NS Solutions Corporation

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)

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• In this material, figures have been rounded down to the nearest millions of yen.

• The financial results have been translated from the Japanese Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited in Japan, for reference purposes only.

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NS SOLUTIONS CORPORATION UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

March 31, 2011 and 2012

			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Millions of	yen	(Note 3)
	2011	2012	2012
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and deposits	¥5,179	¥3,582	\$43,588
Deposits paid	22,855	23,390	284,588
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	34,384	34,986	$425,\!681$
Short-term investment securities	10,082	11,906	144,862
Work in process (Note 6)	9,980	11,363	138,264
Raw materials and supplies	126	102	1,250
Deferred tax assets	3,149	3,289	40,028
Other	621	872	10,620
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(16)	(16)	(202)
Total current assets	86,362	89,478	1,088,678
Noncurrent assets:			
Property, plant and equipment :			
Buildings and structures, net	5,879	7,926	96,437
Machinery, equipment and vehicles, net	4	2	33
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	2,689	3,096	37,673
Land (Note 6)	2,778	2,778	33,803
Lease assets, net	1,074	860	10,466
Construction in progress	2,693	4,201	51,125
Total property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	15,120	18,865	229,537
Intangible assets:			
Software	1,045	1,223	14,886
Goodwill	2,847	2,682	32,635
Lease assets	350	174	2,120
Other	73	57	695
Total intangible assets	4,317	4,137	50,337
Investments and other assets:			
Investment securities (Note 6) Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries	6,656	6,821	82,993
and affiliates	12,000	12,000	146,003
Deferred tax assets	5,536	5,370	65,343
Guarantee deposits	3,593	3,496	42,546
Other	395	384	4,682
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(78)	(79)	(962)
Total investments and other assets	28,102	27,994	340,605
Total noncurrent assets	47,539	50,997	620,480
Total assets The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial state	¥133,901	¥140,475	\$1,709,157

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			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Millions of	yen	(Note 3)
	2011	2012	2012
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Notes and accounts payable-trade	¥12,711	¥13,874	\$168,812
Lease obligations	445	468	5,701
Accounts payable-other	1,780	1,232	14,993
Accrued expenses	2,588	2,705	32,914
Income taxes payable	2,830	3,199	38,933
Advances received	6,071	7,548	91,843
Deposits received	324	418	5,096
Provision for bonuses	5,878	5,762	70,111
Provision for loss on order received (Note 6)	465	462	5,627
Allowance for program product warranty	218	151	1,838
Total current liabilities	33,315	35,823	435,868
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Lease obligations	1,106	669	8,141
Provision for retirement benefits	11,844	13,123	159,674
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	174	183	2,232
Other	10	21	258
Total noncurrent liabilities	13,135	13,997	170,305
Total liabilities	46,450	49,821	606,173
Net assets			
Shareholders' equity:			
Capital stock	12,952	12,952	157,595
Capital surplus	9,950	9,950	121,066
Retained earnings	63,006	66,071	803,893
Treasury stock	(4)	(4)	(51)
Total shareholders' equity	85,905	88,970	1,082,503
Accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Valuation difference on available-for-sale			
securities	(34)	(56)	(692)
Revaluation reserve for land (Note 6)	(1,276)	(1,276)	(15,537)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(23)	(25)	(309)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	(1,335)	(1,359)	(16,537)
Minority interests —	2,880	3,042	37,018
Total net assets	87,451	90,654	1,102,984
Total liabilities and net assets	¥133,901	¥140,475	\$1,709,157

NS SOLUTIONS CORPORATION UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
—	2011	2012	2012
Net sales	¥159,697	¥161,579	\$1,965,924
Cost of sales (Note 7)	128,804	130,826	1,591,756
Gross profit	30,893	30,752	374,168
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Note 7)	19,816	19,997	243,308
Operating income	11,076	10,755	130,861
Non-operating income:			
Interest income	235	226	2,752
Dividends income	205	150	1,827
Gain on sales of securities	14	—	—
Subsidy income	_	70	854
Other	44	89	1,091
Total non-operating income	500	536	6,524
Non-operating expenses:			
Interest expenses	74	51	624
Loss on valuation of investment securities	—	20	243
Equity in losses of affiliates	28	17	215
Loss on retirement of noncurrent assets	38	13	161
Loss on valuation of golf club membership	24	32	391
Other	14	8	97
Total non-operating expenses	180	142	1,732
Ordinary income	11,397	11,149	135,653
Income before income taxes and minority interests	11,397	11,149	135,653
Income taxes-current	4,928	5,701	69,370
Income taxes-deferred	(174)	33	403
Total income taxes	4,753	5,734	69,773
Income before minority interests	6,643	5,414	65,880
Minority interests in income	239	229	2,793
Net income	¥6,404	¥5,185	\$63,087

			U.S. dollars
	Yen		(Note 3)
	2011	2012	2012
Net income per share	¥120.84	¥97.84	\$1.19

NS SOLUTIONS CORPORATION

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012

			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Millions of	yen	(Note 3)
	2011	2012	2012
Income before minority interests	¥6,643	¥5,414	\$65,880
Other comprehensive income:			
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(87)	(22)	(272)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(14)	(1)	(16)
Total other comprehensive income (Note 8)	(101)	(23)	(288)
Comprehensive income	¥6,541	¥5,390	\$65,592
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	6,304	5,161	62,798
Comprehensive income attributable to minority interests	¥237	¥229	\$2,794
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.			

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NS SOLUTIONS CORPORATION UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
			(Note 3)
	2011	2012	2012
Shareholders' equity:			
Capital stock			
Balance at the beginning of current period Changes of items during the period	¥12,952	¥12,952	\$157,595
Total changes of items during the period	_	—	_
Balance at the end of current period	12,952	12,952	157,595
Capital surplus			
Balance at the beginning of current period Changes of items during the period	9,950	9,950	121,066
Total changes of items during the period	_	_	_
Balance at the end of current period	9,950	9,950	121,066
Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of current period Changes of items during the period	58,722	63,006	766,598
Dividends from surplus	(2,119)	(2,119)	(25,793)
Net income	6,404	5,185	63,087
Total changes of items during the period	4,284	3,065	37,294
Balance at the end of current period	63,006	66,071	803,893
Treasury stock			
Balance at the beginning of current period Changes of items during the period	(3)	(4)	(50)
Purchase of treasury stock	(0)	(0)	(1)
Total changes of items during the period	(0)	(0)	(1)
Balance at the end of current period	(4)	(4)	(51)
Total shareholders' equity			
Balance at the beginning of current period	81,621	85,905	1,045,210
Changes of items during the period			
Dividends from surplus	(2,119)	(2,119)	(25,793)
Net income	6,404	5,185	63,087
Purchase of treasury stock	(0)	(0)	(1)
Total changes of items during the period	4,283	3,065	37,293
Balance at the end of current period	¥85,905	¥88,970	\$1,082,503

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
-	2011	2012	2012
Accumulated other comprehensive income:		-	
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities			
Balance at the beginning of current period Changes of items during the period	¥52	(¥34)	(\$420)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(87)	(22)	(272)
Total changes of items during the period	(87)	(22)	(272)
Balance at the end of current period	(34)	(56)	(692)
Revaluation reserve for land		<i>,</i> , ,	<i>,</i> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Balance at the beginning of current period	(1,276)	(1,276)	(15,537)
Changes of items during the period			
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	—	_	
Total changes of items during the period	(1.070)	(1.070)	
Balance at the end of current period	(1,276)	(1,276)	(15,537)
Foreign currency translation adjustment Balance at the beginning of current period	(11)	(23)	(292)
Changes of items during the period	(12)	(1)	(17)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(12)	(1)	(17) (17)
Total changes of items during the periodBalance at the end of current period	(12) (23)	(25)	(309)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at the beginning of current period Changes of items during the period	(1,235)	(1,335)	(16,248)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(100)	(23)	(289)
Total changes of items during the period	(100)	(23)	(289)
Balance at the end of current period	(1,335)	(1,359)	(16,537)
Minority interests:			
Balance at the beginning of current period Changes of items during the period	2,679	2,880	35,050
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	201	161	1,969
Total changes of items during the period	201	161	1,969
Balance at the end of current period	2,880	3,042	37,018
Total net assets:			
Balance at the beginning of current period	83,065	87,451	1,064,012
Changes of items during the period			_,
Dividends from surplus	(2,119)	(2,119)	(25,793)
Net income	6,404	5,185	63,087
Purchase of treasury stock	(0)	(0)	(1)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	101	138	1,680
Total changes of items during the period	4,385	3,203	38,973
Balance at the end of current period	¥87,451	¥90,654	\$1,102,984

NS SOLUTIONS CORPORATION

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012

			Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Millions of	yen	(Note 3)	
	2011	2012	2012	
et cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Income before income taxes and minority interests	¥11,397	¥11,149	\$135,653	
Depreciation and amortization	2,257	2,440	29,695	
Amortization of goodwill	165	165	2,008	
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	(120)	0	7	
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	(26)	(116)	(1,416)	
Increase (decrease) in provision for retirement benefits	945	1,279	15,566	
Increase (decrease) in provision for directors'				
retirement benefits	14	8	105	
Increase (decrease) in other provision	152	(70)	(859)	
Interest and dividends income	(441)	(376)	(4,579)	
Loss on valuation of golf club memberships	24	32	391	
Interest expenses	74	51	624	
Loss (gain) on valuation of investment securities	_	20	243	
Equity in (earnings) losses of affiliates	28	17	215	
Loss on retirement of noncurrent assets	38	13	161	
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts				
receivable-trade	(508)	(603)	(7,338)	
Decrease (increase) in inventories	1,233	(1, 360)	(16,550)	
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	(81)	(212)	(2,591)	
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-	(1,804)	1,163	14,157	
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	(1,591)	1,281	15,589	
Other, net	17	17	215	
Sub total	11,774	14,900	181,297	
Interest and dividends income received	481	414	5,044	
Interest expenses paid	(74)	(51)	(624)	
Income taxes paid	(4, 665)	(5,336)	(64,926)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	7,515	9,927	120,791	
et cash provided by (used in) investing activities:				
Purchase of short-term investment securities	(8,039)	(10,007)	(121,756)	
Proceeds from redemption of securities	11,000	7,000	85,169	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and				
intangible assets	(7,010)	(6,290)	(76, 540)	
Purchase of investment securities	(2,001)	(1,221)	(14,857)	
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	21	—	_	
Proceeds from redemption of investment securities	_	1,000	12,167	
Purchase of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	(21)	_	_	
Payments for guarantee deposits	(11)	(18)	(227)	
Proceeds from collection of guarantee deposits	190	66	805	
Other, net	(26)	(27)	(334)	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(¥5,898)	(¥9,498)	(\$115,573)	

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			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Millions of yen		(Note 3)
	2011	2012	2012
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities:			
Purchase of treasury stock	(¥0)	(¥0)	(\$1)
Cash dividends paid	(2,119)	(2,119)	(25,793)
Cash dividends paid to minority shareholders	(36)	(67)	(825)
Repayments of lease obligations	(484)	(451)	(5,498)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,641)	(2,639)	(32,117)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	(7)	(0)	(10)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,031)	(2,211)	(26,908)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	34,115	33,084	402,535
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (Note 10)	¥33,084	¥30,872	\$375,626

1. Nature of Operations

NS Solutions Corporation (referred to as the "Company") was incorporated on October 1, 1980 as Nippon Steel Computer Systems Co., Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Nippon Steel Corporation. The Company changed its name in 1988 to Nippon Steel Information & Communication Systems Inc, or ENICOM. Effective April 1, 2001, the Company acquired part of the business of the Electronics & Information Systems Division of Nippon Steel ("EI Division") and changed its name to NS Solutions Corporation on that date. On October 11, 2002, the Company was successfully listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The parent company holds 67.0% of the Company's voting rights, as of March 31, 2012.

NS Solutions Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries (together, referred to as the "Companies") are leading information technology solution providers in Japan. The Companies provide integrated solutions, which address their customers' needs for both business applications and system platforms. The Companies provide end-to-end services, including system consulting, planning, design, development, deployment, operation, and maintenance, and total end-to-end outsourcing services. The Companies are proficient in providing multi-vendor and mission critical systems solutions, as well as incorporating best-of-breed products and technologies to address customer needs.

The Companies' principal business lines are:

Business Solutions

The Companies provide solutions for industry-specific business applications to corporate enterprises, government agencies and public organizations.

Platform Solutions

The Companies provide solutions for system platforms including middleware, databases, operating systems, networking systems, storage systems, security systems, and services which enable systems running on diverse platforms to collaborate with each other.

• Business Services The Companies provide system operation and maintenance services and total end-to-end outsourcing services.

2. Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Companies have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and its related accounting regulations, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements from International Financial Reporting Standards.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restructured and translated into English from the consolidated financial statements of the Companies prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP and filed with the appropriate Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law. Certain supplementary information included in the statutory Japanese language consolidated financial statements, but not required for fair presentation, is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

3. U.S. Dollar Amounts

Amounts in U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of readers. The rate of \$82.19 = U.S. \$1, the effective rate of exchange prevailing at March 30, 2012, has been used in translation of yen amounts to U.S. dollar amounts. The inclusion of such amounts is not intended to imply that Japanese yen have been or could be readily converted, realized or settled in U.S. dollars at this or any other rate.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, include the accounts of the Company and its 15 subsidiaries, as listed below:

Hokkaido NS Solutions Corporation Tohoku NS Solutions Corporation NS Solutions Tokyo Corporation NS Solutions Kansai Corporation NS Solutions Chubu Corporation NS Solutions Chubu Corporation Oita NS Solutions Corporation Oita NS Solutions Corporation NS SLC Service Corporation NS FMC Corporation Financial Engineering Group, Inc. NCI Systems Integration, Inc. Nittetsu Hitachi Systems Engineering, Inc. NS Solutions Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. NS Solutions USA Corporation NS Solutions Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.

NS Solutions Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. was established and included in the scope of consolidation from third quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31,2012.

All significant inter-company accounts and transactions and unrealized inter-group profit, if any, have been eliminated on consolidation.

The Company's overseas subsidiaries, NS Solutions Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., NS Solutions USA Corporation and NS Solutions Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., have a fiscal year ending December 31, which differ from that of the Company. These subsidiaries do not prepare financial statements at any date after December 31 or on or before March 31 in the following year. Any material transactions occurring in the period, January 1 to March 31, are adjusted for in these consolidated financial statements.

(2) Investments in affiliates

The Company's investment in the affiliate was accounted for using the equity method for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 as listed below:

Hokkaido High Information Technology Center Co., Ltd.

Himawari Operation Enterprise Corporation.

(3) Translation of foreign currency

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into yen at the exchange rate prevailing at the relevant balance sheet date.

Assets, liabilities and all income and expense accounts of foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate prevailing at the relevant balance sheet date. Shareholders' equity accounts of foreign subsidiaries are translated at historical rates.

The net difference arising from translation of the financial statements of the foreign subsidiary is recorded as "Foreign currency translation adjustment" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

(4) Investment securities

Investment securities consist of held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale securities with market quatation, available-for-sale securities without market quotation.

Held-to-maturity investments are valued at cost, adjusted for the amortization of premium or the accretion of discounts based on straight line method.

Available-for-sale securities with market quotation are valued at market value. Unrealized holding gains, net of tax, are recognized in "Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities" as a separate component of net assets.

Available-for-sale securities without market quotation are stated at cost.

The cost of available-for-sale securities sold is principally based on the moving average method.

(5) Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost as determined by the following methods:

- Work in process Individual cost method, which reduces the book value of inventories based on the decrease in profitability.
- Merchandise and supplies primarily, the average method, which reduces the book value of inventories based on the decrease in profitability.

(6) Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is computed principally using the declining-balance method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. However, depreciation of buildings (excluding structures attached to the buildings) acquired on or after April 1, 1998, has been computed using the straight-line method.

(7) Intangible fixed assets

Amortization of intangible fixed assets is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Software costs for internal use are amortized over their estimated useful lives (less than 5 years) on a straight-line basis.

(8) Leased assets

The finance lease assets that do not transfer ownership are depreciated by the straight-line method over the lease period, with no residual value at the end of the lease period.

(9) Allowance for doubtful accounts

Receivables are required to be categorized into "normal receivables" and "doubtful receivables" for the purpose of providing an allowance for doubtful accounts under prevailing accounting practice in Japan. Allowance for normal receivables is provided based on the Companies' historical write-off experiences. Allowance for doubtful receivables is provided based on an estimate of uncollectible amount on an individual doubtful receivables.

(10) Provision for bonuses

Provision for bonuses is provided at the estimated amount, which the Companies are obliged to pay employees after fiscal year-end, based on their service for the fiscal year ended on the relevant balance sheet date.

(11) Provision for loss on order received

Provision for loss on order received is provided based on the excess of estimated costs over contract revenue.

(12) Allowance for program product warranty

Allowance for program product warranty is provided at the estimated amount computed by the actual rate of the past expenditure.

(13) Retirement benefits

(a) Provision for retirement benefits

The employees of the Company and its major consolidated subsidiaries are generally covered by defined benefit pension plan under which retiring employees are entitled to lump-sum payments determined by reference to current rates of pay, length of service and conditions under which the termination occurs.

Accrued employees' retirement benefits of the Company and its major consolidated subsidiaries are provided based on the estimated present value of projected benefit obligations.

Net obligation at translation on the employees' retirement benefits plan is charged to income or expense as incurred.

Actuarial gains (losses) are charged to income or expense as incurred.

(b) Provision for directors' retirement benefits

Provision for directors' retirement benefits of the Companies are calculated based on the Companies' internal rules and the estimated amount, which would be payable if all directors and corporate auditors retired at the relevant balance sheet date.

(14) Revenues and costs recognition of Made-to-order-software

The Companies have been applying the percentage of completion method in case that the outcome of the construction activity is deemed certain (the degree of completion of construction is estimated by the cost-to-cost method). In other case, the Companies have been applying the completed-contract method in case that the outcome of the construction activity is deemed uncertain.

(15) Goodwill

Goodwill arising from mergers, which represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired, have been amortized on a straight line basis over the respective estimated useful lives. When its amount is not material, it is charged to expense as incurred.

(16) Cash and cash equivalents

In preparing the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash on hand, readily available deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with maturity of not exceeding three months at the time of purchase are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

(17) Accounting for consumption tax

Consumption tax is excluded from the figures of the accompanying financial statements.

5. Additional Information

For the accounting changes and error corrections made in after the beginning of the year ending March 31, 2012, the Companies have applied the "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (ASBJ Statement No.24 of December 4, 2009) and the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (ASBJ Guidance No.24 of December 4, 2009).

6. Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheets

(1) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment were recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$11,892 million and \$13,464 million (\$163,823 thousand) at March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

(2) Investment in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

Investment in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates were ¥12 million and ¥15 million (\$190 thousand) on March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

(3) Revaluation of Land

Land used for business purposes was revalued in accordance with the "Law Concerning the Revaluation of Land" as at March 31, 2000. Under the law, Japanese companies were allowed to revalue the land used for business purposes to fair value only for the limited period during the year ended March 31, 1998 to March 31, 2001. Unrealized gains and losses were charged directly to net assets, rather than to the income statement. Application of the law was voluntary, but permitted only one time during the three-year period.

The detail of the revaluation is as follows:

- Method of revaluation
 - The calculations were made in accordance with the "Law Concerning the Revaluation of Land".
- Date of revaluation

The companies revalued based on the fair value as of March 31, 2000.

• The difference between the fair value and book value as of March 31, 2011 and 2012 amounted to \$180 million and \$183 million (\$2,236 thousand), respectively.

(4) Work in process and provision for contract loss for the same Made-to-order-software

With respect to the work in process and the provision for contract loss for the same made-to-order software, the Companies are not offset but individually reported . The amount of the provision for contract loss in the inventories offset were \$122 million and \$233 million (\$2,839 thousand) on March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

7. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Income

(1) Reductions in book value from reduced profitability of inventory assets

The cost of sales for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 included \$802 million (\$9,767 thousand) of inventory write-down.

(2) Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The main components of selling, general and administrative expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
March 31,	2011	2012	2012
Salaries and allowances	¥ 7,302	¥ 7,346	\$ 89,385
Provision for bonuses	1,160	1,132	13,775
Retirement benefit expenses	493	619	7,535
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	32	37	452
Depreciation and amortization	177	175	2,132
Amortization of goodwill	165	165	2,008
Operating expense for acceptance of orders	¥ 3,045	¥ 3,284	\$ 39,957

(3) Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred. The expense was recorded as general and administrative expenses and manufacturing costs for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 amounting to \$1,544 million and \$1,551 million (\$18,879 thousand), respectively.

(4) Provision for loss on order received

Provision for loss on order received was recorded as Cost of sales for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 amounting to \$465 million and \$462 million (\$5,627 thousand), respectively.

8. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012

Amount of recycling and amount of income tax effect associated with other comprehensive income

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)	
March 31,	2012	2012	
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities:			
Amount recognized in the period under review	(¥ 30)	(\$ 367)	
Amount of recycling	_		
Before income tax effect adjustment	(30)	(367)	
Amount of income tax effect	7	95	
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(22)	(272)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment:			
Amount recognized in the period under review	(1)	(16)	
Amount of recycling		_	
Before income tax effect adjustment	(1)	(16)	
Amount of income tax effect		_	
- Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1)	(16)	
Total other comprehensive income	(¥ 23)	(\$ 288)	

9. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011)

(1) Information on issued shares

The number of shares as of March 31, 2011 was as follows:

Kind of stock	As of March 31, 2010	Increase	Decrease	As of March 31, 2011
Common stock	52,999,120	_		52,999,120

(2) Information on treasury stock

The number of shares as of March 31, 2011 was as follows:

Kind of stock	As of March 31, 2010	Increase	Decrease	As of March 31, 2011
Common stock	1,314	162		1,476

(Reason for increase or decrease treasury stock)

 $\boldsymbol{\cdot} \text{ Increase}$

Odd lot stock purchases:162

(3) Information on acquisition rights

None

(4) Information on dividends

The Company paid cash dividends on June 2, 2010 and December 3, 2010 as follows:

Date of board	Class of	Total dividend	Dividend	Reference	Effective
resolution	stock	amount	per share	date	date
May 18,	Common			March 31,	June 2,
2010	stock	¥1,059 million	¥20.00	2010	2010
October 27,	Common			September 30,	December 3,
2010	stock	¥1,059 million	¥20.00	2010	2010

The Company decided to pay cash dividends at the board of directors' meeting held on May 17, 2011 as follows:

Date of board	Class of	Source of	Total dividend	Dividend	Reference	Effective
resolution	stock	dividends	amount	per share	date	date
May 17,	Common	Retained			March 31,	June 2,
2011	stock	earnings	¥1,059 million	¥20.00	2011	2011

(For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012)

(1) Information on issued shares

The number of shares as of March 31, 2012 was as follows:

Kind of stock	As of March 31, 2011	Increase	Decrease	As of March 31, 2012
Common stock	52,999,120		_	52,999,120

(2) Information on treasury stock

The number of shares as of March 31, 2012 was as follows:

Kind of stock	As of March 31, 2011	Increase	Decrease	As of March 31, 2012
Common stock	1,476	45		1,521

(Reason for increase or decrease treasury stock)

 $\cdot \text{ Increase}$

Odd lot stock purchases: 45

(3) Information on acquisition rights

None

(4) Information on dividends

The Company paid cash dividends on June 2, 2011 and December 2, 2011 as follows:

Date of board	Class of	Total dividend	Dividend	Reference	Effective
resolution	stock	amount	per share	date	date
May 17,	Common			March 31,	June 2,
2011	stock	¥1,059 million	¥20.00	2011	2011
October 26,	Common			September 30,	December 2,
2011	stock	¥1,059 million	¥20.00	2011	2011

The Company decided to pay cash dividends at the board of directors' meeting held on May 15, 2012 as follows:

Date of board	Class of	Source of	Total dividend	Dividend	Reference	Effective
resolution	stock	dividends	amount	per share	date	date
May 15,	Common	Retained			March 31,	June 1,
2012	stock	earnings	¥1,059 million	¥20.00	2012	2012

10. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(1) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2011 and 2012 were as follows:

	Millions of	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)	
March 31,	2011	2012	2012
Cash and deposits	¥ 5,179	¥ 3,582	\$ 43,588
Deposits paid	22,855	23,390	284,588
Short-term investment securities			
(maturing in less than three months			
from acquisition date)	5,049	3,899	47,451
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 33,084	¥ 30,872	\$ 375,626

11. Leases

(1)Finance lease transactions

Leased assets, and related expenses in respect of the Companies' finance leases, other than those which transfer ownership of the leased assets, are accounted for using a method similar to that used for operating leases.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the lease period of leased assets, with no residual value at the end of the lease period. The interest expense portion is determined by subtracting an amount equivalent to the acquisition cost from the total lease fee. Total interest payments over the lease period are allocated to each period using the interest method.

(2) Operating lease transactions

(Leases as lessee)

Operating lease payments under non-cancelable lease contracts at March 31, 2011 and 2012 were as follows:

			Thousands of	
	Millior	Millions of yen		
March 31,	2011	2012	2012	
Within one year	¥ 1,356	¥ 1,550	\$ 18,861	
Over one year	3,379	2,152	26,185	
Total	¥ 4,736	¥ 3,702	\$ 45,046	

(Leases as lessor)

Future minimum lease obligations under non-cancellable operating leases at March 31, 2011 and 2012 were as follows:

	Million	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)	
March 31,	2011	2012	2012
Within one year	¥ 20	¥ 20	245
Over one year	52	31	388
Total	¥ 72	¥ 52	\$ 634

12. Financial Instruments

(For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011)

- 1. Status of financial instruments
 - (1) Management policy

The Companies are mainly financed by their own funds for operating funds, and manage fund surpluses through financial assets that have high levels of safety.

(2) Financial instruments, risk, and risk management

"Notes and accounts receivable-trade" is exposed to credit risk in relation to customers and trading partners. For such risk, pursuant to criteria for managing credit exposure, the Companies have systems enabling the management of due dates and balances of each customer and trading partner as well as the regularly analysis of credit status.

"Deposits paid" is deposited to the Parent Company's Group, based on fund policy.

"Short-term investment securities" is mainly "held-to-maturity debt securities" and there is little credit risk because the Companies invest in only securities which are high credit ratings based on fund policy.

"Investment securities", which is mainly stock in relation to customers and trading partners for the purpose of the partnership business and capital alliance, is exposed to credit risk and market price fluctuation risk. For such risk, the Companies continuously review the analysis of fair value, customer's financial situation, and relation to customers.

"Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates" is loaned to Parent Company, based on fund policy.

Almost of "notes and accounts payable-trade", "accounts payable-other", and "accrued expenses" have payment due dates within three months. "Lease obligations" related to finance lease transactions have no fluctuation risk because it adopts fix interest rate.

2. Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts on the consolidated balance sheets, fair value, and differences as of March 31, 2011 were as follows. In addition, financial instruments, of which it is extremely difficult to measure the fair value, were not included (Please see "<u>Note2</u>. <u>Financial instruments of which the fair value is extremely difficult to measure</u>").

	Millions of yen		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Differences
Assets:			
(1) Cash and deposits	¥ 5,179	¥ 5,179	¥ —
(2) Deposits paid	22,855	22,855	—
(3) Notes and accounts			
receivable-trade	34,384	34,384	—
(4) Short-term investment securities			
and Investment securities:			
①Held-to-maturity debt securities	12,082	12,050	(31)
O Marketable and investment securities	440	440	_
(5) Long-term loans receivable from			
subsidiaries and affiliates	12,000	12,151	151
Total	¥ 86,941	¥ 87,062	¥ 120
Liabilities:			
(6) Notes and accounts payable-trade	12,711	12,711	—
(7) Accounts payable-other	1,780	1,780	_
(8) Accrued expenses	2,588	2,588	_
(9) Income taxes payable	2,830	2,830	_
(10) Deposits received	324	324	_
(11) Lease obligations(%)	1,407	1,417	9
Total	¥ 21,642	¥ 21,652	¥ 9

*Lease obligations calculated by the simplified method (¥144 million) were excluded.

Note1. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

- Cash and deposits, (2) Deposits paid, and (3) Notes and accounts receivable-trade The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.
- (4) Short-term investment securities and Investment securitiesThe fair value of equity securities equals quoted market price or the price provided by a financial institution. The fair value of debt security approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.(Please see "Note 13. Investment Securities")
- (5) Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates The fair value of "Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates" is estimated based on the discounted amounts of future cash flows using appropriate measures in which credit spread is added.
- (6) Notes and accounts payable-trade, (7) Accounts payable-other, (8) Accrued expenses,
- (9) Income taxes payable, (10) Deposits received

The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

(11) Lease obligations

Fair value equals to the present value of future cash flows discounted using the current interest rate for similar lease contracts of comparable maturities and contract conditions.

Note2. Financial instruments of which the fair value is extremely difficult to measure

	Millions of yen
March 31,	2011
Non listed securities	¥ 4,128
Investment in funds	87
Guarantee deposits	$ igvel{3.593} $

It is recognized that these do not have market values and that it is extremely difficult to estimate future cash flows.

	Millions of yen
March 31,	2011
Within one year	
Cash and deposits	¥ 5,179
Deposits paid	22,855
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	34,384
Short-term investment securities and	
Investment securities	
Held-to-maturity debt securities	
(Government bond)	1,549
Held-to-maturity debt securities	
(Corporate bond)	4,035
Held-to-maturity debt securities	
(Commercial paper)	997
Held-to-maturity debt securities	
(Certificate of deposit)	3,500
Over one year within five years	
Held-to-maturity debt securities	
(Corporate bond)	2,000
Long-term loans receivable from	
subsidiaries and affiliates	¥ 12,000

Note3. The redemption schedule for monetary assets and held-to-maturity debt securities after the balance sheet date

Note4. The repayment schedule for lease obligations after the balance sheet date

	Millions of yen
March 31,	2011
Within one year	¥ 445
Over one year within two years	461
Over two years within three years	66
Over three years within four years	40
Over four years within five years	32
Over five years	¥ 504

(For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012)

- 1. Status of financial instruments
 - (1) Management policy

The Companies are mainly financed by their own funds for operating funds, and manage fund surpluses through financial assets that have high levels of safety.

(2) Financial instruments, risk, and risk management

"Notes and accounts receivable-trade" is exposed to credit risk in relation to customers and trading partners. For such risk, pursuant to criteria for managing credit exposure, the Companies have systems enabling the management of due dates and balances of each customer and trading partner as well as the regularly analysis of credit status.

"Deposits paid" is deposited to the Parent Company's Group, based on fund policy. "Short-term investment securities" is mainly "held-to-maturity debt securities" and there is little credit risk because the Companies invest in only securities which are high credit ratings based on fund policy.

"Investment securities", which is mainly stock in relation to customers and trading partners for the purpose of the partnership business and capital alliance, is exposed to credit risk and market price fluctuation risk. For such risk, the Companies continuously review the analysis of fair value, customer's financial situation, and relation to customers.

"Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates" is loaned to Parent Company, based on fund policy.

Almost of "notes and accounts payable-trade", "accounts payable-other", and "accrued expenses" have payment due dates within three months. "Lease obligations" related to finance lease transactions have no fluctuation risk because it adopts fix interest rate.

2. Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts on the consolidated balance sheets, fair value, and differences as of March 31, 2012 were as follows. In addition, financial instruments, of which it is extremely difficult to measure the fair value, were not included (Please see "<u>Note2</u>. <u>Financial instruments of which the fair value is extremely difficult to measure</u>").

	Millions of yen		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Differences
Assets:			
(1) Cash and deposits	¥ 3,582	¥ 3,582	¥ —
(2) Deposits paid	23,390	23,390	—
(3) Notes and accounts			
receivable-trade	34,986	34,986	_
(4) Short-term investment securities			
and Investment securities:			
$$ Held-to-maturity debt securities	13,906	13,841	(64)
②Marketable and investment securities	634	634	_
(5) Long-term loans receivable from			
subsidiaries and affiliates	12,000	12,144	144
Total	¥ 88,500	¥ 88,580	¥ 80
Liabilities:			
(6) Notes and accounts payable-trade	13,874	13,874	—
(7) Accounts payable-other	1,232	1,232	—
(8) Accrued expenses	2,705	2,705	—
(9) Income taxes payable	3,199	3,199	—
(10) Deposits received	418	418	—
(11) Lease obligations(※)	1,017	1,042	25
Total	¥ 22,447	¥ 22,473	¥ 25

*Lease obligations calculated by the simplified method (¥120 million) were excluded.

	Thousa	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)		
– March 31, 2012	Carrying amount	Fair value	Differences	
Assets:				
(1) Cash and deposits	\$ 43,588	\$ 43,588	\$ —	
(2) Deposits paid	284,588	284,588	_	
(3) Notes and accounts				
receivable-trade	425,681	425,681	—	
(4) Short-term investment securities				
and Investment securities:				
①Held-to-maturity debt securities	169,196	168,408	(788)	
②Marketable and investment securities	7,721	7,721	_	
(5) Long-term loans receivable from				
subsidiaries and affiliates	146,003	147,766	1,762	
Total	\$ 1,076,777	\$ 1,077,751	\$ 974	
Liabilities:				
(6) Notes and accounts payable-trade	168,812	168,812	_	
(7) Accounts payable-other	14,993	14,993	—	
(8) Accrued expenses	32,914	32,914	_	
(9) Income taxes payable	38,933	38,933	—	
(10) Deposits received	5,096	5,096	—	
(11) Lease obligations (※)	12,375	12,683	308	
Total	\$ 273,123	\$ 273,430	\$ 308	

*Lease obligations calculated by the simplified method (\$1,467 thousand) were excluded.

Note1. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

 Cash and deposits, (2) Deposits paid, and (3) Notes and accounts receivable-trade The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

- (4) Short-term investment securities and Investment securitiesThe fair value of equity securities equals quoted market price or the price provided by a financial institution. The fair value of debt security approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.(Please see "Note 13. Investment Securities")
- (5) Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates The fair value of "Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates" is estimated based on the discounted amounts of future cash flows using appropriate measures in which credit spread is added.
- (6) Notes and accounts payable-trade, (7) Accounts payable-other, (8) Accrued expenses,
- (9) Income taxes payable, (10) Deposits received

The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

(11) Lease obligations

Fair value equals to the present value of future cash flows discounted using the current interest rate for similar lease contracts of comparable maturities and contract conditions.

Note2. Financial instruments of which the fair value is extremely difficult to measure

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
March 31,	2012	2012
Non listed securities	¥ 4,103	\$ 49,923
Investment in funds	83	1,015
Guarantee deposits	¥ 3,496	\$ 42,546

It is recognized that these do not have market values and that it is extremely difficult to estimate future cash flows.

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)	
March 31,	2012	2012	
Within one year			
Cash and deposits	¥ 3,582	\$ 43,588	
Deposits paid	23,390	284,588	
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	34,986	425,681	
Short-term investment securities and			
Investment securities			
Held-to-maturity debt securities			
(Government bond)	599	7,300	
Held-to-maturity debt securities			
(Corporate bond)	5,006	60,91	
Held-to-maturity debt securities			
(Cash in trust)	3,000	36,50	
Held-to-maturity debt securities			
(Certificate of deposit)	3,300	40,15	
Over one year within five years			
Held-to-maturity debt securities			
(Corporate bond)	2,000	24,334	
Long-term loans receivable from			
subsidiaries and affiliates	¥ 12,000	\$ 146,003	

Note3. The redemption schedule for monetary assets and held-to-maturity debt securities after the balance sheet date

Note4. The repayment schedule for lease obligations after the balance sheet date

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
March 31,	2012	2012
Within one year	¥ 468	\$ 5,701
Over one year within two years	73	894
Over two years within three years	47	581
Over three years within four years	39	477
Over four years within five years	37	451
Over five years	¥ 471	\$ 5,739

13. Investment Securities

Investment securities as of March 31, 2011 and 2012 were as follows:

(As of March 31, 2011)

(1) Held-to-maturity debt securities

Held-to-maturity debt securities for which carrying amount did not exceed fair value as of March 31, 2011 were as follows:

		Millions of yen	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Gross unrealized gains (losses)
Government bond	¥ 1,549	¥ 1,549	¥ —
Corporate bond	6,035	6,003	(31)
Commercial paper	997	997	—
Certificate of deposit	3,500	3,500	_
Total	¥ 12,082	¥ 12,050	(¥ 31)

(2) Marketable and investment securities

Marketable and investment securities for which carrying amount exceeded fair value as of March 31, 2011 were as follows:

		Millions of yen	
March 31, 2011	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Gross unrealized gains (losses)
Equity securities (gains)	¥ 189	¥ 113	¥ 76
Equity securities (losses)	250	309	(58)
Total	¥ 440	¥ 422	¥ 18

Because it is recognized that Non listed securities and Investment in funds did not have market values and that the market values were extremely difficult to determine, they were not included in the chart above.

(As of March 31, 2012)

(1) Held-to-maturity debt securities

Held-to-maturity debt securities for which carrying amount did not exceed fair value as of March 31, 2012 were as follows:

		Millions of yen	
March 31, 2012	Carrying amount	Fair value	Gross unrealized gains (losses)
Government bond	¥ 599	ige 599	¥ —
Corporate bond	7,006	6,941	(64)
Cash in trust	3,000	3,000	—
Certificate of deposit	3,300	3,300	—
Total	¥ 13,906	¥ 13,841	(¥ 64)

	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)		
— March 31, 2012	Carrying amount	Fair value	Gross unrealized gains (losses)
Government bond	\$ 7,300	\$ 7,300	\$ —
Corporate bond	85,245	84,456	(788)
Cash in trust	36,501	36,501	—
Others	40,151	40,151	—
Total	\$ 169,196	\$ 168,408	(\$ 788)

(2) Marketable and investment securities

Marketable and investment securities for which carrying amount exceeded fair value as of March 31, 2012 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		
March 31, 2012	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Gross unrealized gains (losses)
Equity securities (gains)	¥ 316	¥ 250	¥ 66
Equity securities (losses)	318	394	(76)
Total	¥ 634	¥ 644	(¥ 10)

	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)		
— March 31, 2012	Carrying amount	Acquisition cost	Gross unrealized gains (losses)
Equity securities (gains)	\$ 3,850	\$ 3,043	\$ 806
Equity securities (losses)	3,871	4,802	(931)
Total	\$ 7,721	\$ 7,845	(\$ 124)

Because it is recognized that Non listed securities and Investment in funds did not have market values and that the market values were extremely difficult to determine, they were not included in the chart above.

14. Derivative Instruments

None

15. Retirement Benefits

The Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries have unfunded defined benefit plans covering substantially all employees. In addition, the Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have defined contribution pension plans covering all employees.

The projected benefit obligations at March 31, 2011 and 2012 were \$11,844 million and \$13,123 million (\$159,674 thousand), respectively. Accrued employees' retirement benefits are equal to the projected benefit obligation since there are no balances in plan assets and unrecognized items.

The net periodic pension costs for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 were as follows:

			Thousands of
	Millions of yen		U.S. dollars
			(Note 3)
March 31,	2011	2012	2012
Service costs	¥ 1,089	¥ 1,113	\$ 13,546
Interest costs	198	216	2,637
Amortization of actual gain (loss)	(18)	655	8,097
Amortization of prior service costs		(195)	(2,377)
Accrued employees' retirement benefits	¥ 1,270	¥ 1,800	\$ 21,904
Costs of defined contribution pension plan	464	499	6,082
Total	¥ 1,734	¥ 2,300	\$ 27,986

The assumptions used in the actuarial computation for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 were as follows:

March 31,	2011	2012
Method of attributing the projected benefits to periods of service	Straight line basis	Straight line basis
Discount rate	$1.70 \sim 2.00\%$	$1.50 \sim 1.70\%$
Period of amortization of unrecognized actuarial gain or loss	1 year	1 year
Period of amortization of prior service benefits	1 year	1 year

16. Income Taxes

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries were subject to several types of taxes based on income, which in aggregate resulted in a statutory tax rate of approximately 40.7% for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

Foreign consolidated subsidiaries are subject to income and other taxes based on tax rates applicable in their countries of incorporation.

At the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, the significant components of deferred tax assets were as follows:

	Millions o	f yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
March 31,	2011	2012	2012
Deferred tax assets:			
Provision for retirement benefits	¥ 4,823	¥ 4,685	\$ 57,012
Provision for bonuses	2,407	2,208	26,874
Amortization of software costs	494	499	6,073
Accrued enterprise tax	258	224	2,727
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	23	31	383
Elimination of unrealized profits on consolidation	120	136	1,660
Others	778	1,065	12,965
Subtotal deferred tax assets	8,906	8,851	107,694
Valuation allowance	(221)	(190)	(2,323)
Total deferred tax assets	¥ 8,685	¥ 8,660	\$ 105,371

At the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, the significant differences between the statutory tax rate and the company's effective tax rate was as follows:

March 31,2012	Percent
Effective statutory tax rate	40.7%
Adjustments:	
Non-deductible expenses	1.9
Dividend income not taxable	(0.3)
Inhabitants tax per capita	0.4
Amortization of goodwill	0.6
Tax deductions	(1.0)
Decrease in deferred tax assets due to tax rate changes	8.4
Others	0.7
Effective income tax rate	51.4%

Since the difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 was less than 5%, a reconciliation of this rate is not presented.

Following the promulgation on December 2,2011 of the "Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act etc. for the Purpose of Creating Taxation System Responding to Changes in Economic and Social Structures" (Act No.114 of 2011) and the "Act on Special Measures for Securing Financial Resources Necessary to Implement Measures for Reconstruction following the Great East Japan Earthquake" (Act No.117 of 2011), corporation tax rates will be changed for the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1. 2012. In addition, the Special Reconstruction Corporation Tax, a surtax for reconstruction funding after the Great East Japan Earthquake, will be imposed for the fiscal years beginning in the period from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2015. In line with these changes, the effective statutory tax rate used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities were changed from 40.7% to 38.0% for temporary differences expected to be utilized in the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2015.

As a result of this change, deferred tax assets in current assets and fixed assets decreased by \$945 million (\$11,503 thousand), income taxes-deferred increased by \$940 million (\$11,446 thousand), and valuation difference on available-for-sale securities decreased by \$4 million (\$57 thousand).

17. Application of Accounting Standards for Asset Retirement Obligations

The Companies have obligations to restore original conditions mainly to the corporate head quarter buildings under the rental contracts. However, the useful period of those are unclear and the Companies have no relocation plan. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate the asset retirement obligations reasonably, and the asset retirement obligations were not recorded at the period ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

18. Segment Information

(For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 and 2012)

(1) Segment information

The Companies respond to customer needs through the supply of a variety of information services ranging from information system planning through software development, hardware selection, system operation and system support. Based on the similarities in the type and nature of business, the Companies' business constitutes a single segment and accordingly, industry segment information was not disclosed.

(2) Related information

①Sales of each business line

	Millions	s of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
March 31,	2011	2012	2012
Business Solutions	¥ 88,411	¥ 88,712	1,079,359
Platform Solutions	18,802	19,480	237,023
Business Services	52,482	53,385	649,542
Total	\$159,697	\$161,579	\$ 1,965,924

2 Geographic segment information

1) Sales

The domestic proportion in relation to all segments was in excess of 90% in terms of net sales. Accordingly, geographic segment information was not separately disclosed.

2) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment information by geographic segment was not separately disclosed since property, plant and equipment in Japan accounted for over 90% of property, plant and equipment on the consolidated balance sheets.

③Information by major customers

	Millions	of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
– March 31,	2011	2012	2012
Nippon Steel Corporation	¥ 29,170	¥ 26,784	\$ 325,879

(3) Information on impairment loss in noncurrent assets by business segment None

(4) Information on amortization of goodwill and unamortized balance by business segment

			Thousands of
	Millions of yen		U.S. dollars
_			(Note 3)
March 31,	2011	2012	2012
Amortization of goodwill	¥165	¥ 165	\$ 2,008
Balance at end of period	¥ 2,847	¥ 2,682	\$ 32,635

(5) Information on negative goodwill by business segment

None

19. Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions during the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 were as follows:

(1) Parent company

March 31,	2011	2012
Name of the company	Nippon Steel Corporation	Nippon Steel Corporation
Address	Chiyoda-ku Tokyo	Chiyoda-ku Tokyo
Common stock amount	¥ 419,524 million	¥ 419,524 million
Type of business	Manufacturing, selling and engineering steel products	Manufacturing, selling and engineering steel products
Equity share percentage of the Company	67% (direct)	67% (direct)
Relationship	Sales of systems integration services Loan	Sales of systems integration services Loan
	Directors and auditors who have a position in both companies	Directors and auditors who have a position in both companies
Transaction amounts:		
Sales of systems integration services	¥ 27,632 million	¥ 25,308 million (\$ 307,927 thousand)
Interest income	¥ 126 million	\$\$125\$ million (\$ 1,525\$ thousand)
Balances at fiscal year-end:		
Accounts receivable	¥ 1,993million	¥ 2,368 million
		(\$ 28,821 thousand)
Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥ 12,000 million	¥ 12,000 million (\$ 146,003 thousand)
Advanced received	¥ 2,377 million	¥ 3,584 million (\$ 43,614 thousand)

* The terms and conditions applicable to the above transactions were determined on an arm's length basis and with reference to normal market prices.

(2) Subsidiary of Nippon Steel Corporation

March 31,	2011	2012
Name of the company	Nittetsu Finance Co., Ltd.	Nittetsu Finance Co., Ltd.
Address	Chiyoda-ku Tokyo	Chiyoda-ku Tokyo
Common stock amount	¥ 1,000 million	¥ 1,000 million
Type of business	Financing	Financing
Relationship	Deposit of funds	Deposit of funds
Transaction amounts:		
Interest income	¥ 48 million	¥ 35 million
		(\$ 427 thousand)
Money deposited	¥ 24,600 million	¥ 24,000 million
		(\$ 292,006 thousand)
Money refunded	\$27,000 million	¥ 23,500 million
		(\$ 285,923 thousand)
Balances at fiscal year-end:		
Deposited money	¥ 22,855 million	¥ 23,390 million
		(\$ 284,588 thousand)

* The terms and conditions applicable to the above transactions were determined on an arm's length basis and with reference to normal market prices.

March 31,	2011	2012
Name of the company	Nippon Steel Engineering Co., Ltd	Nippon Steel Engineering Co., Ltd
Address	Shinagawa-ku Tokyo	Shinagawa-ku Tokyo
Common stock amount	\$15,000\$ million	¥ 15,000 million
Type of business	Manufacturing and marketing of industrial machinery and equipment as well as steel structures, performance of construction work under contract, waste processing and recycling, and supplying electricity, gas, and heat	Manufacturing and marketing of industrial machinery and equipment as well as steel structures, performance of construction work under contract, waste processing and recycling, and supplying electricity, gas, and heat
Relationship	Data center construction	Data center construction
Transaction amounts:		
Data center construction	¥ 2,320 million	¥4,071 million
		(\$ 49,537 thousand)
Balances at fiscal year-end:		
Construction in progress	¥ 2,320 million	_

* The terms and conditions applicable to the above transactions were determined on an arm's length basis and with reference to normal market prices.

20. Per Share Information

	yen		U.S. dollars (Note 3)
March 31,	2011	2012	2012
Net assets per share	¥ 1,595.74	¥ 1,653.13	\$ 20.11
Net income per share	¥ 120.84	¥ 97.84	\$ 1.19

(Notes) The basis for calculating net income per share were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
March 31,	2011	2012	2012
Net income	¥ 6,404	¥ 5,185	\$ 63,087
Net income attributable to common stock	¥ 6,404	¥ 5,185	\$ 63,087
The average number of common stocks (shares)	52,997,677	52,997,622	

21. Subsequent Events

There have been no material events subsequent to March 31, 2012.