



2
2009

**Financial Results for the 2nd Quarter
ended 30 June 2009**

SUMIDA CORPORATION

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Financial Results for the Second Quarter Ended June 30, 2009

1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Second Quarter Ended June 30, 2009 (From April 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009)

(1) Consolidated operating results

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	<i>Millions of yen</i>	%	<i>Millions of yen</i>	%	<i>Millions of yen</i>	%	<i>Millions of yen</i>	%
FY2009 2nd quarter	10,066	(35.0)	(377)	—	(640)	—	(994)	—
FY2008 2nd quarter	15,479	(15.9)	1,051	(16.1)	517	(70.5)	(17)	—

	Net income per share (Basic)	Net income per share (Fully diluted)
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
FY2009 2nd quarter	(51.8)	—
FY2008 2nd quarter	(0.9)	—

(2) Consolidated financial condition

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	<i>Millions of yen</i>	<i>Millions of yen</i>	%	<i>Yen</i>
FY2009 2nd quarter	53,675	12,458	21.6	602.09
FY2008	60,814	14,700	22.7	718.04

(Reference) Shareholders' equity June 30, 2009 ¥11,568 million
December 31, 2008 ¥13,795 million

2. Dividend

	Dividend per share				
	End of 1st quarter	End of 2nd quarter	End of 3rd quarter	End of fiscal year	Annual
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
FY2008	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00
FY2009	5.00	5.00			
FY2009 forecast			5.00	5.00	20.00

Note: Changes in dividends forecast for FY2009 as on June 30, 2009 : None

3. Forecast of consolidated operating results for FY2009

(From January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Net income per share
	<i>Millions of yen</i>	%	<i>Millions of yen</i>	%	<i>Millions of yen</i>	%	<i>Millions of yen</i>	%	<i>yen</i>
FY2009	43,100	(22.7)	(1,250)	—	(1,600)	—	(2,000)	—	(104.10)

Note: Changes in forecast of consolidated operating results for FY2009 as of June 30, 2009 : Yes

4. Consolidated Quarterly Business Results

(Unit : Millions of yen)

	FY2009		FY2008				FY2007		
	2Q	1Q	4Q	3Q	2Q	1Q	4Q	3Q	2Q
Net sales	10,066	8,579	10,719	14,701	15,479	14,835	17,035	17,885	18,402
Operating income	(377)	(1,345)	(745)	819	1,051	1,042	1,316	1,438	1,253
Ordinary income	(640)	(1,057)	(2,340)	867	517	810	1,032	1,023	1,750
Income before income taxes	(1,243)	(1,176)	(5,776)	365	427	754	767	1,252	1,001
Net income	(994)	(1,071)	(6,759)	531	(17)	502	949	872	679

5. Consolidated Yearly Business Results

(Unit : Millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	FY2006	FY2005	FY2004
Net sales	55,734	70,210	63,508	39,666	36,246
Operating income	2,167	4,712	4,171	3,183	3,611
Ordinary income	(146)	4,368	4,505	2,853	3,128
Income before income taxes	(4,230)	3,614	4,126	3,929	2,625
Net income	(5,743)	2,855	2,182	2,435	1,807
Shareholders' equity	14,700	29,919	27,151	24,920	20,511
Total assets	60,814	71,510	70,161	51,701	34,170
Per share (yen)					
Net income	(298.91)	149.96	111.88	126.54	104.25
Shareholders' equity	718.04	1,486.13	1,383.75	1,285.44	1,175.67

CEO's Message for the Second Quarter of Fiscal 2009

The first half of 2009 started to see a deepening of the global economic recession that began with the financial crisis in the United States in the latter half of last year, and this brought a large drop in demand in the manufacturing sector that continued through the Jan. – Mar. quarter. As a sign of the severity of the recession, the bankruptcies in April and June of Chrysler and GM, two of the “big three” of the US auto industry, are fresh in our memories.

After the Jan. – Mar. quarter, the stimulus measures implemented by governments around the world began to take effect, and signs of change began to appear in the downward spiral of the recession. In the Apr. – Jun. quarter, signs of recovery began to be seen even in manufacturing sites around the world. However, there are various opinions as to whether this trend will continue, and it is not easy to predict a stable recovery for the second half of this year. Governments and companies around the world are currently implementing a variety of measures to ride out the crisis.

Recently the IMF announced a revised global economic forecast for fiscal year 2009 in which it predicts a lower rate of minus 1.4% growth for the global economy (down 0.1% from the forecast announced in April) but recognizes movement toward economic recovery and predicts global growth of 2.5% for 2010, up from its April forecast of 1.9%.

Against this backdrop, conditions in the electronic components industry are also showing signs of recovery. Since March, the completion of a period of inventory adjustment and the economic stimulus measures in Japan and other countries, particularly in Asia, contributed to fresh activity in the consumer electronics industry that manufactures products such as PCs and communications devices, and in which business activity had been stagnant. At present, activity has recovered to about 70% of its peak level. In the automotive components sector, there has been a sudden increase in demand in Asia and Europe for small cars and environmentally-friendly vehicles as a result of governmental stimulus measures, but there has been no activity in the luxury vehicle sector, and the market as a whole remains depressed, at 50% of its peak level. Although the effects of the economic stimulus measures being implemented by governments around the world are beginning to be seen, it seems that overall recovery will require more time.

In the Sumida Group, we have been working to make the most of the trend to recovery in orders that has occurred in the Asian region since March. We have reduced our fixed costs to lower our break-even point and have worked to strengthen our financial structure while doing our utmost to increase sales. As a result of these efforts, we can report an increase in sales of 17.3% over the Jan. – Mar. quarter, to 10,066 million yen (down 35% year-on-year). In terms of profit and loss, our operating income in the Apr. – Jun. quarter (2Q) of this year returned to the black in our Asia-Pacific business and in our newly acquired environmental/energy business, as we predicted in early April. As the automotive industry is the core of our EU business, we were not able to return to the zero point in terms of profit and loss, although we are seeing the results of various initiatives. As a result, although the profits for the group as a whole improved significantly since the Jan. – Mar. quarter, our sales were still slightly below our break-even point, resulting in an operating loss of 377 million yen.

Looking toward the second half of the year, we are beginning to see the light of recovery in the electronics components industry and we are continuing to implement thoroughgoing cost reduction measures and to improve production efficiency so as to achieve a recovery in our results as soon as possible. At the same time, we are actively pursuing ventures in new business areas with an eye to the longer term. Concord Electronics Industries, which recently joined the Sumida Group, is involved not only in the industrial and consumer electronics sector in which Sumida already has a significant market share, but is also an early entrant to the medical devices market, in which future growth is expected. The company has an established customer base and will be important to the Sumida Group as we pursue new businesses.

With the addition to the Sumida Group last autumn of the companies Eiwa and Mostec, and other group companies such as VOGT in Germany, the Sumida Group is now active in many countries and regions around the world. Under the slogan “Global One Company”, we are working to evaluate the strengths and

weaknesses of each country and region in which we operate, so as to achieve a balanced and optimal organizational structure that will allow us to achieve significant growth in the future. With the stronger management and financial structure that we have achieved through our various initiatives, we look forward to recording a positive operating income in the second half of this year and securing a foothold for a solid recovery in the years ahead.

The Sumida Group has taken the current crisis, the greatest transition period since the Industrial Revolution, as an opportunity to construct an even stronger management structure with which to face the future, and we intend to continue in our efforts to respond agilely and appropriately to the needs of society, securing our position as a leader in the electronic components industry with an emphasis on coil products.

In conclusion, I regretfully report the death of my father Ichiro Yawata, founder and honorary chairman of the Sumida Group, on July 2nd, 2009. I would like to thank everyone for the kindness shown to him during his life and to express, on behalf of the Sumida Group, our commitment to strengthening the company foundations that he established and to ensuring our further growth and development. Thank you for your continuing support and encouragement.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Yawata', with a stylized, cursive script.

Shigeyuki Yawata
Sumida Group CEO

Business Results for the Second Quarter of 2009

The worst from the domino effect arising out of the contraction in capital flows and credit as well as of the massive decline in industrial production seems over and the global economy is transitioning into gradual recovery. The real GDP growth in the U.S. decreased 5.5% for the 1st quarter and is expected to drop just 1.8% for the 2nd quarter of 2009 showing signs of slower contraction thanks to the great contribution of personal spending stimulated by the countercyclical measures of up to US\$787 billion. Western Europe economy is expected to bottom out in the 2nd quarter of 2009 as the declining export has come to a halt. Personal spending remains stable for the steady consumer price and corporate investment resumes. However, the growth would only be delicate because Central and Eastern Europe as the main export partners of Western Europe appear continuously stringent. Japan though hovered in the 1st quarter, personal spending expands in response to the economic measures from the 2nd quarter. Automotive and electronics related products are yet in the course of inventory adjustment while exports bound for China and other Asian regions in a mild pace suggesting some fundamentals for recovery. Owing to the effect of the RMB4-trillion economic measures, the GDP growth in China was 6.1% for the 1st and expanded further to 7.9% for the 2nd quarter compared with the same terms last year.

The worldwide demand for electronic equipments like PCs, cellular phones and DSC after rapid recession in the 1st quarter has slowly picked up in the 2nd quarter. Shipment for personal computers decreased 7.1% year-on-year to 63 million sets in the 1st quarter but the reduction narrowed to 3.1% to 66 million set in the 2nd quarter of 2009. Sales volume for cellular phones lingered and lost 15.8% year-on-year to 245 million pieces in the 1st quarter and sees to bottom out in the 2nd quarter. Shipment for DSC fell 29.0% to 17 million pieces in the 1st quarter and is estimated to decline some 20% in April and May compared with the same months last year. Besides, the dampened demand for electronic parts and peripherals for automotive resulting from the production adjustments by major auto manufacturers in Japan, US and Europe is relieved earlier by reasons of activated business negotiations in pursuit of safety and fuel-economy cars.

Under such circumstances, Sumida Group has devoted to diminishing all expenses of each division for R&D, Sales and Administrative as well as efficient management of the production sites in China, Vietnam, Thai, Mexico, Romania and Slovenia with focus on control of labor and manufacturing expenses by improving productivity along with suppressing raw materials costs.

Overall sales of the second Quarter of 2009 dropped 35.0% year-on-year but added 17.3% by ¥1,487 million from ¥8,579 million in the 1st quarter to ¥10,066 million. Sales of Asia Pacific Business declined 35.2% year-on-year but increased 23.2% to ¥5,721 million from the 1st quarter of this year. Sales of EU Business lost 48.3% year-on-year to ¥3,433 million on account of the depreciation of EURO while sales in local currency reduced only 35% compared with the same term last year. The sales contribution from Environmental Energy Business was ¥912 million.

Operating income improved by about ¥1,000 million from a loss of ¥1,345 million in the 1st quarter to a loss of only ¥377 million because of the better off sales revenue and the devotion to the cost reduction on raw materials, labor wages and other expenses. Asia Pacific Business has converted into the black attributable to the sales in excess of the break-even-level despite a decline from the same term of last year. Environmental Energy Business has also been in the black for this quarter. EU Business due to the slower pace of recovery of the overall market condition in Europe has yet to achieve such sales level as causing profit.

Ordinary income recorded a loss of ¥640 million owing to the paper loss from the derivatives following the exchange trend although a gain was accounted in the 1st quarter. Net income was in loss of ¥994 million for a special loss from the correction of business disposal and other restructuring costs as extraordinary expenses.

Business Segment Information

Segment information classified by type of business for the 2nd-quarter is as follows. Sumida Group is composed of the Asia Pacific Business, EU Business and Environmental Energy Company.

I. ASIA PACIFIC BUSINESS

Sales for Asia Pacific Business were ¥5,721 million since the sales of Magnetics including Power Solution, Power Inductor and Signal, in addition to Inverter reduced about 40% while the sales of Automotive dropped 30% over the prior-year period.

1. Magnetics

Sales in our Magnetics reported ¥3,421 million due to the overall reduction in Power Solution, Power Inductor and Signal.

a) Power Solution

Sales of Power Solution were ¥513 million from the same term last year.

In terms of area, sales reduced in Hong Kong/China, Japan, Europe, the U.S. and Singapore except Taiwan. For sales by product used, AV equipments, industrial devices, recreational devices, air conditioners, PC & PC peripherals all reduced.

b) Power Inductor

Sales of Power Inductors recorded ¥2,124 million.

In terms of area, sales all decreased in Hong Kong/China, Japan, Europe, the U.S., Singapore and Taiwan. For sales by product used, PC & PC peripherals, AV equipments, recreational devices, phone sets and automotive-related equipments decreased.

c) Signal

Sales of Signal posted ¥784 million.

In terms of area, sales lost in Japan, Hong Kong/China, Europe, the U.S. and Taiwan but gained in Singapore. For sales by product used, automotive-related devices, AV equipments, OA equipments and PC & PC peripherals declined whereas tag-related devices increased.

2. Inverter

Sales of Inverter were ¥181 million.

In terms of area, sales increased in Singapore and Hong Kong/China but deteriorated in Japan, the U.S., Taiwan and Europe. For sales by product used, recreational devices expanded but liquid crystal TVs, transformers and other monitors dropped.

3. Automotive Company

Sales in Automotive Company recorded ¥1,994 million.

In terms of area, sales withdrew in Europe, the U.S. and Japan and increased in Hong Kong/China and Singapore. For sales by product used, direct-injection engines gained while ABS, keyless entries, and car air conditioners contracted.

4. Other Products

Sales of Other Products posted ¥125 million.

Sale of raw materials made up much of the sales for the year of 2008 but the sales revenue of Vogt of North America after merger with Sumida since this year has been consolidated into this segment.

II. EU BUSINESS

Sales in EU Business reported ¥3,433 million.

Sales of VOGT EMS increased due to the grossed-up sales amount by inclusion of the cost of raw materials, as a result of a change to the sale appropriation system. Sales of VOGT Component, STELCO and PANTA have all declined by the fact of the dreadful production adjustment of major customers in the automotive industry.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL ENERGY BUSINESS

Environmental Energy Business that comprises EIWA and MOSTEC acquired as consolidated subsidiaries by Sumida since last October reported total sales of ¥912 million.

The Future Management Environment and Business Development Policy

The discussion below is future management environment and our business development policy. The following descriptions include Sumida group's forecasts of future prospects, which Sumida group judged from an independent standpoint and adopted as management guidelines. In reality, however, actual results may sometimes deviate largely from such forecasts owing to various factors such as change of economic environment in each country of the world, outbreak of any unforeseen event, etc. Thus readers are requested to refrain from relying fully on these forecasts.

The business environment surrounding Sumida Group after bottoming out in early this year has rebounded with strong fundamentals for month-on-month expansion.

The monthly volume of orders received for coils (orders received during the current month and scheduled to sell during the current month exclude VOGT, STELCO, PANTA EIWA and MOSTEC) after the record high of 178 million pieces on average per month in the 4th quarter of 2007 plunged dramatically to only 72 million pieces on average per month in the 1st quarter of 2009 and came back to 107 million pieces on average per month in the 2nd quarter. The monthly order volume was 91 million in April, 109 million in May and increased at the end of the quarter to 121 million pieces in June. The monthly orders remain at a high level and have reached 124 million pieces as of this July 14.

With belief that Europe has left from the worst, it is anticipated that the real GDP growth of the U.S., epicenter of the simultaneous depression throughout much of the world, will likely be back to "plus" after the 3rd quarter and that the exports from Japan to Asia will resume. According to the latest IMF prospect, the world economy after a decline from 3.1% growth in 2008 to 1.4% minus growth in 2009 will grow 2.5% in 2010 with prime contribution from China and India. The worldwide demand for the key electronic equipments like PCs, cellular phones and DSC is expected to restore in the following year judging from the sign of slow-down contraction. China, India and Oceania regions are forecasted to become the future promising markets for white-goods home appliances such as air conditioners, fridges, washers or so in addition to liquid crystal TVs.

Sumida Group has developed management system that focuses resources on each growing field. With devotion of efforts on production and sales for leading products of each respective field, we will intensify new-product development preparing for the next expanding-market period. Besides, production sites have making endeavor to suppress raw material cost, control labor wages and concurrently improve productivity.

I. ASIA PACIFIC BUSINESS

1. Magnetics

Magnetics is devoted to PC & PC peripherals like notebook-sized PCs and HDDs as the mainstays, AV equipments such as Flat TVs, DSCs and portable-type music players, automobile related devices consisting of keyless entry, TPMS and immobilizer, industrial equipments include FA machines, fish-finder and vending machine, and also toner sensors, telephone sets and recreational-related equipments.

2. Automotive

ABS coils, the mainstay of Automotive Company, which first designed for prevention from wheel lock at emergency braking, can also be used for prevention from sideslip of tires. The number of coils to be deployed in each car has steadily on the upside. In addition to strengthen the production

and sales for present clients, the team is also devoted to explore other major customers. For keyless entry coils, apart from striving for new customers, the business also stresses to expand shares from existing clients with the aim of nurturing the 2nd large project after ABS Coil. Injection coil used for the direct-injection engine ranks as the 3rd-pillar product immediate following ABS and Keyless Entry in the Automotive Company. We are committed to increasing the market share for the principal customer. In the meantime, various activities have started to strive for sales of coils used for car air conditioner, suspension and transmission.

II. EU BUSINESS

The VOGT Component Company engages in sales of coils, transformers, various modules, sensors and the like for a wide variety of applications such as automotive devices, industrial & medical equipment and home and illumination appliances mainly to Europe, America and China. Automotive-related sales usually accounts for 60% of the total sales. Such sales only represented 50% in the 1st quarter but resumed to close to 60% in the 2nd quarter. Further expansion is predicted as a result of the far-reaching effect of the car renewal scheme in Germany, France, Italy and Austria and the like. With improved productivity in addition to the transfer of the low-end products to manufacturing sites in China, we aim to post a report in the black for the 3rd quarter.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL ENERGY BUSINESS

EIWA and MOSTEC are making all progress in cutting down fixed costs in an attempt to lower the breakeven point so that more contribution profit is thus expected in the days ahead. The business is committed not only to expanding the existing market shares but also making aggressive research and development on the coils for solar and wind power generators, on the transformers for hybrid automobile and electric automobile, on the coils for heavy-current appliances and on the transformers and coils for primary power source used for industrial and communication equipments. Concord which Sumida has acquired since this July engages in the development, manufacture and sales of various coils for high frequency transformers and reactors used for home appliances, industrial equipments and especially for medical equipments which makes up around 30% of its total sales and forms a base of new segment of the group. In the meantime, the group utilizes the production base of the Business in Vietnam with the aim of strengthening the low-cost production system.

Consolidated quarterly balance sheets

(Millions of Yen)

	As of June 30, 2009	As of December 31, 2008 (Summary)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	8,779	10,855
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	8,501	8,305
Merchandise and finished goods	2,702	4,344
Work in process	678	671
Raw materials and supplies	2,552	2,798
Income taxes receivable	458	719
Other	2,922	3,553
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(26)	(19)
Current assets	<u>26,566</u>	<u>31,226</u>
Noncurrent assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures	12,188	11,157
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	24,255	22,512
Tools, furniture and fixtures	7,149	6,817
Land	1,786	1,744
Construction in progress	316	460
Accumulated depreciation	(29,106)	(26,035)
Property, plant and equipment	<u>16,588</u>	<u>16,655</u>
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	3,735	5,275
Other	1,236	1,370
Intangible assets	<u>4,971</u>	<u>6,645</u>
Investments and other assets	<u>5,440</u>	<u>6,244</u>
Noncurrent assets	<u>26,999</u>	<u>29,544</u>
Deferred assets	110	44
Assets	<u><u>53,675</u></u>	<u><u>60,814</u></u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable	2,963	2,684
Short-term loans payable	16,574	18,174
Income taxes payable	201	129
Other	7,575	16,319
Current liabilities	<u>27,313</u>	<u>37,306</u>
Noncurrent liabilities		
Bonds payable	4,415	1,815
Long-term loans payable	6,282	3,923
Provision for retirement benefits	857	779
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	0	32
Other	2,350	2,259
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>13,904</u>	<u>8,808</u>
Liabilities	<u>41,217</u>	<u>46,114</u>
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	7,217	7,217
Capital surplus	7,030	7,030
Retained earnings	5,261	9,423
Treasury stock	(1,524)	(1,524)
Shareholders' equity	<u>17,984</u>	<u>22,146</u>
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale sec	32	21
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	—	(198)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(6,448)	(8,174)
Valuation and translation adjustments	<u>(6,416)</u>	<u>(8,351)</u>
Minority interests	890	905
Net assets	<u>12,458</u>	<u>14,700</u>
Liabilities and net assets	<u><u>53,675</u></u>	<u><u>60,814</u></u>

Consolidated quarterly statements of income

(Millions of Yen)

	First six months of FY2009 (From January 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009)
Net sales	18,645
Cost of sales	15,991
Gross profit	2,654
Selling, general and administrative expenses	
Freightage and packing expenses	240
Employees' salaries and allowances	1,528
Depreciation	284
Research and development expenses	602
Other	1,722
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	4,376
Operating loss	(1,722)
Non-operating income	
Interest and dividends income	23
Foreign exchange gains	71
Gain on valuation of derivatives	180
Other	140
Total non-operating income	414
Non-operating expenses	
Interest expenses	318
Other	71
Total non-operating expenses	389
Ordinary loss	(1,697)
Extraordinary income	
Gain on sales of noncurrent assets	3
Gain on sales of investment securities	189
Total extraordinary income	192
Extraordinary loss	
Loss on sales and retirement of noncurrent assets	5
Business structure improvement expenses	423
Revised loss on sales of affiliated companies	400
Other	86
Total extraordinary losses	914
Loss before income taxes and minority interests	(2,419)
Income taxes	(341)
Minority interests in loss	(13)
Net loss	(2,065)

Consolidated quarterly statements of income

(Millions of Yen)

	Second Quarter of FY2009 (From April 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009)
Net sales	10,066
Cost of sales	8,276
Gross profit	1,790
Selling, general and administrative expenses	
Freightage and packing expenses	129
Employees' salaries and allowances	755
Depreciation	142
Research and development expenses	300
Other	841
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	2,167
Operating loss	(377)
Non-operating income	
Interest and dividends income	9
Foreign exchange gains	21
Other	58
Total non-operating income	88
Non-operating expenses	
Interest expenses	179
Loss on valuation of derivatives	136
Other	36
Total non-operating expenses	351
Ordinary loss	(640)
Extraordinary income	
Gain on sales of noncurrent assets	2
Gain on sales of investment securities	189
Total extraordinary income	191
Extraordinary loss	
Loss on sales and retirement of noncurrent assets	4
Business structure improvement expenses	344
Revised loss on sales of affiliated companies	400
Other	46
Total extraordinary losses	794
Loss before income taxes and minority interests	(1,243)
Income taxes	(257)
Minority interests in income	8
Net loss	(994)

Consolidated quarterly statements of cash flows

	(Millions of Yen)
	First six months of FY2009 (From January 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	
Loss before income taxes and minority interests	(2,419)
Depreciation and amortization	1,503
Amortization of goodwill	147
Interest and dividends income	(23)
Interest expenses	318
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	(144)
Loss (gain) on sales of investment securities	(189)
Business structure improvement expenses	423
Revised loss on sales of affiliated companies	400
Loss (gain) on valuation of derivatives	(180)
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade	99
Decrease (increase) in inventories	2,223
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade	134
Other, net	(1,652)
Subtotal	640
Interest and dividends income received	23
Interest expenses paid	(277)
Income taxes (paid) refund	455
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	841
Net cash provided by (used in) investment activities	
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	409
Payments into time deposits	(142)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(393)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	780
Purchase of investment securities	(86)
Collection of loans receivable	134
Other, net	(143)
Net cash provided by (used in) investment activities	559
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	
Net increase (decrease) in short-term loans payable	(1,650)
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	3,900
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(1,193)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	3,421
Redemption of bonds	(8,040)
Cash dividends paid	(289)
Other, net	(13)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3,864)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	520
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,944)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10,502
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	8,558

SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) Business segments

	Current second quarter (from April 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009)					
	Asia Pacific Business	EU Business	Environmental Energy	Total	Elimination	Consolidated
	<i>(millions of yen)</i>					
Sales and operating income (loss)						
(1)Sales to third parties	¥5,721	¥3,433	¥912	¥10,066	—	¥10,066
(2)Inter-segment sales or transfers	175	126	0	301	¥(301)	—
Total sales	5,896	3,559	912	10,367	(301)	10,066
Operating income (loss)	¥426	¥(319)	¥149	¥256	¥(633)	¥(377)

(2) Geographical area

	Current second quarter (from April 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009)								
	Japan	Hong Kong /China	Taiwan /Korea	ASEAN	NAFTA	Europe	Total	Elimination	Consolidated
	<i>(millions of yen)</i>								
Sales and operating income (loss)									
(1)Sales to third parties	¥1,585	¥3,331	¥152	¥1,209	¥634	¥3,155	¥10,066	—	¥10,066
(2)Inter-segment sales or transfers	361	2,302	0	30	73	77	2,843	¥(2,843)	—
Total sales	1,946	5,633	152	1,239	707	3,232	12,909	(2,843)	10,066
Operating income (loss)	¥29	¥632	¥(8)	¥50	¥(106)	¥(333)	¥264	¥(641)	¥(377)

(3) Overseas sales

	Current second quarter (from April 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009)						
	Hong Kong /China	ASEAN	Taiwan /Korea	NAFTA	Europe	Other	Total
	<i>(millions of yen)</i>						
Overseas sales	¥1,684	¥1,220	¥283	¥824	¥4,414	¥48	¥8,473
Consolidated net sales							10,066
Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated	16.7%	12.1%	2.8%	8.2%	43.9%	0.5%	84.2%