



	1H FY2021.3 Financial Results
Business Performance	
1H FY2021.3 Financial results	Operating income: ¥11.8 billion (YoY increase of ¥4.9 billion) * ¥1.1 billion increase from 1H forecast of ¥10.8 billon
Management Policies a	ind Topics
Impact of COVID-19	The impact of COVID-19 remained slight in comparison with forecasts at the beginning of the financial year for both the precious metal and the environmental preservation businesses. *Precious metal: Consumption contracted as many people refrained from going out; the automobile industry in Japan remained sluggish; the volume of collection from computers and game consoles was high, backed by an increase in demand for stay-at-home goods; product processing and marketing and financial transactions in North America remained solid. *Environmental preservation: Industrial production remained slow overall; the volume of collection from the semiconductor industry for computers and games as well as the chemical industries related to disinfectants remained high.
Shareholder returns *Dividend payout ratio: 50% or more *Stable dividend payment	Annual divided: ¥160 *Increase of ¥30 from previous fiscal year
Change in accounting policy *From FY2021.3 financial results	Change in the classification for recording interest on borrowing for metal procurement in North American business * Financial expenses→Cost of sales * The figures in FY2020.3 financial results are changed for comparison purpose
Upgrading the incinerator at Kitakyushu Office	Upgrading the incinerator at Kitakyushu Office of Asahi Pretec Corp. * Contributing to the preservation of global environment and creation of recycling society through thermal recycling.

- Operating income for the first half of FY2021.3 was ¥11.8 billion, increased substantially by ¥4.9 billion over the same period of the previous year.
- The impact of COVID-19 remained slight in comparison with forecasts at the beginning of the financial year for both the precious metal and the environmental preservation businesses.
- The annual dividend in FY2020 will be ¥160, an increase of ¥30 from FY2019.
- Starting with the FY2021.3 financial results, the classification for recording interest on borrowing for metal procurement in North American business will be changed from financial expenses to cost of sales. The figures before the accounting policy change are shown here for reference to improve comparability with the FY2020.3 financial results.
- Updated the incinerator at the Asahi Pretec Corp. Kitakyushu Office. Processing capacity per day of the new incinerator is 90 tons. By installing power generation facility which utilizes waste heat generated through industrial waste incineration, contribute to the preservation of global environment and creation of recycling society through thermal recycling.

	owdown of the domestic automobile industry. However, the volume of collection from manufacturing-related sector nes, remained high, backed by an increase in demand for stay-at-home goods.		
Business Field	Impact on our business		
Dentistry	The volume of collection declined due to a drop in the number of patients as more people chose to stay at home.		
Jewelry The volume of collection of new jewelry increased in line with the stagnation of other businesses in distribution purchases as well as the slowdown of the reuse trade, despite a contraction in manufacturing and distribution.			
Catalyst The volume of collection in Japan declined as people refrained from purchasing new automobiles. However, the volume of collection of automobile catalyst production in the Asian region remained solid.			
Electronics The volume of collection from vehicle-mounted devices dropped while the volume of collection in manu related sectors including computers, game consoles and smartphones remained high.			
North American Refining	The volume of product processing, marketing and financial transactions increased.		
strial production remaine	servation Business ad slow overall but the volume of collection from semiconductor industry for computers and games as well as o disinfectants remained high.		
strial production remaine mical industries related to	ad slow overall but the volume of collection from semiconductor industry for computers and games as well as		
strial production remaine nical industries related to Industry Education/ Research	I slow overall but the volume of collection from semiconductor industry for computers and games as well as o disinfectants remained high.		
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	In the volume of collection from semiconductor industry for computers and games as well as a disinfectants remained high. Impact on our business Despite the stagnation of activities at universities and public institutions, a certain volume of collection was secured with the cleanout disposal of waste reagents and other factors. The volume of collection of sludge, saw dust, glass, etc. dropped due to a stagnation of housing-related production and new construction demand. The volume of liquid waste collected from semiconductor factories for vehicle-mounted devices declined due to a decline in new automobile sales. The volume of residue and glass bottles collected from restaurants dropped due to stagnation of the food service		

- The impact of COVID-19 differed by each business field and industry.
- In the precious metals recycling business in Japan and Asia, the volume of precious metals collected from the dental field decreased as a result of the contraction in consumption activities as people chose to stay at home after the declaration of a state of emergency. The volume of collection of vehiclemounted devices decreased on account of stagnation of the domestic automotive industry. On the other hand, the volume of collection for new jewelry increased, and the electronics sector performed well as a result of brisk production of computers, game consoles, smartphones and other products, backed by a surge in demand for stay-at-home goods.
- In the North American refining business, product processing and marketing as well as trading and other financial transactions increased, thanks to a rise in precious metal prices and to other factors.
- In the environmental protection business, industrial production remained generally sluggish due to restraints in corporate activities and other factors, but the volume of collection from the manufacture of semiconductors related to computers and game consoles and from the chemical industry related to disinfectants remained strong.

Forecast for full-ye perating performa	nce is expected					letals Busine	
	FY2020.3 1H	FY20	ght year of record settin FY2021.3 1H		Fu	[Unit: ¥ billion] st)	
	Results *1	Results	Change		Forecast	Previous year	Change
Revenue	61.0	79.1	18.1		165.0	135.6	29.4
Operating income	6.9	11.8	4.9		21.0	18.0	3.0
Operating income ratio	11.4%	14.9%	3.6%		12.7%	13.3%	(0.6%)
Profit before tax	6.7	11.9	5.1		20.8	17.7	3.1
Profit *2	4.5	8.2	3.7		14.0	9.8	4.2
Capital investment	1.4	2.9	1.4				
Depreciation	1.4	1.2	(0.2)				

- In 1H FY2021.3, the Precious Metals Business was strong and drove consolidated results, resulting in a significant increase in revenue and operating income compared to the same period of the previous year.
- Operating income increased ¥4.9 billion year on year to ¥11.8 billion. The forecast of operating income for the full year of FY2021.3 is ¥21.0 billion, which is expected to be fourth straight year of record setting profit.
- Full-year forecast of FY2021.3 remains unchanged since impact on economy caused by re-expansion of COVID-19 infection such as Americas and Europe is uncertain.

Consolidated Results (by Business Segment)

<Results for 1H FY2021.3>

Precious Metals Business: Significant increase in revenue and operating income

Environmental Preservation Business: Decrease in revenue and operating income due to reduction in volume of industrial waste processing

<Forecast for full-year FY2021.3>

Precious Metals Business: Operating performance is expected to remain solid.

Environmental Preservation Business: Gradually recovering, but operating income is expected to decrease year on year

		FY2020.3 1H	FY20 11		Ful	FY2021.3 Il-year (foreca	st)
		Results *	Results	Change	Forecast	Previous year	Change
	Revenue	49.9	70.0	20.1	143.3	113.8	29.5
Precious Metals	Operating income	6.2	11.4	5.2	19.9	15.9	4.0
	Income ratio	12.3%	16.2%	3.9%	13.9%	14.0%	(0.1%)
	Revenue	10.0	9.1	(0.9)	21.7	20.7	1.0
Environmental Preservation	Operating income	1.8	1.7	(0.1)	4.0	4.4	(0.4)
	Income ratio	18.2%	18.7%	(0.5%)	18.4%	21.0%	(2.6%)
	Revenue	61.0	79.1	18.1	165.0	135.6	29.4
Consolidated	Operating income	6.9	11.8	4.9	21.0	18.0	3.0
	Income ratio	11.4%	14.9%	3.6%	12.7%	13.3%	(0.6%)
	FY2020 financial results, inancial expenses to cos						rican business
					Committe a	sahi Holdings, In	5

<Results for 1H FY2021.3>

- Looking at the performance by business segment, revenue and operating income increased significantly in the Precious Metals Business, while revenue and operating income decreased in the Environmental Preservation Business.
- In Precious Metals Business, both precious metal recycling business in Japan and Asia and the refining business in North America performed well, resulting in a significant increase in revenue and operating income.
- In Environmental Preservation Business, Revenue and operating income decreased due to a decrease in industrial waste disposal caused by sluggish business activities.

<Forecast for full-year FY2021.3>

- In Precious Metals Business, Operating performance is expected to remain solid in 2H 2021.3. The full-year earnings forecast are for higher revenue and operating income compared to the previous year.
- In Environmental Preservation Business, as the economy is gradually recovering, revenue is expected to increase year on year. However, operating income is expected to decline year on year so far.

precious metal Forecast for full-ye	perating income in prices.			he amount of p	recious metal rec	overed and risi	
<forecast for="" full-ye<="" th=""><th>2021.3> ning raw materials sing/sales and fina</th><th>decreased, revenues decreased, revenues decreased, revenues de constante de constante de constante de constante Recencien de constante de constant</th><th>S.</th><th>ting income in</th><th>creased thanks to</th><th>the increase [Unit: ¥ billior</th></forecast>	2021.3> ning raw materials sing/sales and fina	decreased, revenues decreased, revenues decreased, revenues de constante de constante de constante de constante Recencien de constante de constant	S.	ting income in	creased thanks to	the increase [Unit: ¥ billior	
Precious	FY2020.3 1H	FY20 1H		FY2021.3 Full-year (forecast)			
Metals	Results *	Results	Change	Forecast	Previous year	Change	
Revenue	49.9	70.0	20.1	143.	3 113.8	29.5	
Operating income	6.2	11.4	5.2	19.	9 15.9	4.0	
Operating income ratio	12.3%	16.2%	3.9%	13.99	% 14.0%	0.1%	
					orrowing for metal		

<Precious Metals Recycling Business (Japan and Asia)>

- In reference to the performance of precious metals recycling business in Japan and Asia in 1H FY2021.3, the amount of palladium recovered decreased slightly from the same period of the previous year, but the amount of other precious metals recovered including gold increased. As for precious metal prices, gold and palladium rose significantly. Therefore, revenue and operating income increased significantly compared to the same period of the previous year.
- As for 2H 2021.3, the operating performance is expected to remain strong.

<Refining Business in North America>

- In reference to incoming raw materials, gold stayed almost flat while silver decreased from the same period of the previous year. On the other hand, product processing/sales of coins and small bars, and financial transactions such as advance trading increased. As a result, revenue and operating income increased significantly compared to the same period of the previous year.
- As for 2H 2021.3, the operating performance is expected to remain strong.

	lected for Precious M	letal Recycling]	[Unit: kg]
	FY2020.3	FY202	1.3
	1H Results	Q1 Results	Change
Gold	8,239	9,065	826
Palladium	3,452	3,384	(68)
Silver	34,818	35,270	451
Platinum	1,946	2,098	152
[Precious Me	tal Prices (per gram)		[Unit: Yen]
	FY2020.3	FY202	1.3
	1H Mid-term average price	Q1 Mid-term average price	Change
Gold			Change 1,366
Gold Palladium	price	average price	
	price 4,884	average price 6,249	1,366

- The table shows changes in the price of precious metals and amount of precious metals collected by precious metals recycling business.
- The amount collected in 1H FY2021.3 increased for gold, silver and platinum, while slightly reduced for palladium.
- Prices of gold, palladium and silver rose in 1H FY2021.3, with a significant increase for gold and palladium compared with 1H FY2020.3.

<results 1h="" <forecast="" although="" and="" by="" f="" for="" m="" revenue="" sluggish="" th="" the<=""><th>l operating inco nanufacturing ad</th><th>ome decreased ctivities includir Y2021.3> gradually recov</th><th>l due to a de ng automobile vering becaus</th><th>cre e in</th><th>ase in indust dustry.</th><th>trial waste dis</th><th></th><th>٦,</th></results>	l operating inco nanufacturing ad	ome decreased ctivities includir Y2021.3> gradually recov	l due to a de ng automobile vering becaus	cre e in	ase in indust dustry.	trial waste dis		٦,	
Environmental	FY2020.3 1H		FY2021.3 1H			FY2021.3 Full year (forecast)			
Preservation	Results	Results	Change		Forecast	Previous year	Change		
Revenue	10.0	9.1	(0.9)		21.7	20.7	1.0		
Operating income	1.8	1.7	(0.1)		4.0	4.4	(0.4)		
Operating income ratio	18.2%	18.7%	0.5%		18.4%	21.0%	(2.6%)		
							8		

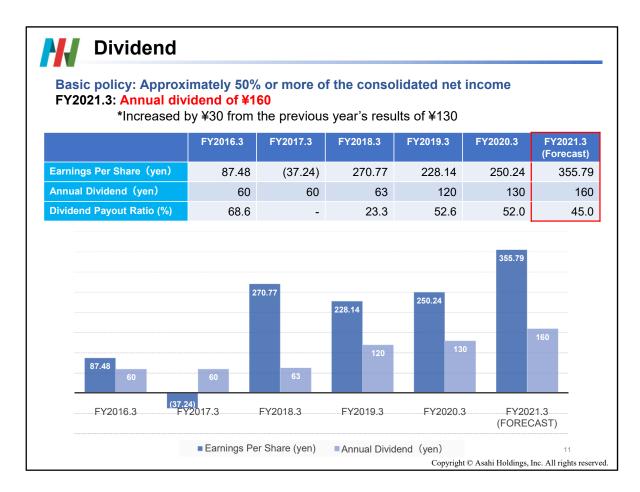
- In reference to 1H FY2021.3 performance of Environmental Preservation Business, both revenue and operating income decreased due to a decrease in industrial waste disposal caused by sluggish manufacturing activities including automobile industry.
- Regarding 2H FY20201.3, the amount of industrial waste disposal is gradually recovering because of the restart of industrial production. Moreover, business performance is showing a recovery because of price increase of unit processing cost which continues from previous fiscal year. As a result, revenue is expected to increase, while operating income is expected to slightly decline year on year due to the increase in depreciation expenses, etc.

_					[Unit: ¥ billio
		March 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	Change	Remarks
Curren	it assets	187.6	193.4	5.8	
	Trade receivables	119.8	133.1	13.4	Approx. 90% of balance and increase of trade receivable are receivables that constitute borrowings to match meta procurement in North American business. For details, se the remarks column in "Bonds and loans".
	Inventories	37.7	47.5	9.7	Most of the inventories are collected raw materials that contain precious materials, works-in-progress and finishe products in the precious metal recycling business. Risks associated with price fluctuations and quality degradation remain minimal because the precious metal content is analyzed before making a purchase and the precious metal prices are hedged on the futures market at the time of purchase.
	Others	30.1	12.8	(17.3)	
Non-cu	urrent assets	42.4	44.7	2.3	
Total a	ssets	230.0	238.1	8.2	
Liabiliti	es	160.8	165.0	4.3	
1	Bonds and loans	126.8	118.6	(8.2)	Approx. 90% of balance and most increase of bonds and loans are loans for metal procurement in North American business. Risks associated with price fluctuations and ba debts remain minimal because, in principle, loans are taken out within the scope of the precious metal content analysis conducted on incoming raw materials and precious metal prices are hedged on the futures market a the time of loan.
(Others	34.0	46.4	12.4	
Capita	I	69.2	73.1	3.9	
Total e	quity and liabilities	230.0	238.1	8.2	

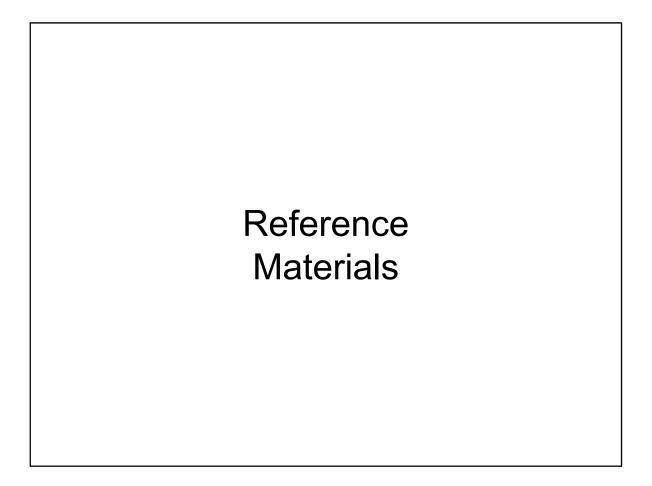
- Total assets as of September 30, 2020 increased ¥8.2 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥238.1 billion. Among assets, trade receivables and inventories increased, and among liabilities, loans increased.
- Approx. 90% of the balance of bonds and loans is attributed to loans for metal procurement in North American refining business. Approx. 90% of the balance of trade receivables stems from a matching increase in loans.
- Aggressive efforts are being made to promote financial transactions, which constitute one of the pillars of earnings for North American business. A typical example of financial transactions is the "Advance Trading," shown in slide number 15 of the reference material. While it generally takes about a week for raw materials for refining received from mining customers are finished in the product form, some clients prefer to have the products returned in the product form before they are finished. In such cases, precious metal is purchased with loans from a bank and the advance return is made in exchange for interest payment based on the term of advance delivery shortened.
- The precious metal content of raw materials received is analyzed before making an advance delivery so that deliveries would not exceed the content. This means that the transactions are substantially free from bad-debt risks. They also avoid risks associated with price fluctuations because precious metal prices are hedged on the futures market at the time of the borrowing.
- Most of the Group's inventory is raw materials, works-in-progress, and products in the precious metal recycling business. The precious metal content of these items are analyzed at the time of collection. Regarding fluctuations in precious metal prices, hedging in the futures market is employed to eliminate risks. In addition, since the inventory assets are precious metals or materials that contain precious metal, they are free from the risk of quality degradation, and they can be cashed in the market once they are converted into products.
- The increase in borrowings, matching claims and inventories has inflated the balance sheet but that has not necessarily compromised the integrity of finance.

			[Unit: ¥ billion
		1H FY2021.3	Remarks
Opera	ating CF	(3.6)	
	Change in inventories	(9.7)	Of the changes, (9.6) billion yen are attributable to changes in the collected raw materials that contain precious materials, works-in-progress and finished products in precious metal recycling business. Risks associated with price fluctuations and quality degradation remain minimal because the precious metal content is analyzed before making a purchase and the precious metal prices are hedged on the futures market at the time of purchase.
	Change in trade receivables, etc.	(10.0)	Of the changes, (10.9) billion yen are matching claims for loans for metal procurement in North American business. Regarding loans, risks associated with price fluctuations and bad debts remain minimal because, in principle, loans are taken out within the scope of the analysis of precious metal content conducted on incoming raw materials and precious metal prices are hedged on the futures market at the time of loan.
	Others	16.1	
Invest	tment CF	(1.4)	
Finan	cing CF	(13.4)	
	Changes in short- term loans	(10.5)	
	Dividends	(2.8)	
	Others	(0.2)	
Chang depos	ges in cash	(18.6)	

- The operating cash flow ended in the deficit of ¥3.6 billion. This is primarily attributed to an increase in inventories and trade receivables.
- Most of the inventories are collected raw materials that contain precious materials, works-in-progress and finished products from precious metal recycling business and are free from risks associated with quality degradation and price fluctuations are avoided by hedging. Raw materials and works-in-progress can be cashed in the market once they are finished. In this sense, these items are something akin to cash.
- Trade receivables are mainly composed of claims that match the borrowing for metal procurement in North American business and are extremely low-risk assets free from the risks associated with bad-debts or price fluctuations.
- The operating cash flow excluding the increase in those safe assets is in the positive of over ¥15.0 billion.



- The annual dividend for FY2021.3 will be ¥160 per year.
- The company seeks to continuously realize a stable dividend payment.



Changes in Accounting Policy (From FY2021.3 Financial Statements)

Starting with the financial statements for FY2021.3, interest on borrowing for metal procurement in North American business is recorded as "cost of sales", which was recorded as "financial expenses" until FY2020.3. (The figures in FY2020.3 financial results are also changed for comparison purpose.)

As a result of this change, expenses for income from financial services in North America is appropriately processed and operating income is more reflective of the actual conditions.

						[Unit: ¥ billion]
		1H 2020.3			1H 2021.3	
	Before change	Change in accounting policy	After change	Before change	Change in accounting policy	After change
Revenue	61.0		61.0	79.1		79.1
Cost of sales	(49.7)	(1.1)	(50.8)	∆63.6	△0.5	∆64.1
Gross operating profit	11.3		10.2	15.5		15.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(3.3)		(3.3)	∆3.2		∆3.2
Operating income	8.0		6.9	12.3		11.8
Financial income	0		0	0.1		0.1
Financial expenses	(1.2)	+1.1	△0.1	△0.5	+0.5	△0
Profit before tax	6.7		6.7	11.9		11.9
Corporate income tax	(2.6)		(2.6)	∆3.6		∆3.6
Profit attributable to owners of parent	4.5		4.5	8.2		8.2
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Main Revenue Elements of Precious Metals Business

Precious Metals Recycling Business:

- Income from yield differential is added to refining fees, which is a stable source of fixed income. Refining Business in North America:
- Refining fees are a stable source of income. In financial revenue, earning opportunities increase in line with the growth in incoming raw materials.

Business Segment	Category	Impact on Revenue
Precious Metals Recycling	Refining fees	 Refining fees increase in line with the expansion of the amount collected. The unit price for refining fees is higher for those that require difficult pre- processing, which means the average unit price rises when the proportion of items that require difficult processing is higher.
	Yield differential (differential between actual yield and contracted yield = free metal)	 The volume of free metal expands when the actual yield climbs on account of improvements in technical capabilities and processes. Income from free metal increases in line with a hike in prices.
Refining in North America	Refining fees	 The amount of fees expands when the volume of incoming raw materials (dore) increases. The unit fee cost does not change over short term because contracts are long-term.
	Yield differential (differential between actual yield and contracted yield = free metal)	 The volume of free metal expands when the actual yield climbs on account of improvements in technical capabilities and processes. Income from free metal increases in line with a hike in prices.
	Financial revenue	 Income opportunities for financial transactions increase when a larger amount of raw materials is received. Income increases when the interest rate for advanced delivery is improved in contracts with mines. Income increases when the period of advanced delivery is extended. Financial revenue increases when metal procurement costs fall, and the interest rate spread expands.
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