# <u>Highlights of Consolidated Financial Results for the First Nine Months of the Fiscal Year Ending March 2012</u>

Net sales, operating income and ordinary income increased year on year.

Net sales742.5 billion yen8.4% upOperating income16.2 billion yen32.2% upOrdinary income13.4 billion yen31.3% upNet income6.2 billion yen6.9% down

	On a c	onsolidated bas	sis				
(II. 100 III.	Q3 of FY2010	Q3 of FY2011		On-year Change (%)	FY2011 Forecast revised on		
(Unit: 100 million yen) Net sales	6,851	7,425	Change 573	8.4%	9,800	Change (% 75.8%	
Gross trading profit	556	600	45	8.0%	-		
SG&A expenses	433	438	5	1.2%	-		
Operating income	122	162	39	32.2%	200	80.9%	
Dividends received	11	6	-5	-	-		
Interest	-27	-28	0	-	-		
Gains or losses on equity- method investments	-1	2	2	-	-		
Foreign exchange losses	-2	-4	-2	-	-		
Others	-2	-4	-2	-	-		
Non-operating income/loss	-21	-28	-8	-	-		
Ordinary income	102	134	32	31.3%	155	86.39	
Extraordinary gain	7	1	-6	-	-		
Extraordinary loss	-15	-11	4	-	-		
ncome (loss) before income axes	94	124	30	32.0%	-		
Income taxes and minority interests	-27	-62	-35	-	-		
Net income	66	62	-5	-6.9%	70	88.3%	

#### Net sales/Gross trading profit

Net sales increased, chiefly reflecting the strong performance of the Foods & Foodstuff and Environment & Materials segments with the rise in total handling volumes and surges in commodity prices. This led to a rise in gross trading profit.

## Operating income

Operating income increased, attributable to the rise in gross trading profit as well as continued efforts to reduce SG&A expenses.

# Ordinary income

Despite a slight worsening in non-operating income and expenses due to a decline in dividends received and an increase in foreign exchange losses, which offset an improvement in losses on equity-method investments, ordinary income climbed as a result of higher operating income.

#### Net incom

Net income declined year on year, primarily attributable to a loss at a subsidiary on the withdrawal from the employee pension funds program which was recorded as an extraordinary loss, as well as an increase in income taxes – deferred as a result of the reversal of deferred tax assets pursuant to the tax reform.

	3/2011	12/2011	Comparison with 3/2011		
(Unit: 100 million yen)			Change	Change (%	
Total assets	3,887	3,945	58	1.5%	
Gross interest-bearing debt	1,736	1,646	-90	-5.2%	
Net interest-bearing debt	1,046	954	-92	-8.8%	
Equity capital	637	699	62	9.7%	
(Retained earnings)	89	151	62	69.1%	
Other accumulated comprehensive income	-306	-339	-33		
Minority interests	165	166	2	1.0%	
Total net assets	496	526	30	6.1%	
Shareholder's equity (Note 1)	331	360	29	8.7%	
Shareholder's equity ratio (Note 2)	8.5%	9.1%	0.6 pt improved		
Net debt-equity ratio (Note 3)	3.2 times	2.7 times	0.5 pt improved		

Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

**Γotal assets** Γotal assets rose 5.8 billion yen to 394.5 billion yen.

#### Interest-bearing debt

Gross interest-bearing debt decreased 9 billion yen as a result of debt repayment. Net interest-bearing debt declined 9.2 billion yen.

#### Total net assets

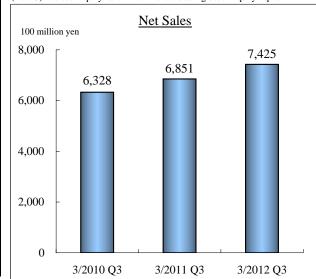
Net assets rose 3 billion yen, attributable to an increase in retained earnings as a result of the posting of net income, which offset the deterioration of other accumulated comprehensive income, which was in negative territory, caused by the worsening of translation adjustments due to a stronger yen. Equity capital, which is net assets minus minority interests, increased 2.9 billion yen.

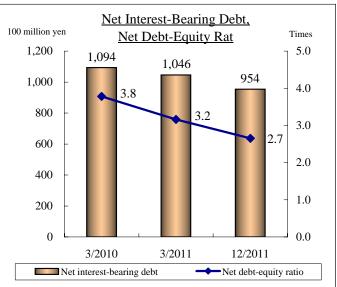
As a result, the equity ratio improved to 9.1%, and the net debt-equity ratio improved to 2.7.

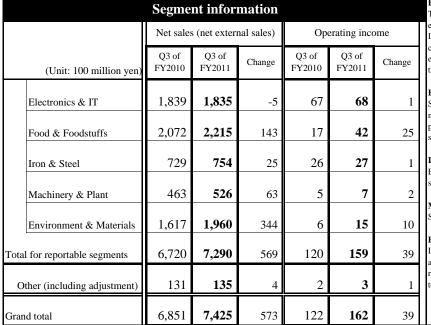
(Note	1)	Sha	rehol	der'	s equ	ity =	= Tota	ıl net	asset	ts - Mi	nority	y intere	sts
(NTata	2)	Mas	dales			- منه	NInt	:	a a 4 1 ha		dales	/ Danie	

) Net debt-equity ratio = Net interest-bearing debt / Equity capital

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







### Electronics & IT: Sales dropped, but income increased

The ICT solutions business and the mobile solutions business performed well, reflecting the expansion of the market for mobile communication terminals, including smartphones. In contrast, the overall semiconductor business was weak, with the semiconductor component business affected by the impacts of Thai flooding and the semiconductor equipment business experiencing a decline in demand in response to the strong demand in the previous fiscal year.

# Food & Foodstuffs: Both net sales and income increased

Sales of imported meat products were firm partly because of the effect of the earthquake and nuclear disaster. The foods business, especially prepared foods and processed foods, performed well. The foodstuff business contributed to earnings thanks to our efforts to strengthen ties with suppliers of feedstuff and expand sales channels.

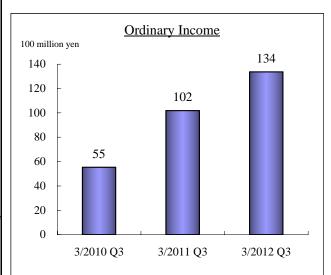
# Iron & Steel: Both net sales and income increased

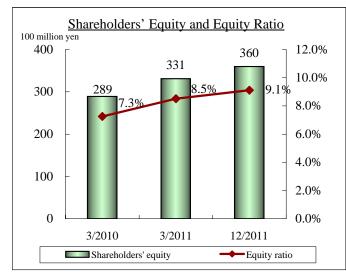
Exports transactions of special and stainless steel for Europe and the United States remaine solid, which was the main driver for improved overall earnings.

Machinery & Plant: Both net sales and income increased

Supply chains for business linked to automobile parts recovered in the second quarter. Business

Environment & Materials: Both net sales and income increased
In the functional chemicals business, exports of raw materials for car batteries grew,
and overall transactions of chemicals, including lubricant oils and raw materials for
resin, were solid. The energy business was firm, backed by increasing sales of fuel oil
to electric power companies after the earthquake.





- \* 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.