Casting Our Eyes on the Future

ANNUAL REPORT 2012

For The Year Ended March 31, 2012

Ahresty

Committed to Research, Service, Technology

Ahresty is a phonetic representation of the three letters, RST, signifying the integration of Research, Service and Technology. “R” signifies research and development as well as the resolve to create and explore which enables us to better serve our customers; “S” goes beyond the quality of our products and after-service to encompass every facet of interaction with our customers, while “T” stands for the knowledge and technology that provide the foundation for “R” and “S.” True to our aspirations of serving society through our broad range of products, Ahresty remains committed to the pursuit of ever-higher standards of Research, Service and Technology.

Our Business

Die Castings

We leverage our advanced technology to produce powertrain parts, suspension-related parts and body parts of automobiles.

Aluminum Alloy Ingots

We produce high-quality aluminum alloy ingots from various materials including cans, window sashes and aluminum scraps from automobiles.

Proprietary Products

We develop and supply products that meet the latest demand, including needs of computer rooms and clean rooms.

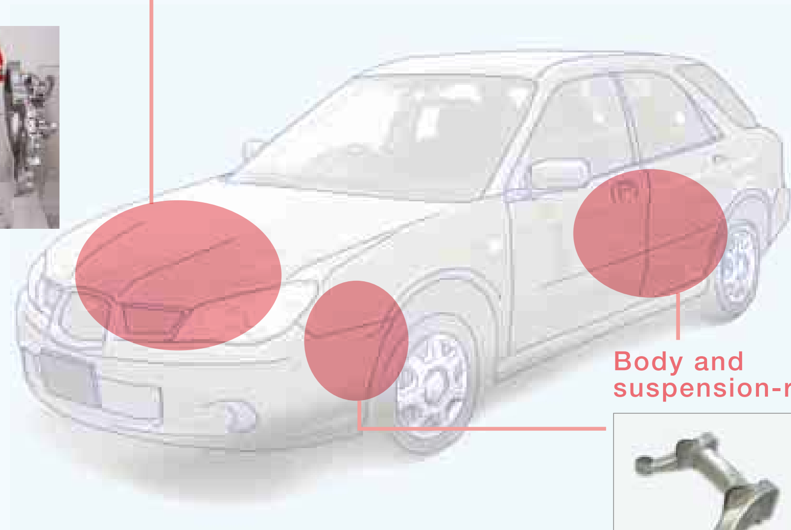
Contents

Ahresty is a leading company in the die casting industry.

Ahresty produces a broad lineup of die casting products, particularly automobile engines and transmissions. Following the downsizing of automobiles in recent years, Ahresty has been actively promoting the use of body parts and suspension-related parts that are produced using die-cast products.

Powertrain

- Engine
- Transmission



Body and suspension-related parts

History

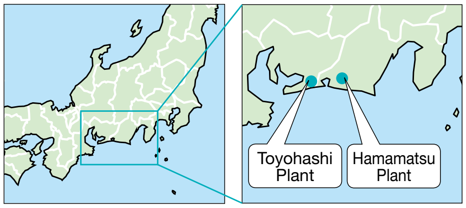
Jun. 1938	Founding of Ahresty's predecessor Shimura Aluminum Co., Ltd. Start of production for aluminum alloy ingots, die casting products and aluminum sand mold castings
Nov. 1943	Establishment of Fuso Light Alloys Co., Ltd. Start of production for die casting products and aluminum sand mold castings
Mar. 1960	Establishment of Japan Precision Die Mold Mfg. Co., Ltd. (currently Ahresty Die Mold Hamamatsu Corporation)
Jul.	Start of operations of Fuso Light Alloys Co., Ltd. Hamamatsu Plant (currently Tokai Plant (Hamamatsu))
Oct. 1961	Listing of Fuso Light Alloys Co., Ltd. stock on the Second Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
Apr. 1962	Establishment of Tokai Seiko Co., Ltd. (currently Ahresty Pretech Corporation)
Mar. 1963	Start of operations of Kyoto Die Casting Co., Ltd. Toyohashi Plant (currently Tokai Plant (Toyohashi))
Apr. 1971	Establishment of Tochigi Fuso Co., Ltd. (currently Ahresty Tochigi Corporation)
Mar. 1972	Establishment of Ditec Co., Ltd. (currently Ahresty Die Mold Tochigi Corporation)
Sep. 1976	Establishment of Kumamoto Fuso Co., Ltd. (currently Ahresty Kumamoto Corporation)
Mar. 1981	Start of operations of Ditec Co., Ltd., Kumamoto Plant (currently Ahresty Die Mold Kumamoto Corporation)
Jul. 1984	Start of operations of Fuso Light Alloys Co., Ltd. Kumagaya Plant
Aug.	Start of operations of Fuso Light Alloys Co., Ltd. Higashimatsuyama Plant
May 1985	Establishment of Pascal Trading Co., Ltd. (currently Ahresty Techno Service Corporation)
Jun. 1988	Establishment of Ahresty Wilmington Corporation
Oct.	Corporate name changed from Fuso Light Alloys Co., Ltd. to Ahresty Corporation
Oct. 1989	Ahresty Corporation awarded Deming Prize for the year 1989 (Small and Mid-range Industries)
Feb. 1997	Establishment of Thai Ahresty Die Co., Ltd.
Mar.	Ahresty Corporation obtains ISO9001 certification (Free Access Floor) Ahresty Corporation obtains ISO9002 certification (Die Castings, Aluminum Ingots)
Mar. 2001	Ahresty Corporation obtains ISO14001 certification
Jul. 2002	Establishment of Thai Ahresty Engineering Co., Ltd.
Aug. 2003	Establishment of Guangzhou Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd.
Oct.	Merger of Kyoto Die Casting Co., Ltd. and Ahresty Corporation
Nov.	Ahresty Corporation awarded the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Award of the 20th Materials Process Technology Commendation
Mar. 2005	Establishment of Ahresty Precision Die Mold (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.
Apr.	Merger of Pascal Industry Co., Ltd. and Sugahara Precision Industry Co., Ltd. into Ahresty Yamagata Corporation
Jun.	Head Office moved to Chuo, Nakano-ku, Tokyo
Jun. 2006	Establishment of Ahresty Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.
Sep.	Establishment of Technical Center
Jan. 2007	Establishment of Ahresty India Private Limited
Aug. 2010	Establishment of Hefei Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd.
Apr. 2011	Consolidated organizations into Tokai Plant ahead of the planned integration of Hamamatsu Plant and Toyohashi Plant.

Topics

(Japan)

The transferee of the site of the Tokai Plant, Hamamatsu, after the completion of the transfer process, was finalized.

As part of the restructuring of the production structure in an effort to control its production to in response to the likely contraction of domestic demand in the future, Ahresty has been initiating the integration and restructuring of operations of the Tokai Plant, Toyohashi, and the Tokai Plant, Hamamatsu, into the former. This is expected to be completed by March 2013. Meanwhile, to ensure effective use of resources, Ahresty was examining the possibility of selling the site of the Tokai Plant, Hamamatsu, when the transfer of its operations is completed. As a result, it concluded a real estate sales agreement on March 30, 2012 to sell the site for ¥2.8 billion to FEEL Corporation (Head office: Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture; Supermarket chain operator). Gains on the sale of fixed assets are expected to be recorded as extraordinary gains for the fiscal year ending March 2014.



(Asia)

Resumption of operations at Thai Ahresty Die Co., Ltd.

Thai Ahresty Die Co., Ltd., a manufacturer of dies at the Hi-Tech Industrial Estate in Ayutthaya Province, experienced a disruption from the flooding that took place in October 2011 in Thailand for over one and a half months. However, it resumed its operations in March 2012.


Thai Ahresty Die Co., Ltd.

Expansion of die casting production bases in China

Hefei Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd. was established in August 2010 and commenced operations in July 2011. It also completed the second-term construction work (a machining plant) in April 2012. To further expand its capacity, Hefei Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd. is now planning to acquire part of the neighboring land by the end of 2012, and proceed with third-term expansion work.

Hefei Plant (Building area)
As of August 2012: 14,000 m^2
Third term expansion: 5,100 m^2
(to be completed in May 2013)


Rendering of Hefei Ahresty's third-term construction work

Guangzhou Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd., meanwhile, entered into an agreement to acquire the rights to use the neighboring land in September 2011, and commenced construction of a new plant in May 2012. Through this initiative, Guangzhou Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd. will return the existing leased warehouses and other facilities in the nearby areas, and aim to achieve more efficient production by improving its distribution system and the layout of the plant.

Guangzhou Plant (Building area)
No.1 Plant: 26,300 m^2
No.2 Plant: 10,400 m^2
New Plant: 16,000 m^2 (the first term)
(to be completed in May 2013)


Rendering of a new plant of Guangzhou Ahresty

(North America)

Commencement of expansion work of the die casting and machining plants of Ahresty Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.

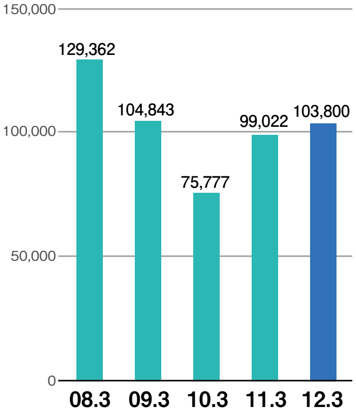
Ahresty Mexicana, S.A. de C.V. commenced its operations in 2007 and has been consistently growing and expanding its business. To continue to respond to the strong demand, it commenced additional expansion of the die casting and machining plants in March 2012.

Mexico Plant (Building area)
As of March 2012: 28,000 m^2
Expansion area: 2,600 m^2 (to be completed in the autumn of 2012)

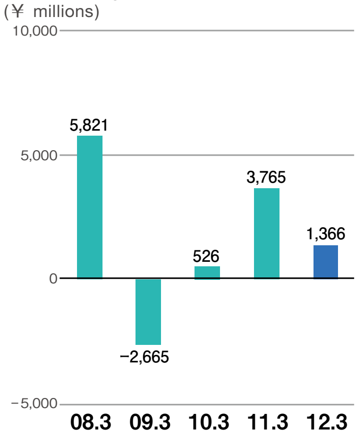

Rendering of the expansion of Ahresty Mexicana

Consolidated Financial Highlights

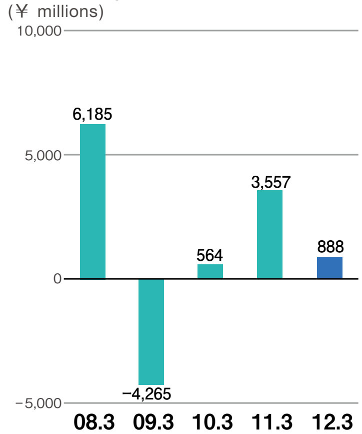
Sales
(¥ millions)



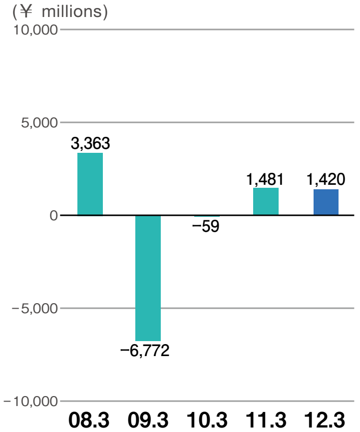
Operating income (loss)
(¥ millions)



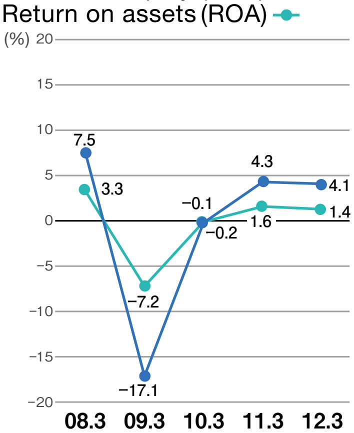
Recurring income (loss)
(¥ millions)



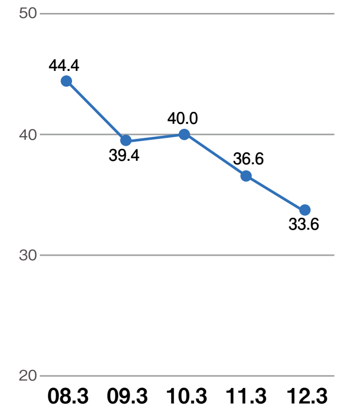
Net income (loss)
(¥ millions)



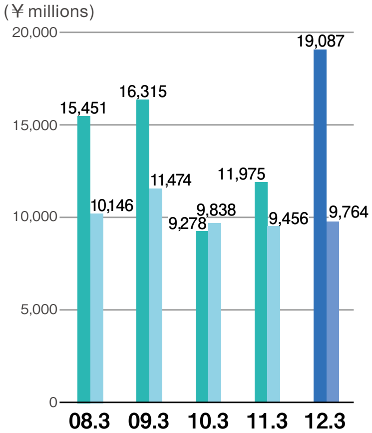
Return on equity (ROE)
Return on assets (ROA)
(%)



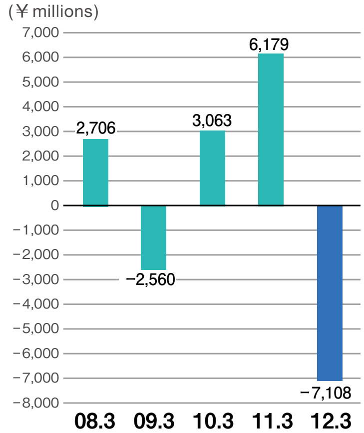
Equity ratio
(%)



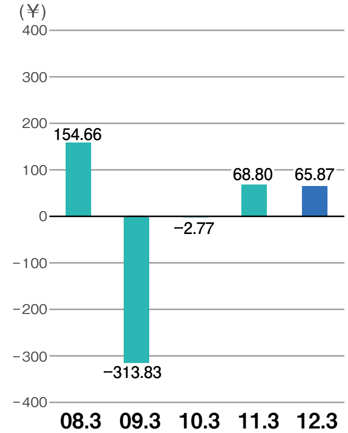
Capital expenditures*1
Depreciation*1
(¥ millions)



Free cash flow*2
(¥ millions)



Net income (loss) per share
(¥)



*1 Including expense of die mold
*2 Free cash flow = Cash flows from operating activities − Capital expenditures (excluding expense of die mold)

Enhancing the foundations of manufacturing and overseas development

Ahresty has focused on bolstering its manufacturing foundations under its three-year strategies, which started in fiscal 2010. In fiscal 2011, however, we regrettably incurred an extraordinary loss from product warranty expenses. We take this opportunity to sincerely apologize for any inconvenience experienced by customers and shareholders. Responding to the problems, we have taken extensive measures, including a review of our Engineering standards, to prevent any reoccurrence. We have also reviewed our organizations and rebuilt them to ensure that we can effectively pursue quality and productivity by concentrating its design and technological capabilities on its manufacturing divisions. To facilitate this, we terminated the Technology & Engineering Command, set up the Design divisions in the Advanced Production & Technology Department of the Manufacturing Command, and also created the Engineering Department under the Manufacturing Command.

During fiscal 2011, although domestic operations were significantly affected by the earthquake, given rising sales in North America and Asia, net sales reached ¥103.8 billion. In the die casting business, overseas net sales accounted for 33% of total sales, up 3 percentage points from 30% for fiscal 2010. By sales volume, overseas sales amounted to 37%, rising from 28% for fiscal 2010. Overseas sales are expected to reach 40% of total sales in fiscal 2012, and to exceed domestic sales in fiscal 2014.

In this environment, Ahresty commenced operations at a new plant in Hefei City, Anhui, China. Meanwhile, the Guangzhou plant acquired a neighboring area and plans to expand its processing plant and shipping warehouse, the construction of which is expected to be completed in March 2013. Through these initiatives, by consolidating production facilities dispersed across five locations in Guangzhou, into two locations, we are striving to improve our production capabilities and productivity.

Moreover, to enhance die production capacity in Guangzhou, Ahresty expanded the plant of Ahresty Precision Die Mold (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd. To respond to rising sales, the plant in Mexico has also been expanding its facilities for die casting and machining. Earnings, meanwhile, declined, given the effects of the disaster and an increase in expenses resulting from a delay in the program to expand production capacity in Mexico. However, we are fully committed to improving earnings by strengthening productivity and taking other specific measures.

As for restructuring of production facilities in Japan, where auto production is set to decline in the future, Ahresty has been undertaking the planned consolidation of Tokai Plant's production in the Toyohashi area, moving from the Hamamatsu area. We also decided at the end of March to sell the site of the plant in the Hamamatsu. As a result, production in Hamamatsu is expected to be terminated next spring.

Fiscal 2012 is the final year of the three-year strategies that started in fiscal 2010. We will continue our efforts to develop a manufacturing foundation that focuses on quality. We will then establish new three-year strategies for the term starting in fiscal 2013, aiming to become a trusted global partner for our customers.

As we pursue this approach, we hope that we can continue to count on the support and understanding of our stakeholders.

Arata Takahashi
President, CEO

Medium-Term Strategy

The quality-focused improvement of our business platform for a further leap forward

Based on the "Ahresty 10-Year Vision," which set out our long-term management direction, we will establish an efficient production system in anticipation of expansion of Die Casting Business overseas especially in China and Mexico to meet growing global demand and contraction of domestic demand, and we will also make maximum use of our management resources to achieve the policy of quality-focused improvement of our business platform for a further leap forward included in the "10-12 3-year Ahresty Policy". All our employees will take positive action and apply themselves 100 percent to attaining projections.

1 Enhance the quality foundation of manufacturing

In order to provide the quality of product that lives up to our customers' expectations and inspires their confidence, every process, from design to shipping, we develop measures to enhance management technology and traditional technology in order to prevent the manufacture of defects or the distribution of defects and policies to reduce cycle times. Aiming to improve quality systems, customer satisfaction, and productivity, we promote the enhancement of the manufacturing foundation in every process.

2 Develop professional human resources

In a challenging age of intensifying global competition, we create an environment in which all employees can develop as professionals, maintaining our Company's high standards and contributing to the growth of our Company, and we provide quality training and other skills-based training, and promote the development of management experts.

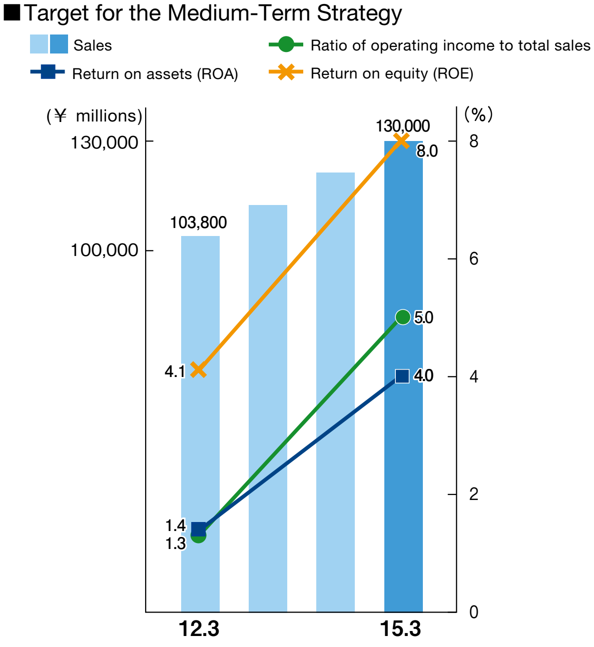
3 Construction, development and knowledge of a global management system

To achieve efficient organization and functions while proceeding with globalization, we pursue policies to enhance the foundation of management, sales and manufacturing functions centered on global standards.

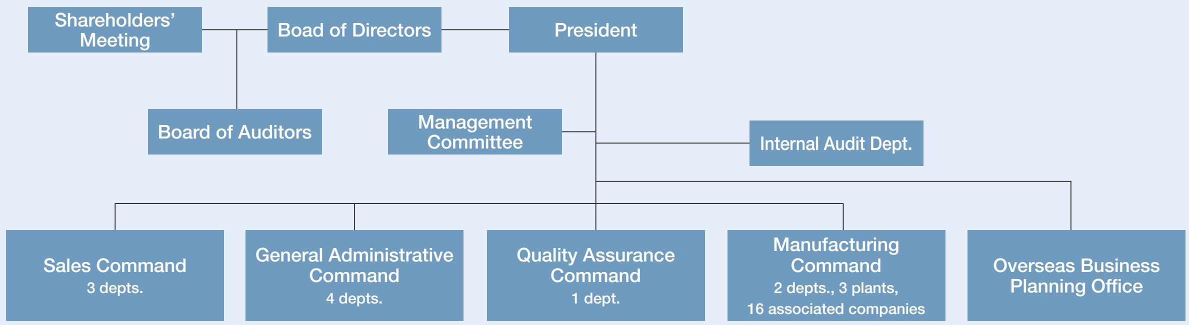
4 Risk management

We are developing business continuity management and formulating and pressing ahead with a business continuity plan that can respond to earthquakes and other major risks.

■Target for the Medium-Term Strategy



The Ahresty Group has adopted a "four commands" system comprising the Sales Command, the General Administrative Command, the Quality Assurance Command, and the Manufacturing Command.



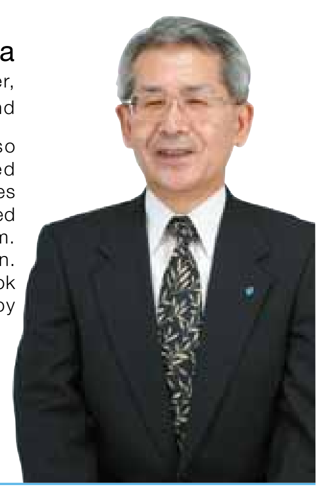
Leading improvements in the quality assurance system to ensure the global growth of Ahresty

Hiroshi Ishimaru
Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer,
General Manager, Quality Assurance Command

In fiscal 2012, the final year for achieving "quality-focused improvement of the business platform for a global leap forward," Ahresty aims to consolidate the improvements it has made over the previous two years. In Japan, it has completed development of standards to acquire TS16949, and has begun to use these standards in actual operations. This initiative needs to be completed as the stage in an evolution to ensure that the company's quality assurance system achieves the quality that customers demand on a global scale. Meanwhile, at overseas facilities, the percentage of local staff members participating in quality improvement activities has risen significantly, bolstering their awareness of operations for improvement. It is the role of the Quality Assurance Command to develop a structure and standards, in which the activities of local staff as described above are carried out on a routine basis. The Quality Assurance Command will lead the improvement of the quality assurance system to ensure Ahresty's growth on a global scale, while maintaining a commitment to speedy execution of work.

Strengthening the foundations of manufacturing by developing, maintaining, and breaking styles

Kenichi Nonaka
Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer,
General Manager, Manufacturing Command



Generally, procedures have their accepted methods and styles. They reflect a number of theories that our predecessors discovered as well as the wisdom that was formed through their experience. Ahresty also has an established style to follow for success in its manufacturing. To take full advantage of that style, we firstly need to study and apply (use) it. This then becomes the maintenance of the style. Looking back on history, however, accepted methods and styles have frequently been broken, and this has in fact resulted in progress. While the heliocentric theory of Galileo, a scientifically monumental achievement, is a typical example, services such as convenient stores and door-to-door delivery services or *takkyubin* were also created by people who broke with accepted methods or styles. Accepted methods and styles are the wisdom of our predecessors, so we need to make full use of them first, and maintain them. They should not be broken without good reason. Only with a full understanding of this can we look to make progress with wisdom and courage by moving beyond these styles.

Strengthening business foundations by improving management, developing an employment environment in which people can grow and show their potential, and promoting standardization

Shigeru Furuya
Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer,
General Manager, General Administrative Command

In fiscal 2011, the second year of its efforts to bolster its manufacturing foundations, Ahresty focused on redeveloping and promoting quality training for all personnel in different positions, and establishing and promoting specialty training systems to develop professionals in all individual duties. Ahresty also established basic rules to methodically institute global standards. Although these activities weren't quite as vigorous as we hoped, they have made the issues clear.
In fiscal 2012, the final year of the 10-12 three-year Ahresty Policy, to achieve significant growth in fiscal 2013 and beyond, the General Administrative Command will focus on (i) developing professional human resources, (ii) developing, operating, and providing full information about the global management system, and (iii) establishing a risk management system and developing and promoting the BCM. Through these initiatives, Ahresty will use its management resources to the maximum extent, and will make its utmost efforts to achieve its plan.

Tailoring sales activities to emerging economies by sharing accurate market information

Naoyuki Kaneta
Managing Executive Officer,
General Manager, Sales Command

In fiscal 2011, the year began with the effects of the devastating disaster in Japan and a historically strong yen. Despite this, auto manufacturers maintained robust domestic production levels on a full-year basis. However, the shifting of auto production to overseas bases and the restructuring of domestic plants is underway in earnest, and markets that are expected to grow in the future are in the so-called emerging economies where the most popular vehicle type is compact and low-priced. This will be an environment in which Ahresty, as an auto parts maker, is likely to face severe price competition.
To fundamentally improve its cost competitiveness so that it can survive in this tough business environment, Ahresty will aim to improve the accuracy of emerging market information, ensure the rigorous sharing of information internally, and tailor its sales activities to the operating environment in each region.
In fiscal 2012, to contribute to the global growth strategies of auto manufacturers, Ahresty will continue to focus its sales activities on achieving customer satisfaction.

Introduction of the new department

The Overseas Business Planning Office was established in June 2012.

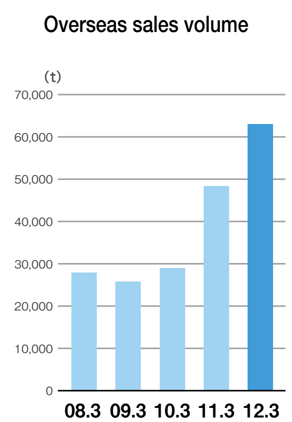
Tetsuo Sakamoto
Managing Executive Officer,
General Manager,
Overseas Business Planning Office

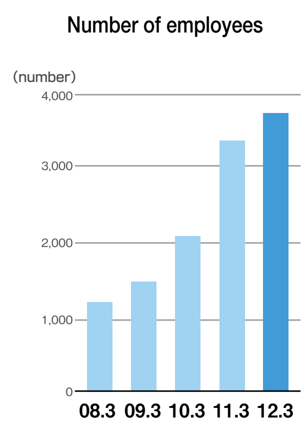
Ahresty has positioned fiscal 2010 through fiscal 2012 as a period for developing the foundations for growth in the future. Accordingly, it has been pursuing a group-wide initiative to improve quality and productivity. To ensure that the company will achieve a new growth in fiscal 2013 and beyond, the roles of the Overseas Business Planning Office are to respond to requests from a number of customers both in Japan and overseas, and will examine and plan what kind of operating bases will be established and when, in which area, and at what scale, while determining their position in the global market.
The office has already begun to examine a variety of opportunities by taking into consideration customers' plans to develop overseas operations and expand capacity in the future, as well as the business environment in each area, without missing opportunities. Base on these examinations, the Overseas Business Planning Office will propose plans for new overseas businesses while considering all of the resources of Ahresty.

Actively pursuing global development to respond to the needs of customers worldwide

Ahresty is actively promoting its overseas operations to quickly and efficiently deliver a stable supply of products to customers around the world. In addition to our U.S. plant in Wilmington, Ohio, we established a die casting plant in Guangzhou, China, Hefei, China, Mexico and India, and have been steadily expanding production. We fully apply our accumulated technology and expertise to manufacture and market high-quality products. We have also established a mutually complementary system that includes our die casting die production bases in Thailand and Guangzhou, encompassing our entire business line from materials and die casting die to die casting, toward complete optimization across the Group and around the world.

Overseas sales volume / Number of employees





•Ahresty Wilmington Corporation

Functions as our base in North America from 1989; involved in the production of die casting products, machining and parts assembly. Monthly production capacity: 1,500 tons.

2627 S.South Street, Wilmington, Ohio 45177, U.S.A.

•Guangzhou Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd.

Began operations in fiscal 2004; involved in the production of die casting products, machining and parts assembly. Monthly production capacity: 2,500 tons.

No.7 Xinfeng St., Yonghe Economic District, Guangzhou Economic & Technological Development District, P.R. China Zip 511356

•Hefei Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd.

The plant commenced its operations in 2011. As the second manufacturing base in China, it will lead the production of die casting products, machining, and parts assembly. Monthly production capacity: 500 tons.

2295 Qinglongtan Rd., Hefei Economic and Technological Development Area, Anhui, China P.O. 230601

•Ahresty Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.

Began operations in fiscal 2007. To complement the production of Ahresty Wilmington Corporation, the plant produces die casting products, perform machining, and assemble parts. Monthly production capacity: 1,700 tons.

Calle Industria Automotriz #20
Complejo de Naves Industriales la Zacatecana
Guadalupe, Zacatecas C.P.98600

•Ahresty India Private Limited

The plant started operations in fiscal 2008. The plant produces die casting products, perform machining as the forth overseas operations. Monthly production capacitiy: 700 tons.

Plot No. 194, Sector 4, Phase-II Growth Centre, Bawal, Rewari, Haryana 123401, India

Domestic major facilities

Higashimatsuyama Plant

25-27 Oaza Miyako,
Namegawa-machi,Hiki-gun,
Saitama Prefecture 355-0812
TEL. +81-493-56-4421

Kumagaya Plant

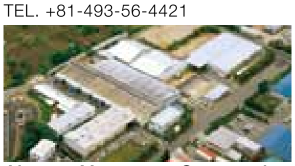
284-11 Miizugahara,
Kumagaya-shi,
Saitama Prefecture 360-8543
TEL. +81-48-533-5161

Tokai Plant (Hamamatsu)

4-14-1 Azukimochi, Naka-ku,
Hamamatsu-shi,
Shizuoka Prefecture 433-8520
TEL. +81-53-436-2111

Tokai Plant (Toyohashi)

80 Aza Higashimukaiyama,
Futagawa-chou,Toyohashi-shi,
Aichi Prefecture 441-3153
TEL. +81-532-41-0511



Ahresty Yamagata Corporation

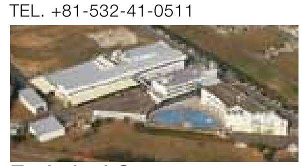
65 Oaza Arato, Shirataka-machi,
Nishiokitama-gun, Yamagata
Prefecture 992-0832
TEL. +81-238-85-5233

Ahresty Tochigi Corporation

4060 Oaza Mibu Otsu, Mibu-machi,
Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi Prefecture
321-0215
TEL. +81-282-82-5111

Ahresty Kumamoto Corporation

36 Urakawachi, Matsubase-machi,
Uki-shi, Kumamoto Prefecture
869-0521
TEL. +81-964-33-3111

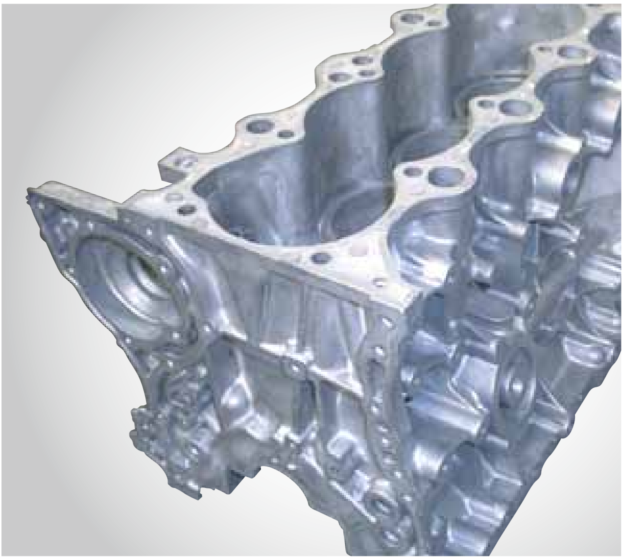


Technical Center

1-2 Nakahara, Mitsuya-cho,
Toyohashi-shi, Aichi Prefecture
441-3114
TEL. +81-532-65-2170

Die Casting Business

The most respected name in the die casting industry for consistently pioneering the development of innovative technologies



The core business of Ahresty is aluminum die casting, and the company has expanded in both size and sales volume with the growth of the automotive industry. Ahresty meets diversifying demand even as it continues to pioneer in the development of innovative solutions that resolve the technical barriers to the application of die casting technologies. The company's respected position in the industry is maintained by our ability to introduce die casting into the manufacture of products that traditionally depended on other processes, while also improving quality and efficiency. Future innovations will focus on environmentally sound technology that reduces product weight and promotes product recycling throughout the aluminum and magnesium die casting businesses.

Main die-cast products

Of the die cast products produced in Ahresty, 80% are parts for four-wheeled automobiles. In addition, we produce parts for motorcycles, generators and outboard engines.

- Aluminum die cast products
  - Engine parts
  - Transmission parts
  - Suspension-related parts
- Magnesium die cast products
- Gravity die cast products

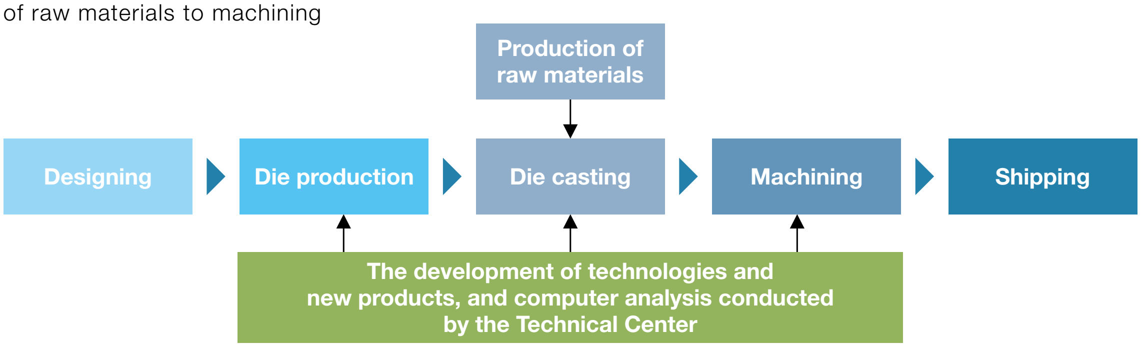
Others

- Die mold for die casting
- Peripheral equipment for die casting
- Used die cast machine sales

Die cast product characteristics

"Die cast," in a general sense, represents a cast at high speed and high pressure using a die or its production method. Die-cast products are characterized by their high productivity, superior measurement precision and beautiful casting surface. An advantage die-cast products offer is that they can be produced to have smooth surfaces, requiring only a few subsequent processing treatments. Due to these characteristics, die-cast products are used for a wide variety of items, including automobile parts, which need to be mass-produced under complex structures.

Ahresty's die casting production system— A fully integrated production system, from the production of raw materials to machining



Fiscal 2011 Results

Die Casting Business: Japan

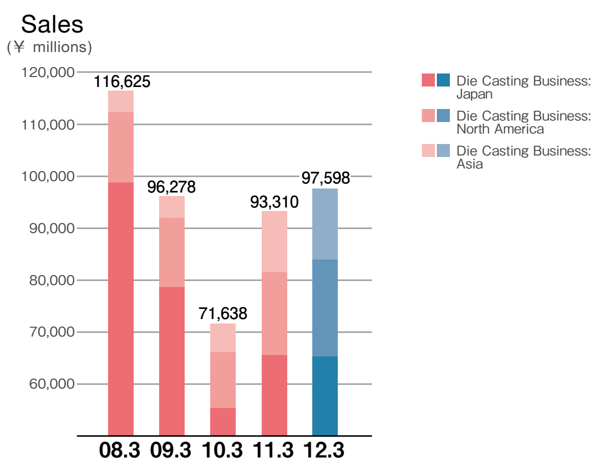
In Japan, looking at the domestic automakers that are our main customers, in the first half, auto production was down sharply due to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake. The second half, meanwhile, saw an impact from flood damage in Thailand, although production increased with the surge in the domestic market accompanying the recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the resurrection of government subsidies for the purchase of fuel efficient cars. As a result of these factors, orders improved and the Company saw net sales of ¥65,114 million (down 0.8% year on year). In terms of profits, there was a major impact from the decline in orders received, etc. during the first half, so segment profit was ¥1,463 million (down 24.1% year on year).

Die Casting Business: North America

In North America, orders received from major customers that had declined due to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake, recovered in the latter part of the first half and orders expanded in Mexico so net sales were ¥18,761 million (up 17.1 % year on year), but, in terms of profit, costs were incurred in order to recover from a delay in responding to an increase in orders received, etc. so segment profit was ¥314 million (down 69.4% year on year).

Die Casting Business: Asia

In China, orders declined temporarily from the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake but, given the continued tremendous growth of automobile sales, orders transitioned to a high level from the summer onward. In India, automobile sales were sluggish due to higher gasoline prices and production cuts by some customers had an impact but orders expanded through the launch of new products putting net sales in Asia at ¥13,723 million (up 17.6% year on year). In terms of profit, because of the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake on China and the impact of the Indian market still being in the developmental stage, the segment recorded a loss of ¥504 million (compared with a segment profit of ¥723 million in the previous year).



Fiscal 2012 Outlook

Demand for die castings is likely to grow worldwide in the medium- to long-term, given rising demand for automobiles, especially in emerging economies, a recovery in demand in developed economies, and an increase in the use of aluminum die castings, as a result of growing preferences for lighter products.

Demand for die castings in Japan, on the other hand, is likely to remain unchanged or even contract, given the decline in sales of automobiles in Japan, reflecting the falling birthrate and the aging population, as well as an increase in overseas production of automobiles as a result of efforts by companies to avoid foreign exchange risks. In response, Ahresty is, as part of an effort to concentrate and restructure its operations, initiating a plan to integrate operations of the Hamamatsu Plant and the Toyohashi Plant into the Tokai Plant in March 2013.

The Ahresty Group has been focusing on expanding overseas operations, mainly in China and Mexico. To establish firmer business foundations, the Group will continue to invest in fiscal 2012, while it will maintain its efforts to improve productivity both in Japan and overseas, cut costs, and bolster earnings.

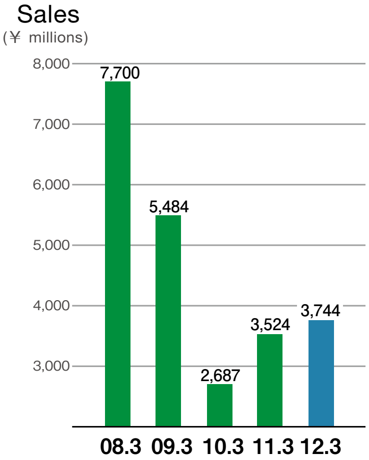
Aluminum Business

High-quality products from various materials using top-class facilities and expertise

Ahresty's Kumagaya Plant became the first in the industry to obtain JIS (Japan Industrial Standard) accreditation in 1958, and the first in Japan to obtain accreditation from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry as an aluminum can recycling facility under the revised Private Participation Promotion Law in 1997. The plant produces aluminum alloy ingots with excellent mechanical properties from various materials, including aluminum cans, window sashes and automobile scraps. These industrial-purpose ingots are produced by Ahresty's state-of-the-art facilities and outstanding recycling expertise. We boast a monthly production capacity of 3,000 tons for aluminum alloy ingots, and our products, shipped nationwide, have earned the trust of our customers.

Fiscal 2011 Results

In the Aluminum business, because the decline in orders during the first half due to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake had been recovered in the second half, net sales came to ¥3,744 million (up 6.3% year on year). In terms of profit, although there was some result from actions taken to reduce cost of goods sold, because market prices remained weak due to the strong yen, the segment recorded a loss of ¥42 million (compared with a segment loss of ¥13 million in the previous fiscal year).



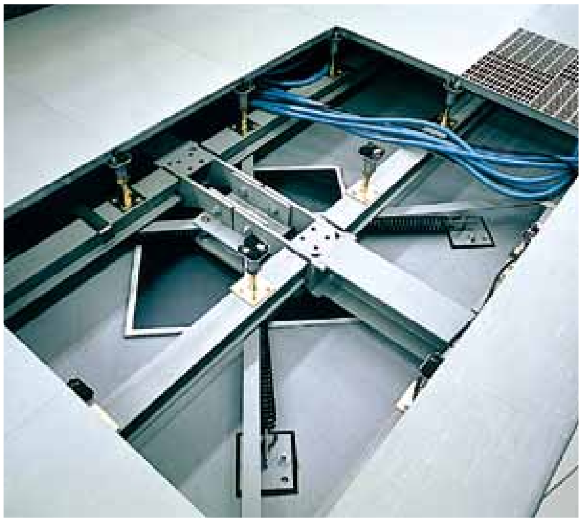
Fiscal 2012 Outlook

Ahresty expects sales for the first half of fiscal 2012 will increase even from the level for the second half of the previous fiscal year, given strong production levels of auto manufacturers, despite a slowdown in demand from the truck and construction equipment industries. In addition, Ahresty has been achieving positive outcomes from its energy saving initiatives, in an effort to respond to increases in energy prices, such as those of heavy oil, electricity, and urban gas.

In the second half of fiscal 2012, Ahresty expects the sales price environment to become extremely severe from the autumn onward, reflecting a slump in the market that ran from the spring of 2012 to the summer of 2012 and the effects of the strong yen. As there is also concern about a downturn in demand for automobiles, Ahresty will proceed with initiatives to improve earnings from the first half of fiscal 2012 through activities to further reduce costs and improve operational efficiency.

Proprietary Products Business

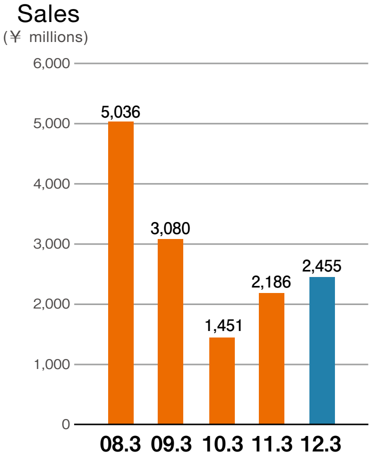
Developing new free access floor products to keep pace with expanding opportunities



In 1962, Ahresty developed MOVAFLOR, the first aluminum die cast-based free access floor panel in Japan. A free access floor is raised flooring that can accommodate wiring and piping underneath.
While it is widely used among general offices and hospitals, Ahresty particularly focuses on floor panels for the clean rooms of semiconductor manufacturing plants, data centers and computer rooms.

Fiscal 2011 Results

In the Proprietary Products business, because of orders for new construction and renovation from our main customers in the semiconductor industry and orders from telecommunications companies for their data centers net sales were ¥2,455 million, (up 12.3% year on year). In terms of profit, increased competition and lower prices put segment profit at ¥72 million (down 14.3% year on year).



Fiscal 2012 Outlook

Ahresty expects the data center market in Japan to expand, given increases in data processing for smartphones and tablet computers. Ahresty plans to develop businesses in the market by improving quality, prices, delivery periods, and sales capabilities.
In the clean-room market, because electric goods manufacturers have been cutting back capital spending, adopting strategies to outsource production to overseas manufacturers and other measures, Ahresty plans to strengthen sales by concentrating its resources on the data center market.
Overseas, Ahresty plans to bolster sales by concluding arrangements with sales agents for markets in China and South Eastern Asian countries and selling products direct from China.

Becoming an environmentally-friendly company by consistently working to reduce environmental load

Ahresty seeks to protect the earth's beautiful environment by applying our technology to pursue an ongoing series of environmental preservation measures and making products that fully consider environmental load. Aluminum, which can be recycled using only 3% of the energy required to produce products from raw material, is considered the model for recycling, and is an environmentally-friendly metal that contributes to reducing CO_2 by making vehicles that are lighter in weight. Ahresty intends to become an environmentally-friendly company by actively developing our recycling business to promote the creation of a recycling-oriented society, and by participating in zero-waste activities, energy and resource conservation and LCA (Life Cycle Assessment).

Environmental and Social Report 2012

Ahresty publishes an annual Environmental and Social Report and strives to provide information on the environmental preservation measures implemented across our business operations to increase stakeholders' understanding.

Environmental Preservation Measures

Ahresty engages in recycling waste toward establishing zero-waste plants. For example, the company reuses sludge formally disposed of in landfills to produce roadbed material and recycled sand.

Ex. : recycled materials

Wastewater treatment

↓

Sludge

↓ After quality improvement

Roadbed material, recycled sand

ISO14001 Certification

Ahresty contributes to the protection of the global environment by obtaining ISO14001:2004 certification for our operational bases, as listed below.

ISO14001:2004 certification

Obtained by Head Office,
Tokai Plant (Hamamatsu),
Tokai Plant (Toyohashi),
Higashimatsuyama Plant,
Kumagaya Plant,
Technical Center,
Ahresty Tochigi Corporation,
Ahresty Kumamoto Corporation,
Ahresty Yamagata Corporation,
Ahresty Pretech Corporation,
Ahresty Die Mold Hamamatsu Corporation,
Ahresty Die Mold Tochigi Corporation,
Ahresty Die Mold Kumamoto Corporation,
Ahresty Techno Service Corporation

Consistently striving to contribute to society

To create a corporate culture in which all its employees recognize the importance of making a contribution to society, and to encourage participation in a range of activities, Ahresty supports its employees in their community activities. The Company values initiatives to beautify the areas surrounding plants and sales offices, activities to clean up nearby rivers, volunteer tree planting to improve forests through tree thinning and planting, and the planning and the promotion of forest development activities, as well as its own employees' welfare activities and blood donation through external organizations. To encourage these contributions, Ahresty presents and awards Ahresty Eco Points to employees who take part.

As a corporate citizen, Ahresty is committed to actively participating in social contribution activities, and supporting the revitalization of the local communities through close communications.

Activities to clean nearby rivers (Ahresty Techno Service Corporation)

The Flower Road and Adopt-a-River activities (Ahresty Yamagata)

Ahresty's initiatives to improve forests (Kanto area)

Umeda River Fureai Clean Action (Tokai Plant, Toyohashi)

Volunteer activities to create Iwaya Ryokuchi (Tokai Plant, Toyohashi)

Participating in activities to clean up Enshunada Beach (Ahresty Die Mold Hamamatsu)

Cleanup activities in the areas around the plant (Ahresty Tochigi)

Activities to clean areas surrounding the head office

Corporate Governance Policies

Ahresty recognizes the importance of constantly enhancing our corporate value to achieve our goal of becoming the most trusted company by all stakeholders, including customers, shareholders and investors, employees, business partners and society at large. Therefore, we seek to improve our corporate governance on a foundation of strengthened competitiveness and sound, transparent management, while establishing an organizational structure that can quickly respond to changes in the management environment.

Compliance

Ahresty Corporation established compliance principles as the foundation for compliance. Executives and employees will adhere to the principles in their individual actions and operational execution.

We have established a Compliance Committee Secretariat to strengthen our system of compliance with laws related to our corporate activities, corporate ethics and in-house regulations.

Compliance Principles

❶ We will uphold customer satisfaction and trust as our goals and pay due consideration to quality and safety in providing excellent products and meticulous service.

❷ We will be mindful of customer reassurance and trust, comply with all relevant regulations and act with the highest standards of ethics and responsibility.

❸ We will establish fair and transparent business relationships and undertake sound operations.

❹ We will seek to consistently enhance corporate value and strive to become an attractive company.

❺ We will respect each other's individuality and values to create healthy and safe working environments.

❻ We will protect corporate assets and handle them in an appropriate manner.

❼ We will maintain and establish sound relationships to avoid causing any stakeholder to lose trust.

❽ We recognize consideration for the earth's environment as a priority concern, and actively take part in activities to protect the environment at our own initiative.

❾ We will maintain a global perspective respect local cultures and practices, and actively contribute to society.

❿ We will endeavor to broadly communicate with society at large, cooperate in activities for local development and comfortable, safe living toward our goal of coexisting with local communities.

Ahresty Group Standards of Behavior

We have formulated the "Ahresty Group Standards of Behavior" encompassing basic rules for the execution of daily operations.

❶ Compliance with laws
(purpose of the code, rules related to compliance responsibility)

❷ Relationship with customers and business partners
(rules related to free competition, fair transactions and other issues)

❸ Relationship with shareholders and investors
(rules related to corporate information, insider trading and other issues)

❹ Relationship with employees
(rules related to human rights, protection of privacy and other issues)

❺ Management of corporate assets and information
(rules related to trade secrets, intellectual property and other issues)

❻ Relationship with society
(rules related to donations, political contributions and other issues)

❼ Rules related to implementation

Financial Section

Contents

Results of Operations

During the consolidated fiscal year under review, the Japanese economy recovered gradually, aided by a range of policies, despite the continued uncertain outlook for the future given the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake, the subsequent limitations on the supply of electric power and the nuclear power disaster, the impact of flooding in Thailand, and the downturn in overseas economies against the backdrop of the European sovereign debt crisis, among other adverse factors.

Overseas, the U.S. economy recovered gradually despite a continued high unemployment rate and the risk of a slowdown because of falling housing prices and other factors while in China and India, the pace of expansion has moderated somewhat but expansion continued centered on domestic demand.

In this environment, to meet the increase in global die cast demand, the Ahresty Group has upgraded and expanded its production facilities centered on China, Mexico and India and progress was made in increasing production capacity overseas as, in China, a second production base was established in Hefei City, Anhui Province, which began operations in the summer of 2011. Meanwhile, in Japan, the Company integrated the Hamamatsu Plant and the Toyohashi Plant to consolidate and restructure them as the Tokai Plant by March 2013, preparing for an anticipated decline in domestic demand for die-cast components over the medium and long terms.

Business results for the consolidated fiscal year under review showed net sales of ¥103,800 million (up 4.8% year on year), operating income of ¥1,366 million (down 63.7% year on year), and recurring income of ¥888 million (down 75.0% year on year).

Net income came to ¥1,420 million (down 4.2% year on year) due to a positive factor of ¥2,098 million in adjustments to corporate taxes, etc. on the posting of deferred tax assets which are dependent upon future business performance, offsetting an extraordinary loss of ¥669 million because of flood damage in Thailand and product warranty expenses.

Consolidated performance for year ended March 2012 (April 1, 2011–March 31, 2012)

(Amounts of less than 1 million yen are rounded off)

(1) Consolidated Operating Results

	Sales		Operating Income		Recurring Income	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
Fiscal year ended March 2012	103,800	4.8	1,366	(63.7)	888	(75.0)
Fiscal year ended March 2011	99,022	30.7	3,765	614.5	3,557	530.4

	Net Income		Net Income per Share	Fully Diluted Net Income per Share	Return on Equity	Return on Total Asset	Operating Profit on Sales
	Millions of Yen	%	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Fiscal year ended March 2012	1,420	(4.2)	65.87	65.63	4.1	0.9	1.3
Fiscal year ended March 2011	1,481	–	68.80	68.54	4.3	3.9	3.8

Note : % shows change from previous term

For reference : Investment gain or loss under equity method
Year ended March 2012 : – million yen
Year ended March 2011 : – million yen

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total Assets	Net Assets	Equity Ratio	Net Assets per Share
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%	Yen
Fiscal year ended March 2012	105,208	35,414	33.6	1,639.10
Fiscal year ended March 2011	93,799	34,407	36.6	1,593.63

For reference : Shareholders' equity
Year ended March 2012 : 35,346 million yen
Year ended March 2011 : 34,326 million yen

(3) State of Consolidated Cash Flows

	Cash Flows from Operating Activities	Cash Flows from Investing Activities	Cash Flows from Financing Activities	Term-end Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen
Fiscal year ended March 2012	6,610	(16,560)	7,609	6,688
Fiscal year ended March 2011	14,058	(11,491)	2,090	9,179

Outlook for Fiscal 2012

With respect to the economic outlook going forward, the Japanese economy should see a continued gradual recovery due to the actualization of recovery demand and we believe personal consumption will be in an improving trend because of the resurrection of the government subsidy for the purchase of fuel efficient cars and other policies but, in addition to the sluggish European economy and the prolonged strength of the yen, the sharp increase in the underlying crude oil price, etc. we think the situation will remain unpredictable. Further, overseas, in Europe and the United States, we remain in a situation where fears of a slowdown due to the European sovereign debt crisis cannot be complete assuaged, although we expect a sluggish, gradual recovery from the risk of a slowdown. In China and India, the pace of expansion is likely to moderate but we believe there will be steady expansion driven by domestic demand.

Under these conditions, the Group will focus on expanding its overseas business, centering on Mexico and China, and, aiming to solidify a sound foundation, we will continue to invest this fiscal year as well to continuously improve productivity in Japan and overseas, to undertake cost cutting and to improve profitability. Regarding the consolidated business results forecast for the next fiscal year, we expect it to be as follows:

The consolidated business results forecast assumes foreign exchange rates of 80.0 yen to 1 USD, 12.7 yen to 1 RMB.

(Millions of Yen)

	Sales	Operating Income	Recurring Income	Net Income
For the year ended March 2013 forecast*	111,000	2,250	1,600	800
For the year ended March 2012 actual	103,800	1,366	888	1,420
Increase/decrease	7,200	884	712	(620)
Rate of increase/decrease	6.9%	64.7%	80.2%	(43.7)%

∗The revision to the operating forecasts announced on August 6, 2012 has been taken into account.

(Millions of Yen)

	Sales		Segment Income	
Segment	Current fiscal year	Next fiscal year	Current fiscal year	Next fiscal year
Die Casting Business: Japan	65,114	64,800	1,463	1,450
Die Casting Business: North America	18,761	21,200	314	800
Die Casting Business: Asia	13,723	19,300	(504)	(150)
Aluminum Business	3,744	3,800	(42)	100
Proprietary Products Business	2,455	1,900	72	50

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Assets)		Millions of yen Fiscal year ended March 31 2011	2012	Thousands of U.S. dollars Fiscal year ended March 31 2012
Current Assets				
Cash and time deposits		¥ 9,179	**¥ 7,358**	**$ 92,974**
Trade notes and accounts receivable		20,254	**24,541**	**310,096**
Merchandise and products		2,717	**2,153**	**27,204**
Partly finished goods		3,542	**3,826**	**48,344**
Raw materials and inventories		2,903	**2,657**	**33,573**
Deferred tax assets		673	**2,138**	**27,015**
Others		1,260	**1,811**	**22,883**
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(1)	**(1)**	**(12)**
Total Current Assets		40,530	**44,486**	**562,117**
Fixed Assets				
Tangible fixed assets				
Buildings and structures	*2	20,332	**22,306**	**281,854**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss		(10,845)	**(11,873)**	**(150,025)**
Buildings and structures, net	*2	9,486	**10,433**	**131,829**
Machinery and delivery equipment		71,781	**78,540**	**992,418**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss		(50,463)	**(53,311)**	**(673,629)**
Machinery and delivery equipment, net		21,318	**25,228**	**318,776**
Tools, furniture and fixtures		29,326	**32,189**	**406,734**
Accumulated depreciation		(25,971)	**(28,215)**	**(356,520)**
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net		3,354	**3,974**	**50,214**
Land	*2	5,746	**5,716**	**72,226**
Lease assets		72	**75**	**947**
Accumulated depreciation		(28)	**(39)**	**(492)**
Lease assets, net		44	**35**	**442**
Construction in progress		6,333	**8,747**	**110,525**
Total Tangible Fixed Assets		46,284	**54,135**	**684,040**
Intangible Fixed Assets		543	**901**	**11,384**
Investments and other assets				
Investments in securities	*1,2	6,052	**5,150**	**65,074**
Deferred tax assets		79	**255**	**3,222**
Others		309	**280**	**3,538**
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(1)	**(1)**	**(12)**
Total Investments and Other Assets		6,440	**5,685**	**71,834**
Total Fixed Assets		53,268	**60,721**	**767,260**
Total Assets		¥93,799	**¥105,208**	**$1,329,390**

Note:The translations of yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥79.14 to $1.00, the average exchange rate during period. U.S. dollar figures less than a thousand dollars are rounded down to the nearest thousand dollars.

		Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
		Fiscal year ended March 31		Fiscal year ended March 31
(Liabilities)		2011	2012	2012
Current Liabilities				
Notes and accounts payable		¥18,571	**¥18,653**	**$ 235,696**
Short-term loans		3,910	**4,541**	**57,379**
Current portion of long-term loans	＊2	6,990	**9,133**	**115,403**
Accrued income taxes		364	**273**	**3,449**
Bonus allowances		1,225	**1,092**	**13,798**
Directors' bonus allowances		18	**12**	**151**
Provision for product warranties		31	**448**	**5,660**
Provision for loss due to disaster		–	**104**	**1,314**
Others		4,664	**7,906**	**99,898**
Total Current Liabilities		35,775	**42,166**	**532,802**
Long-term Liabilities				
Long-term loans	＊2	14,950	**19,674**	**248,597**
Deferred tax liabilities		3,514	**3,039**	**38,400**
Allowances for employees' retirement benefits		3,587	**3,790**	**47,889**
Allowances for directors' retirement benefits		122	**–**	**–**
Provision for business structure improvement		1,220	**482**	**6,090**
Negative goodwill		54	**–**	**–**
Others		166	**641**	**8,099**
Total Long-term Liabilities		23,616	**27,627**	**349,090**
Total Liabilities		59,391	**69,794**	**881,905**
(Net Assets)				
Shareholders' Equity				
Common stock		5,117	**5,117**	**64,657**
Additional paid-in capital		8,363	**8,359**	**105,622**
Retained earnings		24,943	**26,240**	**331,564**
Treasury stock		(358)	**(320)**	**(4,043)**
Total Shareholders' Equity		38,066	**39,397**	**497,814**
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income				
Difference on revaluation of other marketable securities		1,680	**1,846**	**23,325**
Deferred gains or losses on hedges		(16)	**–**	**–**
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(5,404)	**(5,897)**	**(74,513)**
Total Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income		(3,740)	**(4,050)**	**(51,175)**
Share Warrants		81	**67**	**846**
Total Net Assets		34,407	**35,414**	**447,485**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets		¥93,799	**¥105,208**	**$1,329,390**

Consolidated Statements of Income and Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Consolidated Statements of Income)

		Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
		April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012
Sales		¥99,022	**¥103,800**	**$1,311,599**
Cost of Goods Sold	*1	85,780	**92,726**	**1,171,670**
Gross Profit		13,241	**11,074**	**139,929**
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses				
Transportation expenses		1,897	**1,991**	**25,157**
Salaries and bonuses		2,544	**2,828**	**35,734**
Retirement and severance expenses		260	**262**	**3,310**
Provision for bonuses		286	**232**	**2,931**
Provision for bonuses for directors		18	**12**	**151**
Allowance for depreciation		124	**127**	**1,604**
Research and development expenses	*2	940	**882**	**11,144**
Other expenses		3,404	**3,370**	**42,582**
Total Selling, General and Administrative Expenses		9,476	**9,707**	**122,656**
Operating Income		3,765	**1,366**	**17,260**
Non-operating Income				
Interest income		14	**41**	**518**
Dividends received		103	**101**	**1,276**
Gain on sales of scraps		103	**65**	**821**
Amortization of negative goodwill		110	**54**	**682**
Others		198	**176**	**2,223**
Total Non-operating Income		530	**439**	**5,547**
Non-operating Expenses				
Interest expenses		517	**652**	**8,238**
Foreign currency exchange loss		172	**187**	**2,362**
Others		48	**76**	**960**
Total Non-operating Expenses		738	**917**	**11,587**
Recurring Income		3,557	**888**	**11,220**
Extraordinary Gains				
Gain on the sale of fixed assets	*3	46	**24**	**303**
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		3	**–**	**–**
Gain on revision of retirement benefit plan		141	**–**	**–**
Gain on insurance adjustment		20	**–**	**–**
Total Extraordinary Gains		211	**24**	**303**
Extraordinary Losses				
Loss on sales and retirement of fixed assets	*4	84	**113**	**1,427**
Loss on valuation of investment securities		56	**–**	**–**
Business structure improvement expenses	*5	1,363	**–**	**–**
Loss on adjustment for changes of accounting standard for asset retirement obligations		48	**–**	**–**
Loss on revision of retirement benefit plan		–	**22**	**277**
Product warranty expense	*6	–	**471**	**5,951**
Loss on disaster	*7	–	**198**	**2,501**
Others		–	**59**	**745**
Total Extraordinary Losses		¥ 1,553	**¥ 864**	**$ 10,917**

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012
Income before Income Taxes and Others	¥2,215	**¥ 48**	**$ 606**
Income taxes and enterprise taxes	745	**727**	**9,186**
Deferred income taxes	(11)	**(2,098)**	**(26,509)**
Total Income Taxes	733	**(1,371)**	**(17,323)**
Income before Minority Interests	1,481	**1,420**	**17,942**
Net Income	¥1,481	**¥1,420**	**$17,942**

(Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income)

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012
Income before Minority Interests	**¥1,481**	**¥1,420**	**$17,942**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Difference on revaluation of other marketable securities	(114)	**166**	**2,097**
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(16)	**16**	**202**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,969)	**(493)**	**(6,229)**
Total Other Comprehensive Income *	(2,100)	**(310)**	**(3,917)**
Comprehensive Income	(618)	**1,109**	**14,013**
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	(618)	**1,109**	**14,013**
Comprehensive income attributable to minority interests	¥ –	**¥ –**	**$ –**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	¥ 5,117	**¥ 5,117**	**$ 64,657**
Changes			
Total Changes	–	**–**	**–**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	5,117	**5,117**	**64,657**
Capital Surplus			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	8,363	**8,363**	**105,673**
Changes			
Disposal of treasury stock	–	**(4)**	**(50)**
Total Changes	–	**(4)**	**(50)**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	8,363	**8,359**	**105,622**
Retained Earnings			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	23,698	**24,943**	**315,175**
Changes			
Cash dividend from retained earnings	(236)	**(193)**	**(2,438)**
Net income	1,481	**1,420**	**17,942**
Change of scope of consolidation	–	**81**	**1,023**
Disposal of treasury stock	–	**(10)**	**(126)**
Total Changes	1,244	**1,296**	**16,376**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	24,943	**26,240**	**331,564**
Treasury Stock			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	(358)	**(358)**	**(4,523)**
Changes			
Purchase of own shares	(0)	**(0)**	**(0)**
Disposal of treasury stock	–	**37**	**467**
Total Changes	(0)	**37**	**467**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	(358)	**(320)**	**(4,043)**
Total Shareholders' Equity			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	36,822	**38,066**	**480,995**
Changes			
Cash dividend from retained earnings	(236)	**(193)**	**(2,438)**
Net income	1,481	**1,420**	**17,942**
Change of scope of consolidation	–	**81**	**1,023**
Purchase of own shares	(0)	**(0)**	**(0)**
Disposal of treasury stock	–	**23**	**290**
Total Changes	1,244	**1,330**	**16,805**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	38,066	**39,397**	**497,814**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Difference on Revaluation of Other Marketable Securities			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	1,795	**1,680**	**21,228**
Changes			
Changes (net) in non-shareholders' equity items	(114)	**166**	**2,097**
Total Changes	(114)	**166**	**2,097**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	1,680	**1,846**	**23,325**
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	–	**(16)**	**(202)**
Changes			
Changes (net) in non-shareholders' equity items	(16)	**16**	**202**
Total Changes	(16)	**16**	**202**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	¥ (16)	**¥ –**	**$ –**

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	¥ (3,435)	**¥ (5,404)**	**$ (68,284)**
Changes			
Changes (net) in non-shareholders' equity items	(1,969)	**(493)**	**(6,229)**
Total Changes	(1,969)	**(493)**	**(6,229)**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	(5,404)	**(5,897)**	**(74,513)**
Total Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	(1,640)	**(3,740)**	**(47,258)**
Changes			
Changes (net) in non-shareholders' equity items	(2,100)	**(310)**	**(3,917)**
Total Changes	(2,100)	**(310)**	**(3,917)**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	(3,740)	**(4,050)**	**(51,175)**
Share Warrants			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	67	**81**	**1,023**
Changes			
Changes (net) in non-shareholders' equity items	13	**(13)**	**(164)**
Total Changes	13	**(13)**	**(164)**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	81	**67**	**846**
Total Net Assets			
Balance at beginning of current fiscal year	35,249	**34,407**	**434,761**
Changes			
Cash dividend from retained earnings	(236)	**(193)**	**(2,438)**
Net income	1,481	**1,420**	**17,942**
Change of scope of consolidation	–	**81**	**1,023**
Purchase of own shares	(0)	**(0)**	**(0)**
Disposal of treasury stock	–	**23**	**290**
Changes (net) in non-shareholders' equity items	(2,086)	**(323)**	**(4,081)**
Total Changes	(842)	**1,006**	**12,711**
Balance at End of Current Fiscal Year	¥34,407	**¥35,414**	**$447,485**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012	April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Income before income taxes	¥ 2,215	**¥ 48**	**$ 606**
Depreciation and amortization	9,382	**9,596**	**121,253**
Amortization of negative goodwill	(110)	**(54)**	**(682)**
Increase (decrease) in allowances for bonuses	77	**(132)**	**(1,667)**
Increase (decrease) in allowances for employees' retirement benefits	101	**203**	**2,565**
Increase (decrease) in provision for product warranties	12	**416**	**5,256**
Increase (decrease) in provision for business structure improvement	1,220	**(737)**	**(9,312)**
Interest and dividend income	(118)	**(142)**	**(1,794)**
Interest expenses	517	**652**	**8,238**
Loss (gain) on sales and retirement of tangible fixed assets	38	**88**	**1,111**
Gain on revision of retirement benefit plan	(141)	**–**	**–**
Loss on revision of retirement benefit plan	–	**22**	**277**
Loss on disaster	–	**198**	**2,501**
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable	(339)	**(4,259)**	**(53,816)**
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(2,505)	**904**	**11,422**
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable	3,821	**41**	**518**
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	256	**109**	**1,377**
Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes and others	(221)	**(504)**	**(6,368)**
Others	793	**1,476**	**18,650**
Subtotal	15,000	**7,926**	**100,151**
Interest and dividends received	117	**142**	**1,794**
Interest paid	(516)	**(643)**	**(8,124)**
Income taxes paid	(629)	**(1,102)**	**(13,924)**
Income taxes refunded	85	**287**	**3,626**
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	14,058	**6,610**	**83,522**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payment into time deposits	–	**(1,169)**	**(14,771)**
Proceeds from refund of time deposits	–	**586**	**7,404**
Expenditures from purchases of affiliate shares	(160)	**–**	**–**
Expenditures from purchases of tangible fixed assets	(11,748)	**(16,085)**	**(203,247)**
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	83	**214**	**2,704**
Proceeds from liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates	425	**–**	**–**
Others	(92)	**(105)**	**(1,326)**
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(11,491)	**(16,560)**	**(209,249)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from short-term loans	34,908	**18,681**	**236,050**
Repayment of short-term loans	(33,564)	**(17,896)**	**(226,130)**
Proceeds from long-term debt	7,460	**25,417**	**321,165**
Repayment of long-term debt	(6,449)	**(18,371)**	**(232,132)**
Dividends paid	(236)	**(195)**	**(2,463)**
Others	(29)	**(27)**	**(341)**
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	2,090	**7,609**	**96,146**
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(774)	**(304)**	**(3,841)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,912	**(2,644)**	**(33,409)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	5,267	**9,179**	**115,984**
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Resulting from Exclusion of Subsidiaries from Consolidation	–	**153**	**1,933**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period *	¥ 9,179	**¥ 6,688**	**$ 84,508**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of consolidation

(1) Consolidated subsidiaries consist of 15 companies: Ahresty Tochigi Corporation, Ahresty Kumamoto Corporation, Ahresty Yamagata Corporation, Ahresty Wilmington Corporation, Ahresty Techno Service Corporation, Ahresty Die Mold Hamamatsu Corporation, Ahresty Die Mold Tochigi Corporation, Ahresty Die Mold Kumamoto Corporation, Thai Ahresty Die Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd., Ahresty Pretech Corporation, Ahresty Mexicana, S.A. de C.V., Ahresty India Private Limited, Hefei Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd. and Ahresty Precision Die Mold (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd. Ahresty Precision Die Mold (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd. has become more important and has been included in the scope of consolidation.

(2) The unconsolidated subsidiary: Thai Ahresty Engineering Co., Ltd.
It has been excluded from the scope of consolidation as they have no significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements in terms of total assets, sales, current term net profit or loss (in accordance to their equity), and retained earnings (in accordance to their equity).

2. Equity method affiliates

There are no non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method. There are no affiliates.
The equity method is not applied to investments in Thai Ahresty Engineering Co., Ltd. among the non-consolidated subsidiaries, because the investments had only a slight influence on net income/loss (an amount in accordance with equity), retained earnings (an amount in accordance with equity), etc. and did not have sufficient importance overall.

3. Business years of consolidated subsidiaries

The closing date for consolidated subsidiaries was December 31 for Ahresty Techno Service Corporation, Ahresty Die Mold Hamamatsu Corporation, Ahresty Die Mold Tochigi Corporation, Ahresty Die Mold Kumamoto Corporation, Thai Ahresty Die Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd., Ahresty Pretech Corporation, Ahresty Mexicana, S.A. de C.V., Hefei Ahresty Casting Co., Ltd. and Ahresty Precision Die Mold (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.
In order to prepare the Consolidated Financial Statements, the financial statements used for these subsidiaries were as of their closing dates, except for important transactions that took place in the period before the consolidated closing date, which were adjusted as necessary for consolidation.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Evaluation standards and evaluation methods for key assets

(a) Marketable securities

Other marketable securities

Securities with market value

Market value method based on the market price on the closing date (variance of estimate is treated with the total net assets input method and cost of products sold are estimated using the moving average method)

Securities without market value

Moving average cost method

(b) Derivatives — market value method

(c) Inventories

The Company and consolidated some subsidiaries evaluate according to cost method based primarily on the gross average method (the carrying value on the balance sheet is written down to reflect the effect of lower profit margins), while other consolidated subsidiaries evaluate according to lower of cost method based on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

(2) Depreciation methods for important depreciable assets

(a) Tangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets)

The Company and consolidated subsidiaries in Japan — declining balance method

However, the straight-line method is employed for buildings (excluding attached structures) acquired on or after April 1, 1998.

Period of depreciation are as follows:

Buildings and structures — 2 to 50 years

Machinery and delivery equipment — 2 to 15 years

Tools, furniture and fixtures — 2 to 20 years

(b) Intangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets) — straight-line method

The straight-line method is employed for software used in-house, based on the availability period of five years.

(c) Lease assets

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on the assumption that the useful life equals the lease term and the residual value equals zero.

Finance lease transactions not involving transfer of ownership commencing on or before March 31, 2008 are accounted for based on methods applicable to ordinary rental transactions.

(3) Reporting standards for important allowances

(a) Allowances for doubtful accounts

To provide against doubtful accounts, the estimated amount of unrecoverable accounts is reported by employing the loan loss ratio for regular bonds. Recovery rates are calculated individually for specific doubtful accounts and bonds.

(b) Bonus allowances

In order to appropriate bonus payments for employees for the current fiscal year, the parent company and consolidated subsidiaries report this allowance based on projected payment figures.

(c) Allowance for directors' bonuses

To prepare for the actual payments of bonuses to directors, the estimated bonuses for the fiscal year are recorded.

(d) Allowances for employees' retirement benefits

The Company and consolidated subsidiaries report this allowance to appropriate retirement benefit obligations and projected pension assets at the end of the current fiscal year. Some consolidated subsidiaries overseas employ defined contribution retirement benefits.

As for mathematical differences, the amount calculated with the straight-line method over a certain number of years (fifteen years) within the average remaining work period at the time they occurred in their respective fiscal years will be settled starting with the next fiscal year.

Past service cost is accounted for as an expense using the fixed-amount method for certain years (10 years), within the employees' average remaining period of service at the time of occurrence.

(Additional information)

Following the enforcement of the Defined Contribution Pension Act, certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries have changed some of their retirement benefit plans to defined contribution pension plans, and adopted the Accounting Processing for Transfers among Retirement Benefit Plans (Corporate Accounting Standards Implementation Guidelines, No. 1).

As a result of this change, the Company recorded extraordinary gains of ¥22 million.

(e) Provision for business structure improvement

The Ahresty Group has determined to integrate the Hamamatsu Plant and the Toyohashi Plant into the Tokai Plant, which succeeded operations of the Toyohashi Plant. The Company recorded reasonably estimated expenses and losses that are likely to be incurred in the future, as a result of this restructuring of the domestic production structure.

(f) Provision for product warranties

In preparation for expenses for charge-free repairs, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries record the provision based on estimates of different kinds of repairs and the ratio of the expenses to sales in the past.

(Additional information)

A provision for product warranties was included in "Others" in current liabilities (¥31 million for the previous fiscal year). However, the significance of the provision has increased following expenses for dealing with complaints in the fiscal year under review, and is recorded as a separate item.

(g) Provision for loss due to disaster

In preparation for expenses for returning assets of Thai Ahresty Die Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary affected by the Thai flooding in October 2011, to their original state, the Group estimates expenses for the fiscal year under review, of expenses expected to be incurred from the following fiscal year, and records the amount.

(4) Standard for recognizing revenue and expenses

Standard for recognizing revenue and costs associated with construction contracts

(a) Construction contracts for which benefits can be ascertained in relation to the completed portion at the end of the fiscal year under review:

Percentage-of-completion method (percentage of completion based on cost incurred compared to the estimated total cost)

(b) Other construction:

Completed contract method

(5) Currency conversion standards for key total assets or liabilities in foreign currencies

Cash, assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted into yen based on the spot exchange rate on the consolidated closing date, and the exchange difference is treated as profit or loss. Total assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries overseas are converted into yen based on the spot exchange rate on the consolidated closing date. Income and expenses are converted into yen based on the average exchange rate during period, and the exchange difference is included in the net assets of the foreign currency translation adjustment.

(6) Hedge accounting

(a) Hedge accounting methods

The deferral hedge accounting method is applied. Foreign exchange contracts are appropriated when they meet the requirements for this method, and interest rate swaps are treated as exceptions when they meet the requirements for this method.

(b) Hedge measures and hedge targets

a. Hedge measures — interest rate swap

Hedge targets — long-term loans paid by variable interest rates

b. Hedge measures — foreign exchange contracts

Hedge targets — debts and credits in foreign currencies

(c) Hedge policies

For long-term loans paid at variable interest rates, derivatives trading is used to avoid the risk of variable interest rates. The interest rate swap provides against the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates at the time of import and export. The company's accounting department conducts internal reviews in employing hedge methods.

(d) Methods for evaluating hedge effectiveness

The effectiveness of hedge transactions is evaluated by the degree of variability between the cumulative amount of either the hedge target market fluctuation or cash flow fluctuation and the cumulative amount of either the hedge means market fluctuation or cash flow fluctuation. However, the evaluation of effectiveness is omitted for interest rate swaps treated as exceptions.

(7) Depreciation method and period of goodwilll

Goodwill is depreciated by straight-line method over a period of five years. If the difference to be eliminated is minor, it is depreciated as a lump sum in the consolidated fiscal year including the date of accrual.

(8) Scope of funds in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Cash on hand, deposits that can be withdrawn as necessary, and short-term investments that are easily convertible, have low risk of value fluctuation and are due for redemption within three months of the date of acquisition are included in the scope of funds.

(9) Other key considerations for creating the Consolidated Financial Statements

Accounting procedures for consumption tax, etc.

Consumption tax and local consumption tax are treated by the tax exclusive method.

Changes in Presentation

(Consolidated balance sheets)
A provision for product warranties was included in “others” of current liabilities until the previous fiscal year. However, its significance increased in terms of value, and it is presented as a separate item in the fiscal year under review. To reflect the change in presentation, the consolidated balance sheets for the previous fiscal year were rearranged.
As a result, “others” of current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet for the previous fiscal year (¥4,695 million) was broken down into provision for product warranties of ¥31 million and “others” of ¥4,664 million.

(Consolidated statements of cash flows)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for product warranties was included in “others” of cash flows of operating activities until the previous fiscal year. However, its significance increased in terms of value, and it is presented as a separate item in the fiscal year under review. To reflect the change in presentation, the consolidated statements of cash flows for the previous fiscal year were rearranged.
As a result, “others” in cash flows from operating activities for the previous fiscal year (¥805 million) was broken down to increase/(decrease) in provision for product warranties of ¥12 million and “others” of ¥793 million.

Additional Information

(Application of Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections)
The Company applies the Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No. 24 issued on December 4, 2009) and the Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (ASBJ Guidance No. 24 issued on December 4, 2009) to accounting changes and error corrections made after the beginning of the fiscal year under review.
In accordance with the Practical Guidelines on Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments (The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants Accounting Practice Committee Statement No. 14), the standard is not applied retroactively to the previous fiscal year.

Notes on Consolidated Balance Sheets

＊1. Figures related to unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates are asfollows.

	As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
Investments in securities (share)	¥966 million	¥36 million

＊2. Pledged assets and secured liabilities

Pledged assets	As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
Buildings and structures	¥565 million	¥543 million
Land	¥2,339 million	¥2,339 million
Investments in securities	¥3,362 million	–
Total	¥6,267 million	¥2,883 million

Secured liabilities	As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
Current portion of long-term loans	¥4,674 million	¥240 million
Long-term loans	¥7,707 million	¥220 million

＊3. Notes due at the end of the consolidated fiscal year
Notes due at the end of the consolidated fiscal year are settled on the date of clearing. Since the end of the consolidated fiscal year under review fell on a bank holiday, the following notes due at the end of the fiscal year are included in the balance at the end of the fiscal year.

	As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
Trade notes receivable	–	¥137 million
Notes payable	–	¥1,332 million
Others of current liabilities (notes payable for equipment)	–	57 million

Notes on Consolidated Statements of Income

＊1. Amount after write-down of year-end inventory to reflect the effect of lower profit margins. The write-down of inventory shown below is included in cost of goods sold.

As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
¥227 million	¥236 million

＊2. Research and development expenses included in the administrative expenses

As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
¥940 million	¥882 million

No research and development expenses were included in the manufacturing costs incurred for the current period.

＊3. Breakdown of gains on the sale of fixed assets

	As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
Building and structures	–	¥0 million
Machinery and delivery equipment	¥3 million	¥16 million
Tools, furniture and fixtures	¥0 million	¥7 million
Land	¥43 million	–
Total	¥46 million	¥24 million

＊4. Breakdown of losses on the sale of fixed assets

	As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
Building and structures	¥6 million	¥29 million
Machinery and delivery equipment	¥65 million	¥53 million
Tools, furniture and fixtures	¥6 million	¥30 million
Others	¥6 million	¥0 million
Total	¥84 million	¥113 million

＊5. In association with the posting of a provision for business structure improvement, business structure improvement expenses of ¥1,363 million, including provision for business structure improvement of ¥1,220 million, were posted in extraordinary losses in the previous fiscal year.

＊6 In association with the posting of provision for product warranties, product warranty expense of ¥471 million, including a provision for product warranties of ¥238 million, was posted in extraordinary losses in the fiscal year under review.

＊7 Loss on disaster posted in the fiscal year under review is a loss related to heavy flooding in Thailand in October 2011. A total loss of ¥198 million was posted, including a capital loss and recovery expense of ¥153 million and fixed cost during the shutdown period of ¥45 million. Of the loss, ¥110 million was provision for loss due to disaster.

Notes on Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated fiscal year under review (from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
＊ Recycling and tax effect relating to other comprehensive income

Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	
Amount arising during fiscal year under review	¥18 million
Recycling	¥3 million
Before tax effect adjustment	¥21 million
Tax effect	¥144 million
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	¥166 million
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	
Adjustment of acquisition cost of assets	¥16 million
Foreign currency translation adjustment	
Amount arising during fiscal year under review	(¥493 million)
Total other comprehensive income	(¥310 million)

Notes on Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Previous consolidated fiscal year under review (from April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

1. Type and number of issued shares, and the type and number of shares of treasury stock

	Number of shares at end of previous fiscal year	Increase in number of shares in fiscal year	Decrease in number of shares in fiscal year	Number of shares at end of fiscal year
Issued shares				
Common stock	21,778,220	–	–	21,778,220
Total	21,778,220	–	–	21,778,220
Treasury stock				
Common stock (Note)	238,253	456	–	238,709
Total	238,253	456	–	238,709

Note: The number of shares of treasury stock increased as a result of fractional share repurchases.

2. Share warrants and own share warrants

Classification	Share warrant type	Type of shares underlying share warrants	Number of shares underlying share warrants (number of share)				Balance at end of fiscal year (millions of yen)
			End of previous fiscal year	Increase during fiscal year	Decrease during fiscal year	Number at end of fiscal year	
Submitting company (parent company)	Share warrants as stock options	–	–	–	–	–	81
Total		–	–	–	–	–	81

3. Dividends

(1) Dividend payments

(Resolution)	Type of shares	Amount of dividend (millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of the Board of Directors on May 13, 2010	Common share	107	5	March 31, 2010	June 8, 2010
Meeting of the Board of Directors on November 9, 2010	Common share	129	6	September 30, 2010	December 3, 2010

(2) Dividends with record date falling in the fiscal year under review and with an effective date belonging to the following fiscal year

(Resolution)	Type of shares	Amount of dividend (millions of yen)	Source of dividend	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of the Board of Directors on May 13, 2011	Common share	129	Retained earnings	6	March 31, 2011	June 8, 2011

Current consolidated fiscal year under review (from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)

1. Type and number of issued shares, and the type and number of shares of treasury stock

	Number of shares at end of previous fiscal year	Increase in number of shares in fiscal year	Decrease in number of shares in fiscal year	Number of shares at end of fiscal year
Issued shares				
Common stock	21,778,220	–	–	21,778,220
Total	21,778,220	–	–	21,778,220
Treasury stock				
Common stock (Notes1,2)	238,709	267	25,200	213,776
Total	238,709	267	25,200	213,776

Notes: 1. The number of shares of treasury stock increased 267 as a result of fractional share repurchases.
2. The number of shares of treasury stock decreased 25,200 as a result of the exercise of stock options.

2. Share warrants and own share warrants

Classification	Share warrant type	Type of shares underlying share warrants	Number of shares underlying share warrants (number of share)				Balance at end of fiscal year (millions of yen)
			End of previous fiscal year	Increase during fiscal year	Decrease during fiscal year	Number at end of fiscal year	
Submitting company (parent company)	Share warrants as stock options	–	–	–	–	–	67
Total		–	–	–	–	–	67

3. Dividends

(1) Dividend payments

(Resolution)	Type of shares	Amount of dividend (millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of the Board of Directors on May 13, 2011	Common share	129	6	March 31, 2011	June 8, 2011
Meeting of the Board of Directors on November 9, 2011	Common share	64	3	September 30, 2011	December 5, 2011

(2) Dividends with record date falling in the fiscal year under review and with an effective date belonging to the following fiscal year

(Resolution)	Type of shares	Amount of dividend (millions of yen)	Source of dividend	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of the Board of Directors on May 14, 2012	Common share	64	Retained earnings	3	March 31, 2012	June 7, 2012

Notes on Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

* Relationship between the final balance of cash and cash equivalents and the account amounts listed in the consolidated balance sheets

	As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
Cash on hand and with banks	¥9,179 million	¥7,358 million
Time deposits whose deposit term exceeds three months	–	(¥669 million)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥9,179 million	¥6,688 million

Notes on Lease Transactions

The Company has omitted notes for lease transactions because the Company believes there is no significant need in this report for such disclosure.

Notes on Financial Instruments

1. Information about use of financial instruments

(1) Policy on use of financial instruments

The Group raises necessary capital (mainly bank loans), in light of its capital investment plan. It invests temporarily surplus funds primarily in financial assets that are highly liquid and raises short-term working capital by obtaining bank loans. The Group uses derivatives to guard against the following risks but does not engage in speculative transactions.

(2) Types of financial instruments and risks arising from these financial instruments

The Group is exposed to credit risk through its trade notes and accounts receivable from customers, in other words, its operating receivables. It is also exposed to foreign currency fluctuation risk through foreign currency denominated operating receivables that arise when conducting business overseas.

Trade notes and accounts payable, in other words, operating payables, are mostly due within one year. The Group is exposed to foreign currency fluctuation risk on certain foreign currency denominated payables.

The Group obtains loans mainly for the purpose of raising capital for capital investment. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on certain loans but uses derivative transactions to guard against this risk (interest rate swap transactions).

The derivatives used by the Group are mainly foreign currency futures contracts to hedge against foreign currency fluctuation risk arising from foreign currency denominated operating receivables and payables, and interest rate swap transactions to guard against the risk of changes in interest payments on loans.

For further information on hedge accounting including our hedging methods and hedged transactions, hedging policy and method for assessing hedge effectiveness, please refer to “(6) Hedge accounting” of “4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” of “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.”

(3) System for managing risks arising from financial instruments

(a) Managing credit risk

The Group’s sales division periodically monitors the status of operating receivables from major customers and manages due dates and outstanding balances for individual customers with the aim of early identification and mitigation of concerns over recovery arising as a result of deterioration in financial position, etc.

The Group understands that it has hardly any credit exposure on derivative transactions, as it deals only with financial institutions that have high ratings.

(b) Managing market risk

The Group uses interest rate swap transactions to mitigate the risk of changes in interest payments on its loans.

The division responsible for executing and managing derivative transactions engages in derivative transactions with the approval of the person with decision-making authority, in accordance with management regulations which specify trading authority, trading limit and other trading procedure. The division reports monthly trading figures to the director with jurisdiction.

(c) Managing liquidity risk arising from fund procurement

The division in charge prepares and updates a fund procurement plan in a timely manner based on reports from each division and manages liquidity risk by means such as ensuring on-hand liquidity.

No liquidity risk management is carried out in relation to domestic consolidated subsidiaries as they are linked into a cash management system (CMS) and obtain loans via the parent company.

(4) Supplementary explanation about fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments may be their value based on market price or a rationally estimated value in cases where no market price exists. Since variables are taken into consideration when estimating fair value, fair value may fluctuate due to the adoption of different assumptions, etc.

2. Fair value of financial instruments

Carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheets, fair values and differences between carrying amounts and fair values are as follows.

Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2011)

	Carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheets	Fair value	Difference
	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)
(1) Cash and time deposits	9,179	9,179	–
(2) Trade notes and accounts receivable	20,254	20,254	–
Total assets	29,434	29,434	–
(1) Trade notes and accounts payable	18,571	18,571	–
(2) Short-term loans	3,910	3,910	–
(3) Long-term loans	21,940	22,185	244
Total liabilities	44,422	44,666	244
Derivative transactions	–	–	–

Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2012)

	Carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheets	Fair value	Difference
	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)
(1) Cash and time deposits	7,358	7,358	–
(2) Trade notes and accounts receivable	24,541	24,541	–
Total assets	31,900	31,900	–
(1) Trade notes and accounts payable	18,653	18,653	–
(2) Short-term loans	4,541	4,541	–
(3) Long-term loans	28,807	29,026	219
Total liabilities	52,001	52,220	219
Derivative transactions	–	–	–

Notes : 1. Methods for estimating fair value of financial instruments and trading in securities and derivatives

Assets

(1) Cash and time deposits, (2) Trade notes and accounts receivable

Recognized at their carrying amounts, as carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Liabilities

(1) Trade notes and accounts payable, (2) Short-term loans

Recognized at their carrying amounts, as carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

(3) Long-term loans

For the fair values of long-term loans payable at fixed interest rates, the total amount of the principal and interest is discounted using a rate that is assumed to be applied when a similar loan is newly borrowed. For the fair values of long-term loans payable at variable interest rates that are subject to the special treatment of interest rate swaps, the total amount of the principal and interest that were accounted for as a single item with the relevant interest rate swap is discounted with a rate that is assumed to be applied when a new, similar loan is taken out.

Derivative transactions

See “Notes on Derivative Transactions”.

2. The amount of monetary claims and securities with maturity to be redeemed after the consolidated closing date

Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2011)

	Within one year	More than one year, within five years	More than five years, within ten years	More than 10 years
	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)
Cash and time deposits	9,179	–	–	–
Trade notes and accounts receivable	20,254	–	–	–
Total	29,434	–	–	–

Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2012)

	Within one year	More than one year, within five years	More than five years, within ten years	More than 10 years
	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)
Cash and time deposits	7,358	–	–	–
Trade notes and accounts receivable	24,541	–	–	–
Total	31,900	–	–	–

3. The amount of long-term loans payable to be repaid after the consolidated closing date

The Company has omitted details for the amount of long-term loans payable because the Company believes there is no significant need in this report for such disclosure.

Notes on Marketable Securities

1. Marketable securities for trading

N/A

2. Securities held to maturity that have market value

N/A

3. Other securities that have market value

Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2011)

	Type	Acquisition Cost	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Difference
		(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)
Consolidated balance sheet amount is above acquisition cost	1. Share	4,819	1,782	3,036
	2. Bonds	–	–	–
	3. Other	–	–	–
	Subtotal	4,819	1,782	3,036
	Type	Acquisition Cost	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Difference
		(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)
Consolidated balance sheet amount is below acquisition cost	1. Share	142	147	(5)
	2. Bonds	–	–	–
	3. Other	–	–	–
	Subtotal	142	147	(5)
	Total	4,962	1,930	3,031

Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2012)

	Type	Acquisition Cost	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Difference
		(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)
Consolidated balance sheet amount is above acquisition cost	1. Share	4,825	1,764	3,061
	2. Bonds	–	–	–
	3. Other	–	–	–
	Subtotal	4,825	1,764	3,061
	Type	Acquisition Cost	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Difference
		(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)	(¥ millions)
Consolidated balance sheet amount is below acquisition cost	1. Share	164	171	(7)
	2. Bonds	–	–	–
	3. Other	–	–	–
	Subtotal	164	171	(7)
	Total	4,989	1,936	3,053

4. Impairment of marketable securities

The Company wrote down 56 million yen in investment securities (56 million yen in other securities having market value) in the previous fiscal year under review.

The Company posts all asset impairment when the market value at the end of the term fell 50% or more from the acquisition cost. If the market value declines 30-50%, the Company writes down the necessary amount, considering the possibility of restoration, among other factors.

Notes on Derivative Transactions

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied

(1) Currency

Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2011)

Hedge accounting method	Type of transaction	Main hedge target	Value of contracts (¥ millions)	Value of contracts for longer than a year (¥ millions)	Market value (¥ millions)
General hedge method	Foreign exchange forward contract, selling, Indian rupee	Shares in subsidiaries and affiliates	930	–	(16)

Note: Method of calculating market value

The market value is calculated based on prices offered by correspondent financial institutions.

(2) Interest rate

Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2011)

Hedge accounting method	Type of transaction	Main hedge target	Value of contracts (¥ millions)	Value of contracts for longer than a year (¥ millions)	Market value (¥ millions)
Special accounting methods for interest rate swaps	Interest rate swap, receipt of floating rates, payment of fixed rates	Long-term loans payable	5,180	5,180	(Note)

Note: Interest rate swaps accounted for by special accounting methods are accounted for with the hedge target, long-term loans payable. The market value of the interest rate swaps is therefore included in the market value of the long-term loans payable.

Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2012)

Hedge accounting method	Type of transaction	Main hedge target	Value of contracts (¥ millions)	Value of contracts for longer than a year (¥ millions)	Market value (¥ millions)
Special accounting methods for interest rate swaps	Interest rate swap, receipt of floating rates, payment of fixed rates	Long-term loans payable	9,240	9,165	(Note)

Note: Interest rate swaps accounted for by special accounting methods are accounted for with the hedge target, long-term loans payable. The market value of interest rate swaps is therefore included in the market value of long-term loans payable.

Notes on Employees' Retirement Benefits

1. Overview of retirement benefit scheme

The company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan have established an approved retirement annuity system and a termination allowance plan as our defined benefit systems. The company and some of its subsidiaries in Japan also have employees' pension funds. Some of its subsidiaries in Japan and overseas subsidiaries have defined contribution retirement benefit schemes. Upon the retirement of employees, there are instances where premium severance payments not covered in the retirement benefit liabilities are made.

Certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries have changed some of their retirement lump sum grant plans to the defined contribution pension plans.

2. Retirement benefit liabilities and breakdown

(¥ millions)	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2011)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2012)
(1) Retirement benefit liabilities	(5,800)	(5,770)
(2) Pension assets	1,371	1,225
(3) Non-reserved retirement benefit liabilities (1)+(2)	(4,429)	(4,545)
(4) Unrecognized mathematical difference	415	433
(5) Unrecognized past service liabilities (reduction in liabilities)	427	322
(6) Net consolidated balance sheet amount (3)+(4)+(5)	(3,587)	(3,790)
(7) Prepaid pension cost	–	–
(8) Allowances for employees' retirement benefits (6)–(7)	(3,587)	(3,790)

Notes: 1. The domestic consolidated subsidiaries except Ahresty Tochigi applies a simple method for calculating retirement benefit liabilities.
2. The amount affected by the partial transfer from retirement lump sum grant plans to the defined contribution pension plans is as follows:

Decline of retirement benefit obligation	¥22 million
Unrecognized net retirement benefit obligation at transition	–
Unrecognized actuarial gain or loss	–
Unrecognized prior service cost	–
Decline of allowances for employees' retirement benefits	¥22 million

In addition, asset transfer to the defined contribution pension plans was ¥213 million.

3. Retirement and severance expenses

(¥ millions)	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
(1) Business expenses	776	795
(2) Interest expenses	95	101
(3) Expected interest income	(20)	(21)
(4) Provisional premium severance pay	0	0
(5) Treatment of mathematical difference	91	72
(6) Treatment of past service liabilities	104	104
Total	1,047	1,052

Notes: 1. The retirement and severance expenses of consolidated subsidiaries that employ the compendium method are included in "(1) Business expenses."
2. The amount of contributions (¥58 million for the previous consolidated fiscal year, ¥55 million for the current consolidated fiscal year) recognized as expenses in the defined contribution retirement benefit schemes of overseas consolidated subsidiaries are included in "(1) Business expenses."
3. As the employees' pension funds joined by the company and some of its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan are an integrated pension system, the amount of pension funds for contribution cannot be calculated rationally. Therefore the amount to be contributed to this pension fund (¥312 million for the previous consolidated fiscal year, ¥332 million for the current consolidated fiscal year) is treated as retirement and severance expenses. The balance of the pension fund calculated according to the premium contribution rate was ¥4,644 million for the previous consolidated fiscal year, and ¥4,877 million for the current consolidated fiscal year.
4. In association with a shift to a defined contribution pension system, a gain of ¥141 million was posted in extraordinary gains in the previous fiscal year, and a loss of ¥22 million was posted in extraordinary losses in the fiscal year under review.

4. Calculation basis for retirement and severance liabilities

(1) Allocation method for expected amounts of retirement benefits

Flat-rate standard for the period

(2) Discount rate

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
2.1%	2.1%

(3) Expected rate of interest income

Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
2.5%	2.5%

(4) Period for the amount of past service liabilities

10 years

(Recorded as an expense appropriated by means of the fixed-amount method for certain years within the employees' average remaining period at the time of the occurrence)

(5) Period for mathematical difference

15 years

(Recorded as an expense appropriated by means of the fixed-amount method for certain years within the employees' average remaining period at the time of the occurrence in each consolidated fiscal year from the fiscal year following the occurrence)

Notes on Stock Option

1. The amount and account of expenses related to stock options

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
Charges for stock compensation in general and administrative expenses	13	9

2. Description and scale of stock options and changes

(1) Description of stock options

	2006 stock options
Position and number of persons granted stock options	Directors of the Company: Five persons Corporate auditors of the Company: Two persons
Number of stock options by share type (Note)	Common shares: 4,800 shares
Grant date	November 30, 2006
Vesting conditions	Losing the positions of director and corporate auditor of the Company
Target length of service	No condition has been set with respect to length service.
Period for exercising rights	From December 1, 2006 To November 30, 2036

	2007 stock options
Position and number of persons granted stock options	Directors of the Company: Four persons Corporate auditors of the Company: Two persons
Number of stock options by share type (Note)	Common shares: 7,000 shares
Grant date	August 10, 2007
Vesting conditions	Losing the positions of director and corporate auditor of the Company
Target length of service	No condition has been set with respect to length service.
Period for exercising rights	From August 11, 2007 To August 10, 2037

	2008 stock options
Position and number of persons granted stock options	Directors of the Company: Four persons Corporate auditors of the Company: Two persons
Number of stock options by share type (Note)	Common shares: 17,200 shares
Grant date	August 18, 2008
Vesting conditions	Losing the positions of director and corporate auditor of the Company
Target length of service	No condition has been set with respect to length service.
Period for exercising rights	From August 19, 2008 To August 18, 2038

	2009 stock options
Position and number of persons granted stock options	Directors of the Company: Four persons Corporate auditors of the Company: Two persons
Number of stock options by share type (Note)	Common shares: 16,900 shares
Grant date	August 17, 2009
Vesting conditions	Losing the positions of director and corporate auditor of the Company
Target length of service	No condition has been set with respect to length service.
Period for exercising rights	From August 18, 2009 To August 17, 2039

	2010 stock options
Position and number of persons granted stock options	Directors of the Company: Five persons Corporate auditors of the Company: Two persons
Number of stock options by share type (Note)	Common shares: 17,600 shares
Grant date	July 28, 2010
Vesting conditions	Losing the positions of director and corporate auditor of the Company
Target length of service	No condition has been set with respect to length service.
Period for exercising rights	From July 29, 2010 To July 28, 2040

	2011 stock options
Position and number of persons granted stock options	Directors of the Company: Four persons Corporate auditors of the Company: Two persons
Number of stock options by share type (Note)	Common shares: 24,000 shares
Grant date	August 8, 2011
Vesting conditions	Losing the positions of director and corporate auditor of the Company
Target length of service	No condition has been set with respect to length service.
Period for exercising rights	From August 9, 2011 To August 8, 2041

Note: Converted to the number of shares

(2) Scale of stock options and changes
Stock options existed in the fiscal year under review (ended March 31, 2012). The number of stock options is converted to the number of shares.

a. Number of stock options

	2006 stock options	2007 stock options	2008 stock options	2009 stock options	2010 stock options	2011 stock options
Before vesting date (number of share)						
At end of previous fiscal year	6,600	10,100	24,000	24,000	24,000	–
Granted	–	–	–	–	–	24,000
Expired	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vested	1,800	3,100	6,800	7,100	6,400	–
Not yet vested	4,800	7,000	17,200	16,900	17,600	24,000
After vesting date (number of share)						
At end of previous fiscal year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vested	1,800	3,100	6,800	7,100	6,400	–
Exercise of rights	1,800	3,100	6,800	7,100	6,400	–
Expired	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unexercised	–	–	–	–	–	–

b. Unit price information

	2006 stock options	2007 stock options	2008 stock options	2009 stock options	2010 stock options	2011 stock options
Exercise price (yen)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Average stock price at time of exercise (yen)	642	642	642	642	642	–
Fair unit value on grant date (yen)	3,418	2,219	572	369	568	409

3. Method for estimating the fair unit value of stock options

The method for estimating the fair unit value of 2011 stock options granted in the fiscal year under review is as follows:

(1) Valuation techniques used: Black-Scholes Model

(2) Main basic figures and estimation methods

	2011 stock options
Stock price volatility (Note 1)	56.8%
Estimated remaining period (Note 2)	15 years

	2011 stock options
Projected dividend (Note 3)	12 yen/share
Risk-free interest rate (Note 4)	1.52%

Notes: 1. The weekly historical volatility calculated based on weekly stock prices for the period corresponding to the estimated remaining period on the calculation date is used.
2. Since it is difficult to make a reasonable estimate, the remaining period is estimated based on the assumption that stock options are exercised between the point of calculation and the midpoint of the exercise period.
3. The dividend is projected based on the past results of dividends.
4. The Company used the average of compound interest yields of bonds with redemption dates falling within three months before or within three months after the estimated remaining period based on the reference statistics of interest-bearing, long-term government bonds announced by the Japan Securities Dealers Association.

4. Method for estimating the number of vested stock options

Since it is inherently difficult to estimate the number of stock options expected to expire, only the actual number of stock options that have expired is reflected.

Notes on Tax Accounting

1. Breakdown of major causes for deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2011) (¥ millions)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2012) (¥ millions)
Deferred tax assets		
Accrued expenses	71	110
Excess deductible amount in allowances for employees' retirement benefits	1,451	1,358
Excess deductible amount in bonus allowances	496	423
Unrealized profits for inventories	108	139
Unrealized profits for fixed assets	462	489
Loss carried forward	1,820	2,024
Provision for business structure improvement	522	402
Over-depreciation	133	394
Provision for product warranties	12	343
Other	122	184
Deferred tax assets subtotal	5,202	5,870
Allowance account	(4,147)	(3,137)
Deferred tax assets total	1,054	2,733
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property replacement reserve	(1,353)	(1,121)
Special depreciation reserve	(37)	(26)
Fixed assets reserve	(59)	(38)
Net unrealized gains on securities	(1,233)	(1,088)
Allowance for depreciation of overseas consolidated subsidiaries	(628)	(549)
Other	(549)	(553)
Deferred tax liabilities total	(3,862)	(3,378)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(2,807)	(645)

2. Breakdown by item of major causes for important differences between the burden rates of corporate tax at the statutory effective tax rate and after the application of deferred tax accounting

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2011) (%)	Current consolidated fiscal year (March 31, 2012) (%)
Statutory effective tax rate	40.7	40.7
(adjustments)		
Items that will never be included as losses, such as entertainment expenses	1.6	69.4
Items that will never be included as profits, such as dividend revenue	(5.6)	(37.7)
Per capita residential tax	1.4	55.7
Amortization of goodwill and negative goodwill	(2.0)	(46.1)
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance	6.8	(2,715.6)
Difference in statutory tax rates of consolidated subsidiaries	(7.2)	(57.9)
Exemptions of overseas consolidated subsidiaries	(5.4)	79.5
Retained earnings of overseas consolidated subsidiaries	3.0	103.0
Foreign tax credit	1.8	(20.3)
Downward revision of deferred tax liabilities at the end of the term following changes to the tax rate	–	(217.0)
Other	(2.0)	(79.6)
Burden ratio of corporate tax after application of deferred tax accounting	33.1	(2,825.9)

3. Amendment of amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to the effect of changes in corporate tax rates

Following the introduction 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), corporate tax rates were reduced and the special reconstruction corporate tax was imposed for the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2012. In line with these changes, the effective corporate tax rate used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities are changed from 40.69% to 38.01% for temporary differences expected to be eliminated from the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2012 to the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2014. The rate will be changed to 35.64% for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in or after the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2015. As a result of this change, the amount of deferred tax liabilities (the amount after subtracting the amount of deferred tax assets) decreased ¥259 million, deferred income taxes decreased ¥105 million, and difference on revaluation of other marketable securities increased ¥153 million.

In the carry-over of losses, the maximum deduction has changed to 80% of income before the carry-over from the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2012. In line with the change, deferred tax assets declined ¥100 million, and deferred income taxes increased ¥100 million.

(Notes on Business Combination)

Not applicable

(Notes on Asset Retirement Obligations)

The Company has omitted notes for asset retirement obligations because the Company believes there is no significant need in this report for such disclosure.

(Notes on Rental Properties)

The Company has omitted notes for rental properties because the Company believes there is no significant need in this report for such disclosure.

Segment Information

1. Overview of reported segments

The reported segments of the Company are those units for which separate financial information can be obtained among the constituent units of the Company and for which the Board of Directors of the Company regularly carries out examinations to determine the allocation of management resources and assess the business performance.

The Company manages the Die Casting Business, the Aluminum Business, and the Proprietary Products Business.

In the Die Casting Business, the Company develops comprehensive strategies by regions: Japan, North America, and Asia, and is engaged in business activities accordingly.

As a result, the Company has five reported segments: Die Casting Business: Japan, Die Casting Business: North America, Die Casting Business: Asia, Aluminum Business, and Proprietary Products Business.

In the Die Casting Business, the Company is mainly engaged in manufacturing and sales of auto parts, general engine parts, industrial machinery parts, and dies in Japan, North America and Asia. In the Aluminum Business, the Company is engaged in smelting and sales of aluminum alloy ingots. In the Proprietary Products Business, it sells access floors and its accessories.

2. Methods for calculating net sales, profits or losses, assets, liabilities and amounts for other items by reported segment

Profits in the reported segments are figures based on operating income.

Intersegment sales and transfers are based on current market values.

3. Information related to net sales, profits or losses, assets, liabilities and amounts for other items by reported segment

Previous consolidated fiscal year (April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011)

(Millions of yen)

	Reported segments					
	Die Casting Business			Aluminum Business	Proprietary Products Business	Total
	Japan	North America	Asia			
Sales						
(1) Customers	65,624	16,020	11,666	3,524	2,186	99,022
(2) Intersegment	2,591	71	384	2,612	–	5,660
Total	68,216	16,092	12,051	6,136	2,186	104,683
Segment profits/loss	1,929	1,029	723	(13)	84	3,753
Segment assets	46,989	22,489	21,255	2,125	1,279	94,139
Other items						
Depreciation and amortization	5,848	1,982	1,528	55	6	9,421
Increase in tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets	3,694	4,491	3,893	38	–	12,119

Current consolidated fiscal year (April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012)

(Millions of yen)

	Reported segments					
	Die Casting Business			Aluminum Business	Proprietary Products Business	Total
	Japan	North America	Asia			
Sales						
(1) Customers	65,114	18,761	13,723	3,744	2,455	103,800
(2) Intersegment	3,087	12	609	2,147	1	5,858
Total	68,201	18,774	14,333	5,891	2,457	109,658
Segment profits/loss	1,463	314	(504)	(42)	72	1,304
Segment assets	50,172	22,214	27,239	2,337	1,308	103,273
Other items						
Depreciation and amortization	5,266	2,203	2,124	47	2	9,644
Increase in tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets	6,948	5,271	7,370	5	1	19,598

4. Total amount in reported segments, difference from the amount posted in consolidated financial statement and important details in the difference (Difference adjustment)

(Millions of yen)

Net sales	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Total sales in reported segments	104,683	109,658
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(5,660)	(5,858)
Net sales in the consolidated financial statement	99,022	103,800

(Millions of yen)

Profit	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Total profit in reported segments	3,753	1,304
Elimination of intersegment transactions	11	62
Operating income in the consolidated financial statement	3,765	1,366

(Millions of yen)

Assets	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Total assets in reported segments	94,139	103,273
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(5,160)	(3,919)
Company-wide assets	4,819	5,854
Assets in the consolidated financial statement	93,799	105,208

(Millions of yen)

Other items	Total amount in reported segments		Adjustment		Amount recorded in consolidated financial statements	
	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year	Previous consolidated fiscal year	Current consolidated fiscal year
Depreciation and amortization	9,421	9,644	(39)	(48)	9,382	9,596
Increase in tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets	12,119	19,598	(96)	(102)	12,022	19,495

Related Information

Consolidated fiscal year under review (from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)

1. Information by products and services

The statement is omitted because the same information is presented in segment information.

2. Information by regions

(1) Sales

(Millions of yen)

Japan	North America	Asia	Other regions	Total
71,431	18,614	13,481	273	103,800

Note: Sales are presented in categories by countries or regions based on the addresses of customers

(2) Tangible fixed assets

(Millions of yen)

Japan	North America	Asia	Total
20,206	16,587	17,341	54,135

3. Information by major customers

(Millions of yen)

Name of customer	Sales	Titles of the related segments
Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd.	13,762	Die casting business: Japan

Per-Share Information

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
Net assets per share	1,593.63 yen	1,639.10 yen
Net income per share	68.80 yen	65.87 yen
Diluted net income per share	68.54 yen	65.63 yen

Note: The following shows the basis of calculation of net income per share and diluted net income per share.

	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
Net income per share		
Net income (¥ millions)	1,481	1,420
Amount that does not belong to ordinary shareholders (¥ millions)	–	–
Net income related to common shares (¥ millions)	1,481	1,420
Average number of shares during the period	21,539,834	21,558,264
Diluted net income per share		
Net income adjustment (¥ millions)	–	–
Increase in number of common shares	80,842	78,894
Outline of latent shares without dilution effect not taken into account for calculation of diluted net income per share	–	–

Current status of production, orders received, and sales

(1) Production results

Production results by segment for the past two consolidated fiscal years are shown below.

Segment	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011) Amount (¥ millions)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012) Amount (¥ millions)	Increase/(decrease) %
Die Casting Business: Japan	59,409	58,831	(1.0)
Die Casting Business: North America	14,902	17,332	16.3
Die Casting Business: Asia	10,798	14,171	31.2
Aluminum Business	5,547	5,338	(3.8)
Proprietary Products Business	668	752	12.5
Total	91,326	96,425	5.6

Notes: 1. Monetary amounts are based on manufacturing costs, as available prior to inter-segment eliminations.
2. Consumption tax is not included in these amounts.

(2) Results of orders received

A significant part or our businesses depends on make-to-stock production based on informal orders received from customers, which are delivered (and sales recorded) for formal orders received several days prior to the date of delivery. Therefore the listing of results on orders received has been omitted.

(3) Sales results

Sales results by business segment for the past two consolidated fiscal years are shown below.

Segment	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011) Amount (¥ millions)	Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012) Amount (¥ millions)	Increase/(decrease) %
Die Casting Business: Japan	65,624	65,114	(0.8)
Die Casting Business: North America	16,020	18,761	17.1
Die Casting Business: Asia	11,666	13,723	17.6
Aluminum Business	3,524	3,744	6.3
Proprietary Products Business	2,186	2,455	12.3
Total	99,022	103,800	4.8

Notes: 1. Transactions among segments have been balanced out.
2. Sales results by major customers for the past two consolidated fiscal years and the ratio of their sales to overall sales are as follows.

Customer	Previous consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)		Current consolidated fiscal year (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)	
	Amount (¥ millions)	%	Amount (¥ millions)	%
Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd.	13,809	13.9	13,762	13.3
Honda Motor Co., Ltd.	10,752	10.9	9,688	9.3

3. Consumption tax is not included in the above amounts.

Corporate Data

Corporate Profile (As of March 31, 2012)

Company name	:	Ahresty Corporation
Date of establishment	:	November 2, 1943
Paid-in capital	:	¥5,117.59 million
Number of employees	:	(Consolidated) 6,091 (Non-Consolidated) 984

Management

■**Board Directors and Auditors** (As of June 22, 2012)

President, CEO	Arata Takahashi
Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer	Hiroshi Ishimaru
Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer	Kenichi Nonaka
Director, Senior Managing Executive Officer	Shigeru Furuya
Director	Takashi Hara
Corporate Auditor (full-time)	Tsutomu Kumaki
Corporate Auditor (full-time)	Yasuo Kenmoku
Corporate Auditor	Tadao Saotome
Corporate Auditor	Akihiko Shido

Stock Information (As of March 31, 2012)

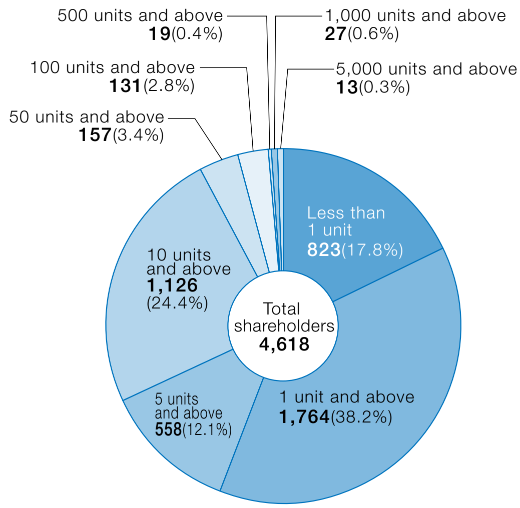
Number of Shares and Shareholders

Authorized shares	:	60,000,000 shares
Issued shares	:	21,778,220 shares
Shareholders	:	4,618

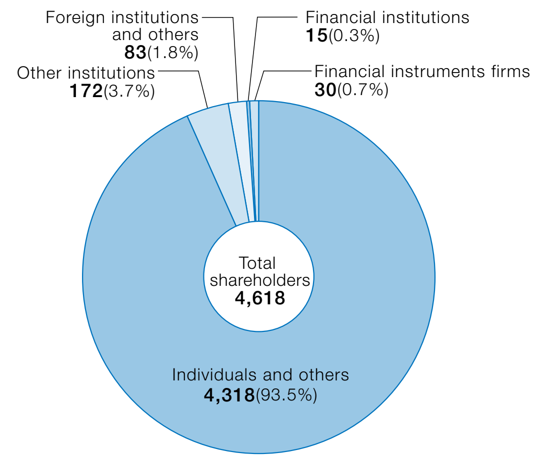
Major Shareholders (Top 10)

Name	Number of shares (Unit: 1,000 shares)
Japan Trustee Services Bank. Ltd. Trust Account 9	1,032
Arata Takahashi	915
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	765
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	738
Honda Motor Co., Ltd.	672
Nippon Light Metal Co., Ltd.	657
HSBC Private Bank (Suisse) SA Hong Kong Branch – Client Account	647
The Bank of New York, Jasdec Non-Treaty Account	592
Ahresty Business Partners Shareholding Association	579
SUZUKI MOTOR CORPORATION	565

Distribution by Number of Shares Held



Distribution by Type of Shareholder



Ahresty

Sumitomo-Nakanosakaue Bldg. 11th floor,
1-38-1 Chuo, Nakano-ku,
Tokyo 164-0011, Japan
TEL. +81-3-5332-6001
FAX. +81-3-5332-6037
URL. http://www.ahresty.co.jp

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