

Summary of Consolidated Business Results for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

Tokyo, October 23, 2015 - Kao Corporation today announced its consolidated business results for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the third quarter of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015. The following summary of the business results is unaudited and for reference only.

Ticker code: 4452

Consolidated Financial Highlights

(Millions of yen, millions of U.S. dollars, except per share data)

Jan. - Sep.	Nine-month period				Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2014
	2015	2014	Growth	2015	
	Yen	Yen	%	U.S. dollars	Yen
Net sales	1,062,477	1,007,245	5.5	8,855.5	1,401,707
Operating income	110,238	80,920	36.2	918.8	133,270
Ordinary income	113,557	84,405	34.5	946.5	138,784
Net income	68,200	50,670	34.6	568.4	79,590
Comprehensive income	53,891	56,861	(5.2)	449.2	102,267
Total assets	1,198,056	1,102,969	8.6	9,985.5	1,198,233
Total net assets	659,711	621,979	6.1	5,498.5	672,393
Net worth ¹	649,260	608,524	6.7	5,411.4	658,232
Net worth ratio ²	54.2%	55.2%	-	54.2%	54.9%
Net worth per share (Yen/US\$) ³	1,294.81	1,210.61	7.0	10.79	1,313.63
Net income per share (Yen/US\$) ⁴	136.04	99.12	37.2	1.13	156.46
Net income per share, fully diluted (Yen/US\$)	135.85	98.98	37.2	1.13	156.24
	2015	2014	Change	2015	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	U.S. dollars	Yen
Cash flows from operating activities	110,900	91,795	19,105	924.3	145,118
Cash flows from investing activities	(51,183)	(47,335)	(3,848)	(426.6)	(63,808)
Cash flows from financing activities	(17,774)	(76,432)	58,658	(148.1)	(85,022)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	265,627	196,219	69,407	2,213.9	228,662

Notes:

1. Net worth is net assets, excluding minority interests and stock acquisition rights.
2. The net worth ratio is defined as net worth divided by total assets.
3. Net worth per share is computed based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of the periods excluding treasury stock.
4. Net income per share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each respective period.
5.

Number of issued shares outstanding at the end of the periods (common stock)	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Number of issued shares including treasury stock	504,000,000 shares	504,000,000 shares
Number of shares of treasury stock	2,565,567 shares	2,921,992 shares
6.

Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the nine months	Ended September 30, 2015	Ended September 30, 2014
	501,319,914 shares	511,208,451 shares

Consolidated Results by Segment

Jan. - Sep.	Net sales				Operating income		
	Billions of yen		Growth %		Billions of yen		
	2015	2014	Like-for-like *		2015	2014	Change
Beauty Care	437.9	424.7	3.1	(0.2)	16.1	12.3	3.8
Human Health Care	200.1	167.7	19.3	15.6	25.4	12.3	13.1
Fabric and Home Care	236.4	230.9	2.4	1.0	46.1	39.7	6.3
Consumer Products Total	874.4	823.3	6.2	3.3	87.6	64.3	23.3
Chemical	216.6	214.2	1.1	(2.6)	22.6	16.6	6.0
Total	1,091.0	1,037.5	5.2	2.1	110.2	80.9	29.3
Reconciliations	(28.5)	(30.2)	-	-	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Consolidated	1,062.5	1,007.2	5.5	2.4	110.2	80.9	29.3

Jan. - Sep.	Net sales				Operating income		
	Millions of U.S. dollars		Growth %		Millions of U.S. dollars		
	2015	2014	Like-for-like *		2015	2014	Change
Beauty Care	3,649.4	3,539.5	3.1	(0.2)	134.4	102.5	31.8
Human Health Care	1,667.7	1,397.5	19.3	15.6	211.7	102.2	109.6
Fabric and Home Care	1,970.7	1,924.6	2.4	1.0	384.0	331.3	52.7
Consumer Products Total	7,287.8	6,861.6	6.2	3.3	730.1	536.0	194.1
Chemical	1,805.1	1,785.5	1.1	(2.6)	188.3	138.5	49.8
Total	9,092.9	8,647.2	5.2	2.1	918.4	674.5	243.9
Reconciliations	(237.5)	(252.1)	-	-	0.4	(0.1)	0.5
Consolidated	8,855.5	8,395.1	5.5	2.4	918.8	674.4	244.4

* Like-for-like growth rates exclude the currency translation effect related to translation of local currencies into Japanese yen.

Consolidated Net Sales Composition

	Billions of yen		Growth	Millions of U.S. dollars	
Jan. - Sep.	2015	2014	%	2015	2014
Consumer Products					
Beauty Care	293.6	299.5	(2.0)	2,446.9	2,495.9
Human Health Care	157.2	139.3	12.9	1,310.6	1,160.8
Fabric and Home Care	202.3	203.2	(0.5)	1,685.8	1,693.4
Total Japan	653.1	641.9	1.7	5,443.3	5,350.1
Asia	132.4	99.4	33.2	1,103.7	828.7
Americas	67.3	57.2	17.8	561.3	476.6
Europe	64.8	60.2	7.6	540.0	502.0
Eliminations	(43.3)	(35.5)	-	(360.6)	(295.7)
Total	874.4	823.3	6.2	7,287.8	6,861.6
Chemical					
Japan	95.6	97.1	(1.5)	796.9	809.1
Asia	80.6	81.1	(0.6)	671.8	675.6
Americas	37.1	34.1	9.0	309.6	284.1
Europe	49.6	51.7	(4.1)	413.4	431.0
Eliminations	(46.4)	(49.7)	-	(386.6)	(414.4)
Total	216.6	214.2	1.1	1,805.1	1,785.5
Total before Reconciliations	1,091.0	1,037.5	5.2	9,092.9	8,647.2
Reconciliations	(28.5)	(30.2)	-	(237.5)	(252.1)
Consolidated	1,062.5	1,007.2	5.5	8,855.5	8,395.1

Reference: Consolidated Results by Geographic Area¹

Jan. - Sep.	Net sales				Operating income		
	Billions of yen		Growth %		Billions of yen		
	2015	2014	Like-for-like ²		2015	2014	Change
Japan	724.3	713.4	1.5	1.5	81.7	64.1	17.7
Asia	210.2	177.2	18.6	5.9	18.1	9.0	9.1
Americas	104.4	91.2	14.6	0.5	4.8	2.9	1.9
Europe	114.2	111.7	2.2	2.4	6.5	4.2	2.3
Total	1,153.1	1,093.5	5.5	2.2	111.1	80.2	30.9
Reconciliations	(90.6)	(86.2)	-	-	(0.9)	0.7	(1.6)
Consolidated	1,062.5	1,007.2	5.5	2.4	110.2	80.9	29.3

Jan. - Sep.	Net sales				Operating income		
	Millions of U.S. dollars		Growth %		Millions of U.S. dollars		
	2015	2014	Like-for-like ²		2015	2014	Change
Japan	6,037.2	5,945.7	1.5	1.5	681.2	534.0	147.2
Asia	1,751.7	1,477.0	18.6	5.9	150.9	75.0	75.9
Americas	870.5	759.8	14.6	0.5	40.2	24.5	15.7
Europe	951.4	931.2	2.2	2.4	54.1	35.1	19.0
Total	9,610.9	9,113.8	5.5	2.2	926.3	668.5	257.8
Reconciliations	(755.4)	(718.7)	-	-	(7.5)	5.9	(13.4)
Consolidated	8,855.5	8,395.1	5.5	2.4	918.8	674.4	244.4

Notes:

1. Information on consolidated results by geographic area is for reference.

2. Like-for-like growth rates exclude the currency translation effect related to translation of local currencies into Japanese yen.

3. Net sales to foreign customers were 36.1% of net sales compared with 33.4% for the same period a year earlier.

Forecast of Consolidated Results for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2015

(Billions of yen, millions of U.S. dollars, except per share data)

	Fiscal Year ending December 31, 2015		
	Yen	Growth %	U.S. dollars
Net sales	1,470.0	4.9	12,252.0
Operating income	155.0	16.3	1,291.9
Ordinary income	158.0	13.8	1,316.9
Net income	91.0	14.3	758.5
Net income per share (Yen/US\$)*	181.48	16.0	1.51
Cash dividends per share (Yen/US\$)	76.00	-	0.63

* Net income per share is computed based on the estimated weighted average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal year.

Note for This News Release:

U.S. dollar amounts represent translations using the approximate exchange rate on September 30, 2015 of 119.98 yen = 1 U.S. dollar, and are presented solely for the convenience of readers.

Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements such as earnings forecasts and other projections contained in this release are based on information available at this time and assumptions that management believes to be reasonable, and do not constitute guarantees of future performance. Actual results may differ materially from those expectations due to various factors.

For further information, please contact:

Mitsuhiro Watanabe
Vice President
Investor Relations
Tel: +81-3-3660-7101
Fax: +81-3-3660-8978
E-mail: ir@kao.co.jp

(Remainder of page intentionally left blank.)

1. Qualitative Information on Business Results for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

(1) Description of Results of Operations

Jan. – Sep.	(Billions of yen, except per share data)		
	Nine-month period		
	2015	2014	Growth %
Net sales	1,062.5	1,007.2	5.5
Operating income	110.2	80.9	36.2
Ordinary income	113.6	84.4	34.5
Net income	68.2	50.7	34.6
Net income per share (Yen)	136.04	99.12	37.2
Net income per share, fully diluted (Yen)	135.85	98.98	37.2

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the global economy recovered moderately, although some sectors were sluggish. The Japanese economy continued on a moderate recovery track. The household and personal care products market in Japan, a key market for the Kao Group, grew by 2% on a value basis and consumer purchase prices rose compared with the same period a year earlier. Excluding inbound demand (demand from visitors to Japan), the cosmetics market in Japan contracted by 4% on a value basis due to a tough year-on-year comparison associated with the impact of an increase in the consumption tax rate on April 1, 2014.

Under these circumstances, the Kao Group worked to launch and nurture products with high added value in response to changes in consumer needs based on its concept of “Yoki-Monozukuri,”* which emphasizes research and development geared to customers and consumers. The Kao Group also conducted cost reduction activities and other measures.

** The Kao Group defines Yoki-Monozukuri as a strong commitment by all members to provide products and brands of excellent value for consumer satisfaction. In Japanese, Yoki literally means “good/excellent,” and Monozukuri means “development/manufacturing of products.”*

Net sales increased 5.5% compared with the same period a year earlier to 1,062.5 billion yen. Excluding the effect of currency translation, net sales would have increased 2.4%. In the Consumer Products Business, sales in Japan increased due to market growth, new product launches and further enhancement of sales promotion activities. Sales also increased steadily outside Japan, mainly in Asia. In the Chemical Business, sales decreased excluding the effect of currency translation due to selling price adjustments associated with fluctuations in raw material prices and the impact of a decline in demand in some customer industries.

Profits increased due to the effect of increased sales, mainly in the Human Health Care Business in Japan and the Consumer Products Business in Asia, and lower prices of raw

materials, mainly natural fats and oils and petrochemicals, among other factors. Operating income was 110.2 billion yen, an increase of 29.3 billion yen compared with the same period a year earlier. Ordinary income increased 29.2 billion yen compared with the same period a year earlier to 113.6 billion yen. Net income increased 17.5 billion yen compared with the same period a year earlier to 68.2 billion yen.

Operating income before amortization of goodwill and other items related to acquisitions (EBITA) increased 29.1 billion yen compared with the same period a year earlier to 130.0 billion yen, which is equivalent to 12.2% of net sales.

The main exchange rates used for translating the financial statement items (income and expenses) of foreign consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates were as shown below.

	First quarter (Jan. – Mar.)	Second quarter (Apr. – Jun.)	Third quarter (Jul. – Sep.)
Yen/U.S. dollar	119.15 (102.87)	121.33 (102.16)	122.23 (103.92)
Yen/Euro	134.43 (140.94)	134.14 (140.13)	135.91 (137.78)

Note: Figures in parentheses represent the exchange rates for the same period of the previous fiscal year.

(Remainder of page intentionally left blank.)

Summary of Segment Information

Consolidated Results by Segment

Consumer Products Business

Sales increased 6.2% compared with the same period a year earlier to 874.4 billion yen. Excluding the effect of currency translation, sales would have increased 3.3%.

In Japan, sales increased 1.7% compared with the same period a year earlier to 653.1 billion yen. Excluding the effect of the revision of the sales system for Kao Sofina, sales would have increased 2.6%. The Kao Group made efforts that included responding to changing consumer lifestyles and social issues such as the environment, health, the aging society and hygiene, launching numerous high-value-added products and enhancing proposal-oriented sales activities. Sales grew, mainly of sanitary products, although sales of cosmetics decreased compared with the same period a year earlier.

In Asia, sales increased 33.2% to 132.4 billion yen. Excluding the effect of currency translation, sales would have increased 19.1%. Growth continued as the Kao Group worked in areas such as launching and nurturing products targeting the middle-class consumer segment, collaborating with retailers, utilizing wholesale channels and expanding sales regions.

In the Americas, sales increased 17.8% to 67.3 billion yen. Excluding the effect of currency translation, sales would have increased 2.0%. Sales of skin care products grew.

In Europe, sales increased 7.6% to 64.8 billion yen. Excluding the effect of currency translation, sales would have increased 5.1%. Sales of hair care products and professional hair care products grew.

Operating income increased 23.3 billion yen compared with the same period a year earlier to 87.6 billion yen due to the effect of increased sales in the Human Health Care Business in Japan and increased sales in Asia, as well as more efficient management of expenses.

Note: The Kao Group's Consumer Products Business consists of the Beauty Care Business, the Human Health Care Business, and the Fabric and Home Care Business.

Beauty Care Business

Sales increased 3.1% compared with the same period a year earlier to 437.9 billion yen. Excluding the effect of currency translation, sales would have decreased 0.2%.

Sales of cosmetics decreased 3.0% compared with the same period a year earlier to 175.1 billion yen. Excluding the effect of currency translation, sales would have decreased 4.1%.

Excluding the effect of the revision of the sales system for Kao Sofina, sales would have decreased 0.1%, or 1.2% excluding the effect of currency translation. In Japan, sales decreased compared with the same period a year earlier due to the impact of market competition. The Kao Group continued to work to reinforce focal brands. Among counseling brands, *SOFINA Primavista* base makeup maintained its market share and the *suisai* skin care brand performed well due to inbound demand, while sales of self-selection brand *KATE TOKYO* makeup grew. Outside Japan, sales increased from the same period a year earlier excluding the effect of currency translation, due in part to growth in sales of *KATE TOKYO* and the completion of structural reforms in China.

Sales of skin care products increased compared with the same period a year earlier excluding the effect of currency translation. In Japan, sales increased compared with the same period a year earlier, with growth in sales of *Bioré* UV care products and facial cleanser and *Curél* for sensitive skin. In Asia, *Bioré* performed steadily and sales grew excluding the effect of currency translation. In the Americas, sales of *Bioré* were steady with the addition of items based on new proposals.

Sales of hair care products increased compared with the same period a year earlier excluding the effect of currency translation. In Japan, sales increased compared with the same period a year earlier as new shampoo and conditioner products performed steadily and increased market share. In Asia, sales excluding the effect of currency translation decreased because the Kao Group narrowed down its brands. In the Americas, sales of *John Frieda* including new products were steady, and in Europe, sales of *John Frieda* and professional hair care products were firm, resulting in increased sales in both the Americas and Europe compared with the same period a year earlier, excluding the effect of currency translation.

Operating income increased 3.8 billion yen compared with the same period a year earlier to 16.1 billion yen, mainly due to the effect of increased sales and more efficient management of expenses. Operating income before amortization of goodwill and other items related to acquisitions (EBITA) increased 3.6 billion yen compared with the same period a year earlier to 35.9 billion yen, which is equivalent to 8.2% of sales.

Human Health Care Business

Sales increased 19.3% compared with the same period a year earlier to 200.1 billion yen. Excluding the effect of currency translation, sales would have increased 15.6%.

Sales of food and beverage products decreased compared with the same period a year earlier. For the *Healthya* brand of functional drinks that promote body fat utilization, the Kao Group strengthened its promotion of the function of highly concentrated tea catechins in increasing the fat-burning ability of its green tea. However, *Healthya* products, which include coffee drinks as well as green tea, were impacted by intensifying market competition.

Sales of sanitary products increased substantially compared with the same period a year earlier. The *Laurier* brand of sanitary napkins increased its market share in Japan due to growth in sales of high-value-added products such as *Laurier F*, which wicks moisture away to be gentle on the skin, and *Laurier Slim Guard*, which offers both high absorbency and comfort. Sales of *Laurier* also increased steadily in Asia. *Merries* baby diapers continued to sell strongly in Japan, where the Kao Group is expanding production capacity, and in China sales of both imports from Japan and locally produced products targeting the middle-class consumer segment grew. In Indonesia, locally produced products launched last year targeting the middle-class consumer segment sold steadily, including the expansion of distribution channels.

Sales of personal health products increased compared with the same period a year earlier. In a market environment with successive launches of new products, sales of oral care products were flat compared with the same period a year earlier, although the Kao Group also launched high-value-added products. Sales of bath additives were steady. Sales of *MegRhythm* thermo products increased substantially, including a boost from inbound demand, mainly for *MegRhythm Steam Eye Masks*.

Operating income increased 13.1 billion yen compared with the same period a year earlier to 25.4 billion yen, mainly due to the effect of the increase in sales.

Fabric and Home Care Business

Sales increased 2.4% compared with the same period a year earlier to 236.4 billion yen. Excluding the effect of currency translation, sales would have increased 1.0%.

Sales of fabric care products were unchanged compared with the same period a year earlier. Sales in Japan decreased slightly compared with the same period a year earlier due to the contraction of the powder laundry detergent market and the impact of market competition. The Kao Group improved *Ultra Attack Neo* ultra-concentrated liquid laundry detergent with a combination of surfactants and citric acid for previously unattainable whiteness and launched *Attack Antibacterial EX Super Clear Gel* liquid laundry detergent, a blend of clear antibacterial components. In fabric softeners, *Humming* was renewed to enable both softness and quick water absorbency. For *Humming Fine*, the Kao Group made improvements to add the first drying effect to its 24-hour deodorant. In addition, market share increased for *Flair Fragrance* fabric softener featuring about twice the fragrance release capability when sensing moisture or perspiration. In Asia, sales increased compared with the same period a year earlier. Sales of *Attack* laundry detergent grew, due in part to the contribution of *Attack Jaz1*, a powder detergent for hand washing targeting the middle-class consumer segment launched in Indonesia in 2014.

Sales of home care products increased compared with the same period a year earlier. In Japan, *CuCute* dishwashing detergent, which was improved in 2014, continued to perform strongly. *Magiclean* household cleaners and *Quickle Wiper* household cleaning mop kits sold well. *Resesh* fabric refresher, which was completely renewed, stimulated the market and sales increased compared with the same period a year earlier.

Operating income increased 6.3 billion yen compared with the same period a year earlier to 46.1 billion yen due to the effect of an increase in sales of high-value added products and lower raw material prices.

Chemical Business

Sales increased 1.1% compared with the same period a year earlier to 216.6 billion yen. Excluding the effect of currency translation, sales would have decreased 2.6%.

Demand remained weak in some customer industries in Japan. Outside Japan, although there was a decrease in demand in customer industries and a decline in public works investment in some sectors, growth was apparent in export demand with the depreciation of the euro.

Sales of oleo chemicals were impacted by adjustments in selling prices in connection with fluctuations in raw material prices and by a decrease in demand in customer industries. In performance chemicals, sales were firm as the Kao Group worked to develop and expand sales of high-value-added products with reduced environmental impact. Specialty chemicals were impacted by structural changes in the personal computer market, but sales of high-value-added products grew as the Kao Group provided products that meet customer needs.

Operating income increased 6.0 billion yen compared with the same period a year earlier to 22.6 billion yen due to the effect of increased sales of high-value-added products and cost reduction activities.

(2) Description of Financial Condition**Summary of Consolidated Financial Condition**

	Billions of yen			Millions of U.S. dollars
	Q3/FY2015 Sep. 30, 2015	FY2014 Dec. 31, 2014	Incr./(Dcr.)	Q3/FY2015 Sep. 30, 2015
Total assets	1,198.1	1,198.2	(0.2)	9,985.5
Total net assets	659.7	672.4	(12.7)	5,498.5
Net worth ratio	54.2%	54.9%	-	54.2%
Net worth per share (Yen/US\$)	1,294.81	1,313.63	(18.82)	10.79
Total debt	121.5	101.2	20.3	1,012.6

Summary of Consolidated Cash Flows

Jan. - Sep.	Billions of yen			Millions of U.S. dollars
	Q3/FY2015	Q3/FY2014	Incr./(Dcr.)	Q3/FY2015
Cash flows from operating activities	110.9	91.8	19.1	924.3
Cash flows from investing activities	(51.2)	(47.3)	(3.8)	(426.6)
Free cash flow*	59.7	44.5	15.3	497.7
Cash flows from financing activities	(17.8)	(76.4)	58.7	(148.1)

* Free cash flow is the sum of cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from investing activities.

Total assets decreased 0.2 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2014 to 1,198.1 billion yen. The principal increases in assets were a 2.3 billion yen increase in cash and time deposits, a 22.0 billion yen increase in short-term investments, a 2.9 billion yen increase in merchandise and finished goods and a 14.6 billion yen increase in property, plant and equipment. The principal decreases in assets were a 37.4 billion yen decrease in notes and accounts receivable – trade and a 19.4 billion yen decrease in intangible assets due to the progress of amortization of trademarks and other intellectual property rights and goodwill.

Total liabilities increased 12.5 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2014 to 538.3 billion yen. The principal increases in liabilities were a 40.0 billion yen increase in long-term loans and a 28.2 billion yen increase in liability for retirement benefits, which includes an increase due to the adoption of an accounting standard for retirement benefits. The principal decreases in liabilities were a 20.0 billion yen decrease in current portion of long-term loans, a 12.9 billion yen decrease in income taxes payable and a 20.0 billion yen decrease in other current liabilities, which includes accrued expenses and others.

Total net assets decreased 12.7 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2014 to 659.7 billion yen. The principal increase in net assets was net income totaling 68.2 billion yen. The principal decreases in net assets were foreign currency translation adjustments of 13.7 billion yen and payments of dividends from retained earnings totaling 37.1 billion yen.

Due to the adoption of an accounting standard for retirement benefits, the balance of retained earnings at the beginning of the period decreased by 27.9 billion yen.

As a result of the above factors, the net worth ratio (defined as net worth divided by total assets) was 54.2% compared with 54.9% at the end of fiscal 2014.

Cash flows from operating activities totaled 110.9 billion yen. The principal increases in net cash were income before income taxes and minority interests of 110.7 billion yen, depreciation and amortization of 54.2 billion yen and change in trade receivables of 30.5 billion yen. The principal decreases in net cash were change in inventories of 8.3 billion yen, change in accounts payable – other and accrued expenses of 17.2 billion yen and income taxes paid of 43.0 billion yen.

Cash flows from investing activities totaled negative 51.2 billion yen. This primarily consisted of purchase of property, plant and equipment of 47.2 billion yen.

Free cash flow, the sum of cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from investing activities, was 59.7 billion yen.

Cash flows from financing activities totaled negative 17.8 billion yen. This primarily consisted of 37.1 billion yen for payments of cash dividends, including to minority shareholders. In March, the Kao Group repaid loans totaling 20.0 billion yen but borrowed 40.0 billion yen with the objective of maintaining an appropriate capital cost ratio and reinforcing its financial base to invest for growth.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2015 increased 37.0 billion yen compared with the end of fiscal 2014 to 265.6 billion yen.

(3) Description of Information on Outlook, Including Forecasts of Consolidated Results

Revised Forecast of Consolidated Results for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2015

	(Billions of yen, except where noted)				
	Net Sales	Operating Income	Ordinary Income	Net Income	Net Income per Share (Yen)
Previous forecast (A)*	1,470.0	150.0	153.0	87.0	173.52
Revised forecast (B)	1,470.0	155.0	158.0	91.0	181.48
Change (B-A)	0.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	-
Percentage change	0.0%	3.3%	3.3%	4.6%	-
Reference: Actual results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014	1,401.7	133.3	138.8	79.6	156.46

* Forecast of consolidated results for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015, announced on July 28, 2015.

Figures for income in the forecast of consolidated results for the fiscal year have been revised after reflecting business results for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the impact of lower raw material prices and other factors.

A continuing moderate recovery is forecast for the global economy, although there are concerns about the risk of a downturn with the trend toward tapering quantitative easing in the United States and an unclear economic outlook in China and other emerging nations in Asia. In Japan, amid an ongoing improvement trend in employment and income conditions, the economy is expected to recover moderately, due in part to the effects of economic measures, but there is a possibility of impact from an economic downturn outside Japan. Moreover, the outlook for the operating environment remains unclear, including market conditions for raw materials and trends in exchange rates.

Amid these circumstances, the Kao Group will promote “Yoki-Monozukuri,” which emphasizes research and development geared to customers and consumers, and aim for sustained “profitable growth” through the development of high-value-added products.

The main exchange rates used in the forecast of consolidated results are 120 yen per U.S. dollar and 135 yen per euro.

2. Items Related to Summary Information (Notes)

(1) Changes in material subsidiaries during this quarterly period: None

(2) Accounting procedures specific to the preparation of quarterly consolidated financial statements: None

(3) Changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and retrospective restatements:

Changes in accounting principles

Adoption of Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits

The Company has adopted the “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits” (ASBJ Statement No. 26 issued on May 17, 2012, hereinafter “Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard”) and the “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Guidance No. 25 issued on March 26, 2015, hereinafter “Retirement Benefits Guidance”) as of the three months ended March 31, 2015, as provided in the main clause of Article 35 of the Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard and the main clause of Article 67 of the Retirement Benefits Guidance, and revised the methods for calculating retirement benefit obligations and service costs as follows. The method for attributing projected benefits to periods changed from the straight-line basis to the benefit formula basis. In addition, determination of the discount rate changed from a method based on the number of years for the underlying obligations approximating the average remaining years of service of the eligible employees to a method that uses several discount rates that are set for each expected retirement benefit payment period.

In accordance with the transitional handling set forth in Article 37 of the Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard, the effect associated with the change in the method of calculating retirement benefit obligations and service costs was recognized by adjusting retained earnings at the beginning of the three months ended March 31, 2015.

As a result, liability for retirement benefits increased by 32,906 million yen, asset for retirement benefits decreased by 9,692 million yen and retained earnings decreased by 27,931 million yen at the beginning of the three months ended March 31, 2015. The effect of this change on operating income, ordinary income and income before income taxes and minority interests for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was immaterial.

Adoption of Accounting Standard for Business Combinations

The “Accounting Standard for Business Combinations” (ASBJ Statement No. 21 issued on September 13, 2013, hereinafter “Business Combinations Accounting Standard”), “Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements” (ASBJ Statement No. 22 issued on September 13, 2013, hereinafter “Consolidated Accounting Standard”) and “Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures” (ASBJ Statement No. 7 issued on September 13, 2013, hereinafter “Business Divestitures Accounting Standard”) could be adopted as of the beginning of fiscal years starting on or after April 1, 2014. Accordingly, the Company has conducted the early adoption of these accounting standards (except as provided in Article 39 of the Consolidated Accounting Standard) as of the three months ended March 31, 2015. Under these accounting standards, the Company records the difference caused by changes in the Company’s equity shares in subsidiaries that it continues to control as capital surplus and records acquisition-related expenses as expenses during the fiscal year in which the expenses were incurred. With regard to business combinations conducted on or after the beginning of the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company has changed its accounting method to reflect the revised allocation of acquisition costs arising from settlement of tentative accounting treatment in the quarterly consolidated financial statement in which the business combination occurs.

The Company has adopted these accounting standards as of the beginning of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015 and will apply them thereafter in accordance with the transitional handling set forth in Article 58-2 (4) of the Business Combinations Accounting Standard, Article 44-5 (4) of the Consolidated Accounting Standard and Article 57-4 (4) of the Business Divestitures Accounting Standard.

The impact of these changes on the consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 was immaterial.

Consolidated Balance Sheet*Millions of yen*

	Q3/FY2015 Sep. 30, 2015	FY2014 Dec. 31, 2014
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and time deposits	109,741	107,412
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	166,686	204,060
Short-term investments	132,648	110,639
Merchandise and finished goods	114,692	111,831
Work in process	13,076	12,833
Raw materials and supplies	33,820	33,123
Other	83,465	63,484
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(1,598)	(1,648)
Total current assets	652,530	641,734
Fixed assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Property, plant and equipment	1,261,291	1,252,104
Accumulated depreciation	(939,094)	(944,489)
Total property, plant and equipment	322,197	307,615
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	130,246	139,941
Trademarks	5,130	15,145
Other	13,183	12,844
Total intangible assets	148,559	167,930
Investments and other assets		
Investments and other assets	75,478	81,631
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(708)	(677)
Total investments and other assets	74,770	80,954
Total fixed assets	545,526	556,499
Total assets	1,198,056	1,198,233

Consolidated Balance Sheet*Millions of yen*

	Q3/FY2015 Sep. 30, 2015	FY2014 Dec. 31, 2014
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable - trade	130,924	129,711
Short-term loans	1,415	1,137
Current portion of long-term loans	15	20,013
Income taxes payable	15,197	28,108
Liability for loss related to cosmetics	6,355	8,220
Other	173,368	193,347
Total current liabilities	327,274	380,536
Long-term liabilities		
Bonds	50,000	50,000
Long-term loans	70,066	30,083
Liability for retirement benefits	70,603	42,414
Other	20,402	22,807
Total long-term liabilities	211,071	145,304
Total liabilities	538,345	525,840
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock	85,424	85,424
Capital surplus	108,659	109,561
Retained earnings	471,512	468,684
Treasury stock, at cost	(8,293)	(9,719)
Total shareholders' equity	657,302	653,950
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	7,064	5,507
Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	2	8
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(18,534)	(4,853)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	3,426	3,619
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	(8,042)	4,281
Stock acquisition rights	905	944
Minority interests	9,546	13,218
Total net assets	659,711	672,393
Total liabilities and net assets	1,198,056	1,198,233

Consolidated Statement of Income*Millions of yen*

	Q3/FY2015	Q3/FY2014
	Jan. - Sep.	Jan. - Sep.
Net sales	1,062,477	1,007,245
Cost of sales	482,812	456,913
Gross profit	579,665	550,332
Selling, general and administrative expenses	469,427	469,412
Operating income	110,238	80,920
Non-operating income		
Interest income	741	587
Dividend income	125	112
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	1,874	1,640
Foreign currency exchange gain	-	308
Other	2,838	2,584
Total non-operating income	5,578	5,231
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expense	1,082	918
Foreign currency exchange loss	676	-
Other	501	828
Total non-operating expenses	2,259	1,746
Ordinary income	113,557	84,405
Extraordinary gain		
Gain on sales of fixed assets	393	98
Other	438	110
Total extraordinary gain	831	208
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on sales/disposals of fixed assets	2,860	1,556
Other	794	196
Total extraordinary loss	3,654	1,752
Income before income taxes and minority interests	110,734	82,861
Income taxes		
Income taxes - current	30,152	27,858
Income taxes - deferred	12,532	3,519
Total income taxes	42,684	31,377
Income before minority interests	68,050	51,484
Minority interests	(150)	814
Net income	68,200	50,670

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income*Millions of yen*

	Q3/FY2015	Q3/FY2014
	Jan. - Sep.	Jan. - Sep.
Income before minority interests	68,050	51,484
Other comprehensive income		
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	1,209	198
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(15,386)	5,258
Share in other comprehensive income of associates applied for equity method	172	119
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(154)	(198)
Other comprehensive income	(14,159)	5,377
Comprehensive income	53,891	56,861
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of Kao Corporation	55,877	55,557
Minority interests	(1,986)	1,304

Major Items of Consolidated Selling, General and Administrative Expenses*Millions of yen*

	Q3/FY2015	Q3/FY2014
	Jan. - Sep.	Jan. - Sep.
Freight/warehouse	61,815	58,870
Advertising	68,547	69,955
Sales promotion	56,223	52,515
Salaries and bonuses	99,789	98,861
Research and development	38,581	38,763

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows*Millions of yen*

	Q3/FY2015	Q3/FY2014
	Jan. - Sep.	Jan. - Sep.
Operating activities:		
Income before income taxes and minority interests	110,734	82,861
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	54,179	57,662
Interest and dividend income	(866)	(699)
Interest expense	1,082	918
Unrealized foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	95	425
Equity in (earnings) losses of nonconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	(1,874)	(1,640)
(Gain) loss on sales and retirement of fixed assets	2,467	1,458
Change in trade receivables	30,529	29,636
Change in inventories	(8,269)	(19,679)
Change in trade payables	4,524	4,963
Change in accounts payable - other and accrued expenses	(17,231)	(14,055)
Change in accrued consumption taxes	(6,294)	1,321
Other, net	(16,819)	(10,949)
Subtotal	152,257	132,222
Interest and cash dividends received	2,645	2,582
Interest paid	(1,015)	(923)
Income taxes paid	(42,987)	(42,086)
Cash flows from operating activities	110,900	91,795
Investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(47,179)	(38,558)
Purchase of intangible assets	(3,102)	(2,640)
Payments for long-term prepaid expenses	(4,058)	(2,903)
Change in short-term loans, net	234	147
Payments for long-term loans	(148)	(389)
Other, net	3,070	(2,992)
Cash flows from investing activities	(51,183)	(47,335)
Financing activities:		
Change in short-term loans, net	261	(27)
Proceeds from long-term loans	40,000	20,001
Repayments of long-term loans	(20,007)	(20,004)
Purchase of treasury stock	(40)	(43,010)
Payments of cash dividends	(35,859)	(32,609)
Payments of cash dividends to minority shareholders	(1,238)	(1,107)
Other, net	(891)	324
Cash flows from financing activities	(17,774)	(76,432)
Translation adjustments on cash and cash equivalents	(4,978)	593
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	36,965	(31,379)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	228,662	227,598
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	265,627	196,219

Consolidated Segment Information

Major Products by Reportable Segment

Reportable Segments		Major Products	
Consumer Products Business	Beauty Care Business	Cosmetics	Counseling cosmetics, Self-selection cosmetics
		Skin care products	Soaps, Facial cleansers, Body cleansers
		Hair care products	Shampoos, Conditioners, Hair styling agents, Hair coloring agents
	Human Health Care Business	Food and beverage products	Beverages
		Sanitary products	Sanitary napkins, Baby diapers
		Personal health products	Bath additives, Oral care products, Men's products
	Fabric and Home Care Business	Fabric care products	Laundry detergents, Fabric treatments
		Home care products	Kitchen cleaning products, House cleaning products, Paper cleaning products, Commercial-use products
Chemical Business	Oleo chemicals	Fatty alcohols, Fatty amines, Fatty acids Glycerin, Commercial-use edible fats and oils	
	Performance chemicals	Surfactants, Plastics additives, Superplasticizers for concrete admixtures	
	Specialty chemicals	Toner and toner binder for copiers and printers, Ink and colorants for inkjet printers, Fragrances and aroma chemicals	

Consolidated Segment Information (Continued)

<i>Millions of yen</i>								
Q3/FY2015 Jan. - Sep.	Consumer Products Business				Chemical Business	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	Beauty Care Business	Human Health Care Business	Fabric and Home Care Business	Total				
Net sales								
Sales to customers	437,850	200,096	236,447	874,393	188,084	1,062,477	-	1,062,477
Intersegment sales	-	-	-	-	28,490	28,490	(28,490)	-
Total	437,850	200,096	236,447	874,393	216,574	1,090,967	(28,490)	1,062,477
Operating income	16,120	25,405	46,074	87,599	22,591	110,190	48 *	110,238
% of net sales	3.7	12.7	19.5	10.0	10.4	10.1	-	10.4

Q3/FY2014 Jan. - Sep.	Consumer Products Business				Chemical Business	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
	Beauty Care Business	Human Health Care Business	Fabric and Home Care Business	Total				
Net sales								
Sales to customers	424,676	167,668	230,917	823,261	183,984	1,007,245	-	1,007,245
Intersegment sales	-	-	-	-	30,242	30,242	(30,242)	-
Total	424,676	167,668	230,917	823,261	214,226	1,037,487	(30,242)	1,007,245
Operating income	12,299	12,260	39,748	64,307	16,622	80,929	(9) *	80,920
% of net sales	2.9	7.3	17.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	-	8.0

* Reconciliation of operating income includes elimination of intersegment inventory transactions.

Additional Information*Revision of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities due to Changes, etc. in Rates of Corporate and Other Taxes*

The “Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 9 of 2015) and the “Act for Partial Revision of the Local Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 2 of 2015) were promulgated on March 31, 2015, resulting in a reduction in the rates of corporate taxes from fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2015. Accordingly, the effective statutory tax rate used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities will change from the former 35.64% to 33.06% for temporary differences expected to be reversed in the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2016, and to 32.26% for temporary differences expected to be reversed in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

As a result of these changes, deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities have decreased by 3,954 million yen, deferred income taxes have increased by 4,782 million yen, unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities has increased by 304 million yen, and remeasurements of defined benefit plans have increased by 524 million yen.