CYBERDYNE INC. (7779) Consolidated Financial Results (Tanshin) for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018 (Based on IFRS)

June 25, 2018

Name of listed company	: CYBERDYNE, INC.	Stock exchange listing	: Mothers Section of TSE
Stock code	: 7779	URL	: http://www.cyberdyne.jp/english
Representative (title)	: President and CEO	Name	: Yoshiyuki Sankai
Contact (title)	: Director and CFO	Name	: Shinji Uga
			Tel. +81-29-869-9981

Scheduled date of
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders : June 22, 2018
Scheduled start of dividend payment : —
Scheduled date for submission of the Securities Report : June 25, 2018
Additional materials for the financial results : yes
Information meeting for the financial results : yes (for institutional investors)

(Millions of yen: Rounded to less than one million yen)

Ⅰ. Consolidated financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 (April 1, 2017 –March 31, 2018)

1. Consolidated result of operations (percentages denote year-on-year change)

	Revenue		Operating profit (loss)		Profit (loss) before tax		Profit (loss)		Profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent		Comprehensive income	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018	1,728	4.1	(659)	–	(672)	–	(678)	–	(673)	–	(1,084)	–
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017	1,660	–	(697)	–	(648)	–	(697)	–	(676)	–	(278)	–

	Basic earnings (loss) per share	Diluted earnings (loss) per share
	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018	(3.13)	(3.13)
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017	(3.16)	(3.16)

2. Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Total equity	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent to total assets	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
As of March 31, 2018	46,598	45,674	45,698	98.1	212.53
As of March 31, 2017	47,712	46,737	46,768	98.0	217.56

3. Consolidated cash flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
As of March 31, 2018	(53)	(2,484)	(23)	10,820
As of March 31, 2017	575	(5,548)	(110)	13,378

Ⅱ. Dividends

	Dividends per share				
	End of 1st quarter (Jun.30, 2017)	End of 2nd quarter (Sep.30, 2017)	End of 3rd quarter (Dec.31, 2017)	Fiscal year end (Mar.31, 2018)	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017	－	0.00	－	0.00	0.00
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018	－	0.00	－	0.00	0.00

Notes:

(i) Changes from the latest released dividend forecasts: none

(ii) The table of “Dividends” indicates dividend payments on Common Shares. Dividend payments on Class Shares (non-listed) for which the number of share units differs from Common Shares are shown below as “Dividends on Class Shares”.

Ⅲ. Forecast of consolidated financial results for the year ended March 31, 2019 (April 1, 2018 – March 31, 2019)

As the business of CYBERDYNE, INC. (the "Company") and its group companies (with the Company, collectively referred to as “the Group”) is based on a new market with innovative technologies, there are many uncertain factors that could have an impact on its performance and make it difficult for the Company to provide a forecast with accurate figures. As such the Company will not announce the forecast of consolidated financial results .

Notes:

1. Changes in key subsidiaries during the fiscal year under review (changes in specific subsidiaries resulting in changes of consolidation scope): none

2. Changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates
   (i) Changes in accounting policies required by IFRSs: none
   (ii) Changes in accounting policies other than those in (i): none
   (iii) Changes in accounting estimates: none

3. Total number of issued shares (Common Shares)
   (i) Total number of issued shares at the end of period (including treasury shares)

As of March 31, 2018	215,047,609 shares	As of March 31, 2017	215,047,609 shares

   (ii) Total number of treasury shares at the end of period

As of March 31, 2018	138 shares	As of March 31, 2017	138 shares

   (iii) Average number of shares during the period

Apr.1-March 31, 2018	215,047,471 shares	Apr.1-March 31, 2017	213,822,256 shares

Note: Class B Shares are ranked the same as Common Shares and paid the same amount as Common Shares with regard to dividends of surplus and distribution of residual assets. Therefore the total number of issued shares at each end of period and the average number of shares during each period include Class B Shares as Common Shares.

*This Consolidated Financial Results (Tanshin) is outside the scope of audit procedures by certified public accountants or audit firms.

*Proper use of the financial results forecast, and other special matters
(Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS))
The Company has started to prepare the consolidated financial statements and other documents adopting International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") from the Annual Securities Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. This Consolidated Financial Results (Tanshin) and the Attached Material are both voluntary disclosure of the main part of IFRS-based financial information out of matters which has been disclosed in the Annual Securities Report dated June 25, 2018 .The Company has already disclosed consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 based on Japanese-GAAP on May 15, 2018.

(Reference) Dividends on Class Shares

Details of dividends on the Company’s Class Shares which differ in shareholder's rights from its Common Shares are as below.

	Dividends per share				
	End of 1st quarter (Jun.30, 2017)	End of 2nd quarter (Sep.30, 2017)	End of 3rd quarter (Dec.31, 2017)	Fiscal year end (Mar.31, 2018)	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017	－	0.00	－	0.00	0.00
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018	－	0.00	－	0.00	0.00

Note:

The company issued Class B Shares which were accorded the same rights as its Common Shares with regard to dividends of surplus and distribution of residual property, but for which share units differ from Common Shares.

○Contents of the Attached Material

I. Qualitative information regarding settlement of accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018

1. Explanation of operating results

All forward-looking statements included in this explanation were determined reasonable by CYBERDYNE, INC. ("the Company") and its group companies (with the Company, collectively referred to as "the Group") based on currently available information for the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 and certain assumption made by the Group.

The Group continues to research, develop and socially implement Cybernic Technology* (See below.) that combines and fuses people, robots and information in the medical, nursing-care and living support (at home and in work environments) fields. By achieving physical, informational and vital interaction with Cybernic Technology, the Group aims at solving various problems that the hyper-aging society faces.

**"Cybernics" (adjective: Cybernic) is a new academic field that is centered around cybernetics, mechatronics and informatics fused/combined with various other fields including brain/neuroscience, robotics, biology, behavioral science, psychology, law, ethics, and business administration. Cybernics is championed by Yoshiyuki Sankai, a professor at the University of Tsukuba in Japan. Cybernic Technology means a practical application of Cybernics to technology.*

Cybernics connects humans, robots and information functionally and establishes physical, informative and biological interaction. Utilizing Cybernics, the Group pursues to establish a new vision of Society 5.1, where "human" is centered and combined with cyberspace (virtual world) and physical space (real world) of Society 5.0. The Group will continue to drive the movement to realize Society 5.0/5.1 as a future society where human and technology coexist.

During the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the Group carried out the following activities.

In the field of medicine, the Group continued business promotion of HAL for Medical Use Lower Limb Type ("Medical HAL") Double-Leg model, which is designed as a device to improve ambulation. In Japan, Medical HAL is used mainly for treatment of intractable neuromuscular disease, which is now covered by public health insurance. The device is promoted to hospitals that would become the "base" hospitals for the treatment with the device in Japan. In line with this promotion, an investigator-initiated clinical trial on the use of Medical HAL Single- Leg model on stroke patients, which commenced in September 2016, is in process.

In Europe, the Group already acquired medical device certification for Medical HAL for a wider range of diseases such as stroke, spinal cord injury and intractable neuromuscular diseases etc. The Group has been providing the medical treatment service with the device covered by public workers compensation insurance in Germany. The Group is taking procedures to obtain public health insurance coverage in the country. Furthermore, a private insurer started providing insurance coverage for the treatment with Medical HAL in Poland in July 2017.

In the United States, the Group obtained marketing clearance from U.S. FDA in December 2017. Upon this clearance, the following points were reflected.

- The Indication for Use: Medical HAL is a gait training device intended to temporarily improve ambulation upon completion of the HAL gait training intervention.

Note 1: Other devices in the category are intended to enable individuals to perform ambulatory functions while it is worn.
Note 2: Long term use of over 12 weeks (60 treatment sessions) has not been clinically tested and therefore the term "temporarily" is used.

- The therapeutic effects: The results of HAL gait training intervention suggest a statistically significant improvement in the gait related outcome measures collected without wearing HAL, and clinical significance was acknowledged.

Following this announcement of the FDA marketing clearances, the Company set up a joint venture, CYBERDYNE & BROOKES, Inc., with Brooks Rehabilitation, which is known as one of the busiest rehabilitation hospital groups in the U.S. The Group created Cybernic Treatment Center in Jacksonville, Florida in March 2018, to provide the treatment service with Medical HAL. The Group regards this as its first step to disseminate the treatment services with Medical HAL in the U.S., which is the largest medical device market in the world.

In another region, the Group obtained medical device approval for manufacturing and marketing of Medical HAL from The Saudi Food and Drug Authority in August 2017. Treatment with Medical HAL commenced in Abdul Latif Jameel Hospital, which is the hospital owned by the Company’s business partner Abdul Latif Jameel Group.

As of the end of March 2018, 257 units of Medical HAL were in operation in Japan and foreign countries including those used for clinical research. Out of the aforementioned number, 68 units were rented out in Japan.

With regards to the light-weighted and compact HAL for Well-being (Single Joint Type), 234 units were in operation as of the end of March 2018 and most of the units are used in the hospitals for clinical researches. HAL for Well-being (Single-Join Type) is a device designed to be applied on the knee or the elbow, a proposal on an investigator-initiated clinical trial towards a treatment with the device for acute stage stroke led by Kyoto University Hospital as the representative research and development institution was adopted by Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (“AMED”) for its solicited project in October 2017. Once this clinical trial is complete, the Group will go through necessary steps to obtain a medical device approval for this device. For Vital Sensor, which is a palm-size device for monitoring indices of arteriosclerosis and electrocardiogram, the Group completed making arrangements with the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency about the necessary procedures to obtain a medical device approval and entered into the final phase of preparing necessary documents.

In the field of welfare, HAL for Well-being Lower Limb Type was introduced as the successor model of HAL for Living Support (Lower Limb Type) in April 2018. These devices are designed for chronic stage patient with disability in their lower limb or the users with weakened lower limb function. HAL for Well-being induces the improvement in the lower limb function. As of the end of March 2018, 398 units of HAL for Well-being Lower Limb Type and HAL for Living Support (Lower Limb Type) were in operation. The Group also started to market its new product, HAL Lumbar Type for Well-being in October 2017. This product is capable of inducing the maintenance and improvement of the weakened bodily functions of a care receiver in the core and lower body. Quality of his/her life will improve with this product, as it would enable him/her to stand and sit without the help of caregivers. It will also greatly reduce the physical burden of the caregivers. 51 units of HAL Lumbar Type Well-being for were in operation as of the end of March 2018.

Furthermore, in January 2018, the Group announced to commence selling of Cyin™ for Living Support (“Cyin”). Cyin applied the technology of HAL to allow patients with difficulties in verbal communication or physical movement due to disease etc., to transmit their intention and operate other communication and environmental control devices, such as a nurse call button. The Group delivered Cyin to 11 patients’ associations/support associations of patients (as a donation from Daido Life Insurance Company) who helped the clinical research of Cyin and HAL Systems. The Group is currently making preparation towards the general market. The Group will develop Cyin even more, so that it could be used by more patients with difficulties in verbal communication or physical movement due to diseases, etc. The Group also anticipates to develop a sensing device that can analyze vital information such as bio-electrical signals using the technology of Cyin.

Regarding HAL Lumbar Type for Care Support that reduces the load on the lower back of caregivers and would result in improvement of the work environment at care facilities that suffer from high turnover rates, 796 units were in operation as of the end of March 2018. As the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan added the category of the "Wearable-Transferring Aid devices", a category that includes HAL Lumbar Type for Care Support, into a list of eligible products to its subsidy program to secure human resources in care facilities, the Company anticipates an increase in the operating number of HAL Lumbar Type for Care Support.

In the field of living support, the Group focuses its development on labor support. HAL Lumbar Type for Labor Support is utilized to reduce the load on the lower back of workers and improve the work environment in order to maintain the labor force in distribution warehouses, construction sites and factories of various types, which suffer from serious shortage of labor force as a result of an aging population and declining birthrate. The new model (LB03) that was announced in November 2017 is expected to significantly multiply the usage scenes of HAL Lumbar Type for Labor Support. This new model with waterproof and dust proof functions will allow the product to be used in various situations such as rainy or dusty outdoor construction sites and humid indoor sites. Since the end of December 2017, the operating units of HAL Lumbar Type for Labor Support increased 88 units to 372 units as of the end of March 2018, following the events such as adoption of 30 units by Daiwa House Industry Co., Ltd.

Furthermore, the Group completed the development of the improved new model of the Cleaning Robot (CL02) in March 2018. The Cleaning Robot can flexibly clean buildings with wide cleaning areas or complex shapes utilizing cutting-edge technology. As such, the Group anticipates implementation of Cleaning Robots to various large-scale facilities such as commercial buildings, office buildings and airports. In March 2018, the Group delivered the new Cleaning Robot to Diversity Tokyo Plaza that is operated by Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. The Group also announced to work together with Sumitomo Corporation on automation and streamlining of office buildings. The Group and Sumitomo Corporation will implement the Cleaning Robots to office buildings that is operated by the Sumitomo Corporation Group. 27 units of Cleaning Robots and Transportation Robots in operation were recorded as of the end of March 2018.

In order to disseminate Cybernic Technology further, the Company established a business alliance with a private insurer and promoted a private insurance coverage of the treatment with the device in addition to the public health insurance. In addition to the promotion of “HAL Plus rider” Daido Life Insurance Company donated Cyin to 11 patients’ associations/support associations of patients. AIG Holding Japan KK is covering the fee for the training program with HAL for 50 students in Kanagawa Prefecture, who suffer from spinal cord injury as part of their contribution to their society. Furthermore, the Company has entered into comprehensive business alliance with Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance in October in order to fuse innovative Cybernic Technology with risk financing facilities of the insurer to structure healthy and rich social system, starting with the field of long-term care.

The Group continues to revolutionize both industries and the society through Cybernics in order to solve problems related to the super aging society. In line with that, the Group announced to establish “CEJ Fund” with Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and Global Brain Corporation in December 2017. CEJ Capital, Inc. (CEJ stands for Cybernic Excellency Japan) was established in December 2017 and preparation is currently in process to start the operation of CEJ Fund.

As the result of the aforementioned, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the Company recorded revenue of ¥1,728 million (4.1% increase year on year), mainly due to an increase in the operating numbers of the Medical HAL and HAL for Care Support (Lumbar Type), increasing gross profit to ¥1,204 million (12.3% increase year on year).

Research and development expenses were recorded at ¥834 million (7.5% decrease year on year), main due to development of new products at the Company's own expense and consigned research projects of "Realization of Zero Intensive Care Society through Innovative Cybernic System", which are part of the projects under the Impulsing Paradigm Change through Disruptive Technologies Program (“ImPACT”) hosted by the Japan Science and Technology Agency (“JST”) and other selling, general and administrative expenses only increased to ¥1,390 million (2.1% increase year on year).

Other income was recorded at ¥364 million (27.0% decrease year on year), mainly due to income from consigned research project, while other expenses were recorded at 4 million (41.9% decrease year on year) leading to improvement of ¥39 million to ¥659 million (5.4% decrease year on year) in operating loss.

Furthermore, because of finance income was recorded at ¥13 million (77.3% decrease year on year), finance costs were recorded at ¥6 million (33.2% decrease year on year), share of loss of investment accounted for using the equity method was recorded at ¥21 million and income tax expense was recorded at ¥6 million, loss improved ¥19 million to ¥678 million (2.7% decrease year on year).

2. Explanation of financial position

(i) Assets:

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, assets decreased ¥1,113 million to ¥46,598 million in comparison to the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to a decrease of ¥2,558 million in cash and cash equivalents, partly offset by an increase of ¥474 million in investments accounted for using the equity method and ¥337 million in other financial assets (non-current).

(ⅱ) Liabilities:

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, liabilities decreased ¥51 million to ¥925 million in comparison to the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to an increase of ¥77 million in trade and other payables, partly offset by a decrease of ¥130 million in deferred tax liabilities.

(ⅲ) Equity:

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, equity decreased ¥1,063 million to ¥45,674 million in comparison to the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to a decrease of retained earnings following the posting of loss as well as a decrease of ¥496 million in other components of equity.

3. Status of cash flow

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, cash and cash equivalents decreased ¥2,558 million to ¥10,820 million in comparison to the end of the previous fiscal year. Status of each cash flow within the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 and its main influencing factors are stated below.

(Net cash provided by operating activities)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, net cash provided by operating activities recorded outflow of ¥53 million (inflow of ¥575 million in the previous fiscal year). This is mainly attributed to depreciation and amortization posted at ¥399 million as well as share of loss of investments accounted for using the equity method posted at ¥21 million and inflow of ¥85 million due to increase in trade and other payables, partly offset with outflow of ¥38 million due to increase in inventories and loss before tax recorded at ¥672 million.

(Net cash provided by investment activities)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, net cash provided by investing activities recorded outflow of ¥2,484 million (outflow of ¥5,548 million in the previous fiscal year). This is mainly attributed to outflow of ¥1,077 million due to purchase of property, plant and equipment and ¥1,563 million due to purchase of investment securities.

(Net cash provided by financing activities)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, net cash used in financing activities was ¥23 million (outflow of ¥110 million in the previous fiscal year).

4. Explanation related to the forecast of consolidated financial results and other forward-looking statements

As the business of the Company and the Group is based on a new market with innovative technologies, there are many uncertain factors that could have an impact on its performance and make it difficult for the Company to provide a forecast with accurate figures. As such the Company will not announce the forecast of consolidated financial results.

Ⅱ. Accounting standards

The Group prepared the consolidated financial statements that conforms to IFRS from the Annual Securities Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, with the aim of improving the international comparability of the Groups' financial information in the capital markets and strengthening the Groups' business foundations by unifying accounting standards throughout the Group.

Ⅲ. Consolidated financial statements and Notes to consolidated financial statements

1. Consolidated statement of financial position

As of March 31, 2018

	Transition date As of April 1, 2016	2017	2018
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18,462	13,378	10,820
Trade and other receivables	573	379	385
Other financial assets	21,501	20,002	20,004
Inventories	450	527	565
Other current assets	77	119	32
Total current assets	41,062	34,405	31,807
Non-current assets			
Operating lease assets	462	480	401
Property, plant and equipment	5,084	10,603	11,339
Intangible assets	66	66	90
Investments accounted for using equity method	－	－	474
Other financial assets	975	2,069	2,406
Other non-current assets	96	88	81
Total non-current assets	6,681	13,307	14,791
Total assets	47,743	47,712	46,598

	Transition date As of April 1, 2016	2017	2018
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights scheduled for redemption within one year	19,926	−	−
Trade and other payables	252	197	274
Other current liabilities	204	370	386
Total current liabilities	20,382	567	659
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables	36	14	−
Provisions	91	91	91
Deferred tax liabilities	64	275	145
Other non-current liabilities	29	29	29
Total non-current liabilities	220	408	265
Total liabilities	20,602	975	925
Equity			
Share capital	16,512	26,744	26,744
Capital surplus	16,331	26,495	26,495
Treasury shares	(0)	(0)	(0)
Other components of equity	536	432	(65)
Retained earnings	(6,227)	(6,903)	(7,476)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	27,151	46,768	45,698
Non-controlling interests	(10)	(31)	(24)
Total equity	27,141	46,737	45,674
Total liabilities and equity	47,743	47,712	46,598

2. Consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(Consolidated statement of profit or loss)

Year ended March 31, 2018

	2017	2018
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Revenue	1,660	1,728
Cost of sales	(587)	(523)
Gross profit	1,072	1,204
Selling, general and administrative expenses		
Research and development expenses	(901)	(834)
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,361)	(1,390)
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	(2,262)	(2,223)
Other income	499	364
Other expenses	(7)	(4)
Operating profit (loss)	(697)	(659)
Finance income	59	13
Finance costs	(9)	(6)
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method	–	(21)
Profit (loss) before tax	(648)	(672)
Income tax expense	(49)	(6)
Profit (loss)	(697)	(678)
Profit (loss) attributable to		
Owners of parent	(676)	(673)
Non-controlling interests	(21)	(5)
Profit (loss)	(697)	(678)
Earnings (loss) per share		
Basic earnings (loss) per share (yen)	(3.16)	(3.13)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (yen)	(3.16)	(3.13)

(Consolidated statement of comprehensive income)

Year ended March 31, 2018

	2017	2018
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Profit (loss)	(697)	(678)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	417	(394)
Total of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	417	(394)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	2	(12)
Total of items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	2	(12)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	420	(406)
Comprehensive income	(278)	(1,084)
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Owners of parent	(256)	(1,076)
Non-controlling interests	(21)	(8)
Comprehensive income	(278)	(1,084)

3. Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Year ended March 31, 2018

	Equity attributable to owners of parent					
				Other components of equity		
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury shares	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Share acquisition rights
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
April 1, 2016	16,512	16,331	(0)	−	−	536
Profit (loss)	−	−	−	−	−	−
Other comprehensive income	−	−	−	417	2	−
Total comprehensive income	−	−	−	417	2	−
Issuance of new shares	10,232	10,165	−	−	−	(530)
Share-based payment transactions	−	−	−	−	−	6
Total transactions with owners	10,232	10,165	−	−	−	(524)
March 31, 2017	26,744	26,495	(0)	417	2	12
Profit (loss)	−	−	−	−	−	−
Other comprehensive income	−	−	−	(394)	(9)	−
Total comprehensive income	−	−	−	(394)	(9)	−
Share-based payment transactions	−	−	−	−	−	7
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	−	−	−	(100)	−	−
Equity transaction with non-controlling interest	−	−	−	−	−	−
Total transactions with owners	−	−	−	−	−	7
March 31, 2018	26,744	26,495	(0)	(77)	(7)	19

	Equity attributable to owners of parent			Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Total		
	Total				
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
April 1, 2016	536	(6,227)	27,151	(10)	27,141
Profit (loss)	−	(676)	(676)	(21)	(697)
Other comprehensive income	419	−	419	0	420
Total comprehensive income	419	(676)	(256)	(21)	(278)
Issuance of new shares	(530)	−	19,867	−	19,867
Share-based payment transactions	6	−	6	−	6
Total transactions with owners	(524)	−	19,873	−	19,873
March 31, 2017	432	(6,903)	46,768	(31)	46,737
Profit (loss)	−	(673)	(673)	(5)	(678)
Other comprehensive income	(403)	−	(403)	(3)	(406)
Total comprehensive income	(403)	(673)	(1,076)	(8)	(1,084)
Share-based payment transactions	7	−	7	−	7
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	(100)	100	−	−	−
Equity transaction with non-controlling interest	−	−	−	15	15
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	(93)	100	7	15	21
March 31, 2018	(65)	(7,476)	45,698	(24)	45,674

4. Consolidated statement of cash flows

Year ended March 31, 2018

	2017	2018
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit (loss) before tax	(648)	(672)
Depreciation and amortization	335	399
Loss on reduction of non-current assets	742	—
Finance income	(59)	(13)
Finance costs	9	6
Share of loss (profit) of investments accounted for using equity method	—	21
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(77)	(38)
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	194	(6)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	(56)	85
Other	130	157
Subtotal	570	(62)
Interest received	7	10
Interest paid	(2)	(1)
Income taxes paid	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	575	(53)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of investments	(20,000)	(43,000)
Proceeds of redemption of investments	20,000	43,000
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	1,500	—
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6,597)	(1,077)
Purchase of intangible assets	(18)	(48)
Purchase of investment securities	(433)	(1,563)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	—	700
Purchase of investments accounted for using equity method	—	(495)
Other	0	0
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(5,548)	(2,484)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payments from issuance of shares	(88)	—
Other	(22)	(23)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(110)	(23)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5,083)	(2,558)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of fiscal year	18,462	13,378
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1)	2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13,378	10,820

5. Notes to consolidated financial statements

(Notes on premise of going concern)

There are no items to report.

(Segment information)

Segment information:

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

Since the company group had a single segment, segment information was omitted.

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

Since the company group had a single segment, segment information was omitted.

(Earnings per share)

1. The basis for calculating basic earnings per share

	2017	2018
Loss attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen)	(676)	(673)
Amount not available for common shareholders and shareholders equivalent to common shareholders (Millions of yen)	－	－
Loss used to calculate basic earnings per share (Millions of yen)	(676)	(673)
Average number of common shares and shares equivalent to common shares during the period (Shares)	213,822,256	215,047,471
Basic earnings (loss) per share (Yen)	(3.16)	(3.13)

2. The basis for calculating diluted earnings per share

	2017	2018
Loss used to calculated basic earnings per share (Millions of yen)	(676)	(673)
Adjustments to loss (Millions of yen)	－	－
Loss used to calculated diluted earnings per share (Millions of yen)	(676)	(673)
Average number of common shares and shares equivalent to common shares during the period (Shares)	213,822,256	215,047,471
Adjustment *Note	－	－
Average number of diluted common shares and shares equivalent to common shares during the period (Shares)	213,822,256	215,047,471
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (Yen)	(3.16)	(3.13)

(Note) Summary of potential shares not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as it does not have dilutive effects

	2017	2018
	Shares	Shares
2015 1st Series Stock Option of CYBERDYNE, INC.	(Common share) 7,800	(Common share) 7,800
2016 1st Series Stock Option of CYBERDYNE, INC.	(Common share) 4,600	(Common share) 4,600
2016 2nd Series Stock Options of CYBERDYNE, INC.	(Common share) 47,700	－
2017 1st Series Stock Option of CYBERDYNE, INC.	－	(Common share) 10,500

(First-time adoption)

The Group prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The latest consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Japanese-GAAP (the previously applied GAAP) are for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017. The date of transition is April 1, 2016.

1. Exemptions to IFRS 1

In principle, IFRS stipulates that an entity adopting IFRS for the first time shall apply IFRS retrospectively to prior periods. However, IFRS 1 allows certain exemption from the adoption of certain aspects of IFRS. Impacts caused by this exemption were adjusted in retained earnings and other items of owner's equity as of date of transition to IFRS. The Group adopted the following exemptions.

・Business combinations

IFRS 1 permits an entity not to apply IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" retrospectively to business combinations that occurred prior to the date of transition to IFRS. The Group elected to apply this exemption and did not apply IFRS 3 retrospectively to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS.

・Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations

IFRS 1 permits the cumulative amount of exchange differences on translating foreign operations to be deemed to be zero at the date of transition to IFRS. The Group elected to apply this exemption and deemed all cumulative exchange differences on translating foreign operations as zero at the date of transition to IFRS.

・Share-based payment

IFRS 1 encourages but does not force an entity to apply IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" to equity instruments granted on or after November 7, 2002 and vested before the later of either date of transition to IFRS or January 1, 2015. The Group elected not to apply IFRS 2 to equity instruments that were vested before the date of transition to IFRS.

・Decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment

IFRS 1 permits an entity to choose either of the following option for decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment :(A) applying IFRS retrospectively from the time when the liability first arose or (B) measuring the decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment as of the date of transition to IFRS. The Group chose option (B).

・Designation of previously recognized financial instruments

IFRS 1 permits an entity to designate financial instruments recognized prior to the date of transition to IFRS based on relevant facts and circumstances that existed at the date of transition to IFRS. Furthermore, IFRS 1 permits an entity to designate some of its financial instruments as instruments with changes of fair values measurable through other comprehensive income.

The Group elected to apply this exemption and designates financial instruments recognized prior to the date of transition to IFRS based on relevant facts and circumstances that existed at the date of transition to IFRS and designates some of its financial instruments as instruments with changes of fair values measurable through other comprehensive income.

2. Mandatory exceptions to application of IFRS 1

IFRS 1 prohibits the retrospective application of IFRS to "estimates", "derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities", "hedge accounting", "non-controlling interests", and "classification and measurements of financial assets". The Group applies these items to these items prospectively from the date of transition.

3. Reconciliations

The reconciliations required to be disclosed in the first IFRS financial statements are described in the reconciliations below. "Reclassification" includes items that do not affect retained earnings and comprehensive income, while "Classification and measurements of financial assets" includes items that affect retained earnings and comprehensive income.

Reconciliation of equity as of April 1, 2016 (Transition date)

(Millions of yen)

Japanese-GAAP		Reclassification	Recognized and measured difference	IFRS		
Line item	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Notes	Line item
Assets						Assets
Current assets						Current assets
Cash and deposits	14,459	4,000	3	18,462	(1),(16)	Cash and cash equivalents
Accounts receivable-trade	217	348	7	573	(2),(3),(16)	Trade and other receivables
Securities	25,500	(4,000)	−	21,501	(1)	Other financial assets
Inventories	450	−	0	450	(16)	Inventories
Accounts receivable	349	(349)	−	−	(2)	
Other	76	0	1	77	(16)	Other current assets
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1)	1	−	−	(3)	
Total current assets	41,051	−	11	41,062		Total current assets
Non-current assets						Non-current assets
	−	461	1	462	(6)	Operating lease assets
Property, plant and equipment	5,332	(461)	212	5,084	(6)	Property, plant and equipment
Intangible assets	66	−	−	66		Intangible assets
Investment securities	915	(915)	−	−	(4)	
Other	171	830	(27)	975	(4),(5),(16)	Other financial assets
	−	85	11	96	(4)	Other non-current assets
Total non-current assets	6,484	−	198	6,681		Total non-current assets
Total assets	47,534	−	209	47,743		Total assets

(Millions of yen)

Japanese-GAAP		Reclassification	Recognized and measured difference	IFRS		
Line item	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Notes	Line item
						Liabilities and equity
Liabilities						Liabilities
Current liabilities						Current liabilities
Convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights scheduled for redemption within one year	19,927	−	(2)	19,926		Convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights scheduled for redemption within one year
Accounts payable-trade	48	204	0	252	(7),(16)	Trade and other payables
Income taxes payable	64	−	(64)	−	(11)	
Other	283	(204)	125	204	(7),(8),(11),(16)	Other current liabilities
Total current liabilities	20,323	−	59	20,382		Total current liabilities
Non-current liabilities						Non-current liabilities
	−	36	−	36	(7)	Other payables
Asset retirement obligations	72	−	19	91	(9)	Provisions
Deferred tax liabilities	11	−	53	64	(10)	Deferred tax liabilities
Other	65	(36)	−	29	(7)	Other non-current liabilities
Total non-current liabilities	148	−	72	220		Total non-current liabilities
Total liabilities	20,471	−	132	20,602		Total liabilities
Net assets						Equity
Capital stock	16,512	−	−	16,512		Share capital
Capital surplus	16,448	−	(117)	16,331	(12)	Capital surplus
Treasury shares	(0)	−	−	(0)		Treasury shares
Stock acquisition rights	537	(537)	−	−	(14)	
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	1	537	(1)	536	(13),(14)	Other components of equity
Retained earnings	(6,433)	−	206	(6,227)	(17)	Retained earnings
	27,064	−	87	27,151		Total equity attributable to owners of the parent
Non-controlling interests	−	−	(10)	(10)	(15)	Non-controlling interests
Total net assets	27,064	−	77	27,141		Total equity
Total liabilities and net assets	47,534	−	209	47,743		Total liabilities and equity

Reconciliation of equity as of March 31, 2017
(The latest financial statements under Japanese-GAAP)

(Millions of yen)

Japanese-GAAP		Reclassification	Recognized and measured difference	IFRS		
Line item	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Notes	Line item
Assets						Assets
Current assets						Current assets
Cash and deposits	10,376	3,000	3	13,378	(1),(16)	Cash and cash equivalents
Accounts receivable-trade	247	124	7	379	(2),(3),(16)	Trade and other receivables
Securities	23,000	(2,998)	—	20,002	(1)	Other financial assets
Inventories	527	—	0	527	(16)	Inventories
Accounts receivable-other	125	(125)	—	—	(2)	
Other	118	(2)	4	119	(16)	Other current assets
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1)	1	—	—	(3)	
Total current assets	34,391	—	14	34,405		Total current assets
Non-current assets						Non-current assets
	—	478	2	480	(6)	Operating lease assets
Property, plant and equipment	10,866	(478)	216	10,603	(6)	Property, plant and equipment
Intangible assets	66	—	—	66		Intangible assets
Investment securities	1,361	(1,361)	—	—	(4)	
Other	164	1,282	622	2,069	(4),(5),(16)	Other financial assets
	—	78	10	88	(4)	Other non-current assets
Total non-current assets	12,457	—	850	13,307		Total non-current assets
Total assets	46,848	—	864	47,712		Total assets

(Millions of yen)

Japanese-GAAP		Reclassification	Recognized and measured difference	IFRS		
Line item	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Notes	Line item
						Liabilities and equity
Liabilities						Liabilities
Current liabilities						Current liabilities
Convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights scheduled for redemption within one year	―	―	―	―		Convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights scheduled for redemption within one year
Accounts payable-trade	21	176	0	197	(7),(16)	Trade and other payables
Income taxes payable	152	―	(152)	―	(11)	
Other	320	(176)	226	370	(7),(8), (11),(16)	Other current liabilities
Total current liabilities	492	―	75	567		Total current liabilities
Non-current liabilities						Non-current liabilities
	―	14	―	14	(7)	Other payables
Asset retirement obligations	73	―	18	91	(9)	Provisions
Deferred tax liabilities	14	―	261	275	(10)	Deferred tax liabilities
Other	43	(14)	―	29	(7)	Other non-current liabilities
Total non-current liabilities	130	―	279	408		Total non-current liabilities
Total liabilities	622	―	353	975		Total liabilities
Net assets						Equity
Capital stock	26,744	―	―	26,744		Share capital
Capital surplus	26,680	―	(184)	26,495	(12)	Capital surplus
Treasury shares	(0)	―	―	(0)		Treasury shares
Stock acquisition rights	12	(12)	―	―	(14)	
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	12	12	407	432	(13),(14)	Other components of equity
Retained earnings	(7,222)	―	319	(6,903)	(17)	Retained earnings
	―	―	541	46,768		Total equity attributable to owners of the parent
Non-controlling interests	―	―	(31)	(31)	(15)	Non-controlling interests
Total net assets	46,226	―	511	46,737		Total equity
Total liabilities and net assets	46,848	―	864	47,712		Total liabilities and equity

Notes to reconciliation of equity

1. Presentational reclassification of cash and deposits

   Time deposits with deposit terms of over three months, which were presented as "cash and deposits" under Japanese-GAAP are reclassified as "other financial assets (current)" under IFRS.

   Furthermore, bonds with redemption period with term of under three month, which were presented as "securities" under Japanese-GAAP are reclassified as "cash and cash equivalent" under IFRS.

2. Presentational reclassification of trade and other receivables

   "Accounts receivable-trade" and "accounts receivable-other", which were presented separately as current assets under Japanese-GAAP are reclassified as "trade and other receivables" under IFRS

3. Presentational reclassification of allowance for doubtful accounts

   "Allowance for doubtful accounts (current)", which was presented separately under Japanese-GAAP is deducted directly from "trade and other receivables" under IFRS and is presented in net amounts.

4. Presentational reclassification of other financial assets (non-current)

   "Investment securities", which were presented separately and "lease and guarantee deposits" presented as "other" in investments and other assets under Japanese-GAAP are transferred and presented as "other financial assets (non-current)".

   Furthermore, "lease and guarantee deposits" that was measured by the original amount under Japanese-GAAP is measured by the fair value at the beginning under IFRS. It will be measured by amortized cost. Translation adjustments are posted as "other non-current assets" as the rent paid in advance and the Group recognizes both rent and interest income over time.

5. Non-traded investments in equity instruments

   Non-traded investments presented as investment securities under Japanese-GAAP was deemed difficult to reliably measure the quoted prices in active market and acquisition cost was used to evaluate its value. Under IFRS, fair value is used to measure the value of non-traded investments, affecting the amount of "other financial assets (non-current)".

6. Reconciliation of recorded amount in property, plant and equipment

   Assets for rent, which was presented as "property, plant and equipment" under Japanese-GAAP is renamed to "operating lease assets" in non-current assets and presented separately under IFRS.

   The Group mainly used declining-balance method for the purpose of depreciating property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets). However, the Group adopted straight-line method under IFRS to depreciate property, plant and equipment.

   Furthermore, the Group revised the useful lives for some of its property, plant and equipment.

7. Presentational reclassification of trade and other payables

   Accounts payable-trade that was presented separately as current liabilities and accounts payable-other that was presented as "other" of current liabilities under Japanese-GAAP are transferred and presented as "trade and other payables" under IFRS.

   Long-term account payable-installment purchase that was presented as "other" of non-current liabilities is transferred and presented as "other payables" of non-current liabilities under IFRS.

8. Unused paid leaves

   Unused paid leaves that were not accounted for under Japanese-GAAP are recorded as "other current liabilities" under IFRS.

9. Provisions

   Asset retirement obligation that was presented separately as non-current assets under Japanese-GAAP is transferred and presented as "provisions".

10. Temporary difference caused by reconciliation of IFRS

As a result of adoption of other IFRS, temporary differences caused and deferred tax liabilities are recognized by the Group.

11. Levies

Taxes such as Size-based Business Tax (capital base), Inhabitant Tax (flat rate) and Fixed Asset Tax were expensed across the fiscal year under Japanese-GAAP. Under IFRS the timing of when to recognize the liabilities related to the payment of aforementioned levies are recognized according to the event obligating the payment.

Furthermore, accrued tax (Size-based Business Tax capital base) that was presented as "income taxes payable" is presented as "other current liabilities" under IFRS.

12. Deduction of share issuance fee from the capital

Transaction fees related to issuance of financial assets of the Company were processed as profit or loss under Japanese-GAAP. Under IFRS, the relevant fees are deducted directly from the capital surplus.

13. Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations

The Group elected to apply this exemption and wholly reclassified all cumulative exchange differences at the date of transition to IFRS to retained earnings.

14. Reclassification of other components of equity

"Foreign currency translation adjustments", "valuation difference on available-for-sale securities" and "stock acquisition rights", which were presented separately under Japanese-GAAP, are reclassified to "other components of equity".

15. Attribution of comprehensive income to non-controlling interest

The parent was covering the deficit balance of the non-controlling interest under Japanese-GAAP. Under IFRS, the deficit balance is attributable to owner of the parent and non-controlling interest.

16. Difference of range of consolidation

Reconciliations are made to adjust the difference in range of consolidated subsidiaries under Japanese-GAAP and IFRS.

Furthermore, subsidiary with no significance was not included in the range of consolidation under Japanese-GAAP. However, the relevant subsidiaries are included in the range of consolidation under IFRS.

17. Adjustments to retained earnings

	Transition date As of April 1, 2016	2017
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Adjustments to share issuance fee	117	183
Adjustments to property, plant and equipment	194	200
Cumulative translation differences on foreign operations	1	1
Adjustments to levies	(43)	(48)
Adjustments to unused paid leaves	(11)	(16)
Other	(9)	40
Subtotal	249	359
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities	(53)	(71)
Adjustments to non-controlling interest	10	31
Total	206	319

Reconciliation of profit or loss and comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2017
(The latest financial statements under Japanese-GAAP)

(Millions of yen)

Japanese-GAAP		Reclassification	Recognized and measured difference	IFRS		
Line item	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Notes	Line item
Net sales	1,650	－	10	1,660	(10)	Revenue
Costs of sales	(571)	－	(16)	(587)	(1),(3),(7),(10)	Cost of sales
Gross profit	1,079	－	(7)	1,072		Gross profit
Research and development expenses	(903)	－	2	(901)	(1),(7)	Research and development expenses
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,348)	－	(13)	(1,361)	(3),(7),(10)	Other selling, general and administrative expenses
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	(2,251)	－	(11)	(2,262)		Total selling, general and administrative expenses
	－	1,234	(735)	499	(2),(8),(10)	Other income
	－	(749)	742	(7)	(1),(2),(8),(10)	Other expenses
Operating profit (loss)	(1,172)	485	(10)	(697)		Operating profit (loss)
Non-operating income	1,242	(1,242)	－	－	(2)	
Non-operating expenses	(853)	853	－	－	(2)	
Extraordinary income	0	(0)	－	－	(2)	
Extraordinary loss	(0)	0	－	－	(2)	
	－	9	50	59	(2),(4),(10)	Finance income
	－	(104)	95	(9)	(2),(5)	Finance costs
Net income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(783)	－	135	(648)		Profit (loss) before tax
Income taxes-current	(8)	1	(42)	(49)	(6),(7)	Income tax expense
Income taxes-deferred	1	(1)	－	－		
Net income (loss)	(789)	－	92	(697)		Profit (loss)
						Profit (loss) attributable to
	－	(789)	113	(676)		Owners of parent
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	－	－	(21)	(21)	(9)	Non-controlling interests
Net income (loss) attributable to CYBERDYNE,INC.	(789)	789	－	－		

(Millions of yen)

Japanese-GAAP		Reclassification	Recognized and measured difference	IFRS		
Line item	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Notes	Line item
Net income (loss)	(789)	－	92	(697)		Profit (loss)
Other comprehensive income						Other comprehensive income
						Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	9	－	408	417	(4)	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
						Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss
Foreign currency translation adjustment	3	－	(0)	2		Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	12	－	408	420		Total other comprehensive income, net of tax
Total comprehensive income	(778)	－	500	(278)		Comprehensive income
(Comprehensive income attributable to)						Comprehensive income attributable to:
CYBERDYNE,INC.	(778)	－	521	(256)		Owners of parent
Non-controlling interests	－	－	(21)	(21)	(9)	Non-controlling interests
	(778)	－	500	(278)		Comprehensive income

Notes to reconciliation of profit or loss and comprehensive income

1. Changes of depreciation method and useful lives

   The Group mainly used declining-balance method for the purpose of depreciating property, plant and equipment. However, the Group adopted straight-line method under IFRS to depreciate property, plant and equipment. Following the aforementioned changes, the Group reconciled the cost of sales as well as other selling, general and administrative expenses. Furthermore, Group recalculated the gain (loss) on sale of non-current assets as well as the loss on reduction of non-current assets as it was calculated by the declining-balance method.

   The Group also revised the useful lives for some of its property, plant and equipment.

2. Reconciliation to the presented items

   The Group applied reconciliations to the items presented as "non-operating income", "non-operating expenses", "extraordinary income" and "extraordinary expenses" under Japanese-GAAP. Namely, the aforementioned items that was related to gain or loss are posted as "finance income" and "finance cost", while other items are posted as "other income" and "other expenses".

3. Unused paid leaves

   Unused paid leaves that were not accounted for under Japanese-GAAP are recognized as personnel expenses under IFRS.

4. Non-traded investments in equity instruments

   Acquisition cost was posted as the value of non-traded investments under Japanese-GAAP. Under IFRS, if the non-traded investment was classified as equity instrument measured at fair value through comprehensive income according to IFRS 9, it shall be measured by fair value regardless of marketability and changes shall be recognized through comprehensive income. If the non-traded investment was classified as equity instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss, it shall be measured by fair value regardless of marketability and changes shall be recognized through profit or loss.

5. Deduction of share issuance fee from the capital

   Transaction fees related to issuance of financial assets of the Company were processed as profit or loss under Japanese-GAAP. Under IFRS, the relevant fees are deducted directly from the capital surplus.

6. Income taxes-current and income taxes-deferred

   Under the Japanese-GAAP, income taxes-current and income taxes-deferred were presented separately. Under IFRS, these are both presented as income tax expenses. In pursuant to the adoption of IFRS, the Group reconsiders the possibility of recollecting all deferred tax assets.

   Furthermore, due to the adoption of IFRS, taxes-effect as well as other taxes-effect was recognized and measured on various reconciliation, changing the value of the income tax expenses.

7. Levies

   Taxes such as Size-based Business Tax (capital base), Inhabitant Tax (flat rate) and Fixed Asset Tax were expensed across the fiscal year under Japanese-GAAP. Under IFRS the timing of when to recognize the liabilities related to the payment of aforementioned levies are recognized according to the event obligating the payment.

8. Government grants to assets

   Government grants to assets was wholly presented as subsidy income as well as reduction on loss of non-current assets under Japanese-GAAP. Under IFRS, these items are presented net.

9. Attribution of comprehensive income to non-controlling interest

   The parent was covering the deficit balance of the non-controlling interest under Japanese-GAAP. Under IFRS, the deficit balance is attributable to owner of the parent and non-controlling interest.

10. Difference of range of consolidation

    Reconciliations are made to adjust the difference in range of consolidated subsidiaries under Japanese-GAAP and IFRS.

    Furthermore, subsidiary with no significance was not included in the range of consolidation under Japanese-GAAP. However, the relevant subsidiaries are included in the range of consolidation under IFRS.

Reconciliation of cash flows for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017
(The latest financial statements under Japanese-GAAP)

There are no material differences between the consolidated statement of cash flows that was disclosed in accordance with Japanese-GAAP and that which was presented in accordance with IFRSs.