# Highlights of Consolidated Financial Results for the end of the Fiscal Year Ending March 2011

	Both net sales ar	nd income grew year	on year, and ta	arget	s for the first year	
	under the mid-term business plan were achieved. Mid-term Plan(FY201					
(	(100 million yen) Net sale	es 9,369	8.8%	up	8,500	
	Operating in	come 180	47.9%	up	150	
	Ordinary in	come 1 4 3	73.1%	up	100	
	Net inco	me 9 2	160.1%	up	45	

	On a consolida	ted basis				
	FY2009	FY2010	Year-on-year		FY2011	
(Unit: 100 million yen)	F12009	F12010	Change	Change (%)	Forecasts	Change (9
Net sales	8,613	9,369	756	8.8%	9,500	1.49
Gross trading profit	741	769	28	3.8%	-	
SG&A expenses	619	589	30	-4.9%	-	
Operating income	122	180	58	47.9%	170	-5.7%
Dividends received	7	12	5	-	-	
Interest	37	38	1	-	-	
Gains or losses on equity- method investments	9	4	5	-	-	
Foreign exchange loss/profit	6	4	10	-	-	
Others	7	4	3	-	-	
Non-operating income/loss	39	38	2	-	-	
Ordinary income	82	143	60	73.1%	120	-15.8°
Extraordinary gain	21	11	9	-	-	
Extraordinary loss	19	24	5	-	-	
Income (loss) before income taxes	84	130	46	55.0%	-	
Income taxes and minority interests	49	39	10	-	-	
Net income	35	92	56	160.1%	55	-40.1

[Net sales/Gross trading profit]
Both net sales and gross trading profit
increased, chiefly reflecting the strong
performance of the Electronics & IT, Iron &
Steel and Machinery & Plant divisions
backed by a recovery in demand in Japan
and abroad.

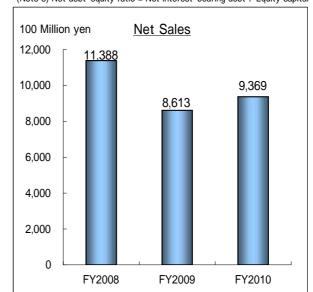
### [Operating income] Operating income rose, attributable to an increase in gross trading profit and a decrease in SG&A expenses.

#### [Ordinary income] Despite foreign exchange losses reflecting the adverse effects of exchange rate fluctuations, ordinary income climbed with an improvement in non-operating income. This was in turn attributable to factors such as an increase in dividends received and an improvement in losses on equity-method investments.

### [Net income] Despite extraordinary losses, including a loss on the sale of investments in securities, a loss on the valuation of investments in securities, the effects of applying the accounting standards for asset retirement obligations, and a loss in connection with the adverse effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake, net income rose substantially from the previous fiscal year. driven by an increase in ordinary income.

	Assets, Liabi	ities and Net	Assets		[] N	
	3/2010	3/2011	Comparison	with 3/2010	I I	
(Unit: 100 million yen)			Change	Change (%)	ar	
Total assets	3,986	3,887	100	-2.5%		
Gross interest-bearing debt	1,931	1,736	195	-10.1%	Ġ	
Net interest-bearing debt	1,094	1,046	47	-4.3%	de	
Equity capital	545	637	92	16.9%		
(Retained earnings)	3	89	92	-	[] D	
Valuation and translation adjustments	256	306	50	-	in	
Minority interests	169	165	4	-2.4%	m ar	
Total net assets	458	496	38	8.2%	fr	
Shareholder s equity (Note 1)	289	331	42	14.5%	A:	
Shareholder s equity ratio (Note 2)	7.3%	8.5%	1.2pt	-		
Net debt-equity ratio (Note 3)	3.8	3.2	0.6pt	-		

(Note 1) Shareholder s equity = Total net assets - Minority interests
(Note 3) Net debt-equity ratio = Net interest-bearing debt / Equity capital



# Total Assets

Notwithstanding an increase in notes and accounts receivable, attributable to solid demand, total assets declined 10 billion yen, owing primarily to a fall in cash nd bank deposits as a result of debt repayment.

#### Interest-bearing debt]

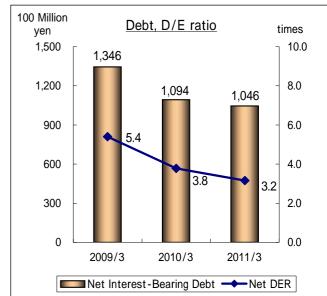
Gross interest-bearing debt decreased 19.5 billion yen as a result of debt repayment. Net interest-bearing debt fell 4.7 billion yen, to 104.6 billion yen.

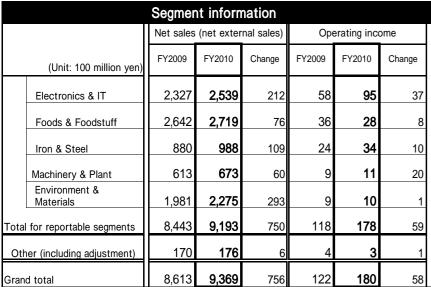
#### Total Net assets]

Despite a fall in accumulated other consolidated ncome under the adverse effects of exchange rate novements and other changes, shareholders' equity nd net assets grew with a rise in retained earnings rom the posting of net income.

As a result, the equity ratio rose to 8.5%, and the net lebt-equity ratio improved to 3.2.

(Note 2) Shareholder s equity ratio = Shareholder s equity / Total assets





# [Electronics & IT]: <u>Both sales and income rose.</u> With a recovery in semiconductor demand, results rose sharply for the semiconductor

anufacturing equipment business. The mechanical device business and the mobile solutions business also achieved strong results. Cost cutting and other developments enabled the ICT solutions business to improve performance.

# Foods & Foodstuff]: Sales climbed, but income declined.

The food business performed well overall, reflecting a relatively stable supply and demand environment. The meat and marine products business posted stable revenues, supported by fixed interval and fixed quantity agreements. The foodstuffs business struggled under the adverse effects of a severe external environment.

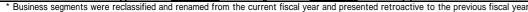
[Iron & Steel]:Both sales and income rose. Exports remained strong for automobile wire rods to Europe and the United States and special and stainless steel to the United States and Asia. In addition, inquiries grew for iro ore, with higher raw material prices in the background.

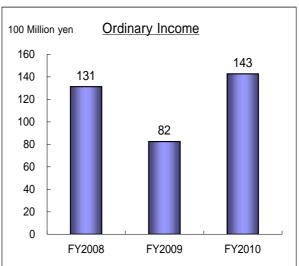
## [Machinery & Plant]: Sales rose, and a turnaround was achieved.

usinesses associated with automobile parts achieved solid results in markets centered on China.Transactions related to plants for the Middle East also remained firm. Turnover for the machine tool business rose as the Company took steps to reduce costs in an mproving environment for orders.

# invironment & Materials]: Both sales and income rose.

Exports rose for raw materials for car batteries. In addition, colostrums products continued to post strong sales. The margin fell for the energy business on higher crude oil prices and







<sup>\*</sup> Results forecasts and forward-looking statements in this document assume information available to the Company as of the date of the announcement and estimates based on rational assumptions. Please

note that actual results may differ materially from the forecasts presented here, depending on various factors.

\* Since the figures above are rounded off to the nearest 100 million yen, the sum of each item and the total may differ