# Oisix ra daichi

# Oisix ra daichi Inc.

Q3 Financial Results Briefing for the Fiscal Year Ending March 2022

February 10, 2022

# **Event Summary**

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[Participants]

[Number of Speakers] 1

Kohei Takashima Representative Director, CEO

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\*Analysts that SCRIPTS Asia was able to identify from the audio who spoke during Q&A.

## **Presentation**

**Sato**: It's now time to start, so let us begin. My name is Sato, and I will be leading today's session from the IR Department of the Corporate Planning Division. Thank you for joining us.

First of all, I would like to apologize for the concern and inconvenience caused by the logistics troubles in January. We will hold a financial results briefing for Oisix ra daichi Inc. focusing on the explanation of this matter.

Today, we will proceed in two major parts. In the first half of the session, our representative will give a 20-minute presentation on the recent logistics troubles and our business forecast.

The second half of the session will be a question and answer session with the participants. This session will be about 20 minutes long, and we will try our best to respond to your questions. If you still have a lot of questions remaining at the end, our PR and IR staff will continue to answer them after the session.

The question-and-answer session will be conducted orally. For those participants who are unable to speak due to their streaming environment, we will also accept text questions via the QA button. We will explain the details later.

Finally, please refrain from recording or duplicating the content of this stream by means such as screenshots, etc. Please note that the video may be edited and published on our website at a later date.

Now let's move on to the presentation. Mr. Takashima, please.

**Takashima**: Thank you very much for your time today.

First of all, I would like to repeat my sincere apologies for the inconvenience caused to many of our customers as well as many investors due to our delivery troubles in January. We sincerely apologize for the inconvenience. I'm truly sorry about it.

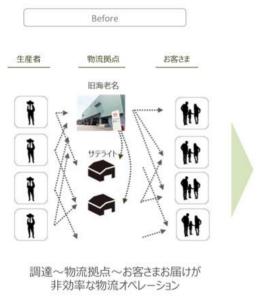
Today, I would like to give you an explanation about the troubles as well as the revision of our business performance. We have four documents, but I would like to talk mostly about the first two first.

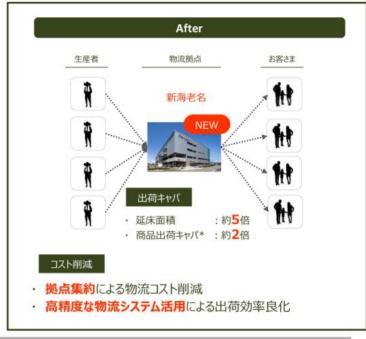
First, I will talk about the troubles. I would like to talk about the troubles regarding the relocation to the New Ebina Station. First of all, I would like to explain exactly what happened, and how it affected our business performance. Also, since it has been about three weeks since then, I would like to introduce our recovery plan, as well as the measures we will take in the fourth quarter.

## -① 新海老名ステーション移転の目的-

年成長率約20%の成長ペースで伸長している「Oisix」のさらなる成長を見据え、

「①:出荷キャパシティの拡張」と、「②:出荷業務の全社最適によるコスト削減」を目的に新海老名ステーションへの移転を決定





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注)本ベージ以降、"新型コロナウイルス感染症"を"コロナ"と略記します

First, I would like to explain about the troubles themselves.

I would like to briefly explain what this New Ebina Station was originally intended to do. In May 2020, the capacity of the old Ebina Center, which is also located in Ebina, was exhausted, so we built multiple satellite centers in order to deliver our products to customers.

# -② 移転スケジュールの前倒し-

物流センターの移転について、当初計画では2024年頃の移転予定していたものの、 コロナによる宅配需要の大幅な伸長に対応するため、約2年前倒しての移転を実行



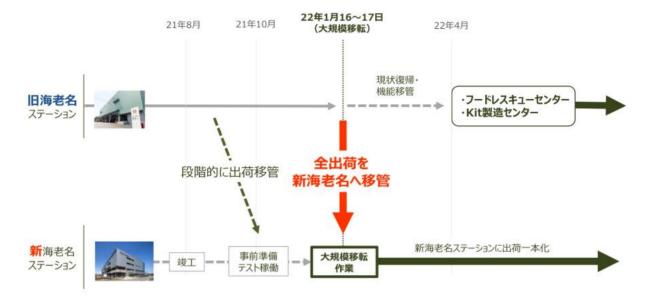
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However, this approach has limitations in terms of volume and efficiency. As such, we decided to invest in a new station to increase capacity, efficiency, and productivity. We have been working to relocate to this New Ebina Station earlier than originally planned.

The plan was to start the relocation around the end of 2021 and complete it in January 2022.

## -③ 新海老名ステーションの移転スケジュール

Oisix新海老名ステーションは21年8月に竣工。10月より段階的に出荷移管・テスト稼働を開始。 22年1月16~17日に、全出荷を新海老名ステーションに移管する大規模な移転作業を敢行



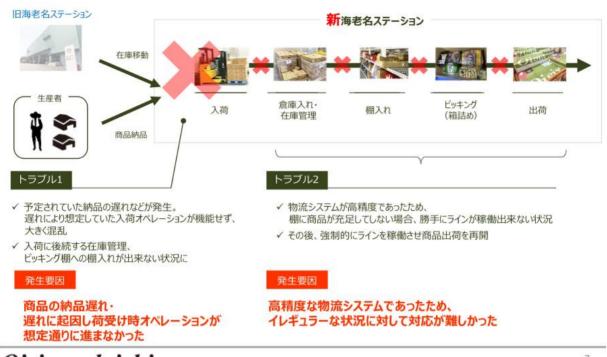
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We have been partially relocating the station since the third quarter of last year, and there were no major troubles there.

However, we had some troubles during the relocation work being conducted on January 16 and January 17 of this year.

## -④ トラブル概要・発生要因-

全出荷移管の当日、最初の工程である「入荷」において、納品時間の遅れなどが発生しオペレーションが混乱。 後続する倉庫入れ作業や在庫確認が停滞、商品が棚に補充しきれず、高精度な新しい物流ラインが稼働せず、お届けができない状況が発生



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As for what kind of trouble we had, there were two major problems.

One was the relocation of things. The other was the arrival of new products on those two days.

Since it was the first time for them to go to the new location, the arrival time of many drivers was different from the scheduled time, so there was a lot of confusion regarding the arrival of products. The delivery area was overflowing with goods, so we couldn't get them from the delivery area on the first floor to the work area on the third floor.

Also, the New Ebina Station's logistics system has a conveyor belt, which we call a material handling system. It is a very high-precision system, with a concept similar to that of an industrial production line. Which is to say, it runs very efficiently when the products are all in place.

There was an issue with goods brought into the first floor not arriving at the conveyor belt-type line on the third floor. The system was designed in such a way that it was very difficult to recover irregularities compared to our existing centers. This is why the disruption lasted so long.

The above two points were the major factors. It was not machine trouble such as a mistake in the system's program or a hardware failure. Rather, it was purely an inability to create an operation that could cope with the new logistics system. Or rather, we were trying to cope with the new logistics system, but we ran into great difficulties when the initial arrival of goods went wrong.

## - ⑤ 現在の状況-

出荷配送については、1月25日以降遅延のないお届けを完了。 カスタマーサポートについても、トラブル後約2週間対応の遅延が発生したものの、現状は通常対応に復旧

## - 出荷·配送の状況

・ 1月25日以降本日まで、遅延のない出荷配送に完了

## - カスタマーサポートの状況

・トラブル発生後、約2週間は対応の遅れが発生も、 現在は通常通りの対応に復旧









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So, for about a week, we were unable to deliver products properly. After a week, on January 25, we managed to get things working properly again.

It has now been a little over two weeks since then. There have been no shipping delays or inability to make shipments caused by this center since then. However, it is snowing a bit today, so there might be some delays.

We had been receiving a lot of inquiries from our customers, but the turmoil with customer support has abated.

## 2.トラブルの影響範囲について -① 今期業績へのインパクトサマリ-

トラブルの影響範囲は大きく「①トラブル発生時のコスト・機会逸失」、「②リカバリー期間のコスト・機会逸失」、「③ブロモーション停止による会員数の停滞」 今回のトラブルにより今期業績へのインパクトは、売上ベースで約15億円、利益ベースで約15 – 20億円

	詳細	売上影響	利益影響	
1 トラブルそのもの	・お客さま対応関連 ・・ お届けキャンセル分の機会逸失 ・・ お詫びのポイント付与 ・・ トラブル対応のための物流・人件費増 など	約▲5億	約▲6-8億	
	・商品廃棄	<del></del>	約▲2-3億	
2 リカバリー期間	<ul> <li>お客さま体験改善のための 追加で発生する物流コスト増</li> <li>商品アイテム数制限継続による ARPU減</li> </ul>	約▲3億	約▲5-7億	
3 プロモーション停止	・プロモーション停止に伴う 会員数停滞による 売上・利益機会逸失	約▲7億	約▲2億	
	今期影響計	売上 約▲ <b>15</b> 億	<sup>利益</sup> 約▲15-20億	

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\*本トラブルにおける監査上の実質損失額は現時点で約3.6億

Next, I would like to talk about the impact of these troubles on our business performance. I would like to divide my talk into three main parts. First, I will talk about the troubles themselves. Then, I will talk about the cost of the ongoing recovery process. Since we have stopped promotions, this means lost net sales and profits.

During the troubles, we were unable to deliver products to customers, and we gave them points as an apology. Having had to dispose of products that couldn't be used, the first problem itself cost us about JPY500 million in net sales. We are still examining the profit figures, but we have a negative figure of about JPY800 million to JPY1.1 billion.

Let's now move on to the recovery.

We will be recovering this month and next month. However, during that period, we will be narrowing down the number of products. Also, to prevent the line from stopping again, we will be deploying a much larger number of personnel. I think it will cost us JPY300 million in net sales and JPY500 million to JPY700 million in profits.

Lastly, the impact of stopping the promotion was JPY700 million in net sales and JPY200 million in profit. This means that the total negative impact on the current period's business results will be JPY1.5 billion in net sales and JPY1.5 billion to JPY2 billion in profit.

I'm truly sorry about this.



Japan 03.4405.3160 Tollfree 0120.966.744

# 2.トラブルの影響範囲について -② トラブルそのもの: お客さま対応-



本トラブルによりご不便をおかけしたお客さまは約11万人、お客さまからの問い合わせは約0.7万件発生。 お届けできなかったことによる機会逸失、またお客さまへのお詫びポイントなどにより売上約5億円、利益6-8億円の損失

- ご不便をお掛けしたお客さま : 約11万人

・ お届けキャンセル : 約8万人・ お届け遅延 : 約1万人・ 商品欠品 : 約2万人

- トラブルに関連する

お客さまのお問い合わせ\* : 約0.7万件

## お客さまのお声

## (お叱りのお声)

- ・冷蔵庫と相談しながら発注しているわけで配送日に連絡されても困ります。 食品ECで商品配送出来ないって致命的です。
- ・明日配送予定のものがほぼ欠品と連絡・・・。 キットが届かなければ1週間分の食材無し。今後使うのやめようか悩む。

#### (激励のお声)

・トラブルに関するメールが届きました。商品が届かないのは正直なところとても困りますが、あまり無理をなさらず休息をとってください

#### 事業影響

- お届けできなかったことによる売上・利益損失
- お客さまへのお詫びポイント
- ・ 物流ステーションの人員強化 など

売上 : 約5億円

利益 : 約6-8億円

の損失

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\*トラブル発生後1週間(1/19-1/25)の電話・メール問い合わせのユニーク件数 11

Let me tell you a little more about the details.

First of all, in terms of the impact of the trouble, there were about 110,000 customers who were inconvenienced. In addition, we have received 7,000 inquiries, a very large number, so we are incurring costs there.

## 2.トラブルの影響範囲について -③ トラブルそのもの:商品廃棄影響-



またお届けできなかった商品の廃棄費用約2-3 億が発生。通常時約0.2~0.3%ほどの廃棄率は1月単月で約2%まで悪化。 WeSupport Familyを通じたフードパントリーへの寄付、加工品の原料転換を実施し、実廃棄を削減

## - 流通におけるフードロス率の増加

通常時 トラブル発生時 (22年1月単月)

約0.2~0.3% 約2%まで増加

事業影響

· 商品廃棄費用

利益 : 約2-3億円 o損失

- 実際の廃棄量の削減する取組み

出来る限り、実際の廃棄量を削減するため、

- ・フードパントリーへの寄付
- ・加工品の原料転換

の取組みを行い廃棄削減

フードパントリーへの寄存



加工品原料への転換



▲ひとり親向け家庭への寄付

▲廃棄予定のキャベツを迅速に餃子に加工

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Then there's food loss. Since we had products but could not ship them, we had to throw them away.

Normally, our monthly waste rate is 0.2% to 0.3%, but in January, when the trouble occurred, it was about 2%, which is 7 to 10 times higher than usual.

The loss was JPY200 million to JPY300 million, but we tried to get it to people who can use it as much as possible, namely food banks, single parent households, and so on. We also up-cycle the products that are still usable and use them as raw materials for processed foods.

## 2.トラブルの影響範囲について -④ リカバリー期間のコスト・機会逸失-



リカバリーについて、2月以降はお客様の買い物体験の改善を最優先とし、コストをかけてでもサービスレベルの安定化を行う。 3月以降、段階的にコスト低減のフェーズへと移行

# - 買い物体験改善を優先実施するための物流コストなどの増加

商品欠品削減のため 発注量を増やすことによる廃棄増



継続的な 物流ステーション人員強化



in net sales and a loss of about JPY500 million to JPY700 million in profit.

- 販売商品アイテム数の制限による 購買単価減少



## 事業影響

- イレギュラー運用による物流費・人件費・廃棄増
- ・ 販売商品のアイテム数制限による購買単価減

売上 : 約3億円

利益 : 約5-7億円

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The period of the recovery will be these two months. As I mentioned earlier, we are reinforcing the business with sufficient, or rather extra, manpower. We have also reduced the number of SKUs in some of the items.

In addition, we are limiting the number of items and reducing SKUs a little. The impact will be JPY300 million

The third is the impact on promotions for customer acquisition. Before I talk about the promotion, I am very happy to say that the impact on churn has been very low compared to the expectation we had when the problem first occurred.

Although churn was still about 1.3 times higher than usual, the number of customer cancellations has calmed down considerably since then, for which we are very grateful.



# 2.トラブルの影響範囲について -⑤ プロモーション停止影響-



会員数について、既存会員の解約率は一時的に増加したものの想定よりも下回り、また早期に通常レベルに戻っている。 一方、プロモーションを一時的に停止した影響により、実質1か月間新規会員獲得が大きく減少

## -プロモーション停止による新規会員減少

プロモーションを一時的に停止した影響が大きく、 実質1か月間の新規獲得者数が大きく減少

トラブル発生時 2月以降

プ<sup>°</sup>ロモーション 新規獲得停止 (約1週間) 再開後も、PRの機械学習頻度の 低下などの影響で獲得数減少

影響大 その後はほぼ通常時の水準まで 段階的に落ち着いている

・プロモーション停止による 会員増分の機会損失

─ 売上 : 約7億

利益 : 約2億

事業影響

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On the other hand, due to the suspension of promotions, it took some time to resume. We are already in a position to resume, and we have, but it will be an opportunity loss of about JPY700 million in net sales.

Now, having explained the situation orally, I'd like to show you a video that we made to share within the Company on what's going on within the center, and so on.

[Video Begins]

**Company Representative**: I'm in Ebina, Kanagawa Prefecture, at our distribution center, which we call New Ebina. I would like to use this video to take you inside our warehouse in Ebina -- a facility that effects so many people -- to explain what kind of facility it is, and what happened here.

The first floor is where we receive our goods. This is the floor the problem occurred. On the day before the relocation, this floor was overflowing with goods, and goods were arriving at unexpected times. This caused a big problem, leading to goods not getting to the picking floor on the third floor. This was the first problem.

I'm going to continue on to the third floor. Now, I would like to explain the third floor. This is where the most picking, the most important operation, is done. This is where the products are brought in according to the orders from each customer.

This is the picking room. [Inaudible] refers to the process in which the 45 workers in each line put each box together by putting in the products in the order of the lights.



As I mentioned earlier, the problem was all of the confusion in the receiving area on the first floor, which resulted in it becoming very difficult to get things into the picking booths, which ended up empty.

Unlike before, this is a very high-precision system that will not move until everything is aligned. We had to force it to move because otherwise operations would never move forward.

As a result, we moved these boxes while the shelves were only about 30% to 40% full. This meant that the boxes were sent down the line even while some people's were almost empty.

Naturally, we knew that there would be orders for things we could not or could barely deliver, and we had people standing in places where we normally wouldn't, to make sure that we didn't send empty boxes. For context, this line runs about 20 hours a day. I believe that there were some omissions in the inspection process, and some items were delivered to the customer completely nearly empty.

Now, looking inside here, [inaudible] a lot of products are being put into the boxes now. The boxes that flow up to here are then closed again. The lid has creases that match the depth of the contents. The lid folds down and sits on top of the box. This is where the invoice is placed.

We're now on the second floor. I will now enter the shipping area on the second floor. The boxes just affixed with slips on the third floor slide down to here on the conveyor belt. The sequence is that the box that comes down flows down the line like this and is given to [inaudible] on this cart.

Once we get to this point, there will be few problems, so I think the key to this center will be how to complete the work to this point.

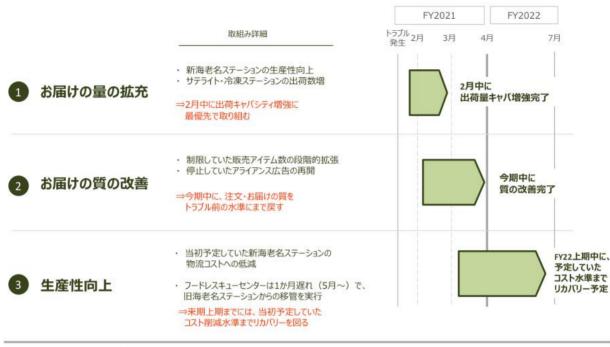
[Video Ends]

Takashima: Thank you for your watching. This is an internal video, but I think you can get a vague idea of what is happening.

## 3. リカバリープランについて

## -① 概要-

リカバリーについて、遅延のない出荷体制の構築は既に1月中に完了。 今後大きく3ステップ「①お届けの量の拡充」「②お届けの質の改善」「③恒常的なコスト削減」でリカバリーを図る。



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Next, now that the situation has become much more stable, I would like to talk about our recovery past this point. We formulated a recovery plan this week. I will divide it into three major parts.

One of the first things we need to do is to be able to deliver a good volume of products. We have already been able to get out quite a bit, so we are also going to resume promotions to match. However, as I will explain later, February, March, and April are important months for us to promote our products, and we have been planning to do so. This is our top priority.

In terms of the quality of deliveries, there have been no shipping delays or other problems. Product shortages have improved considerably, but this is partially due to limiting the number of SKUs, etc. We are planning to improve that area during the current period.

Thirdly, in February, we are putting a lot of effort and resources into assuring that we can deliver what we promised to our customers, even if it hurts profitability. We will start working on improving profitability in the next month or so.

# 3. リカバリープランについて -② 来期影響について-

トラブルそのものの、リカバリー期間の影響は、今期中に収束。来期は、生産性向上のリカバリープランの早期完了により、 ①:事業規模の継続的成長(売上)と、②:収益性の良化(EBITDA・マージン率)ともに成長を見込む

今期の事業影響 売上 利益 約▲15億 約▲15-20億 影響は今期中に収束

## 来期の事業影響

- ✓ トラブルによる事業影響は今期で収束し、 来期に影響なし
- ✓ 生産性向上のリカバリープランを早期完了させ、 スケジュール通りの収益力強化を目指す

来期は売上・EBITDA・マージン率ともに 成長を見込む

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So, to summarize the negative impact on the business, for the current period, net sales will be down about JPY1.5 billion, and profits will be down between JPY1.5 billion and JPY2 billion.

As for the next fiscal year, we expect that most of the problems will be resolved by March.

As such, we believe that we will be able to recover sufficiently to the productivity and capacity levels that we had initially expected. Therefore, we believe that we will be able to grow both net sales and profits in the next fiscal year.

# 3. 4Q実施予定の施策

## -① 春季プロモーション-

P17: リカバリープラン「①: お届け量の拡充」を2月中に完了させ、 新生活が始まる春季に向けて、テレビCMを含めた大規模プロモーションをスケジュール通り実施 (テレビCMについては、2/13情報公開、2/17から放映開始予定)

## テレビCM放映

 2/17よりOisixの新CMを放映予定 (詳細は2/13に情報公開予定)

(過去のOisixCMイメージ)



## ② ウェブ広告の出稿拡大

(過去のウェブ広告イメージ)







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I would also like to talk a little bit about the promotions for this fourth quarter.

I can't give you any details yet, but we're planning to start a TV commercial next week. We had originally planned to launch this commercial, but now that the center is back in a condition to be able to handle such a situation, we would like to implement it.

# 3. 4Q実施予定の施策

## -② 会員向け販売促進-

本日2月10日から、冷凍手数料を当社が負担するキャンペーンを実施。 コロナ拡大で需要増加している冷凍商品について、新サービス「パッとOisix」のローンチ(2/24)し、別物流ステーションから 安定的にお届けできている冷凍商品の販売強化することでARPU向上を狙う



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As for promotions for existing customers, we are also thinking of new sections and new collaborations.

One is frozen foods. Frozen foods are shipped from a separate center, but we are thinking of expanding our frozen food business by bearing the freezing costs ourselves.

We are also working on collaborations with Otoya and with Disney.

We will work hard on advancing such initiatives.

# 業績予想の修正

売上 ・ 当初計画の想定時よりも、会員数・ARPUが順調に進捗し売上増

・ 新海老名ステーションのトラブルによる売上逸失が発生

・ 結果として、売上は約80億の上方修正

EBITDA / ・会員数・ARPUが順調に進捗した分の利益増

営業利益 ・ 新海老名ステーションのトラブルによる利益損失が発生

 結果としてEBITDAは5-10億円、営業利益は10-15億円の下方修正 (EBITDAと営業利益の下方修正幅の差異は、APPENDIXベージ参照)

	当初計画	修正計画	增減額	増減率
売上高	1,050億円	1,130億円	+80.0億円	+7.6%
EBITDA	65.0億円	55.0- 60.0 <sub>億円</sub>	▲5.0- ▲10.0億円	▲ 7.7%- ▲ 15.4%
営業 利益	50.0億円	35.0- 40.0 <sub>億円</sub>	▲10.0- ▲15.0億円	<b>▲</b> 20.0%- <b>▲</b> 30.0%
親会社株主に 帰属する <b>当期</b> 純利益	30.0億円	25.0億円	▲ 5.0億円	<b>▲</b> 16.7%

# Oisix ra daichi

Next, I would like to talk about the revision of the earnings forecast in response to what I have just detailed.

First is net sales. Originally, both the acquisition of new customers and the number of customers were better than originally expected. However, I am sorry to say that there was a negative impact of about JPY1.5 billion on net sales due to the trouble the other day. We had originally expected net sales of about JPY115 billion without this trouble, but we have revised our forecast to JPY113 billion.

We had expected that the profit forecast would be revised upwards due to the steady sales, but because of the loss of between JPY1.5 billion to JPY2.5 billion due the distribution center incident mentioned earlier, we expect to achieve EBITDA of JPY5.5 billion to JPY6 billion and operating income of JPY3.5 billion to JPY4 billion.

## EBITDA:着地見込みの推移

EBITDAは、65億円の当初予想に対し、上方修正を見込んでいたが、 今回の物流センタートラブル対応関連コスト約15-20億円を投下したことにより、55-60億円の着地見込み(5-10億円の下方修正)

# 1 宅配需要の高止まりによる利益増 約75 65 約5 約5 65 約5 2 新海老名ステーション家賃の減価償却への振り替え 3 移転トラブル対応コスト 対応コスト 今回予想

1 宅配需要の高止まりによる利益増

: 約+5億円

② 新海老名ステーション家賃の 減価償却費への振り替え (会計基準の変更)

: 約+5億円

・詳細はAPPENDIXページ参照

新海老名ステーショントラブルコスト

:約▲15-20億円

トラブルそのもののコスト・機会逸失

:約▲8-11億円

・リカバリー期間のコスト・機会逸失

:約▲5-7億円

・プロモーション停止による会員数の停滞

)停滞 : 約▲2億円

(詳細はP9~14を参照)

# Oisix ra daichi

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This is a bit technical, but if you look at the difference between the revised amount of EBITDA and operating income, the change in accounting standards meant that the cost of the Center Station, shown as item two on this chart, had the effect of pushing up EBITDA by about JPY500 million more than expected.

This may be too technical, but the difference is that operating income was revised downward by JPY1 billion to JPY1.5 billion, while EBITDA was revised downward by only JPY500 million to JPY1 billion.

Now that I've explained everything, I'd like to answer your questions.

Sato: Thank you very much, Mr. Takashima.

# **Question & Answer**

**Sato [M]**: Now, let's move on to the Q&A session. The question and answer session will be conducted in the form of an oral question and answer session using Zoom's raise hand function. Questions from investors will be followed by questions from the media.

Let's move on to oral question. First, we will take questions from investors. If you have any questions, please let us know using the raise hand button on the screen.

Mr. Sumi. I will allow you to unmute, so please ask your questions.

**Sumi [Q]:** My name is Sumi from Tokai Tokyo Research Institute Co., Ltd. Thank you very much for your explanation. I have two questions.

First of all, with regard to the distribution center, you mentioned that the troubles that occurred this time was that the distribution center could not operate because of the advanced nature of the material handling system. You can expect irregular situations such as heavy snowfall or typhoons in the future. If a similar situation were to occur again in the future, could you tell us whether or not such troubles will occur in the future?

Secondly, regarding the distribution center, I would like to ask about the deviation between the initial state of the recovery and the synergy you originally expected from the new center.

You have set a medium-term target of a 10% EBITDA margin for the fiscal year ending March 2024. Do you think that the disruptions in logistics that have occurred this time will significantly delay the expected effects of the new center? Or will this not cause a significant deviation from your initial forecast? What are your current thoughts?

Those are my two questions. Thank you.

**Takashima** [A]: Thank you very much. I will answer your question to the extent of what we know at present.

First of all, I will address the weakness the advanced material handling system showed against irregularities. For example, it's snowing today. But anyway, the method we are using now does not use all of the functions of the material handling system. Rather, we are using a method that is resistant to irregularities by not using some of its high-precision functions.

In that sense, we have experienced things like today's snow many times before. We are currently operating with a system that allows us to recover in the same way that we do in such situations.

There are a couple of disadvantages to not using all the functions of this material handling system. One is that we cannot maximize productivity. The other is that relies heavily on human resources. When we use all of these high-precision systems for inventory location management, for example, anyone can do the job. But when we only use some of the functions, only someone who is skilled can immediately do the job. We are doing it in the same way we have been doing it at the previous stations.

Right now, we're not using all of the functions of the material handling system. As such, while its stronger against irregularities, it also has disadvantages like those I already mentioned. So, in the future, we will have to consider how far we should go in using the material handling systems functions based on the situation at that time.

This may be related to your next question, but even though we are currently not using all the functions of the material handling system at the moment, productivity has increased considerably. We are getting over 90% of the productivity originally expected when using all the features. So, I think we are in a good place.

Productivity depends on both cost and capacity. Whether we use all the material handling systems' functions, or continue with the current method without doing so, I think we can achieve both the profitability and productivity as planned.

Although the activities have been postponed by about three months, looking a period spanning until the fiscal year ending March 2024, we are fairly confident that there will be no major negative impacts and that we will be able to secure capacity and profitability as planned. That's all.

Sumi [M]: Thank you. That is all from me.

Sato [M]: Thank you, Mr. Sumi. Mr. Yasuda, please unmute and ask your questions.

**Yasuda** [Q]: Thank you. I am Yasuda from ACE Research Institute. I would like to ask you a few questions about the troubles you have had.

From what you said today, it seems that the system of the New Ebina distribution center is highly automated. Is my understanding correct that this automated system was vulnerable to such troubles in the first place? This is my first point.

The trouble was due to the fact the automated system could not be used due to the logistical disruptions, so you resorted to throwing people at the problem, which resulted in missed visual inspections which in turn caused inconveniences to customers. Can you comment on that?

**Takashima** [A]: Yes, thank you. First off, the problems were not all due to automation. Rather, it was because the line was designed to take off running only after everything was in place. In the past, we would run the line even when not all items were in place, like with this case. We simply would simply start things down the line and then make up for what was missing before shipping.

For example, we often had delays in the delivery of cabbages. In such cases, we made the decision to put the cabbage in later. We would start up the line, and then cabbages would be put into the boxes of only those who ordered cabbages. The problem with the new automated system this time was that it could not start of running until all the items were ready.

Actually, all the automation past that point was working well. As you can see in the video, the process of automatically closing the lids of the cardboard boxes and moving them directly to the shipping point is highly automated, but it is working very well. The entrance to the automated logistics system is where things went wrong.

As for throwing people at the problem, we resorted to using a method that forced the automated system, which normally would not start running until everything was in place, to start even without everything in place. As a result, we have been able to make the shipments that had been delayed.

As such, we went from cancelling shipments to being able to ship them. However, in that process, given that customers order about 10 items on average, if they order, say, 15 items, we would prepare two boxes. When we prepare these two boxes, we would pack things in the first box, but if we were out of any of the items for the second box, we would end up shipping the second box partially empty.

It's not that there was a huge volume of such deliveries, but what happened was that the customers who received them happened to post about them on social media. I wouldn't say that throwing people at the problem was a mistake, exactly. If anything, using that tactic to force the start of the line, which wouldn't start until everything was in place to start, led to a recovery in deliveries.

Yasuda [Q]: I understand. One quick follow-up.

This may be because I am usually looking at software, but I think the biggest problem is that when you defined the requirements for the system in the first place, you made it so that the system would not work without all the inventory in place. Was there a reason why you set the requirements like this?

**Takashima [A]**: That's right. As I mentioned earlier, one of the problems with the conventional way of doing things is that the management of inventory, including the best-before dates, had to be done visually.

By using a system to do location management of things like expiration dates and shipping deadlines, we wanted to improve the precision of our operations while also reducing our reliance on human resources. I suppose that the requirements we defined didn't take major irregularities into account. We were prepared for some small irregularities, but the problem was that we were not prepared for major irregularities.

Although this is something for future discussion, now that the relocation is over, I think it will not be so difficult to use this high-precision system. Although it was very difficult to deal with the big event of the relocation, now that the relocation is complete, it has not been very difficult to use. In that sense, I can't say at this point that the definition of the requirements was wrong.

Given the difficulty of defining the requirements, I now think that the relocation plan should have been more gradual.

**Yasuda** [Q]: I understand very well. By the looks of it, I understood very well that the fact that the launch of the new distribution center was moved up was probably a pretty big factor. It seems that you were aiming for a highly productive system, so I think these troubles were unavoidable.

One last thing, however. I personally think that this trouble may have the effect of raising your company's profile. Since the number of cancellations has not increased much, is there any positive effect that we can expect to see from the recovery process moving forward, such as a boost in exposure?

**Takashima** [A]: I can't say anything about that yet, but the number of customer cancellations was much lower than what we were prepared for, and we are very grateful for that.

However, given the notoriety this incident has surely brought upon us, we would like to take on the challenge of delivering positive experiences to the customers we meet in the future.

Yasuda [M]: I understand very well, now. Thank you very much.

Sato [M]: Thank you, Mr. Yasuda. Mr. Nagai, please unmute and ask your question.

**Nagai** [Q]: My name is Nagai from Point72. Thank you for the detailed explanation. I would like to ask you two questions.

The first is about the profit level for the next period. I think you mentioned earlier that profit growth will be possible for the next period. Does that mean that you think you will be able to grow against your baseline performance of JPY5 billion for the current period, or against the actual performance of JPY3.5 billion after the expenses that resulted from the recent troubles? This is my first question.

Secondly, regarding the ARPU of Oisix, I think it is a little difficult to see due to the troubles at the distribution center. How much of an impact did the reopening have on ARPU in the October-December period? Looking at the seasonality of the second quarter and the third quarter, I think it should have been JPY500 to JPY1,000 higher. Could you break down how much of this effect was due to the logistics troubles and how much was due to the reopening?

**Takashima** [A]: Thank you very much. Sorry, the profit level thing was a bit confusing. We believe that it is possible to achieve growth from the target level for the current period, rather than from the current downwardly revised level.

At this point in time, the rates and figures are still under review. However, in the current period, we were relocating to a new center, so we had to redundantly run centers during part of the current period. This resulted in double costs. We were also forced to use some satellite centers, which were not so profitable.

If the new stations work well, we will be able to eliminate this problem to a large extent. Although we suffered a temporary loss during the current period, we believe that we will be able to achieve further growth next period beyond the level we would have achieved had we not suffered that loss.

As for ARPU, the third quarter ARPU was not affected by the logistics trouble, so we believe it is currently as high as it should be. In that sense, ARPU was abnormally high the year before last, in FY2020, and in the current period of 2021.

As such, so the performance figures we have shown here also include figures that exclude the high ARPU levels, which we consider to be our actual capability. Compared to 2019 before the pandemic, people are inevitably spending more times in their homes, so ARPU is higher than normal. We are not very optimistic about this, and our thinking about the next period is more conservative.

If anything, we feel that ARPU still has not dropped as much as we expected.

**Nagai** [Q]: Thank you very much. Just to confirm, there have been various changes to the earnings forecast due to the logistics troubles, but the actual performance up to the third quarter were not affected by the logistics trouble at all, correct?

Takashima [A]: Yes, that's correct.

Nagai [M]: Okay, thank you very much. That's all.

**Sato [M]**: Thank you, Mr. Nagai. Are there any other investors who would like to ask questions orally? Mr. Hayami, I have allowed you to unmute, so please unmute yourself and ask your questions.

**Hayami** [Q]: Thank you very much. My name is Hayami from Asahi Life Asset Management. Thank you very much for your explanation today. I have two questions.

One is about your logistics facilities. I would like to know if the new building, machinery, and personnel belong to the Company, or are they outsourced?

**Takashima** [M]: Your second question, please.

**Hayami** [Q]: The other question is about risk management and governance.

Regarding risk management, was the cause of the troubles in the first place the decision to move to a new location ahead of schedule when preparations were not yet complete? Or was it the decision to throw people at the problem after the trouble occurred?

Given the upcoming launch of the Atsugi station, I would like to know how you plan to rebuild your risk management system to prevent this kind of incident from happening again.

**Takashima** [A]: Thank you very much. Please wait a moment while I confirm.

First of all, the center is a leased building, so it is on the Company's balance sheet. The machines are owned and depreciated by the Company. As for the personnel inside, we are running our own operations.

As for the second point, we were able to manage the situation by using the solution we used, although "throwing people at the problem" might not been the right phrase to describe it. Rather, I would say that we stopped using all the functions and switched to using only some of them, which allowed us to somehow recover, although it did take significant manpower.

When I say that we used manpower, I mean that we used it to make up for the trouble after it occurred.

The direct cause of the problem was the decision to go ahead with the relocation even though we were not fully prepared. The relocation plan was divided into four stages, with the first, second, and third stages involved relocating about 10% of the total. The plan was to confirm that there were no problems doing 10% at a time, and then relocate the last 60% all at once. Doing the last 60% at once was the problem.

There was not only a large amount of stuff to relocate, but that 60% to 70% was of a different difficulty level than what we expected from the other experiments we had done. I believe that was the problem. However, to be honest, if for example there had been no Omicron variant, and we had a little more time to spare, I am still not sure if we would have realized the problem beforehand.

With regard to the Atsugi relocation, I think that the relocation plan will be carried out in a more precise and phased manner. The plan will of course incorporate the findings of the review of this incident. this review, of course. The Atsugi facility will be a frozen warehouse, so compared to a refrigerated warehouse, the requirements for shelf life management, vegetable quality control, food loss, and so on we be much less severe.

However, we have learned a lot from the failure of this relocation, and we would like to take a more gradual approach to the next relocation based on these learnings. That's all.

**Hayami** [Q]: Okay. Thank you. I'm sorry, but I have one additional question about your personnel. You said that the center was staffed with your own personnel. Is it correct that you sent out partially empty boxes even though your own employees were doing visual inspections?

**Takashima** [A]: Our staff includes people who continuously employed by the Company, but it also includes part-time workers and day laborers. While of course the course the Company is ultimately responsible, it should be pointed out that not all of our staff are continuous employees. In fact, a little less than half of the work is being done by continuing employees.

Basically, as you have just seen in the video, we are running the line for about 20 hours a day. At first, we were not aware of the need for visual inspections. To give an example of what is happening, when you put a flyer in a box, you have to register it as a product. You will have to register an SKU called Flyer and put it in.

For example, if a customer ordered a paper demon mask as an supplementary item, it would be possible for a box with only the mask to be accepted and sent along the line. This is essentially the sort of thing that happened this time. Overall, I would say it would be a very rare problem, but it could happen.

Hayami [M]: Thank you.

Sato [M]: Thank you, Mr. Hayami. Next, Mr. Hanyu, please unmute and ask your questions.

Hanyu [Q]: My name is Hanyu from Resona Asset Management. I have just one question.

You mentioned that there was a decrease in sales as a result of this trouble, and that you are currently restricting SKUs, etc. I would like to know if there is any impact on the producers you were planning to purchase from. For example, if they were planning to ship to you but were unable to do so as planned.

I would also like you to comment on whether or not this might have an impact on their future transactions with your company, as well as any countermeasures you might be considering.

**Takashima [A]**: Thank you very much. First of all, in this case, we received the goods. That is, we were able to buy the goods from the producers, but we were unable to transport them due to the logistical disruption. As such, we basically did not lose the ability to do business with producers.

As I mentioned earlier, there are some things that need to be corrected in the operation of the distribution center compared to our previous distribution center. We have to thank the producers for working with us on making various changes, mostly involving changing delivery times, which are now earlier ever before.

For example, for deliveries in the afternoon, we'd previously be OK with deliveries at whatever time. Instead of that, we have for example changed to asking for specific times. That is the sort of change we have been making with our producers, who have worked hard to cooperate with our requests.

We are very grateful to our producers, who have been encouraging us, asking us if there is anything they can do. Basically, we have been asking our producers to cooperate with slight modifications to our operations.

**Hanyu [Q]**: Thank you very much. Are the producers responding well to the new system of operation that you have just mentioned?

**Takashima** [A]: Yes, thanks to their prompt cooperation, we have been able to ship products without any problems for the past two weeks.

Hanyu [M]: I understand very well. Thank you very much.

**Sato [M]**: Thank you very much, Mr. Hanyu. We would now take questions from the media. If you have any questions, please let us know using the raise hand button on the screen. Mr. Hokazono? I've allowed you to unmute, so please unmute yourself and ask your questions.

**Hokazono** [Q]: My name is Hokazono from Nikkei BP. Thank you. I have a few points to make. The first one is that you mentioned earlier that the last 60% to 70% of the relocation was highly difficult. I was wondering if you could be more specific and tell us in what sense the difficulty level was high.

Also, you mentioned that there was a delay in the arrival of the products. I assume the producers bring the products to your company through logistics companies.

My second question is whether the deliveries were delayed because a lot of the logistics companies were not aware that Oisix's distribution center had been relocated or could not find it.

My third question is regarding the shortages that occurred during the picking process. Did you send the products down the line to be shipped with the knowledge that shortages were occurring, having decided that delivering product even with shortages was more important?

In other words, were the shortages not because you failed to check, but because you realized that there would be shortages, and decided to allow those shortages?

Those are my three questions.

**Takashima [A]**: Alright, thank you. As to why the last chunk of the relocation was very difficult, but to be more specific, I feel I should first point out that our service consists of several different courses, so different customers require different products, which is to say, different SKUs.

The number of SKUs for the last 60% to 70% was high. One more thing was that we had a larger selection of products than at the time of the initial preparation stage.

Yet another thing is that we use the same distribution center to ship products for ISETAN Door and d meal kits in collaboration with Docomo. This uses different cardboard boxes and a different level of burden. Of course, the products handled are also different.

The shipments for other companies and other brands were also included in the last 60-70% of the relocation. We had been doing experiments with the Oisix brand, but after confirming that it worked well, we thought it would be OK, so we started shipping products for our other companies at the center as well. This is part of what made the relocation more difficult.

The second question is exactly as you said. While there were no people who didn't know about the relocation, since it was a new place, there were cases where people went to the wrong location. Also, there was some temporary congestion. This was partially due to a mistake in our design; however, I believe there were also some cases where the driver did not take the wrong road, but got the time wrong, contributing to congestion.

As for the last point about the shortages, it is as you pointed out. We decided that partial shipments are better than not shipping anything at all, as long as the shipment includes all of the main items like vegetables or meal kids, or daily foods like milk, natto, and eggs. We went this way because we knew that there were customers who were unable to go shopping due to various circumstances, such as self-isolating at home.

That's all.

**Hokazono** [Q]: I understand. Thank you. One more thing. You mentioned that it was difficult to respond to irregularities due to the high-precision logistics system. You then said that since we don't know what kind of irregularities will occur in the future, you will need to change the high-precision logistics system itself into a more resilient system that can respond to irregularities to some extent.

I assume that you meant you will not only change the system, but also about changing the way you operate. Do you have any concrete ideas, such as creating a manual for dealing with such irregularities?

**Takashima** [A]: That is exactly what we are thinking. We are currently operating in a state between the system at the old Ebina station and the-high precision system we envisioned for the new one. We are using some of the high precision functions and some of the old ways.

I think we will have to think about which balances is optimal for normal times, and how to change it in the event of a contingency. I think we will have to consider the balance appropriate for each contingency. Consider the snow today. We will probably have to decide in advance how much of the advanced functions to use depending on the level of snowfall. That will likely be how we operate.

Hokazono [M]: I understand. Thank you very much.

Sato [Q]: Thank you very much, Mr. Hokazono.

It will soon be 5:00 PM, so let's continue on with the question and answer session. If you have any questions, please use the raise hand button. Is there anyone else who would like to ask a question orally?

Alright, we will now move on to the answers to the text questions that we have received.

Here is the first question. "Will the increase in fixed costs associated with the start of operations at the New Ebina Center be limited to the QoQ increase of about JPY360 million in the third quarter, or will it also increase even further in the fourth and first quarters? Also, could tell us about the depreciation of the old center, the end of the lease burden, etc.?"

That is his question. Mr. Takeshima, please.

**Takashima** [A]: Thank you very much. The original plan regarding this was not affected by the trouble that occurred. As planned, the fixed costs of the old center are scheduled to no longer be incurred as logistics costs after the current period. From the next fiscal year, we will incur fixed costs for the new center.

In addition, the depreciation of the old center was accelerated, and was completed in December last year.

As I explained last time, rather than turning over the old center, we'd like to turn it into a food rescue center, a base for procurement. In this sense, the rent for the old center will be included in the cost of goods in the future.

However, we believe converting the Food Rescue Center will probably lead to a reduction in the cost ratio. As such, the fixed costs will no longer be accounted as logistics costs after the current period.

Does that answer your question? Okay, he says it does.

**Sato [Q]**: Thank you very much. Let's move on to the next question. "Regarding the competitive environment, I heard that Hello Fresh, a major global competitor, as well as MUJI, have both started selling meal kits in Japan since December. What are your general thoughts on the current and future competitive environment? In particular, has there any change in the efficiency of acquiring new customers?"

That is his question. Mr. Takeshima, please.

**Takashima** [A]: Yes, thank you for your question. To be honest, I've been so focused on the distribution center that I haven't been able to check much on the intensifying competitive environment. We had stopped acquisition of new customers, so whether or not there is a change in efficiency is currently unclear, as the impact of the recovery after the stoppage is greater than the change due to the intensification of competition.

I've been running this company for more than 20 years now. As you know, we originally started out by selling vegetables online, but when many people enter a market, there is usually not much of a negative impact. Or rather, the market is in the process of growing.

In the UK and the US, the meal kit market is quite large, but in Japan, it has only just begun growing. I think that we will likely be building the market together with many other people. That's all.

**Sato [M]**: Thank you very much. Is there anyone else who would like to ask a question? Mr. Hokazono, I've allowed you to unmute, so please unmute yourself and ask your questions.

Hokazono [Q]: Apologies for so many questions. My name is Hokazono from Nikkei BP.

Since the President is also here, I would like to ask when he found out about this logistics trouble and how he dealt with it. For example, since there was a manual in place, did he set up a task force in accordance with it? Also, what kind of instructions did he give on how to respond to the situation? I think troubles with systems inevitably occur, but could you tell us how you responded in terms of your BCP?

**Takashima** [A]: Thank you very much. We knew that the relocation days are very important dates, and we had been receiving reports of problems with incoming shipments since the day of the relocation.

However, at the time, we didn't have a clear understanding of how difficult it would be to deal with the irregularities due to the troubles with receiving shipments. As for whether it would affect shipments, I was only I was told about the disruption with incoming shipments on Sunday, and the delay in the shipment happened on Tuesday. We became aware of the difficulty at this time.

We immediately set up a task force, and the staff in charge immediately went there. I myself immediately went there on Thursday. For the next two weeks, I was essentially living in Ebina, but I gave top priority to countering the problem, and mustered the Company's resources there to work on it.

In this case, there was no way to respond to the problem using the manual. So, as in the past, when the level of trouble is high, we basically set up a task force, with myself acting as its head.

That is how we responded this time.

**Hokazono** [Q]: Did you basically decide to prioritize the delivery of products even if a certain amount of shortages occur?

**Takashima** [A]: I basically gathered information and made decisions about what to prioritize and what to sacrifice in response to the trouble.

**Hokazono** [Q]: Is it correct to say that President Takashima made all the decisions regarding the recovery and other matters?

**Takashima** [A]: Yes, we have not yet dissolved the task force, so I am basically in charge of determining priorities.

Hokazono [M]: I understand. Thank you.

Sato [M]: Thank you very much, Mr. Hokazono. Is there anyone else who would like to ask a question?

Now that we have no more questions, we will conclude the briefing. Thank you very much for taking time out of your busy schedule to join us today.

[END]

## **Document Notes**

- 1. Portions of the document where the audio is unclear are marked with [Inaudible].
- 2. Portions of the document where the audio is obscured by technical difficulty are marked with [TD].
- 3. Speaker speech is classified based on whether it [Q] asks a question to the Company, [A] provides an answer from the Company, or [M] neither asks nor answers a question.
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