財務 Financial Affairs

THE STEEL INDUSTRY OF JAPAN 2017

# 市況回復遅れや原料価格高騰などによる採算悪化で、売上高および経常利益は前年度比減

Sales and ordinary income down due to negative impact on profitability of delay in price recovery and higher cost of raw materials

2016年度の上半期の鉄鋼各社の収益を財務省「法人企業統計」からみると、売上高は前年同期比13.6%減の6.8兆円、経常利益は同71.0%減の1,033億円となった。

2016年度の鉄鋼需要をみると、内需については4月の熊本地震による落ち込みなどがあったものの、夏以降は東京五輪開発案件の始動などで建設向けが回復したほか、製造業向けも新車投入効果などから回復し、輸出についても、東南アジアなどの海外経済の回復により底堅く推移し、前年度を上回るものとみられる。

他方、2016年度通期の鉄鋼各社の収益については、鉄鋼需要が回復傾向 にあるとはいえ、年度前半において中国の過剰生産などによる影響から鋼材 市況の回復が遅れたことに加え、下期には原料炭を中心に原料価格が急騰し たことなどから、売上高および経常利益は前年度比で減少する見通しである。

2016年度上半期における収益の実績から財務比率をみると、売上高に比べて経常利益の減少幅が大きかったため、売上高経常利益率は前年同期比1.9ポイント減の1.5%となり、また自己資本経常利益率は同3.6ポイント減の2.5%となった。他方、財務リストラの進展により、自己資本比率は前年同期比0.8ポイント増の42.5%となった。

2016年度の設備投資額を日本政策投資銀行「設備投資計画調査」からみると、前年度比14.5%増の6,371億円を計画している。投資内容としては、コークス炉改修などの老朽更新、設備維持・補修といった、製造基盤整備などを中心とした計画となっている。

According to Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry of the Ministry of Finance, sales in the Japanese steel industry in the first half of fiscal 2016 decreased 13.6% from one year earlier to ¥6.8 trillion and ordinary income was down 71.0% to ¥103.3 billion.

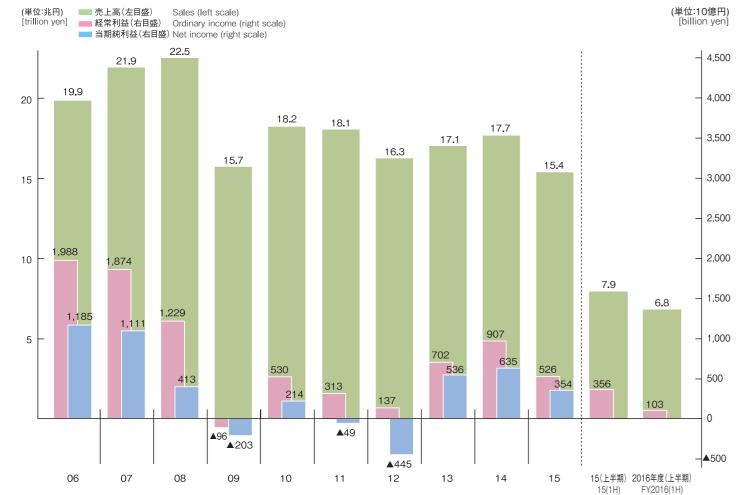
In fiscal 2016, domestic demand for steel is expected to increase despite the drop in demand following the Kumamoto Earthquake in April. Construction demand is recovering, in part because of the start of work during the summer on projects for the Tokyo Olympics, and new vehicle models are contributing to a recovery in manufacturing sector demand. Exports are also firm with the support of economic recoveries in Southeast Asia and other overseas regions.

Although steel demand is recovering, there has been a delay in the start of the upturn in steel prices in the fiscal year's first half. Excessive production in China is one cause. In addition, the cost of raw materials, especially metallurgical coal, started rising rapidly in the second half. As a result, sales and earnings in the Japanese steel industry are expected to be lower than in fiscal 2015.

Since the earnings decline was larger than the decrease in sales in the first half of fiscal 2016, the ratio of ordinary income to sales was down 1.9 percentage points to 1.5% from one year earlier. Furthermore, the ratio of ordinary income to equity decreased 3.6 percentage points to 2.5%. Despite these declines, the steel industry's equity ratio increased 0.8 percentage point to 42.5% due to progress with financial restructuring.

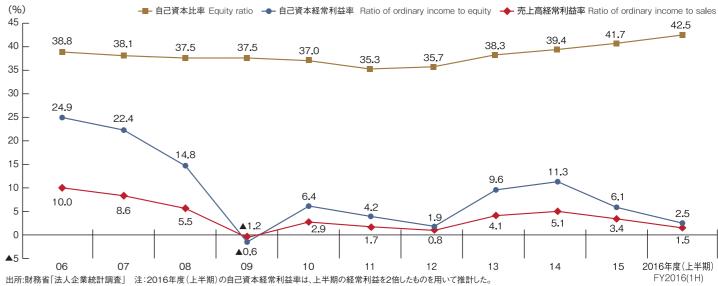
Capital spending by the steel industry is expected to increase 14.5% to ¥637.1 billion, according to the DBJ Capital Spending Survey by Development Bank of Japan. Most of these expenditures are for coke oven improvements and other projects for maintaining, updating or replacing aging manufacturing facilities.

#### ● 鉄鋼業の売上高、経常利益、当期純利益の推移 Sales, Ordinary Income and Net Income



出所:財務省「法人企業統計調査」 注:2015年度(上半期)、2016年度(上半期)の当期純利益は公表されていない。 Source: "Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry," Ministry of Finance Note: The first half net incomes for FY2015 and FY2016 are not disclosed.

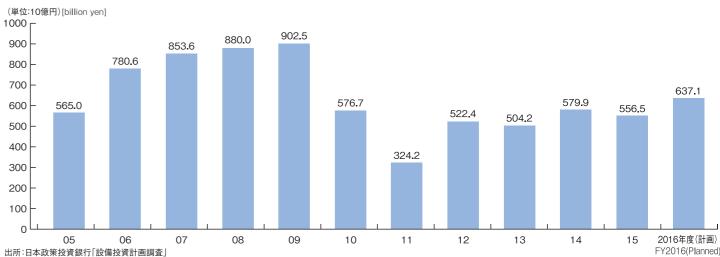
#### ● 鉄鋼業の財務比率の推移 Financial Ratios



Source: "Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry." Ministry of Finance

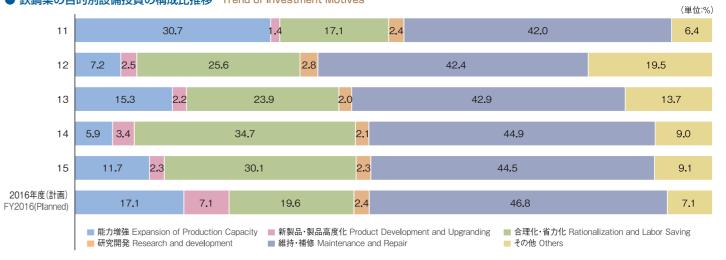
Note: The ratio of ordinary income to equity for the first half of FY2016 is estimated by doubling the ordinary income for the first half of FY2016.

### ● 鉄鋼業の設備投資額推移(工事ベース) Capital Spending (Construction Basis)



Source: "DBJ Capital Spending Survey" Development Bank Japan

## ● 鉄鋼業の目的別設備投資の構成比推移 Trend of Investment Motives



出所:日本政策投資銀行「設備投資計画調査」

Source: "DBJ Capital Spending Survey" Development Bank Japan

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