

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	537301
Report Date :	27.10.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	DMG MORI CO LTD
Registered Office :	2-35-16 Meieki Nakamuraku Nagoya 450-0002
Country :	Japan
Financials (as on) :	31.12.2017
Date of Incorporation :	October 1948
Com. Reg. No.:	1500-01-006212
Legal Form :	Limited Company
Line of Business :	Manufactures machine tools and industrial services
No. of Employees :	2,263

RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23rd January 2017)

MIRA's Rating :	A+
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default

Status :	Excellent
Payment Behaviour :	Regular
Litigation :	Clear

NOTES :

Any query related to this report can be made on e-mail : infodept@mirainform.com while quoting report number, name and date.

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ECGC Country Risk Classification List

Country Name	Previous Rating (30.06.2018)	Current Rating (30.09.2018)
Japan	A1	A1

Risk Category	ECGC Classification
Insignificant	A1
Low Risk	A2
Moderately Low Risk	B1
Moderate Risk	B2
Moderately High Risk	C1
High Risk	C2
Very High Risk	D

JAPAN - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Over the past 70 years, government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, mastery of high technology, and a comparatively small defense allocation (slightly less than 1% of GDP) have helped Japan develop an advanced economy. Two notable characteristics of the post-World War II economy were the close interlocking structures of manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors, known as keiretsu, and the guarantee of lifetime employment for a substantial portion of the urban labor force. Both features have significantly eroded under the dual pressures of global competition and domestic demographic change.

Measured on a purchasing power parity basis that adjusts for price differences, Japan in 2017 stood as the fourth-largest economy in the world after first-place China, which surpassed Japan in 2001, and third-place India, which edged out Japan in 2012. For three postwar decades, overall real economic growth was impressive - averaging 10% in the 1960s, 5% in the 1970s, and 4% in the 1980s. Growth slowed markedly in the 1990s, averaging just 1.7%, largely because of the aftereffects of inefficient investment and the collapse of an asset price bubble in the late 1980s, which resulted in several years of economic stagnation as firms sought to reduce excess debt, capital, and labor. Modest economic growth continued after 2000, but the economy has fallen into recession four times since 2008.

Japan enjoyed an uptick in growth since 2013, supported by Prime Minister Shinzo ABE's "Three Arrows" economic revitalization agenda - dubbed "Abenomics" - of monetary easing, "flexible" fiscal policy, and structural reform. Led by the Bank of Japan's aggressive monetary easing, Japan is making modest progress in ending deflation, but demographic decline - a low birthrate and an aging, shrinking population - poses a major long-term challenge for the economy. The government currently faces the quandary of balancing its efforts to stimulate growth and institute economic reforms with the need to address its sizable public debt, which stands at 235% of GDP. To help raise government revenue, Japan adopted legislation in 2012 to gradually raise the consumption tax rate. However, the first such increase, in April 2014, led to a sharp contraction, so Prime Minister ABE has twice postponed the next increase, which is now scheduled for October 2019. Structural reforms to unlock productivity are seen as central to strengthening the economy in the long-run.

Scarce in critical natural resources, Japan has long been dependent on imported energy and raw materials. After the complete shutdown of Japan's nuclear reactors following the earthquake and tsunami disaster in 2011, Japan's industrial sector has become even more dependent than before on imported fossil fuels. However, ABE's government is seeking to restart nuclear power plants that meet strict new safety standards and is emphasizing nuclear energy's importance as a base-load electricity source. In August 2015, Japan successfully restarted one nuclear reactor at the Sendai Nuclear Power Plant in Kagoshima prefecture, and several other reactors around the country have since resumed operations; however, opposition from local governments has delayed several more restarts that remain pending. Reforms of the electricity and gas sectors, including full liberalization of Japan's energy market in April 2016 and gas market in April 2017, constitute an important part of Prime Minister Abe's economic program.

Under the Abe Administration, Japan's government sought to open the country's economy to greater foreign competition and create new export opportunities for Japanese businesses, including by joining 11 trading partners in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). Japan became the first country to ratify the TPP in December 2016, but the United States signaled its withdrawal from the agreement in January 2017. In November 2017 the remaining 11 countries agreed on the core elements of a modified agreement, which they renamed the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Japan also reached agreement with the European Union on an Economic Partnership Agreement in July 2017, and is likely seek to ratify both agreements in the Diet this year.

Source : CIA

COMPANY NAME AND SUMMARY

DMG MORI CO LTD

REGD NAME: KK DMG Mori Seiki

MAIN OFFICE: 2-35-16 Meieki Nakamura Nagoya 450-0002 JAPAN

Tel: 052-587-1811 Fax: 052-587-1818

*...The is its global parts center in Yamato Koriyama City

URL: <http://www.dmgmoriseiki.co.jp>

E-Mail address: (thru the URL)

ACTIVITIES: Mfg of machine tools

BRANCHES: Tokyo, Mie, Chiba, other (Tot 34)

OVERSEAS: USA, China, Europe, Asia, other (Tot 77 locations)

FACTORIES: Nara (2); USA, Germany (4), Poland, Italy (2), China, Russia

TECHNICAL CENTERS: Europe (30), North America (17), Asia/Oceania (22)

OFFICERS: MASAHIKO MORI, PRES Hiroaki Tamai, v pres
Hirotake Kobayashi, v pres Naoshi Takayama, s/mgn dir
Kenji Oishi, s/mgn dir Toshiro Aoyama, dir

Yen Amount: In million Yen, unless otherwise stated

SUMMARY:	FINANCES	FAIR	A/SALES	Yen 441.692 M
	PAYMENTS	REGULAR	CAPITAL	Yen 51,115 M
	TREND	UP	WORTH	Yen 107,617 M
	STARTED	1948	EMPLOYES	2,263

COMMENT

MFR OF MACHINE TOOLS

FINANCIAL SITUATION COSIDERED FAIR AND GOOD FOR ORDINARY BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

HIGHLIGHTS

This is the top-class mfr of NC lathes and MC's. Advanced into machine tools in 1958, achieving high growth following marketing of NC lathes in 1968. Overseas sales ratio high backed by global network for marketing and maintenance services. Has capital and business alliance with Gildmeister of Germany. The company started operation at its plant in Tianjin, China, which produces horizontal machining centers, on Oct 2013, and start casting with an eye to exports. As it will complete integration of sales network with DMG of Germany in Mar 2015

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term, the company intends to strengthen marketing to automakers. The two firms expanded cross-sharing of shares and the corporate name was changed to the present one.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The sales volume for Dec/2017 fiscal term amounted to Yen 441,692 million, a 17.27% up from Yen 376,631 million in the previous term. The recurring profit was posted at Yen 24,803 million and the net profit at Yen 15,263 million, respectively, compared with Yen 1,064 million recurring loss and Yen 7,826 million net losses, respectively, a year ago.

For the current term ending Dec 2018 the recurring profit is projected at Yen 32,000 million and the net profit at Yen 22,000 million, on a 7.54% rise in turnover, at Yen 475.000 million.

The financial situation is considered FAIR and good for ORDINARY business engagements.

REGISTRATION

Date Registered: Oct 1948
Regd No.: 1500-01-006212 (Nagoya-Nakamuraku)
Legal Status: Limited Company (Kabushiki Kaisha)
Authorized: 300 million shares
Issued: 132,943,683 shares
Sum: Yen 51,115 million

Major shareholders (%): Master Trust Bank of Japan T (3.7), Goldman Sachs International (3.3), Masahiko Mori (2.8), JTSB (Mori Kinen SGK Foundation (2.7), Japan Trustee Services t (2.2), Employees' S/Holding Assn (2.1), Company's Treasury Stock (1.8), Nomura Trust Inv T (1.8); foreign owners (33.8)

No. of shareholders: 36,248

Listed on the S/Exchange (s) of: Tokyo

Nothing detrimental is known as to the commercial morality of executives.

Related companies: DMG Mori Seiki USA, Magnescale Co, other.

OPERATION

Activities: Manufactures machine tools (73%), industrial services (27%)
Overseas Sales Ratio (85%)

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Clients: [Mfrs, wholesalers] DMG Mori Seiki USA, Mori Seiki Europe, DMG Mori Seiki Sales & Services, DMG Mori Seiki Trading, other

No. of accounts: 1,000

Domestic areas of activities: Nationwide

Suppliers: [Mfrs, wholesalers] DMG Mori Seiki Used Machines, Mitsubishi Electric, Fanuc Corp, DMG Mori Seiki USA, Ryowa Corp, Watanabe Seikosho Co, Izuishi Co, other

Payment record: Regular

Location: Business area in Nagoya. Office premises at the caption address are owned and maintained satisfactorily.

Bank References:

SMBC (Nara)

MUFG (Nara)

Relations: Satisfactory

FINANCES

(In Million Yen)

Terms Ending:	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Annual Sales	475,000	441,692	376,631	318,449
Recur. Profit	32,000	24,803	-1,064	29,681
Net Profit	22,000	15,263	-7,826	26,900
Total Assets		567,411	558,222	598,034
Net Worth		107,617	100,449	155,270
Capital, Paid-Up		51,115	51,115	51,115
Div.P.Share(¥)		25.00	25.00	25.00
<Analytical Data>	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
S.Growth Rate	7.54	17.27	18.27	82.63
Current Ratio	
N.Worth Ratio		18.97	17.99	25.96
N.Profit/Sales	4.63	3.46	-2.08	8.45

Notes: Forecast (or estimated) figures for the 31/12/2018 fiscal term.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 73.37
UK Pound	1	INR 94.05
Euro	1	INR 83.41
Yen	1	INR 0.65

Note : Above are approximate rates obtained from sources believed to be correct

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	VIV
Report Prepared by :	SYL

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RATING EXPLANATIONS

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A++	Minimum Risk	Business dealings permissible with minimum risk of default
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis
D	High Risk	Business dealing not recommended or on secured terms only
NB	New Business	No recommendation can be done due to business in infancy stage
NT	No Trace	No recommendation can be done as the business is not traceable

NB is stated where there is insufficient information to facilitate rating. However, it is not to be considered as unfavourable.

This score serves as a reference to assess SC's credit risk and to set the amount of credit to be extended. It is calculated from a composite of weighted scores obtained from each of the major sections of this report. The assessed factors are as follows:

- Financial condition covering various ratios
- Company background and operations size
- Promoters / Management background
- Payment record
- Litigation against the subject
- Industry scenario / competitor analysis
- Supplier / Customer / Banker review (wherever available)