Other Operations	(1.4)	(0.9)	(0.5)
Total	8.9	5.2	3.7
by Region			
Europe	3.5	1.4	2.1
Japan	(0.6)	0.7	(1.3)
North America	3.1	2.1	1.0
Rest of World	2.9	1.0	1.9
Total	8.9	5.2	3.7

Consolidated Balance Sheet



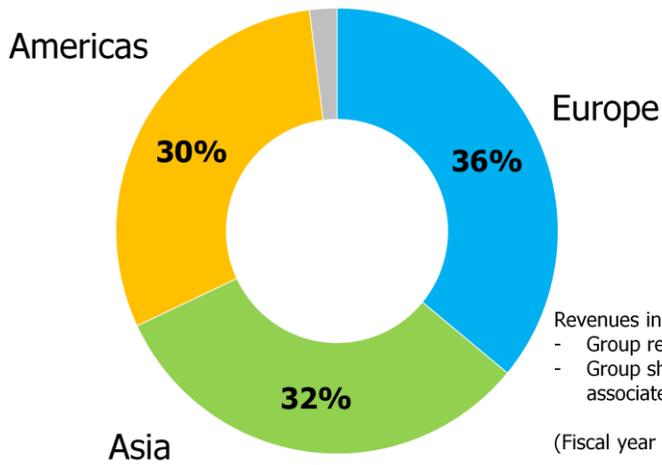
	30-Jun-16	31-Mar-16	Change
(JPY bn)			
Assets	742.7	812.1	(69.4)
Non-current assets	501.3	571.4	(70.1)
Goodwill & intangible assets	154.3	176.4	(22.1)
Property, plant and equipment	236.2	258.9	(22.7)
Other	110.8	136.1	(25.3)
Current assets	241.4	240.7	0.7
Cash and cash equivalents	55.9	55.1	0.8
Other	185.5	185.6	(0.1)
Liabilities	674.0	700.1	(26.1)
Current liabilities	284.9	285.9	(1.0)
Financial liabilities	156.2	143.5	12.7
Other	128.7	142.4	(13.7)
Non-current liabilities	389.1	414.2	(25.1)
Financial liabilities	278.1	293.4	(15.3)
Other	111.0	120.8	(9.8)
Equity	68.7	112.0	(43.3)
Shareholders' equity	60.4	103.1	(42.7)
Non-controlling interests	8.3	8.9	(0.6)
Total liabilities and equity	742.7	812.1	(69.4)

Exchange Rates



	<u>FY2016</u> <u>Q1</u>	<u>FY2016</u> <u>Full-year</u>	<u>FY2017</u> <u>Q1</u>
Average rates used:			
JPY/GBP	186	181	155
JPY/USD	122	120	108
JPY/EUR	134	132	122
Closing rates used:			
JPY/GBP	192	161	138
JPY/USD	122	113	103
JPY/EUR	136	127	114

NSG Group Revenues by Geographical Destination (FY2016)



Revenues include:
- Group revenues: JPY 629 bn; and
- Group share of Joint Ventures & associates revenues: JPY 48bn

(Fiscal year ended 31 March 2016)

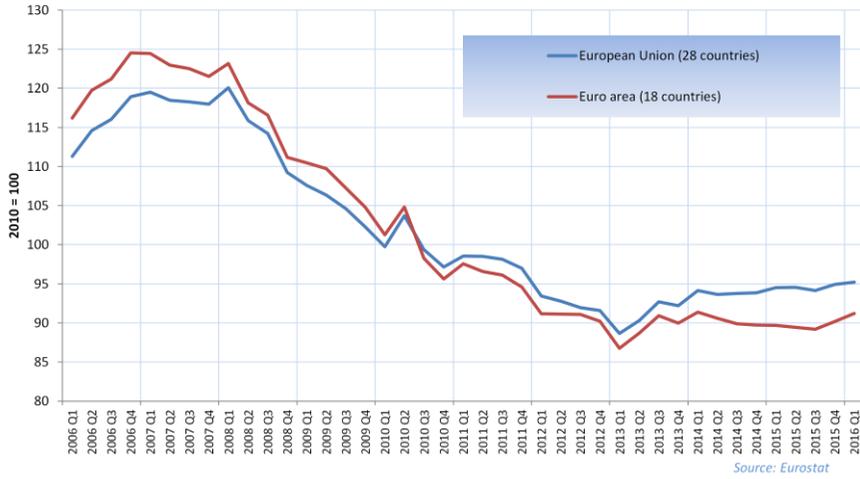
Balanced presence in Europe, Asia and Americas

Depreciation & Amortization, CAPEX



(JPY bn)	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 Q1
Depreciation and Amortization	38.7	36.6	40.4	41.7	40.9	9.1
Capital expenditures	34.7	26.0	31.6	36.6	28.2	8.1
R&D expenditures	8.0	7.3	7.9	8.2	9.8	2.2

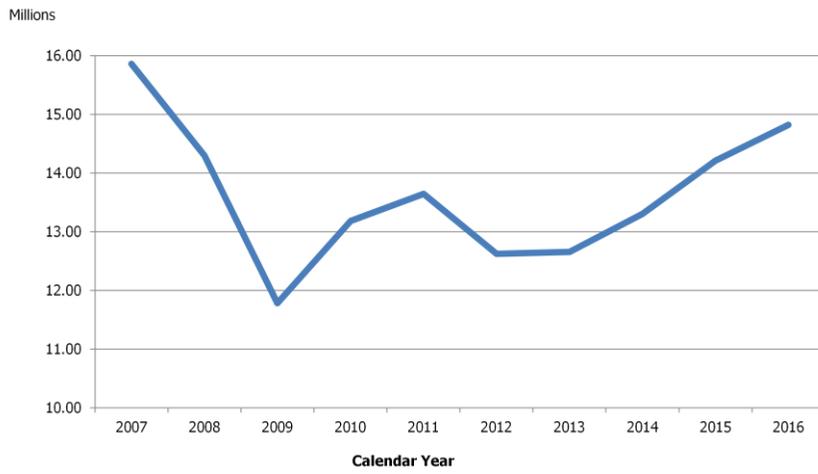
Production Statistic - Construction Sector Output



EU Economic Indices - Automotive



Western Europe Light Vehicle Build



Source: : IHS Jul 2016, LMC Jun 2016

Brief Guide to NSG Group

29 July 2016 | FY2017 Quarter 1 Results

32

- One of the world's largest manufacturers of glass and glazing products for the Architectural, Automotive and Technical Glass sectors
 - World leader in float glass technology and coatings
 - Supplying the world's leading vehicle manufacturers
 - Leading player in thin glass for displays, lenses and light guides for printers and glasscord, etc.
- Principal operations in 28 countries, with sales in over 130 countries
- 26 float lines worldwide
- Approximately 27,000 employees globally

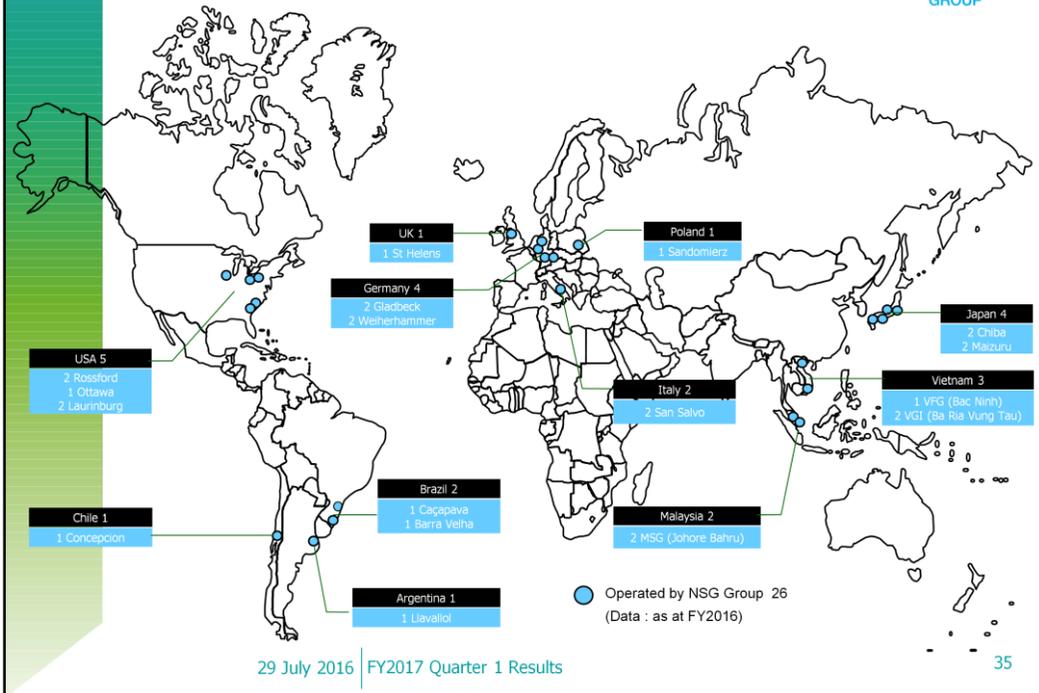
(Reference) Consolidated revenue: JPY 629 billion (FY2016)

Company History

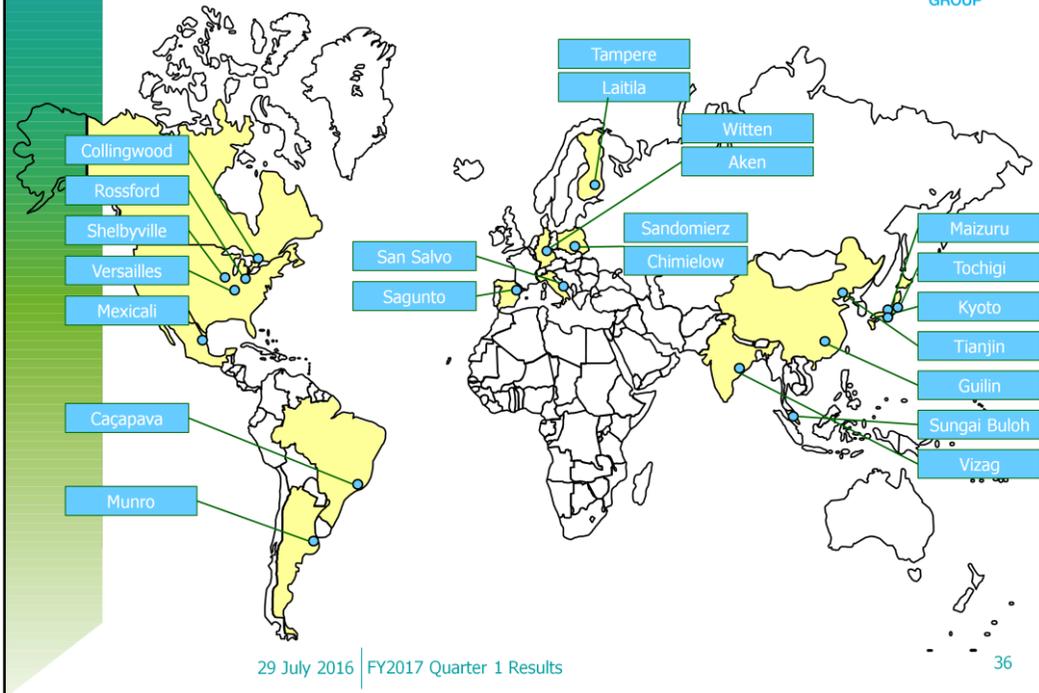


Nov 1918	Obtained the flat glass technology (Colburn process) from Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Corporation of the United States. Established as America Japan Sheet Glass Co., Ltd. with its head office in Osaka.
Jan 1931	Changed the company name to Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd.
Feb 1965	Installed a new float glass manufacturing process at the Maizuru Plant in Kyoto, Japan.
Nov 1968	Developed "SELFOC®" (Joint Development with NEC Corporation).
Nov 1971	Established Malaysian Sheet Glass Sdn Bhd in Malaysia.
Mar 1995	Established Vietnam Float Glass Co., Ltd.
Oct 1997	Developed "Spacia™" vacuum glazing.
Oct 2001	Affiliated with Pilkington Plc. under the equity method.
Jul 2004	Changed the registered address of head office from Osaka to Kaigain, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
Jun 2006	Acquired the remaining 80% equity of Pilkington Plc. and made it a subsidiary.
Feb 2007	Changed the registered address of head office to Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
Jun 2008	Changed the Board to the "Company with Committees" structure.
Apr 2011	Adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Global Float Operations



Global Automotive Operations



29 July 2016 | FY2017 Quarter 1 Results

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