

Toyo Tanso Co., Ltd.

Results for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018

February 2019 Toyo Tanso Co., Ltd.

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### 1. Key Points for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018



### Point 1

Sales involving applications for solar cells slowed entering the second half, partially resulting from effects of a shift in Chinese governmental policy, but respective applications, including those for semiconductors, performed well overall. Net sales reached a record high, in part due to the posting of sales (3.2 billion yen) for China's high-temperature reactor-pebble-bed modules (HTR-PM).

### Point 2

Despite some increase in fixed costs, operating income and ordinary income gained significantly in comparison with the previous year, aided by higher marginal profit due to sales growth as well as reinforced sales of high value-added products.

The Company achieved a 60% increase in profit in comparison with the previous year, despite having recognized impairment losses at fiscal year-end (0.5 billion yen) with respect to Toyo Tanso Technology Center (Kagawa) and production facilities of its Chinese subsidiaries.

### Point 3

In fiscal 2019, despite prevailing uncertainties with respect to the global economy, we forecast revenue growth of 5%, excluding sales for China's high-temperature reactor-pebble-bed modules (HTR-PM), amid solid demand for special graphite products and other mainstay products. On the profit side, we expect to generate double-digit results with respect to the operating income margin and ordinary income margin, despite a scenario of surging fuel prices along with increasing personnel costs and other fixed costs.

# 2. Results for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018 and Forecasts for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2019



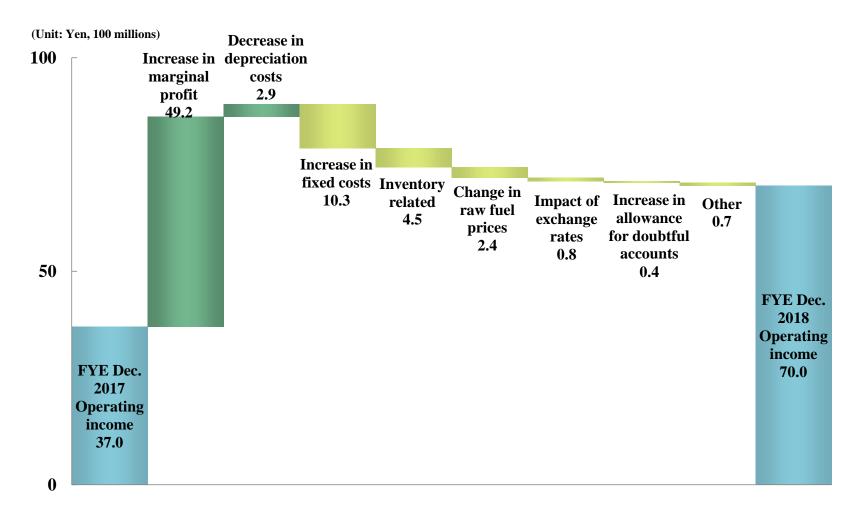
	FYE Dec. 2017	FVI	E Dec. 2018		FYE Dec. 2019 (forecast)						
	T 1E Dec. 2017		F 1E Dec. 2016								
(Unit: Yen, millions)			Year-on-year change		Breakdown		Year-on-year change				
Net sales	35,240	41,132	+ 5,891 / + 16.7 %	40,000	H1 result	19,500	(1,132) /	(2.8) %			
			+ 3,891 / + 10.7 /0		H2 result	20,500					
Operating	3,708	7,009	+ 3,300 / + 89.0 %	5,000	5,000	5 000	5 000	H1 result 2,400	2,400	(2,009) /	(28.7) %
income	3,708	7,009	+ 3,300 / + 69.0 /6			H2 result	2,600	(2,009) /	(28.7) /6		
(Ratio of operating income to net sales)	10.5%	17.0%		12.5%							
Ordinary	3,719	7,057	+ 3,337 / + 89.7 %	5,000	H1 result	2,400	(2,057) /	(29.2) %			
income	3,/19	7,057	+ 3,337 / + 69.7 %		H2 result	2,600	(2,037) 7	(29.2) 70			
(Ratio of ordinary income to net sales)	10.6%	17.2%		12.5%							
Profit attributable to owners of	3,020	4,910	+ 1,889 / + 62.5 %	3,500	2 500	H1 result	1,700	(1,410) /	(28.7) %		
parent	3,020	3,020 4,910	+ 1,009 / + 02.5 /0		H2 result	1,800	(1,410) /	(28.7) /0			
Profit attributable to owners of parent per share (basic)	145.52 yen	234.52 yen		166.88 yer		31.06 yen					
						35.82 yen					
Exchange	112.2 yen/\$	110.4 yen/\$		105 yen/\$							
rate	126.7 yen/€ 16.6 yen/CNY	130.4 yen/€ 16.7 yen/CNY		125 yen/€ 15.5 yen/CNY							

### 3. Factors Affecting Changes in Operating Income



(Results for the year ended December 31, 2017 vs. results for the year ended December 31, 2018)

- **✓** An increase in sales and improved profitability contributed to higher marginal profit
- **✓** Personnel costs account for approximately 80% of the increase in fixed costs



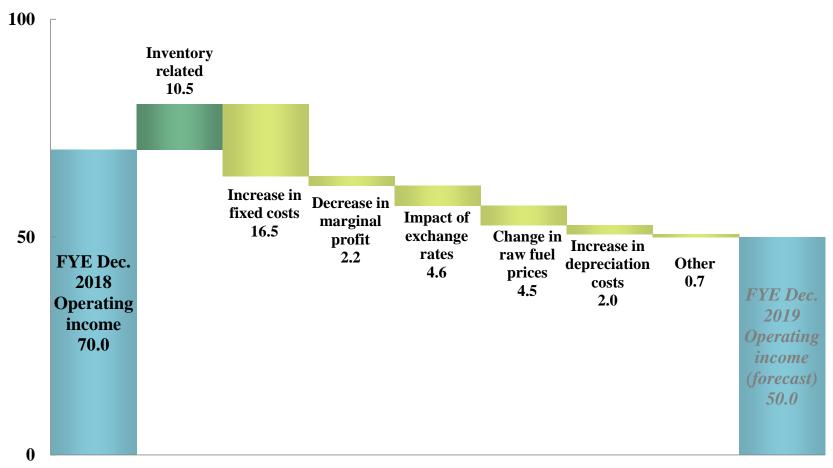
### 3. Factors Affecting Changes in Operating Income

(Results for the year ended December 31, 2018 vs. forecast of the year ending December 31, 2019)



# ✓ Fixed costs are becoming more of a burden amid a trend of ongoing increases in personnel costs

(Unit: Yen, 100 millions)



### 4. Net Sales by Product and Segment (full year)



**Compound Materials and** 

Other Products

[Three Major Products]

Compound Materials and Other Products

Other Products

Related goods



4,991

10.075

8,767

1,307

2,155

FYÉ Dec.

2018

5,074

0,930

9.248

1,681

FYE Dec.

2019

(forecast)

2,966

5.153

9,120

7,985

1.134

1.003

FYÉ Dec.

2016

Notes:
1. The final day of the fiscal period was changed from May 31 to December 31 as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

1.407 FYE Dec.

2015

10,186

5,380

8,874

1,312

For this reason, the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 was an irregular seven-month fiscal period (nine months for some subsidiaries).

3,300

5,215

743

FYE Dec.

2014

9,106

7,894

1.212

9,885

5.075

10,000

0

5,329

774

4,405

1,733

3,379

468

2013

FYE Dec\*1

5,311

9,314

8,179

1,134

1,182 FYE Dec.

2017

<sup>2.</sup> Net sales for special graphite products [others] for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, include 3,204 million yen in net sales tor China's high-temperature reactor-pebble-bed modules (HTR-PM).

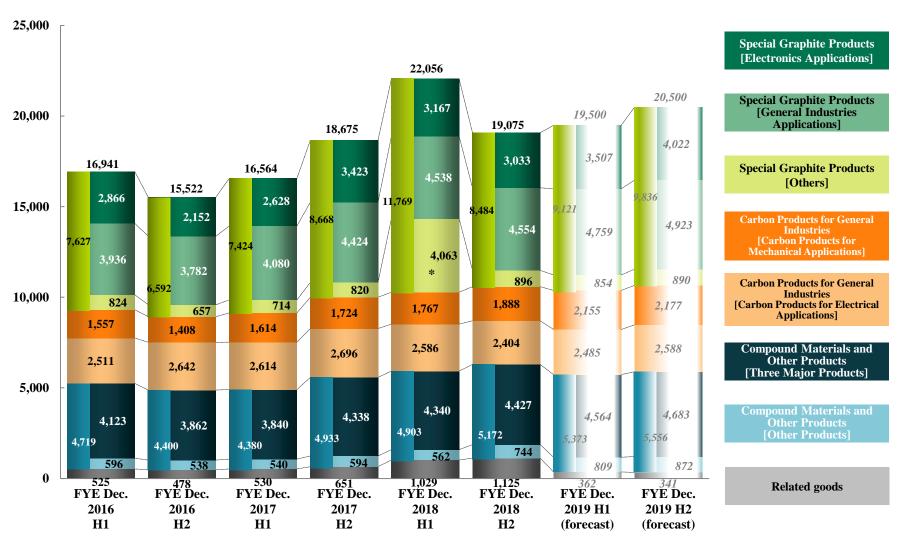
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### 4. Net Sales by Product and Segment (six-month period)



8

#### (Unit: Yen, millions)

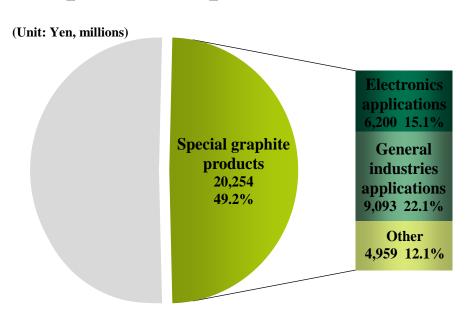


Note: Net sales for special graphite products [others] for the first half of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, include 3,204 million yen in net sales tor China's high-temperature reactor-pebble-bed modules (HTR-PM).

### 4. Key Points for Net Sales by Product and Segment (1)



# <Special Graphite Products>





### **Key point**

#### [Electronics applications]

Applications for single-crystal silicon manufacturing: In 2018, amid a scenario where silicon wafer area shipments centered on 300 mm wafers reached all-time highs, supply of Toyo Tanso's graphite products remained tight, particularly with respect to large materials. Whereas growth in 2019 is expected to be slow in comparison with those achieved in 2017 and 2018, the growth trajectory is poised to continue also in 2019.

Solar cell applications: A downward trend has emerged, in part due to a shift in Chinese governmental policy beginning in the second half. We also expect a rebound in utilization rates in 2019, but are currently unable to take an optimistic view given numerous uncertainties in terms of when and the extent to which this rebound is likely to occur.

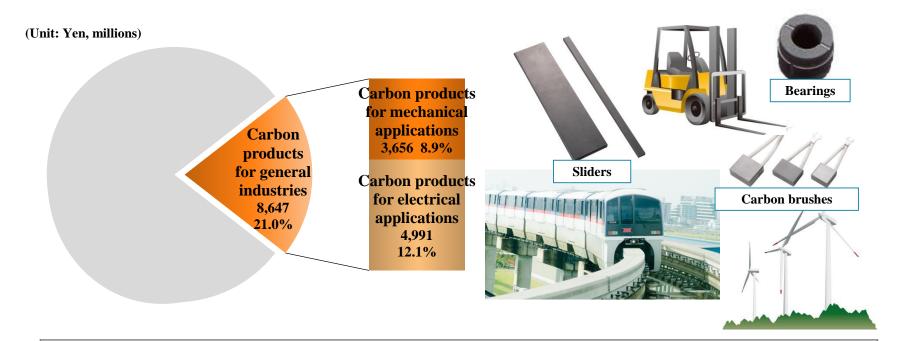
#### [General industries applications]

Going forward, although sales involving applications for EDM electrodes are likely to be adversely affected by decreasing automobile production volume in China, we anticipate growth ahead in regions such as Southeast Asia and Mexico. Supported by strong demand for semiconductors, sales involving applications for continuous casting have been favorable particularly for integrated circuit lead frames as well as for construction and pipe applications. We will take steps going forward with respect to addressing the challenge of increasing our market share globally.

## 4. Key Points for Net Sales by Product and Segment (2)



### < Carbon Products for General Industries>



### **Key points**

#### [Carbon products for mechanical applications]

Domestic sales of shaft bearings, sealing rings, and other mainstay products have been strong overall. Sales of pantograph sliders have remained firm, unaffected by the economy, and have been steadily gaining ground particularly amid a rising number of inquiries involving new orders for overseas projects geared to new transportation systems and subways in China. We are in the process of assertively carrying out public relations initiatives targeting Japan's private railway companies. We are also preparing for vigorous demand by updating aging equipment and accordingly augmenting production capacity.

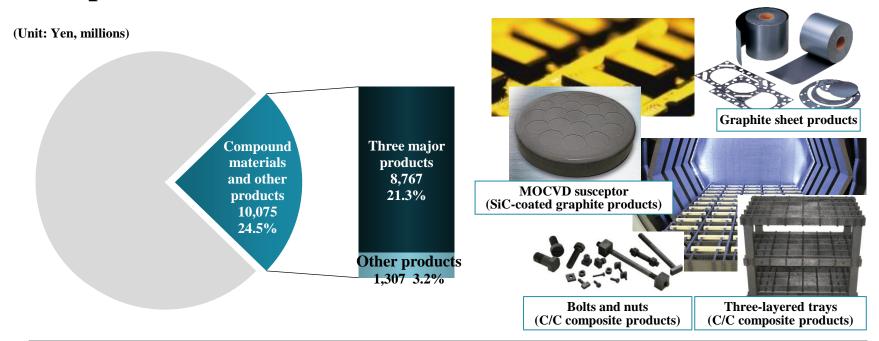
#### [Carbon products for electrical applications]

In the area of small-motor applications, the Company has been taking action with respect to addressing the trend toward use of brushless motors in both home appliances (vacuum cleaners and washing machines) and power tools, and responding to competition against cheap products from local manufacturers in China. To such ends, we have embarked on initiatives for improving profitability that involve engaging in further cost cutting, optimizing global manufacturing and sales chains in part by consolidating manufacturing bases, and revising prices.

### 4. Key Points for Net Sales by Product and Segment (3)



# <Compound Materials and Other Products>



### **Key points**

#### [Three major products]

SiC-coated graphite products: Sales involving SiC-Epi applications have achieved remarkable growth, as have those of our MOCVD (LED and power devices) and Si-Epi mainstay applications. Demand has been materializing for installation of new equipment and replacements, and is expected to increase substantially going forward as well.

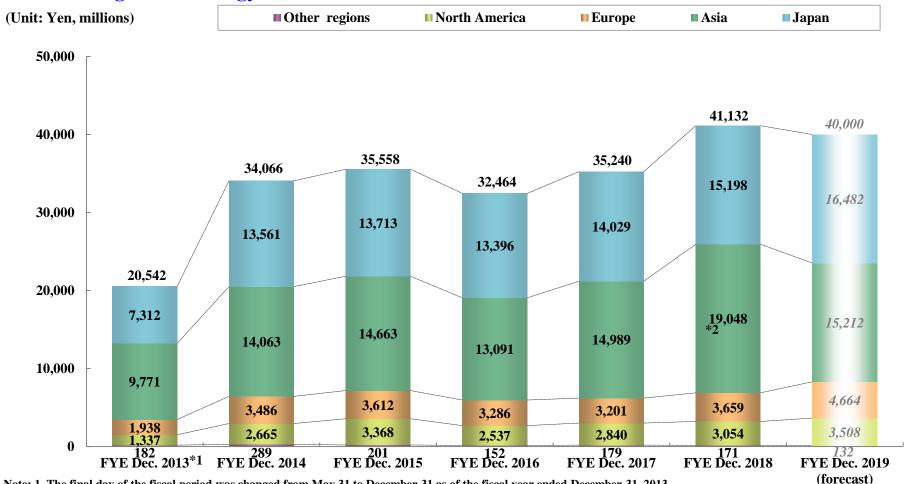
C/C composite products: Results have been emerging from initiatives embarked on several years ago in the area of industrial furnaces, as is evident by firm performance being achieved with respect to switching over to C/C composites. Sales involving solar cell applications have been sluggish, but we expect to keep expanding sales with respect to industrial furnace, optical fiber, and semiconductor applications.

Graphite sheet products: Metallurgical, automotive, and electronics applications remained stable overall. We will also continue to develop new applications.

## 5. Sales by Region



- ✓Sales in Asia increased significantly in FY18 due to the posting of sales for the Chinese high-temperature reactor—pebble-bed modules (HTR-PM).
- ✓ In FY2019, we will aim increase sales in North America and Europe, which is key to our growth strategy.



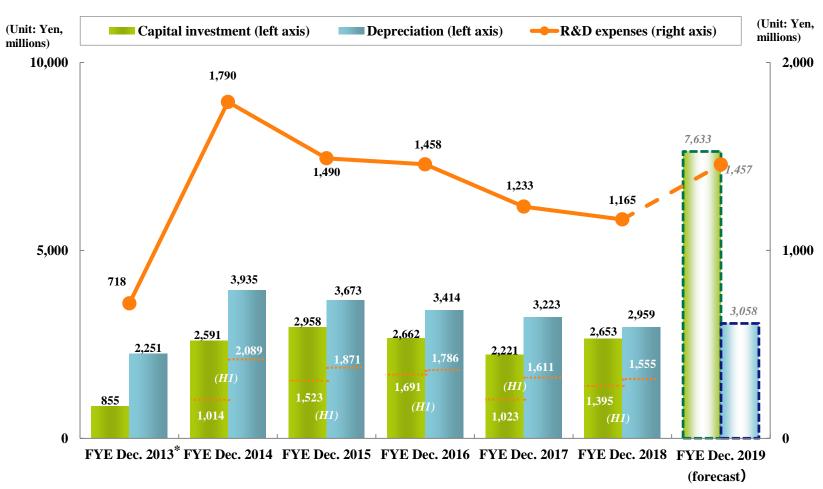
Note: 1. The final day of the fiscal period was changed from May 31 to December 31 as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013. For this reason, the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 was an irregular seven-month fiscal period (nine months for some subsidiaries).

2. Net sales in Asia for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, include 3,204 million yen in net sales tor China's high-temperature reactor-pebble-bed modules (HTR-PM).

### 6. Capital Investment, Depreciation, and R&D Expenses



✓ We intend to actively carry out capital investment beginning in FY2019 with the aims of improving production efficiency and shifting to higher value-added products.

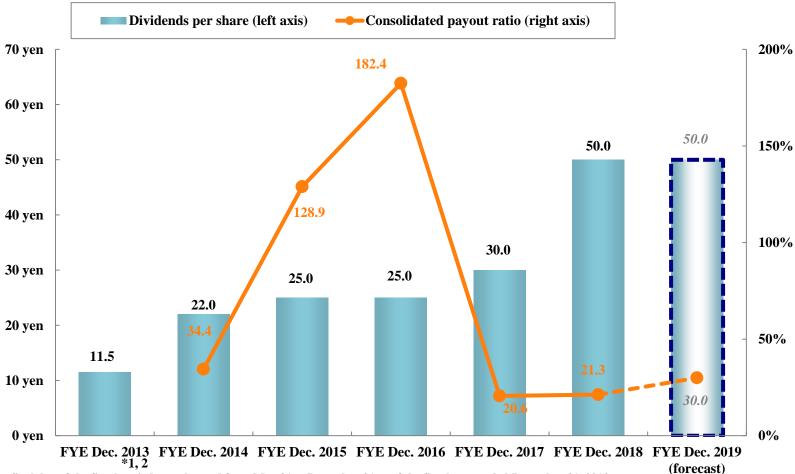


Note: The final day of the fiscal period was changed from May 31 to December 31 as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013. For this reason, the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 was an irregular seven-month fiscal period (nine months for some subsidiaries).

### 7. Dividend



- ✓ Strengthen returns to shareholders while considering balance with capital efficiency and strategic investment
- **✓** We plan to increase dividends by 20 yen in fiscal 2018



Note: 1. The final day of the fiscal period was changed from May 31 to December 31 as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

For this reason, the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 was an irregular seven-month fiscal period (nine months for some subsidiaries).

2. Since profit was negative in the fiscal year ended May 31, 2013 and the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, information on consolidated payout ratio is excluded here.

# 8. Consolidated Balance Sheet and Statement of Cash Flows for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018



Consolidated Balance Sheet	December 31, 2017	Unit: Yen, millions)  December 31,  2018
Total assets	74,223	74,986
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	14,255	15,274
Inventories	15,471	14,686
Property, plant and equipment	24,642	23,502
Total liabilities and net assets	74,223	74,986
Interest-bearing liabilities	1,194	505
Capital stock	7,810	7,947
Net assets	60,986	64,096
Equity ratio	81.0%	84.5%

Consolidated Statement Cash Flows	of FYE Dec.	(Unit: Yen, millions) FYE Dec. 2018
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of period	6.424	6,361
Net increase (decrease) cash and cash equivaler	(63)	53
Cash and cash equivaler at end of period	6,361	6,414
Net cash provided by (us in) operating activities	6.972	5,759
Net cash provided by (us in) investing activities	ed (5,951)	(4,318)
Net cash provided by (us in) financing activities	ed (1,216)	(1,169)



Note: This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" and forecasts of business results. These statements are not historical facts but instead represent the Company's beliefs regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and beyond the Company's control. It is possible that the Company's actual results may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results and financial condition indicated in these forward-looking statements.

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