



Profile

JSR Corporation (formerly Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd.) was established in December 1957 under the Special Measures Law for the Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing Industry with the aim of pioneering synthetic rubber production in Japan. Since that time, the Company has remained among Japan's market share leaders in synthetic rubber and other petrochemical materials. We also apply our polymer technologies in the field of fine chemicals to produce semiconductor materials, display materials, and other products, which command among the highest market shares in the industry.

JSR aims to leverage its stable core businesses of petrochemical products and fine chemical materials, to pursue sustained growth through life sciences business.

Corporate Mission

Materials Innovation

We create value through materials to enrich society, people and the environment



Business Outline

JSR Group aims to create new value through materials and to help in solving social problems.

Social Priorities

1960s

Production of Synthetic Rubber in Japan

Petrochemicals played a vital role as industrial raw materials during Japan's postwar recovery and reconstruction phase. There was an urgent need to establish synthetic rubber manufacturing in Japan because reliance on imports left Japan vulnerable to a tight supply-demand environment.

1980s

Changes in the Industrial Structure

Electronic materials were vital to the emergence of the new computer industry and products such as electronically controlled appliances with embedded microchips, and digital communications devices.

2000s

Social Priorities for the Future

Awareness of environmental problems is reflected in the need to create environmentally responsible living. Another major social priority in Japan, which is leading the global trend toward super-aged societies, is the development of medical services.

Our Businesses

Fine Chemicals and Other Products Business

Use for polymer and precision processing technology

Strategic Businesses

Life Sciences Business

- in-vitro Diagnostics and Life Science Research
- Bioprocess Materials

Lithium Ion Capacitors Business

- Lithium Ion Capacitors

Fine Chemicals Business

Semi-conductor Materials Business

- Lithography Materials
- Process Materials
- Device Integration Materials
- Chemical Mechanical Planarization Materials (CMPs)

Display Materials Business

- LCD Materials
- New FPD Materials

Petrochemical Products Business

Elastomers Business

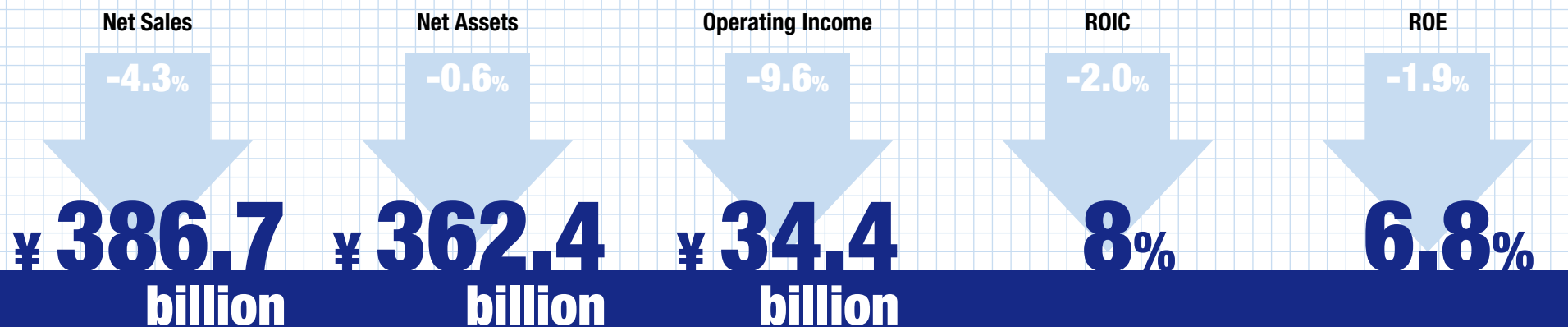
- General-Purpose Synthetic Rubbers
- Special-Purpose Synthetic Rubbers
- Thermoplastic Elastomers
- Emulsions

Plastics Business

- Wide Range of ABS Resins and ABS Alloys

Consolidated Financial Highlights

In the FY ended March 2016, business results fell significantly below the initial forecast due to yearlong weak demand in the core businesses. Fourth quarter results in particular were affected by a sudden demand slowdown in our customers' markets and the impact of the weak yen.



Previous year
¥ 404.1 billion

Previous year
¥ 364.7 billion

Previous year
¥ 38.1 billion

Previous year
10%

Previous year
8.7%

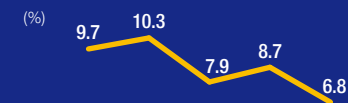
Although SSBR sales rose sharply, and the net sales of life sciences business showed growth, overall revenues declined due to a slump in elastomer product prices, weakness in the semiconductor market, and an abrupt second-half slowdown in the FPD market.

Net assets were lower, primarily because of a ¥10.3 billion year-on-year decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income. The equity ratio was 68.4%.

Income in the Petrochemical Products Business segment declined as higher profitability and income in the plastics business could not offset lower income in the elastomers business. Income in the Fine Chemicals and Other Products Business segment also declined on lower sales of semiconductor materials and display materials.

ROIC decreased as a result of factors including a year-on-year decrease in income, despite continuing investment to capture growth opportunities.

ROE decreased by 1.9 points because of factors including an increase in equity and a decrease of ¥5.9 billion in profit attributable to owners of parent.



Note: FY means year ended March 31